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## Part Five: Consultation and Coordination

### Summary of Planning

The National Park Service takes an interdisciplinary approach to planning. The planning team for the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites was composed of individuals skilled in the areas of cultural resource management, history, interpretation, collection management, landscape architecture, park operations, and natural resource management. The planning team also consulted with technical staff from within the NPS and from other agencies in the areas of historical architecture, historic preservation, forestry, and the natural sciences.

Leading into the planning process, several research projects were undertaken to provide information with which to make decisions for the park's future. Subject matter experts conducted research on such topics as the cultural landscape, structural loading on the historic homes, visitor use, vegetation, and wildlife. The information generated from the research projects was incorporated into planning.

In preparation for considering Roosevelt-Vanderbilt's future, a series of interpretive workshops was held over the course of 2002-2003 as part of a long-range interpretive planning process. At these sessions, park staff, scholars, and park partners discussed issues associated with visitor programming and services and the parks' overall mission and goals. The results of these sessions informed the general management plan and were instrumental in defining the statements of purpose, significance, and themes.

In January 2005, Dr. Edward Linenthal led a workshop on the commemorative nature of the park. Several local and regional scholars were present, as well as representatives of the park staff, the park partners, and the public. The session offered an opportunity to consider the nature of commemoration itself and ways to highlight the relevance of the parks in the 21st Century.

Also in April 2005, a two-day session was held to review natural resource values associated with the parks and provide input to the planning team on issues related to natural resources and the forest plantations. The session involved specialists from the NPS Northeast Temperate Network Inventory and Monitoring program, the NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the New York State Heritage Program, the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY ESF), and Scenic Hudson, Inc.,



among others. In a follow-up session in October 2005, team members met with the senior management and faculty at SUNY ESF to further examine issues related to forestry and cultural landscape, to view forest plantations of age and species similar to those at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt, and to explore opportunities for future collaboration between SUNY ESF and NPS.

Over the summers of 2005 and 2006, sub-committees of the planning team visited a number of sites with similar themes or characteristics to observe how they handled different aspects of management and visitor services. In determining the sites to visit, emphasis was placed on the character and composition of the resource base and the similarity of issues. The sites selected fell into the following categories: major presidential sites; those with strong outdoor programming; those that contain and interpret working landscapes; those with historic forest plantations; and those associated with figures of great wealth. During these visits, the planning team observed the practical application of a number of ideas being explored at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt: better integration of the cultural landscape into the visitor experience; active management of working landscapes; adaptive re-use of historic buildings; greater support for educational programming; generating revenue; and making important figures in American history more relevant to contemporary audiences.

The sites included:

- **Mount Vernon**, Mount Vernon, Virginia
- **Monticello**, Charlottesville, Virginia
- **Colonial Williamsburg**, Williamsburg, Virginia
- **Shelburne Farms**, Shelburne, Vermont
- **Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park**, Woodstock, Vermont
- **State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry**, Syracuse, New York
- **Intervale**, Burlington, Vermont
- **Minute Man National Historical Park**, Lincoln, Lexington, and Concord, Massachusetts
- **Stone Barns**, Pocantico Hills, New York
- **Kykuit**, Tarrytown, New York
- **Biltmore**, Asheville, North Carolina

Consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office was initiated in December 2005 and continued in October 2006 and October 2007 via newsletter mailings and a phone briefing. An update on the draft general management plan was provided in May 2009 at the park's regular bi-annual consultation meeting.

In January 2006 letters regarding the plan preparation were sent to Native American tribes historically associated with this area of the Hudson Valley. The tribes contacted included the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin and the Delaware Nation. Newsletters were also sent to tribes in October 2006 and October 2007.

Although informal consultation took place with natural resource specialists over the course of the planning effort, formal consultation with the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was initiated in December 2008 with regards to the status of threatened and endangered species in the area. According to USFWS, there are seven Federally listed endangered, threatened, and candidate species that are known or are likely to occur in Dutchess County. According to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) website and New York Natural Heritage Program data, the project area contains rare plants and animals and significant natural communities. The NPS will continue consultation with USFWS and NYS DEC as site-specific plans are advanced to implement the general management plan.

Building on the information gleaned from the various working sessions and from reviews of enabling legislation and legislative histories, the team developed statements of park purpose (why the park was established), significance (why the resources are important enough to warrant national park designation), and themes (the most important stories to be told at the parks). The planning team also identified and analyzed the parks' primary resources (those that directly support its purpose and significance). These elements compose 'Part One: Foundation for Planning' