



Foundation Document

The White House and President's Park

Washington, D.C.

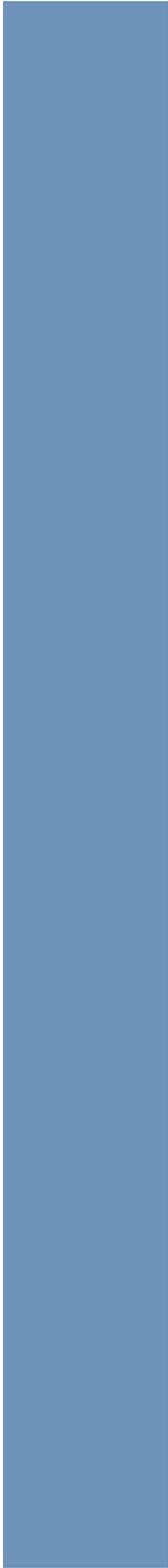
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Mission of the National Park Service

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 401 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 in order 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 the White House and President’s 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 White House and President's Park

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is arguably the most famous address in the United States, and the White House one of the most recognized residences in the world. Every president except George Washington has called the White House home and has run the executive branch of the United States Government from within its walls. Because of this functional role, the White House and surrounding President's Park are a focal point on the landscape of the nation's capital. For over 200 years, the White House and President's Park have grown both physically and symbolically, representing both the democracy and the resiliency of the United States of America.

When George Washington and Pierre L'Enfant laid out President's Park in 1791, they envisioned it as the setting for the White House and the centerpiece of the new capital. Covering 82 acres from H Street to Constitution Avenue between 15th and 17th Streets, the site was the first parcel acquired for the federal city and is still listed as "Reservation Number 1" in the land records of the District of Columbia. White House construction began on October 13, 1792, with John and Abigail Adams becoming its first residents in 1800. Designed in the style of a classic Georgian manor house, the White House suffered fire damage in 1814 during the War of 1812 and was rebuilt in 1817. After years of use, adaptation, and expansion the White House went through significant restoration and structural stabilization during the Truman administration (1945–1953). As the nation grew, so too have the White House and President's Park, along with their significant role in shaping both the nation's capital as well as our national consciousness.

As a key element of the L'Enfant Plan, President's Park not only provides the setting for the White House but also functions as an important public space within Washington, D.C. President's Park includes Lafayette Park, the Ellipse and its side panels, the First Division Monument, and Sherman Park. Many national monuments and memorials are also found throughout the park, illustrating the significant role of President's Park as a symbolic location on the urban landscape of the nation's capital. President's Park sits next to the National Mall and is visually connected to the Jefferson Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the United States Capitol. Because of its prominent location, President's Park functions as the site of numerous public events and gatherings, such as the National Christmas Tree lighting.

The White House and President's Park serve as a private residence, the executive office of the president, a military installation, a museum, a public park, and a national shrine. Given these multiple roles and functions, it is not surprising that numerous federal agencies work in collaboration to administer and manage the White House and President's Park. The Executive Office of the President, Executive Residence at the White House, U.S. Secret Service, and General Services Administration, are among the agencies with whom the National Park Service works to ensure both the preservation and use of one of the most recognized houses in the world.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statements for the White House and President’s Park were drafted through a careful analysis of their enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced their development. The National Park Service has had responsibilities at the sites since 1933; however, they were established as a National Park Service unit when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on September 22, 1961 (see appendix B for enabling legislation). The purpose statements lay the foundation for understanding what is most important about the sites.

The following purpose statements are reprinted from the *Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park* (2000).

The White House

- Provide a residence that offers privacy, protection, and recreational opportunities for the first family.
- Provide a suitable location for the official functions and activities of the presidency.
- Provide office facilities for the president and immediate staff.
- Preserve and interpret the museum character of the White House; provide public access to the principal corridor on the ground floor and to the state rooms on the first floor.

President’s Park

- Preserve the cultural resources of the White House—its architecture, artifacts, landscape design, gardens and grounds, and the surrounding parklands—in ways that foster and preserve dignity and respect for the office of the presidency, while still allowing for their use.
- Provide a dignified transition area from an urban environment to the White House environs.
- Interpret the history and significance of the presidency, the White House, and President’s Park, including their relationship to the American public, our republican form of government, and the growth of Washington, D.C.
- Preserve existing historic memorials as examples of memorial art.
- Provide a large open area associated with the White House for freedom of public expression and assembly activities, as well as for public use and enjoyment.
- Protect and enhance views to and from the White House and provide a setting for viewing the White House.
- Preserve Lafayette Park as open public space in the foreground of the White House, as a setting for passive activities (reflecting, observing, making a personal connection with the presidency), First Amendment activities within legal limitations, and as a support area for presidential inaugural activities.
- Preserve and interpret Lafayette Park as one element of the oldest planned federal reservation in the nation, an example of early American landscape design, and the 19th century neighborhood of the president.
- Provide a setting for viewing the White House and elements of the Lafayette Square National Historic Landmark District.

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 purposes of the 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 are reprinted from the *Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park* (2000).

The White House

The White House is significant as the official residence and office of every U.S. president and his family except George Washington. It is the only official residence of a head of state in the world that is regularly open to the public free of charge. The White House is also an extraordinary museum comprising rare and fine arts, furnishings, and objects—many of which are associated with past presidents, making it possible for people to come in direct contact with our nation's history.

The White House is the oldest federally built building in Washington, D.C., and it is one of the foremost examples of the 18th century architecture and stone carving in the United States. The White House also serves as a sustaining focal point for an important historic neighborhood.

The White House is a symbol of the power and authority of the U.S. presidency, the center of the executive branch of government, and the focus of diplomatic relations with other countries. As such, the White House is the setting for interactions between the public and the president, as well as between the president and other heads of state. To many the White House is a symbol of a free and democratic nation because it is accessible and open, as is the ideal of the democratic process. Its endurance for over 200 years reflects the stability of our nation. As a result, the White House evokes an extraordinary range and depth of emotions among U.S. citizens and visitors from other cultures and countries.



President's Park

President's Park reflects the growth of the presidency, as well as the evolving social and cultural experiences of our nation. The park is the oldest federal reservation in the nation, and it is a nationally significant historic landscape that continues to reflect the design principles of Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791, Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851, and the Olmsted brothers in the 1930s—design principles that have withstood the test of time. President's Park is integral to the historic layout of the city, which was initially designed to physically represent the functional relationships of the three branches of our government. Memorials that have been incorporated into the historic landscape design commemorate significant events and individuals in the nation's history. The White House grounds contain commemorative plantings by presidents and first ladies.

The White House and President's Park contain valuable open space in the center of a densely urban environment. This space is available for use by the president, the first family, and the public. The surrounding President's Park also allows for public access and assembly close to the White House, and it serves as a national and even international stage for the expression of First Amendment rights and for U.S. citizens to petition their government.

Lafayette Square National Historic Landmark District, which includes adjacent buildings, represents the president's neighborhood; its function, landscape design, architecture, and social purpose as a place for people to gather are historically significant.

As a focus of national events for over 200 years, the White House grounds and President's Park contain important historic archeological resources relating to the history of the American presidency and to the history of Washington, D.C.



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 the White House and President’s Park:

- **The White House and the Wings.** The White House is the oldest public building in the District of Columbia and has been the home and office of every president of the United States except for George Washington. The White House, including its wings, serves as the residence of the first family, offices for the president and staff, and an evolving museum. A number of state rooms are used for a variety of functions from presidential staff meetings to formal dinners honoring visiting dignitaries. While the White House itself has expanded since its original construction, it remains relatively unaltered and its design and architecture continue to serve as a symbol of a stable nation.

The White House and President’s Park comprise three distinct cultural landscapes that are each fundamental to the park and provide the setting for the “President’s Park” as defined by Pierre L’Enfant in 1791.

- **Lafayette Park.** Lafayette Park to the north of the White House is a 19th-century public park redesigned in the 1960s. The park is bounded by H Street to the north, Madison Place to the east, Pennsylvania Avenue to the south, and Jackson Place to the west. Two brick elliptical paths bisected by two brick parallel straight walkways inscribe the rectangular park. Elliptical fountains accent the east-west line of the park. Monuments to Revolutionary War heroes (Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette, Comte Jean de Rochambeau, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, and Baron Frederich Wilhelm von Steuben) anchor the corners, and an equestrian statue honoring President Jackson in the War of 1812 sits in the center of the park. Two 19th-century urns, known as the Navy Urns, flank the south central entrance to Lafayette Park.
- **White House Grounds.** The White House grounds cultural landscape consists of the gardens and grounds within the iron fence line of the White House that provide privacy, protection, and recreation for the first family as well as the backdrop for official events. The grounds were originally designed by Thomas Jefferson and have evolved through designs by Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. as well as others. The north grounds consist of a semi-circular drive arching around a circular fountain centered on the house. Groves of trees, many commemorative, flank the drive to the east and west. The south grounds consist of a circular drive reached by a tangential road on the south with entrances at the east and west end. A circular fountain, centered on the house, is located further south of the drive. Groves of trees and bushes, many commemorative, flank the east and west sides of the south lawn.
- **The Ellipse (President’s Park South).** The Ellipse area, or President’s Park South, to the south of the White House grounds is another important cultural landscape. President’s Park South consists of the rectangular park area known as the Ellipse, Sherman Park to the northeast, and First Division to the northwest. An elliptical roadway serves as the centerpiece of the Ellipse with narrow curved roads, referred to as dog legs, in the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners. President’s Park South is ringed with a series of monuments and memorials that include: the First Division Monument, the Zero Milestone, General William T. Sherman Statue, the Boy Scout Commemorative Tribute, and the Second Division Memorial. The park also is significant for its views to and from the National Mall, Washington Monument, and Jefferson Memorial.

- **Visitor Experience and Access for the Public.** A distinctive feature of the White House that sets it apart from the official residences of other heads of state is that members of the public are provided opportunities to access the building. The White House Grounds serves as the setting for special events such as the White House Garden Tours and the White House Easter Egg Roll. President's Park also provides the public with important recreational opportunities as well as special events such as the National Christmas Tree Lighting. The National Park Service plays a key role in providing access, interpretation, education, and other visitor experiences for the public.
- **First Amendment Access and Opportunities.** The importance of the White House as a national symbol of our democracy becomes most evident as individuals and groups choose to associate themselves with this symbol, while exercising their First Amendment right to free speech. The National Park Service recognizes that First Amendment activities are central to the symbolic nature of this location, and provides for these activities while ensuring the protection of cultural and natural resources at the site. Traditionally, access and proximity to the White House have made Pennsylvania Avenue and Lafayette Park on the north side of the White House the most appropriate place for demonstrations. However, larger groups also gather on the south side, using the Ellipse as a staging area.
- **Continually Making History.** The White House and President's Park are exceptional historic sites because they represent an ongoing historical period that began in 1792 when George Washington selected James Hoban to design the White House, and continues today. The White House is where the president holds meetings that decide national and international policy and signs new legislation. The first family has a profound influence on the trends of American culture. American and foreign citizens, dignitaries, and cultural leaders are all among visitors to the White House; each new day brings with it the possibility for the White House and President's Park to bear witness to defining moments of history on a national or world scale.



- **Museum Collections.** The museum collections and archives for the White House and President’s Park provide a tangible connection to the legacy of the presidency and the history of the White House. The National Park Service assists the White House Office of the Curator with the management and stewardship responsibilities for an extensive collection of artifacts and objects associated with presidents and their residency at the White House. The museum collection includes historic American and European furnishings and fine art and archives that continue to grow with each administration. Through exhibits and displays at the White House Visitor Center, pieces from the museum collections are made accessible to the public and provide unique interpretive opportunities to connect visitors to the presidency.
- **Views and Vistas.** Views and vistas were among the most important features of the first plan of Washington, D.C., drawn by Pierre Charles L’Enfant in 1791. Situated on a high point within the city, the White House is a focal point on the principal north-south axis of L’Enfant’s plan. Perhaps the most important view associated with the site is the long vista linking the White House, Washington Monument, and Jefferson Memorial. The National Park Service has worked assiduously to maintain this iconic corridor between these preeminent sites. The axial relationship is clearly evident and remains one of the defining attributes for the entirety of Washington, D.C.’s, monumental core. Other significant vistas include views north from the First Division Monument to the Eisenhower Executive Office Building and south to E Street, the view from Sherman Park north to the Treasury Building, the view from Constitution Avenue north to the Second Division Memorial, and the view to and from the North Portico across Lafayette Park and up 16th Street.
- **Symbol of Democracy.** The White House is a symbol of the presidency, of a free democratic society, and through its continuity, of the stability of our nation. As the preeminent symbol of a stable democracy in an ever-changing world, the White House has come to represent democracy for all the world’s citizens, and its occupants serve as the voice of democratic ideals. The continuity of this image is reinforced by, and in great part derived from, the peaceful transfer of power, from George Washington to the present.



Other Important Resources and Values

The White House and President's Park contain other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purposes of the park and may be unrelated to their significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as "other important resources and values" (OIRVs). 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 the White House and President's Park:

- **Archeological Resources.** The grounds in and around President's Park and the White House contain rich archeological resources that are likely to yield important data and information about the history and development of the site and surrounding cityscape. Since the first cornerstone was laid in 1792 the White House and landscape have evolved over the years. Numerous archeological resources have been found and documented throughout President's Park and the White House grounds. Archeological resources are witnesses to this evolution and provide a unique window into understanding the White House, its residents, and the surrounding growth of Washington, D.C.
- **Other Distinctive Landscape Features.** Because of its role as a national symbol, many landscape features, memorials, and monuments have been added to the site throughout its history that are not necessarily associated with its historic period of significance or the landscape originally envisioned by its designers. Many of these features, including the Ellipse Visitor Pavilion, have been constructed to serve visitor needs. Other memorials with historic significance that add to the overall character of the site include the Butt-Millet Memorial Fountain, the Bulfinch Gatehouses, the Original Patentees of the District of Columbia Memorial, and the Ellipse Meridian Stone. These monuments, memorials, and distinctive features further distinguish the landscape and in some cases serve as the anchors for annual commemorative events. Other features that are not directly contributing to the historic significance of the site include the Haupt Fountains, the Lafayette Park Lodge House, and the Bernard Baruch Bench of Inspiration.

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 originated from the *Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park* (2000), and were reorganized and expanded upon in the *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2007).

1. The primary function of the White House is to be the home of the president and the president's family.

Owned by the American people, this world-class museum, historic site, and public stage is, foremost, the home of the presidential family. Regarded and administered as a house and not a palace, the White House represents the American ideal of “family” and “home”—a home in which normal family events take place: weddings, births, deaths, and other family milestones.

The White House has been the residence of every American president except George Washington, who chose its location and supervised its construction. The privilege of occupying the mansion is granted by the American people, and the routine succession of its inhabitants is a reaffirmation of the ideals of American democracy.

As the home of presidents, the White House must serve the needs of the presidential family, just as any American home serves its occupants. It must offer these active families opportunities for privacy, protection, and recreation. This is increasingly difficult in this very public house. The White House is the only official residence of a head of state that is regularly open to the public free of charge. Additionally, the White House must serve the president as the location for official and ceremonial functions, many of which convey national and international significance. The nation's front yard is the president's backyard.

The struggle to maintain privacy in this “fishbowl” is intensified by the public's fascination with the private lives of presidential families, both past and present. The prospect of “looking through the keyholes” at life behind the public scene presents opportunities for glimpses of presidents and their families that reveal their personalities and characters. Personal family touches—pictures, pets, etc.—heighten the connections to an interested public. For the informed observer, evidence can be found throughout the mansion and grounds that provide windows into the lives of past presidents and the use of the White House over time.

1a. The responses of presidents and first ladies to the challenges of the presidency provide important lessons in their varying capabilities to handle their job.

Almost immediately upon occupying the White House, presidents and first ladies often are viewed as heroes of the American culture. The so-called “honeymoon period” at the outset of each new administration is evidence of America's willingness to see a president succeed. Yet, only with a historical perspective can an administration be judged as successful or a president's career as exceptional.

Presidents and first ladies come from all walks of life. Some were perceived as great leaders, both political and inspirational, long before ascending to the presidency. Others were virtual unknowns who achieved greatness through their deeds while occupying the White House. Some failed to live up to the public's expectations at that time, only to have history appraise their administrations as distinguished.

The political climate and exigencies of the period can significantly influence the character of the presidency and the perceived greatness of a president. Would Abraham Lincoln be exalted among American presidents if there had been no Civil War to challenge him to monumental deeds? Would Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program have placed him on the same level if there had not been the ordeal of the Vietnam War?

First ladies, too, have frequently risen from positions of unsung supporters of their husbands to positions of national influence. The importance of the role of first lady and her ability to make a significant national impact has grown slowly, with the reluctant acceptance by the American people of women in public life. How many potentially great first ladies had to suppress their aspirations or remain hidden behind their husbands? Equally, how many potentially great presidents were never given the opportunity because they were people of color or other minorities?

The perception of greatness is a fluid balance between the realities of the daily challenges demanded by the job and the illusions generated by the aura of the presidency. This perception is enhanced not only by the deeds of these famous men and women, but also by the very symbolism of the White House itself. Presidents and first ladies have clearly used this symbolism to further their personal and public aspirations, all the while hoping to leave a permanent legacy for the American culture.

1b. Many people from different backgrounds and cultures have been essential in the growth and operation of the White House as the home and office of the president.

The story of the White House and President's Park cannot be told without accounting for the many people behind the scenes that have made it all possible. Frequently, the impacts and contributions of these people have been little understood by the American public.

Few people realize that the original laborers and stonecutters constructing the White House were African American slaves hired from their masters. Many other cultures were represented at the construction site; most of the crews were composed of emigrant skilled workers and indentured laborers. As an example of this cultural diversity, the planner of the federal city was French, the designer of the President's House was Irish, and the stonemasons were Scottish.

From cooks to plumbers to U.S. Secret Service agents, a look behind the scenes at today's White House illustrates the diversity of people and professions who come together to make the site work. Permanent residence staff that continue from one administration to the next work closely with special assistants who serve a particular president. Business as usual at the White House may have its routine, but it is never ordinary, for there is a mystique and a special pride to working at the White House. That pride is evident whenever a member of the staff describes the manner in which they serve the president.

2. **The White House is the seat of the executive branch of government.**

From its inception, the White House has been the primary office of the president, in addition to serving as his home and more recently as a museum. The power associated with the White House emanates from this function as the Executive Office of the President. This is the place where people come in direct contact with their highest elected representative. This is the platform from which the president communicates with the world, using the powerful symbolism of the White House to achieve desired behavior and actions. Simply hearing the words “Oval Office” conjures up all the authority and power of the presidency.

The evolution of location and size of the president’s office and executive support staff tells the story of the growth in the power of both the United States and its chief executive. Significant in this story is the development of the West Wing and the Oval Office. Also figuring prominently are the immediately adjacent Eisenhower Executive Office Building and the Treasury Building, as well as their predecessors, the original State, Treasury, War, and Navy buildings. Together these buildings concentrated and defined the power of the president. Today, proximity to the White House is perceived as an expression of executive authority.

Within the White House complex many different government agencies and public institutions must co-exist to serve the president and the public, while preserving the integrity of the White House. Most visible among these is the role played by the news organizations in keeping the connections open between the public and the president.

The White House roles as office and home are most clearly integrated during the many official functions held on the site. Receiving and entertaining guests at the White House serves as one of the president’s most powerful tools in communicating with the world.

In addition to serving as the office of the president, the White House serves as the office of the first lady. The development of this function, from a primarily social function to one of administrative importance, chronicles the growth in the public influence of the first lady.

2a. **The White House is a symbol of the presidency, of a free democratic society, and through its continuity, of the stability of our nation.**

As the preeminent symbol of a stable democracy in an ever-changing world, the White House has come to represent democracy for all the world’s citizens, and its occupants serve as the voice of democratic ideals. The continuity of this image is reinforced by, and in great part derived from, the peaceful transfer of power, from George Washington to the present.

As the embodiment of our nation’s point of view, the White House is the world’s focal point for people to express their views. The story of First Amendment expressions at the White House is a narrative of our nation’s changing perspectives and the diversity of opinions held by its citizens. Here individuals learn that through the legal process of petitioning the government they have the power to make a difference. Many also learn that there are costs and rewards for taking an unpopular stand.

President's Park provides a critical role in the right of peaceful protest and petition before the White House. People feel safe and protected as they speak their views at this site. This right is carefully preserved, along with public access to the White House, and is symbolic of our commitment to democracy. Free public access to the White House has been a unique privilege since 1801, a privilege not accorded in other countries.

Although the White House and President's Park continue to evolve to meet the changing needs of the president, efforts are made to maintain the symbolic stability of the site by perpetuating its architectural and landscape integrity. This integrity provides ever-present evidence of the continuity of our ideals and the enduring opportunity for all people to reach out to their leaders.

3. The White House is a mirror and magnifier of the nation's cultural, recreational, political, and topical history.

Throughout its history, the White House has reflected, enhanced, and influenced the nation's events and phenomena in a variety of subject areas.

The people of the world look to the White House for expressions of our collective American cultural identity. Presidents throughout the years have attempted to represent and showcase the many cultures that make up American society. This cultural diversity is represented in historical and present-day expressions of the arts, crafts, entertainment, and foods of the United States and the world.

As the premiere American family, the lifestyles of the presidential family exert a great influence on the trends of American culture. The foods, music, and entertainment at White House dinners, both public and private, hold a great fascination for the public and are extensively reported in the news media. Fashions worn at the White House reveal the nation's social and economic climate and are widely imitated for popular use. Foods eaten or not eaten by the president can influence the tastes of people nationwide. Thomas Jefferson's White House macaroni dinners, Ronald Reagan's penchant for jelly beans, George Bush's dislike for broccoli—each has had its influence on the populace. The dining habits of the presidential family can confirm trends, such as the recent shift to healthier cuisines or the past elimination of alcoholic beverages. Equally, the recreational pursuits of the president confirm and set trends in American leisure activities.

Venerated as an icon of the American way of life, the White House has taken on a nearly sacred status in the American psyche. Events of great consequence—both sad and joyful—spontaneously draw large numbers of people to the White House to share in a collective experience.

3a. The White House is an example of the continuum of history—through its architecture, stories, decorative, and fine arts.

The White House is an extraordinary living museum whose collections of rare and fine art, furnishings, and objects, many of which are associated with presidents and their families, make it possible for people to come into direct physical and emotional contact with our nation's history.

The White House has served as a showcase for the best of America, beginning with an exhibition by Thomas Jefferson of objects collected on the Lewis and Clark expedition. Today the White House contains one of the best decorative and fine arts collections in the United States. The careful observer can detect the changes in values and attitudes of different presidential families through the changes in the use of artifacts and decorations.

But what makes the White House truly extraordinary is that it is the only museum in the world in which history is made daily. It is this aspect that makes a visit to the state rooms so exceptional; the rooms in which visitors stand during morning tours are the same rooms where history-making events may take place later in the day.

Echoes of the personalities that shaped our history—their aspirations and political beliefs—and the events that took place here can still be found throughout the White House. John Adams's prayer carved on the mantel of the State Dining Room is an obvious example. Many older visitors to the Diplomatic Reception Room can still hear Franklin D. Roosevelt addressing the nation during his fireside chats. The magic of rolling Easter eggs on the White House lawn is probably much the same today as it was for the first egg rollers in 1879.

If the White House is a capsulated version of American history, then the stories of the men and women who have produced this institution are the stories of America itself. Many were powerful and well-known. Others have labored in obscurity, performing essential tasks. Through the discovery of their stories and the legacy of their material culture, we discover ourselves.





4. **President's Park, as a primary element of the nation's capital city, serves as a stage for active participation in the democratic process, and is linked by Pennsylvania Avenue—America's main street—to the legislative and judicial processes on Capitol Hill.**

The significance of the White House and President's Park can be more fully appreciated and understood when viewed in the context of its cultural landscape. Based firmly on 19th century landscape concepts, the physical relationships embodied in the design and layout of the District of Columbia illustrate the foundation of the American form of democracy—the divisions and connections of power between the three branches of government. The evolution of plans for the federal city, from its original design by Pierre Charles L'Enfant to its present configuration, represent the ongoing evolution of government and philosophically differing points of view regarding the separation of powers. Throughout the development of the federal city, the White House has remained a pivotal element of the L'Enfant plan. The open spaces of President's Park serve as the focal point of the hopes, moods, and concerns of the local community, the nation, and the international community. These spaces also serve as oases for local residents and visitors seeking quiet and recreation in an urban setting, perceptibly enhanced by its proximity to this greatest of American houses. Special events and First Amendment activities all take on a greater relevancy and sense of excitement in the shadow of the White House.

As the District of Columbia has grown around it, the continuity of the President's Park landscape, its relationship with the other federal government buildings, and its continued public access symbolize the stability of our government, the growth in prestige of the office of presidency, and the long heritage of all peoples of the country.

- 4a. **The stability of the design and architecture of the White House and President's Park is a product of continuing attempts at adaptation to changing needs and technology.**

Originally a product of 18th century design, the White House and President's Park exhibit over two centuries of borrowed traditions and American ideals. Employing European models, the original planners and designers—George Washington, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and James Hoban—created a distinctly American mansion that reflected the mentality of its builders, as well as that of the nation at that time. The resulting building is still thought to be one of the finest examples of American architecture and craftsmanship.

Even though the house and grounds were designed to serve all foreseeable needs of the presidency, it was not long before modifications were introduced to address the needs and attitudes of its changing occupants. These are dramatically illustrated by the work of Thomas Jefferson, whose building additions and landscape alterations created a more functional and “republican” estate. Over time, greenhouses have been built and removed, wings have been added and modified, gardens and recreation spaces have evolved according to the vision of the presidential family. Presidents continue to affect the landscape of the White House grounds through the planting of commemorative trees. Many technological improvements have been added. Each change has built upon the legacy of the past and has helped ensure a livable, workable complex capable of meeting the needs of the president and the agencies that serve and protect him. Most of the modern changes to the White House complex have occurred in the wings and basements and are not readily visible to the public.

The White House has reflected the personality of each presidential family, mirroring their style of public and private life, as well as their political sensibilities. Yet through all this the White House has remained remarkably stable in appearance. Great care has been taken to maintain its historic image, each president respecting the historical associations of the mansion. As a result, the White House has retained its traditional appearance, much of its furnishings and decor, and even many of the memorabilia of its occupants. A stable White House is a symbol for a stable nation. This symbolism is, perhaps, no better illustrated than President Madison’s decision to rebuild the mansion in nearly its exact form after its burning in 1814.

The landscape of President’s Park has undergone substantive modifications, yet it too has remained virtually the same since the late 19th century. The other two major buildings of President’s Park, the Treasury Building and the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, illustrate the changing fashion of American architecture and the growing power of the U.S. government. Many of the changes in the park landscape reflect the evolution of public use and conceptions of open spaces, and the perspectives of the American people. Memorials throughout President’s Park evidence the nature of U.S. heroes. Lawns that once supported Union troops are now the scene for impromptu ball games. These same spaces must also serve as stages for presidential ceremonies, First Amendment demonstrations, and special events. Stability through flexibility is the keynote of President’s Park and the White House.



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 the White House and President's Park.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for the White House and President's Park, please see appendix C.

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 and Other Important Resources and Values

The fundamental and other important resources or values analysis tables include current conditions and trends, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. Detailed analyses of fundamental and other important resources and values are provided in appendix A.

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 not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still indirectly affect them. 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 the White House and President's Park, and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Implementation of the Comprehensive Design Plan.** The *Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park* was completed in 2000, in cooperation with the other agencies and federally chartered organizations that have stewardship and oversight responsibilities at the White House and President's Park. A variety of reasons, including funding availability, have prevented the National Park Service from implementing many of the plan's actions. In order to realize the many benefits of the plan, the National Park Service needs to reengage the other agencies and gain support and funding for implementation. An implementation plan, to include schematic designs and feasibility analyses, has been identified as a planning need that would prepare baseline information for the design and compliance needed to implement the design plan, while also assisting NPS staff with reengaging their key stakeholders. A supplemental environmental impact statement and record of decision for implementation has also been identified as a subsequent planning need that would ultimately allow for construction if funding were to be made available.
- **Jurisdictional Complexities and Cost Recovery.** Given that the majority of the site is used by agencies that are not responsible for maintaining the site, yet have expectations or standards as to how the site should be maintained to meet their missions, there are often difficulties identifying and distinguishing the appropriate funding streams and other resources that should be used when addressing a given issue. NPS resources are, therefore, often committed to assisting other agencies on unforeseen—and therefore unbudgeted—activities, often without clear procedures for cost recovery and reimbursement. Moreover, complete understanding of the jurisdictional complexities often requires substantial institutional knowledge, making management succession planning within the Office of the NPS Liaison to the White House a key issue. To provide insight and guidance on this issue, a comprehensive cost analysis, which would document NPS expenses on a wide variety of tasks, has been identified as a data need, and a position management plan has been identified as a planning need.

- Administrative Structure.** Although they are administered as one park, the White House and President's Park are treated as separate entities when applying for project funds such as Line Item Construction, Repair Rehab, and Cyclic. Projects at the White House tend to be more urgent and the site must be maintained in good condition at all times, with a high level of expectation from the site occupants. In the past, the National Capital Region has supported this need by not requiring the White House projects to compete with the rest of the parks within the region. Thus, when President's Park competes with the other parks in the region for project funds, the committees overseeing the funds tend to see President's Park and the White House as one and often will not rank President's Park projects high because the Park has already received a substantial amount of project funding. This makes it difficult to get project funding for President's Park and the maintenance tends to suffer. The current administrative structure also consists of five distinct divisions, which can result in inefficiencies, and a lack of a sense of unity among staff. These funding shortfalls, along with the separation of employees into separate divisions, also result in limited opportunities for employee training and development. A position management plan is needed to identify efficiencies and other beneficial changes to the administrative structure.
- Special Event Management.** The staff manages a wide variety of special events every year, some that are planned and many that are unplanned. Managing these events often requires additional staff, especially to simultaneously continue other park operations. A special event staff and management plan has been identified as needed to provide an adaptable framework for managing special events.

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, significance, and purposes, 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 FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue	Planning Need	Description / Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
Cultural Landscapes	Turf management plan for President's Park and the White House Grounds	This plan would determine efficiencies in managing the turf of President's Park and within the White House grounds. Important issues to be addressed in this plan include the steam line under the Ellipse, the temporary road for the National Christmas Tree Lighting and White House Easter Egg Roll, and special events that take place in President's Park and on the White House grounds. This plan would be completed in a way that is consistent with other NPS beltway parks; it would also include collaboration with NPS staff from the National Mall and Memorial Parks, who administer special use permits for President's Park. After determining how to manage the turf, the visitor use management plan and permit management plan would be developed in a way that protects the turf.	H
Cultural Landscapes; Visitor Experience and Access for the Public; First Amendment Access and Opportunities; Implementation of the Comprehensive Design Plan	Visitor use management plan for President's Park	This plan would identify the appropriate types and levels of visitor use within President's Park, with a focus on managing visitors within the hardscapes. Current visitor arrival and circulation patterns would be considered, and the plan may prescribe the types and levels of compatible uses within President's Park, in order to reduce impact damage and provide for high-quality visitor experiences.	H
Visitor Experience and Access for the Public; Implementation of the Comprehensive Design Plan	Implementation plan for the comprehensive design plan.	This effort would be an implementation-level plan tiering from the comprehensive design plan. Primary aspects of the plan include schematic designs and feasibility analyses for (a) extending the White House Visitor Center into the basement of the Department of Commerce building; (b) constructing a corridor from that basement to the start of the White House tours; (c) underground parking for the Ellipse; and (d) alternatives for the Ellipse Visitor Pavilion. This effort would also serve as a communication tool for rebriefing all of the cooperating agencies that were involved with the comprehensive design plan.	H
Jurisdictional Complexities and Cost Recovery; Administrative Structure	Position management plan	This plan would assess the overall organizational structure of personnel in the five administrative divisions. Opportunities for position sharing, succession planning, overall staff unification, and other beneficial changes would be identified. This plan would also explore solutions for improved IT services, including the potential for separation of services from the region. Programs to bring in new talent, such as volunteer positions, internships, and the Youth Conservation Corps, would also be explored.	H
Museum Collections	Feasibility study for cost-effective management of the storage facility	This feasibility study would analyze the current and future space requirements of the collection, in order to determine if the current facility's lease should be extended, or if it would be more cost effective to move to a different facility. An analysis of potential modifications to the current facility would be included.	H

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue	Planning Need	Description / Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
Cultural Landscapes	Tree management plan	This plan is needed to provide long-term guidance for tree health, management, and safety.	M
Cultural Landscapes	Treatment plan for First Division Monument	This treatment plan would address several issues at the First Division Monument, including the site's accessibility issues, the lack of a direct link to the monument, and visitor use patterns that tend to damage resources.	M
Cultural Landscapes	Updated integrated pest management plan	The current integrated pest management plan needs to be updated to be more comprehensive of the grounds and to reflect current issues.	M
Visitor Experience and Access for the Public; Continually Making History; Symbol of Democracy; Implementation of the Comprehensive Design Plan	Comprehensive interpretive plan	The current long-range interpretive plan was completed in 2007, and was largely an extension of the 2000 comprehensive design plan. This comprehensive interpretive plan would include a long- and short-range interpretive plan. It may be an internal NPS effort that would not require substantial modification of the themes.	M
Special Event Management	Special events staffing and management plan	This effort would explore options for training and staff sharing opportunities with other NPS units to build a greater capability to manage special events. A framework would be developed to ensure these special requirements could be addressed and normal operations would be able to continue. This framework would be adaptable, in order to evolve with changes within or between administrations.	M
Cultural Landscapes	Permit management plan	This plan would include comprehensive direction for permits within NPS jurisdiction as well as coordination with other jurisdictions (such as the District of Columbia) that have a relationship to NPS lands. Cost recovery analysis for various types of permitted activities, including commercial filming, special events, and vendors, would also factor into the management plan. This plan would tier from the turf management plan, but would also include hardscapes.	M
Views and Vistas	Cultural landscape report – part II / viewshed management plan	The report would be the primary treatment guide for President's Park, and would also include management direction for the maintenance of viewsheds within the park. Standard operating procedures for collaboration with the National Mall and Memorial Parks staff and other land management entities to manage key viewsheds would also be a primary component.	M
Cultural Landscapes	Stormwater management plan	This plan would serve as a maintenance and treatment guide for managing stormwater runoff and its associated impacts to the White House and Presidents Park.	M

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue	Planning Need	Description / Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
The White House and the Wings	Historic structures reports	These reports would provide treatment recommendations and long-term maintenance plans for the White House, United States Capitol Gatehouses and Posts, Lafayette Lodge, and all structures in Presidents Park South on the List of Classified Structures.	M
Implementation of the Comprehensive Design Plan	Supplemental environmental impact statement and record of decision for implementation of comprehensive design plan	This effort would be completed following the implementation plan and before any construction begins. It would be necessary given the length of time between when the decisions were initially made in the comprehensive design plan and when actual implementation would occur, to ensure that any potential changes to the environmental consequences could be sufficiently analyzed.	L
Museum Collections	NPS scope of collections	This plan is needed to fully define the scope of what is appropriate in the NPS collections.	L

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue	Data and/or GIS Need	Description / Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
Jurisdictional Complexities and Cost Recovery	Comprehensive cost analysis	This effort would document and analyze the types of uses of President’s Park (both permitted and nonpermitted uses), staff time for cleanup after those uses, and all other costs associated with those uses. These data would inform several planning needs, such as the visitor use management plan, the turf management plan, the position management plan, and the permit management plan.	H
Cultural Landscapes; Continually Making History	Visitor use study	This study would identify the various users of the open spaces, sidewalks, and streetscapes within and around President’s Park, including their circulation patterns and times of use. It would provide a better understanding of particular uses, such as for-profit sports leagues on open spaces and for-profit tourist companies such as Segway tours on the sidewalks. The impacts of different users would be documented, including impacts on the turf as well as impacts on other resources within the park, such as the monuments and memorials. Visitors may be surveyed about their preferences. This study may also document the costs associated with managing different types of visitor use. This study would inform the visitor use management plan, the turf management plan, and the permit management plan.	H
Other Distinctive Landscape Features	Sustainable fountain maintenance study / cost analysis	A study of sustainable fountain maintenance is ongoing in the National Capital Region. This effort would use the information learned in a pilot test and the comprehensive cost analysis to provide recommendations for sustainable fountain maintenance.	H

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue	Data and/or GIS Need	Description / Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
The White House and the Wings	Underground utility study	This study would document current conditions of underground utilities, in order to proactively schedule maintenance before serious issues or safety hazards arise. A comprehensive survey would also be completed to ensure that all underground utilities are documented. This study would support maintenance actions.	H
Implementation of the Comprehensive Design Plan	Ethnographic study	This study would explore what the White House means to all cultural groups, in order to develop appropriate educational and interpretive programs. This study would support the comprehensive interpretive plan.	M
Visitor Experience and Access for the Public	Updated park brochure	The current park brochure is completely focused on the White House, and needs to be updated to include visitor information for President's Park.	M
Implementation of the Comprehensive Design Plan	Long-term parking location study	In its desired future conditions, the comprehensive design plan identified that parking for diplomatic and business visitors, as well as staff, is provided in secure, out-of-sight locations and within convenient access to the White House. This study would identify such locations and analyze their feasibility.	M
Visitor Experience and Access for the Public	Update administrative history	The previous administrative history was developed in 1983 and is outdated. A new administrative history for the park would provide background and guidance to inform planning and management decisions.	M
Cultural Landscapes	Cultural landscape inventory for Lafayette Park	The inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources in Lafayette Park.	L
Museum Collections; Archeological Resources	Archeological overview and assessment (update)	This assessment would be an update to the previous assessment completed in 1995. It would incorporate the research, findings, and recommendations made by the Louis Berger Group, who conducted the most recent archeological investigations.	L
Museum Collections	Digitize administrative history records	There are old interpretive materials, such as slides, that should be digitized and placed into an administrative history of the site. Moving these materials for their immediate protection is a preliminary management action that can be taken by park staff.	L
The White House and the Wings	Completed Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings	Some HABS drawings have been completed, others are in process, and additional drawings are needed including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Floor Interior Elevations • 2nd Floor Reflected Ceiling Plans • 3rd Floor Interior Elevations • Longitudinal Section • Latitudinal Section • Bowling Alley Plans and Elevations • West Wing Second Floor • West Wing Lower Floor 	L

Part 3: Contributors

Meeting Attendees

Office of the National Park Service Liaison to the White House

Jim Adams, Supervisory Horticulturalist

Tom Greer, Chief of Maintenance, President's Park

Wookun Kim, Horticulturalist

Kathy Langley, Manger, White House Visitor Center

Peter Lonsway, Manager, President's Park

Rich Murphy, Security Specialist

James Pilkerton, Gardener Supervisor

Will Sandoval, Chief, Executive Support Facility

Maria Santo, Assistant Director for Project Development

John Stanwich, Acting National Park Service Liaison to the White House

Tobin Tracey, Acting Deputy National Park Service Liaison to the White House

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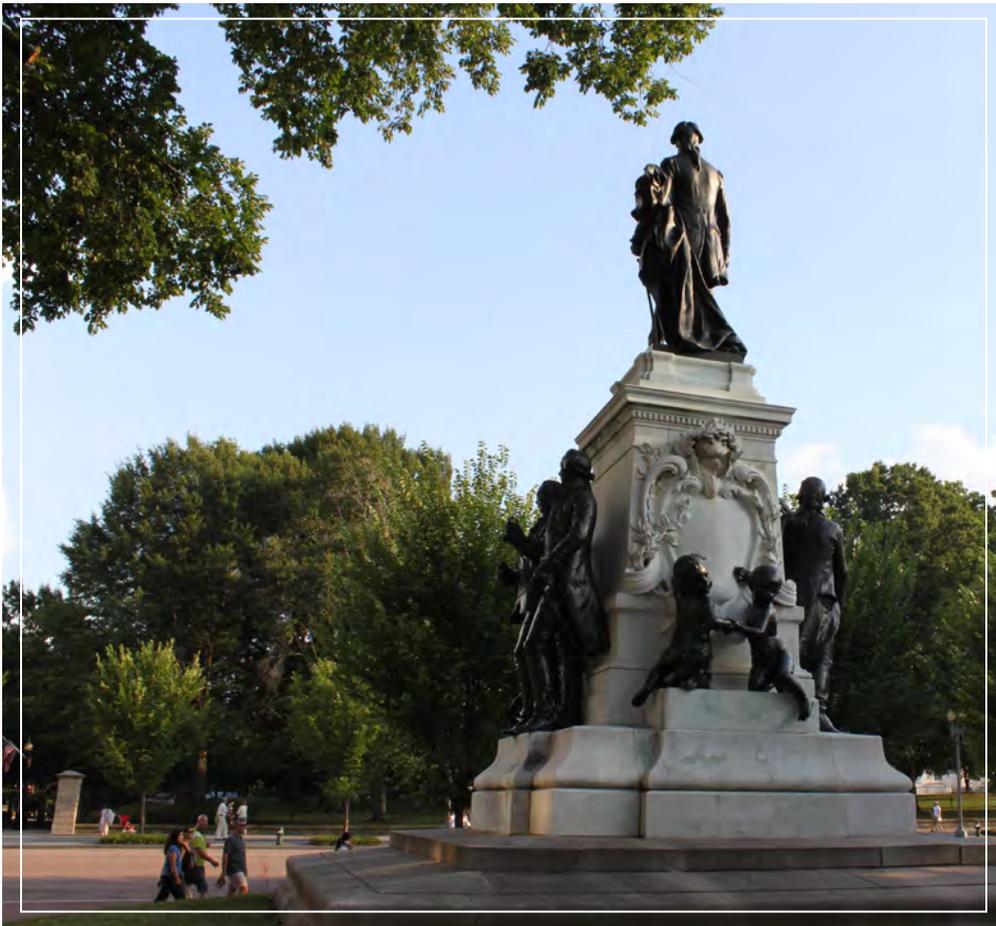
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APPENDIX A: FUNDAMENTAL AND OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCES AND VALUES ANALYSIS TABLES FOR THE WHITE HOUSE AND PRESIDENT’S PARK

Fundamental Resource or Value	The White House and the Wings
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From an architectural standpoint, the building is in good condition. • The cyclical maintenance plan often gets interrupted by situational circumstances. • Staff of the Executive Residence at the White House also provide maintenance, particularly for interior needs. • The White House is exempt from compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act’s section 106 requirements, although NPS staff still strive to adhere to those requirements to the extent possible. • NPS staff do not always have control over when something needs to be done, and often need permission to address certain maintenance issues. • It is challenging to maintain relevancy to different segments of the population while remaining politically neutral. • As many First Amendment activities as possible are allowed.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every four or eight years the administration changes, which results in changes to the different types of access available to the public. These changes affect NPS staffing. • Each administration is unique and requires different management approaches.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special events have the potential to threaten architectural elements and collection items. • Multiple agencies have jurisdiction related to the White House, and those agencies’ missions vary greatly and often differ substantially from the NPS mission. • Precedents that are set in this NPS unit, such as allowing certain types of special events or partnership agreements, may have impacts in other national parks.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resource information available for management could be improved. • A holistic visitor experience could be achieved by identifying what joins the various interpretive themes. • Opportunities to maintain a consistent visitor experience from administration to administration could be explored.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclic maintenance plan. • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park (2000).</i>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underground utility study. • Completed HABS drawings.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures report.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The White House and the Wings
<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"> • Executive Order 6166, "Organization of Executive Agencies" • National Capital Planning Act of 1952 • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Organic Act of 1916 • Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act of 1958, as amended • Title 16 U.S.C. & 1 et seqq. and Public Law 87-286, 75 Stat. 586 (September 22, 1961), (3 U.S.C & 110 note) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • NPS Museum Handbook • Manual for Museums

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lafayette Park
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lafayette Park is in poor condition. • The National Park Service does not have legal jurisdiction of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 15th and 17th streets, but does have maintenance responsibility through a multiagency agreement. This section of road is permanently closed to vehicular traffic. • It is complicated to implement planning efforts because of the cyclical change in administrations. • Segway users, skateboarders, and bicyclists may misuse the park.
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in landscape fluctuate from administration to administration. • Maintenance and permitting requests for Pennsylvania Avenue are consistent issues that require staff time and attention. • Cyclical maintenance is applied to all the landscape features. • For security reasons, there are temporary closures to some of the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lafayette Park
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evolution of security procedures affects the visual qualities of the site, public access, and use patterns. • Special use permitting for other agencies to use these landscapes creates a large workload for staff. • Staff needs to remain vigilant for damage to resources from special use permitted events and uses. • Maintenance jurisdiction over areas of the park does not always coincide with legal jurisdiction, and there are cost issues for the National Park Service associated with maintenance of permitted events. • There are conflicting uses of hardscapes by bicycles, walkers, Segways, and food vendors. • Pests (pigeons, rats, resident geese, etc.) and waste (litter, dog poop, etc.) detract from cultural landscapes and create a health hazard. • Vandalism, whether intentional, accidental, recreational, or due to First Amendment activities, is always a potential threat to the open spaces and the monuments and memorials. • Inappropriate visitor behavior and use patterns can impact the landscape features. • The safety of visitors is threatened when they climb on statues. • Acid rain impacts statues.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the maintenance agreement for Pennsylvania Avenue to address the challenges it presents to the National Park Service.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington, D.C., Department of Transportation recently completed a transportation study. • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park (2000)</i>.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Cultural landscape inventory for Lafayette Park.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree management plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Turf management plan. • Permit management plan. • Updated integrated pest management plan. • Stormwater management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lafayette Park
<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"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Organic Act of 1916 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • 36 CFR 79 "Curation of Archeological Collections" • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" • Executive Order 6166, "Organization of Executive Agencies" • National Capital Planning Act of 1952 • Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act of 1958, as amended • Title 16 U.S.C. & 1 et seqq. and Public Law 87-286, 75 Stat. 586 (September 22, 1961), (3 U.S.C & 110 note) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) • Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)

Fundamental Resource or Value	White House Grounds
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grounds and gardens inside the fence are in good condition. • It is complicated to implement planning efforts because of the cyclical change in administrations.
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity on the grounds, including changes to the landscape, fluctuates from administration to administration. • Cyclical maintenance is applied to the landscape features. • For security reasons, there are closures to much of this landscape.

Fundamental Resource or Value	White House Grounds
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turf management is a difficult issue on the grounds inside the fence. • The evolution of security procedures affects the visual qualities of the landscape, public access, and use patterns. • Special use permitting for other agencies to use these landscapes creates a large workload for staff. • Staff needs to remain vigilant for damage to resources from special use permitted events and uses. • Maintenance jurisdiction over areas of the park does not always coincide with legal jurisdiction, and there are cost issues for the National Park Service associated with maintenance of permitted events. • Pests and waste detract from cultural landscapes and create a health hazard. • Walking on the sprinkler system impacts the density of the soil. • Acid rain impacts statues.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Identified.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree management plan. • Turf management plan. • Permit management plan. • Updated integrated pest management plan. • Stormwater management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Organic Act of 1916 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • 36 CFR 79 "Curation of Archeological Collections" • Executive Order 6166, "Organization of Executive Agencies" • National Capital Planning Act of 1952 • Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act of 1958, as amended • Title 16 U.S.C. & 1 et seqq. and Public Law 87-286, 75 Stat. 586 (September 22, 1961), (3 U.S.C & 110 note) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ellipse (President's Park South)
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ellipse is in fair condition. • There is a steam line maintained by the General Services Administration that runs under the Ellipse that requires continual maintenance. • Every year, a temporary gravel roadway is built on the Ellipse for the National Christmas Tree Lighting. The road is built in November, and removed the following May or June after the White House Easter Egg Roll. • It is complicated to implement planning efforts because of the cyclical change in administrations. • Segway users, skateboarders, and bicyclists may misuse the park. • The First Division Monument is designed to be entered from the north, but that area is under a long-term temporary closure. This closure also means that there is no Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards access to the First Division Monument. • Zero Milestone is in fair to good condition but requires cyclical cleaning and polishing of the bronze plaque. • The sword is missing from the General William T. Sherman statue. • The Boy Scout Commemorative Tribute Memorial fountain is in physically good condition; however water quality is an issue. The foundation has algae blooms in the summer time, which are managed by park staff. • Second Division Memorial is in good condition.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity on the grounds, including changes to the landscape, fluctuates from administration to administration. • The Ellipse is receiving greater pressure for use by First Amendment activities and recreation. • Cyclical maintenance is applied to the landscape features. • For security reasons, there are temporary closures to areas in the park.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ellipse (President’s Park South)
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trash and other resource damage within the cultural landscape often result from vendor operations along 15th and 17th Streets. • Maintenance of the steam line often requires excavation under the Ellipse, which damages the turf. • The annual temporary road for the National Christmas Tree Lighting causes damage to the turf of the Ellipse. • The evolution of security procedures affects the visual qualities of the site, public access, and use patterns. • Special use permitting for other agencies to use these landscapes creates a large workload for staff. • Staff needs to remain vigilant for damage to resources from special use permitted events and uses. • Maintenance jurisdiction over areas of the park does not always coincide with legal jurisdiction, and there are cost issues for the National Park Service associated with maintenance of permitted events. • There are conflicting uses of hardscapes by bicycles, walkers, Segways, and food vendors. • Pests (pigeons, rats, resident geese, etc.) and waste (litter, dog waste, etc.) detract from cultural landscapes and create a health hazard. • Vandalism, whether intentional, accidental, recreational, or due to First Amendment activities, is always a potential threat to the open spaces and the monuments and memorials. • Inappropriate visitor behavior and use patterns can impact the landscape features. • The safety of visitors is threatened when they climb on statues. • Walking on the sprinkler system impacts the density of the soil. • Acid rain impacts statues. • The Bulfinch Gatehouse is at the lowest point in the stormwater drainage system, and has the potential to flood.
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit or eliminate parking on the Ellipse by implementing the alternative parking strategies described in the comprehensive design plan. • Work with the General Services Administration to replace and relocate the steam line so that it no longer causes problems for the turf on the Ellipse. • Explore other options for the temporary roadway on the Ellipse, such as heavy-duty matting material that may preserve turf.
<p>Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington, D.C., Department of Transportation recently completed a transportation study. • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park</i> (2000). • Cultural landscape inventory
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree management plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Turf management plan. • Permit management plan. • Treatment plan for First Division Monument. • Updated integrated pest management plan. • Stormwater management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ellipse (President's Park South)
<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"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Organic Act of 1916 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • 36 CFR 79 "Curation of Archeological Collections" • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" • Executive Order 6166, "Organization of Executive Agencies" • National Capital Planning Act of 1952 • Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act of 1958, as amended • Title 16 U.S.C. & 1 et seqq. and Public Law 87-286, 75 Stat. 586 (September 22, 1961), (3 U.S.C & 110 note) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) • Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Visitor Experience and Access for the Public
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for and the experience on the White House tour is directed by the presidential administration, not by the National Park Service. • The White House tour access is through Sherman Park. NPS staff receive visitors at Sherman Park and organize the groups into one place, but the interpretive staff do not have the opportunity to give visitors an interpretive experience. The tour itself is self-guided or led by the Secret Service, so there are no opportunities for interpretation while on the tour. • White House tours are currently designed to maximize quantity, which may detract from the quality of the interpretive experience. • Routing tour visitors through Sherman Park impacts the park resources and visitor experiences at that particular park. The park is shut down to accommodate the tours. • Sherman Park and the First Division Monument are often shut down for security reasons. • Areas of President’s Park South are used by for-profit sports leagues for activities such as soccer, softball, football, and Frisbee. • The White House sidewalk on the north side (and occasionally south side) is periodically closed down for security reasons. • The First Division Monument is designed to be entered from the north, but that area is under a long-term “temporary” closure. This closure also means that there is no accessible access to the First Division Monument. • Most visitors to the White House and President’s Park do not come to the White House Visitor Center. • The new, updated White House Visitor Center will be open to the public in 2014. • Partly due to the nature of the site, it is difficult to provide a seamless visitor experience for the visitors. • Closures of the Ellipse can financially impact the concessioner that runs the gift shop in the Ellipse Visitor Pavilion.
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a decreasing budget for staffing and resource management. • There is an inability to focus resources on NPS priorities due to external forces. • Planning for events is tailored to each administration, and therefore changes periodically.
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events are complicated to plan with security, administration, and partners/other agencies. • Visitor experiences, both positive and negative, are often reported directly to their elected officials and can be construed as representative of the entire National Park Service. • Jurisdictional complexities make it difficult to provide visitor experiences that are traditionally associated with NPS units. • Visitors are often confused about how to get a tour of the White House, which is currently facilitated through congressional offices and requires substantial advance planning. This issue is especially difficult during the high-demand spring and summer months. • Pests and waste detract from visitor experiences. • Areas of President’s Park South are used by for-profit sports leagues for activities such as soccer, softball, football, and Frisbee. These organized leagues tend to monopolize the area and push out casual pickup games that otherwise might flourish; the more extensive equipment used causes damage to turf and the sprinkler system. • The Lafayette Park Lodge House and Ellipse Visitor Pavilion are frequented by transient and homeless populations, who often lock themselves in the bathrooms for long periods of time, denying access to other park visitors. Damage to toilets occurs when foreign objects are flushed.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Visitor Experience and Access for the Public
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many recommendations in the comprehensive design plan that, if implemented, would improve the quality of visitor experiences. • One such recommendation is the expansion of the visitor center into the basement of the Department of Commerce, and the construction of a tunnel under 15th Street to the White House. Tours would then begin with interpretation in the visitor center, and access impacts in Sherman Park would be eliminated. • Tours led by NPS staff would provide an NPS-quality interpretive experience. • Increase visibility of the NPS brand through personal contact with visitors to the White House and President's Park where appropriate.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park</i> (2000). • The current long-range interpretive plan was completed in 2007, based on themes in the <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated park brochure. • Update administrative history.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Comprehensive interpretive plan. • Implementation plan for the comprehensive design plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act / Architectural Barriers Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapters 2, 7, and 8) • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 48B: <i>Commercial Use Authorizations</i> • Director's Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management Program</i> • Director's Order 78: <i>Social Science</i> • <i>Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards</i> (2006)

Fundamental Resource or Value	First Amendment Access and Opportunities
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Amendment activities are provided and protected on park grounds, and they are at the core of the symbolic nature of this location. • Staff rely on the permit office of the National Mall and Memorial Parks to issue permits for First Amendment activities, which are required for groups of more than 25 people, and are available to smaller groups as requested. • The park frequently has resource damage and trash issues from First Amendment activities; however, there is no cost recovery system built into the permitting process. • Many First Amendment activities are spontaneous, made up of fewer than 25 people, or are otherwise not subject to permit requirements, which makes it difficult to appropriately staff and budget for management and cleanup of these activities. • The park staff often have to provide a security overlay, and security perimeter for competing First Amendment activity demonstrations. • First Amendment activities require staff time, often overtime, in evenings and on weekends to help manage these events. • There is no designated First Amendment activities area.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of demonstrations fluctuates over time, such as with changes in administrations and world events. • There has been an increase in the need for temporary closures throughout President’s Park, which affects the areas available for First Amendment activities.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Amendment activities cannot be confined to one unique space; therefore resource impacts occur throughout the park. • The resource damage resulting from First Amendment activities can negatively reflect on the National Park Service’s efforts to protect resources. • Resource damages also occur from the media, which have opportunities to provide news coverage of First Amendment activities.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrators can be educated that they are in a NPS unit, and interpreters can explain that the National Park Service works hard to provide them this opportunity for their First Amendment activities demonstration. • Interpretation to demonstrators can include information about what it takes to allow First Amendment activities, such as the costs and damage to resources. • Work with permit management partner parks to develop and administer a database containing all permitted activities.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit management plan. • Visitor use management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Constitution, Amendment 1 • 36 CFR 7.96(g) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006, section 8.6.3

Fundamental Resource or Value	Continually Making History
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in administration require park staff to respond to different needs, preferences, and facilities, both inside and outside the house. • Because the house and grounds are used as a private residence, work by NPS staff and contractors must stop when the family is using a particular area. Any contractors who are affected still have to be paid for their downtime when work is temporarily halted.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change is constant. • The duration of closures is lengthening. • There are recurring communication issues if closure measures are not removed. • It is confusing for visitors if some areas are open and some are not, and it is difficult for staff to keep up with moving obstacles.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secret Service and U.S. Park Police cause resource impacts and clear visitors from the area when there are closures.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPS brand could be improved with positive messaging to visitors, such as explaining closures to visitors as the result of special/historic events, and by providing visitors with experiential alternatives, such as exploring the visitor center.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan (2007). • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive interpretive 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"> • Executive Order 6166, "Organization of Executive Agencies" • National Capital Planning Act of 1952 • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Organic Act of 1916 • Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act of 1958, as amended • Title 16 U.S.C. & 1 et seqq. and Public Law 87-286, 75 Stat. 586 (September 22, 1961), (3 U.S.C & 110 note) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS archeological components are in material storage at the Museum Resource Center. • The archives are housed appropriately for an unprocessed collection. • Portions of the processed archival collection need descriptions. • There is an archivist on staff but there is currently a backlog of items that needs to be processed, including drawing projects. • For the parts of the collection that are in the White House Visitor Center, there is an inventory of all the artifacts. • The lease for the current storage facility, which is 22 years old, will be up for renewal in 8 years. • The management of the non-NPS collection impacts the budget.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPS collection is growing very slowly, if at all. • The more significant non-NPS collections are growing steadily
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The library of slides documenting the administrative record could deteriorate, although most have been scanned.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider modifying the storage facility to meet the needs of the collection, or look for an alternative storage facility.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS collection inventory. • Digitize administrative history records.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS scope of collections. • Feasibility study for cost-effective management of the storage facility.
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"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • 36 CFR 79 “Curation of Archeological Collections” • USC – Title 3, The President, Chapter 644-PL771, dated June 25, 1948, sections 109 and 110 • Public Law 87-286 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i> • <i>Manual for Museums</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The views and vistas were part of the first plan of Washington, D.C., drawn by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791. • Jersey barriers, scaffolding, parked cars, food trucks, and other temporary items negatively impact the viewshed.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction projects within the viewshed are intermittent. • There is an increased focus within the National Park Service on maintaining historic viewsheds. • There is increased developmental pressure within the District of Columbia to fill in the viewshed. • There are desires among permit applicants to make modifications within the viewshed.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jersey barriers, scaffolding, parked cars, food trucks, and other temporary items negatively impact the viewshed. • New developments, e.g., new museums and monuments on the National Mall and elsewhere outside the boundaries, have the potential to impact views and vistas. • There is political pressure to add monuments to the National Mall. • The U.S. Secret Service desires to expand their security barrier.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperating with other entities could help protect the important views and vistas.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report – part II / viewshed management plan
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State emissions controls • Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Environmental Policy Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision making and DO-12 Handbook</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • section 4.4.2.4, "Management of Natural Landscapes" • section 1.6, "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries," provides for coordinated resource protection efforts that cross park boundaries or impact resources outside park boundaries • section 3.2, "Land Protection Methods," provides a variety of mechanisms to protect park resources, including acquisition and cooperative approaches • section 3.3, "Land Protection Plans," determines what lands need to be in public ownership and what means of protection are available to achieve the park unit's purpose

Fundamental Resource or Value	Symbol of Democracy
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPS staff must interpret the function, role, and symbol of the executive branch and president, but not the political views of any one administration. This fine line can be difficult for the public to recognize. • The inauguration is an example of the peaceful transition of power from one administration to the next. • Preparing for and assisting with the inauguration takes considerable staff time and planning.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each inauguration seems to bring an increasing focus on a bigger and more solid security perimeter, which impacts visitors and the city.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are security threats to staff and visitors because of what the building represents.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with partners can improve event planning and management.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive interpretive 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"> • U.S. Constitution <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i>

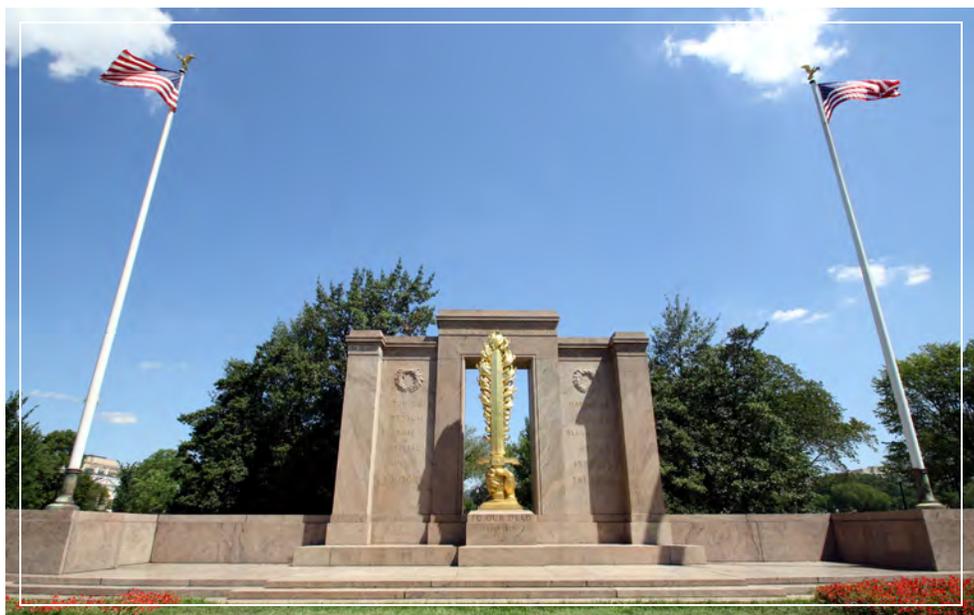
Other Important Resource and Value Analysis Tables for The White House and President’s Park

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are documented archeological sites in the ground. • Limited archeological resources are housed at the Museum Resource Center.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and ground disturbance, such as utility work, security installations, steam lines, and irrigation systems, could disturb archeological resources.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites with archeological evidence on Ellipse and in Lafayette Park could be interpreted.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS collection inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • 36 CFR 79 "Curation of Archeological Collections" • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) • Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Distinctive Landscape Features
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ellipse Visitor Pavilion was installed in 1995 and was meant to be a temporary structure for a period of 10 years, but has served an important visitor use function in the last 20 years. • The Lafayette Park Lodge House is in fair to poor condition, even though it was re-done six years ago. The Lodge House is contributing to the national historic district, and is the only remaining lodge in the District of Columbia. The bathrooms in the Lodge House are heavily used. • The Bernard Baruch Bench of Inspiration is diagonal from the Jackson Statue. • All benches, sidewalks, turf, metal edging, storm drains, irrigation system, and fountain supply and discharge piping in Lafayette Park need to be replaced. • All fountains require a lot of maintenance. • Bulfinch Gatehouse is in poor condition. • Butt-Millet Memorial Fountain needs to be cleaned and polished regularly. • Ellipse Meridian Stone is in poor condition. It is damaged and needs edging so it can be seen. • Original Patentees of the District of Columbia Memorial are in fair condition. Sandstone can be worn down by weather. • Haupt Fountains are in good condition.
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a current regional effort to look at sustainable best practices for managing water features in the District of Columbia. • There are rodents in the Lodge House, due to improper seals under the door.

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Distinctive Landscape Features
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is lot of pressure on the limited restroom facilities in the Lafayette Park Lodge House. • Visitor misuse, time, weather, and the elements of nature pose threats to all of these features. • The Lafayette Park Lodge House and Ellipse Visitor Pavilion are frequented by transient and homeless populations, who often lock themselves in the bathrooms for long periods of time, denying access to other park visitors. Damage to toilets occurs when foreign objects are flushed.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Existing Data and/or Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park</i> (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable fountain maintenance study / cost analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation plan for the comprehensive design 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"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • 36 CFR 79 “Curation of Archeological Collections” • 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)



APPENDIX B: ENABLING LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE AND PRESIDENT'S PARK

586

PUBLIC LAW 87-286—SEPT. 22, 1961 [75 STAT.

Public Law 87-286

AN ACT

September 22, 1961
[S. 2422]

Concerning the White House and providing for the care and preservation of its historic and artistic contents.

White House.
Preservation of
museum character.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of that portion of reservation numbered 1 in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, which is within the President's park enclosure, comprising eighteen and seven one-hundredths acres, shall continue to be known as the White House and shall be administered pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-3), and Acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof. In carrying out this Act primary attention shall be given to the preservation and interpretation of the museum character of the principal corridor on the ground floor and the principal public rooms on the first floor of the White House, but nothing done under this Act shall conflict with the administration of the Executive offices of the President or with the use and occupancy of the buildings and grounds as the home of the President and his family and for his official purposes.

Historic con-
tents, acqui-
sitions.

Storage at Smith-
sonian Institution.

SEC. 2. Articles of furniture, fixtures, and decorative objects of the White House, when declared by the President to be of historic or artistic interest, together with such similar articles, fixtures, and objects as are acquired by the White House in the future when similarly so declared, shall thereafter be considered to be inalienable and the property of the White House. Any such article, fixture, or object when not in use or on display in the White House shall be transferred by direction of the President as a loan to the Smithsonian Institution for its care, study, and storage or exhibition, and such articles, fixtures, and objects shall be returned to the White House from the Smithsonian Institution on notice by the President.

White House
Police,
Secret Service.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall alter any privileges, powers, or duties vested in the White House Police and the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, by section 202 of title 3, United States Code, and section 3056 of title 18, United States Code.

Approved September 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-287

AN ACT

September 22, 1961
[S. 2224]

To grant minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, on certain lands in the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, to certain Indians, and for other purposes.

Indians.
Northern Chey-
enne Reservation,
Mont.
Minerals grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act of June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 690), as amended by the Act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 418), is hereby amended to read as follows:

70 Stat. 774.
25 USC 396 a-
396g.

“SEC. 3. (a) The coal or other minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, on said reservation are hereby reserved for the benefit of the tribe and may be leased with the consent of the Indian council for mining purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347; 25 U.S.C. 396 a-f), under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided,* That at the expiration of fifty years from the date of the approval of this Act, the coal or other minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, of said allotments shall become the prop-

APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF SPECIAL MANDATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITMENTS

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments					
Name	Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Annual inventory requirement	Special mandate	1900	No expiration		"...a complete inventory, in proper books, shall be made annually, by the steward, under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, of all the public property in and belonging to the Executive Mansion, showing when purchased, use to which applied, cost, condition, and final disposition, to be submitted to Congress with annual report of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds." (31 Stat. 97)
National Capital Memorials and Commemorative Works, The Commemorative Works Act of 1986 40 U.S.C. Chapter 89.	Special mandate	1912	No expiration		To preserve the integrity of the comprehensive design of the L'Enfant and McMillan plans for the Nation's Capital
Exemption from National Historic Preservation Act	Special mandate	1966	No expiration		"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds" (section 107)
Maintenance of Pennsylvania Avenue	Agreement	2004	Currently Under Negotiation	District of Columbia; Department of the Treasury, General Services Administration, Department of Transportation, NPS National Capital Region	To give the National Park Service maintenance jurisdiction of Pennsylvania Avenue between 15th and 17th Streets
Steam line maintenance and repair	Agreement	N/A	N/A	General Services Administration	GSA must have access to maintain and repair the steam line that crosses under the Ellipse; GSA repairs any ground disturbance associated with their underground maintenance

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments					
Name	Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
White House Historical Association	Partnership	2008	2018	White House Historical Association; visitors; general public	Cooperating association
National Park Foundation (NPF)	Partnership	2014	2017	NPF; visitors; general public; TV viewers of the National Christmas Tree Lighting	Assistance in events related to the National Christmas Tree Lighting
National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA)	Intra-agency cooperation	N/A	N/A	NAMA; visitors; general public	NAMA issues special use permits for activities in President's Park. They support the National Christmas Tree Lighting as well as other events and activities
NPS National Capital Region (NCR)	Intra-agency cooperation	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR provides office space and staffing assistance
Facility jurisdiction	Intra-agency cooperation	N/A	N/A	George Washington Memorial Parkway; National Capital Parks – East; National Mall and Memorial Parks; Rock Creek Park	Some facilities under the jurisdiction of the White House and President's Park are located within the administrative boundaries of other NPS units
Visitor center building	Lease	2011	2019	General Services Administration; Department of Commerce	This includes special projects related to the White House Visitor Center
Storage facility	Lease	2011	2021	General Services Administration	
Guest Services Incorporated (GSI)	Concession contract	1986	2016	GSI; visitors; general public	Operation of a concession stand at the Ellipse Visitor Pavilion
Visitor center cleaning	Contract	2012	2017	Visitors; Department of Commerce	
Five-year site management plan		N/A	N/A	Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President; Executive Residence at the White House; National Park Service, National Capital Region; United States General Services Administration, National Capital Region; United States Secret Service; White House Military Office	
Military interdepartmental purchase request		N/A	N/A	Secret Service	To maintain guard booths

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments					
Name	Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Responsiveness to security requests	Understanding	N/A	N/A	Secret Service; U.S. Park Police; Federal Protective Service; Guard Force in Visitor Center; Local Police and Fire; White House Military Office	The National Park Service will respond quickly to requests relating to security, such as temporary or prolonged closures of certain areas
Responsiveness to other requests	Understanding	N/A	N/A	Executive Residence	
Inaugural considerations	Understanding	N/A	N/A	District of Columbia; Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC); Military District of Washington	There are inaugural regulations by which the NPS staff must abide; NPS staff are temporarily reassigned leading up to the inauguration; the NPS represents the PIC until after the election; the District builds the viewing stands
Transitional support	Understanding	N/A	N/A	Executive Residence, outgoing and incoming administrations, U.S. Secret Service, Presidential Materials Project (NARA)	General support for transition activities
NPS funding for the White House	Understanding	N/A	N/A	NPS National Capital Region	Annual maintenance funding for repair/rehab of the White House is an established amount that comes off the top of the region's maintenance funding
Chain of command	Understanding	N/A	N/A	NPS National Capital Region; NPS Office of the Director; Department of the Interior	Due to the sensitive nature of issues pertaining to the White House and President's Park, sometimes it is necessary for communication to skip steps along the chain of command and go straight to the department level
Smithsonian Institution	Understanding	N/A	N/A	White House and Smithsonian Institution	Loan procedures under Public Law 87-286



**National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation
The White House and President's Park**

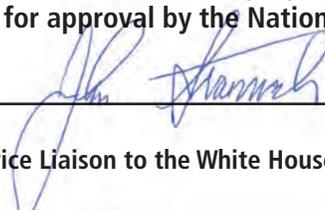
September 2014

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

RECOMMENDED

National Park Service Liaison to the White House, John Stanwich, The White House and President's Park

Date


Lisa A Mendelson - Ielmini

9/18/2014
9/19/14

APPROVED

Acting Regional Director, Lisa Mendelson-Ielmini, National Capital 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.

PRPA 868/127753

September 2014

Foundation Document • The White House and President's Park

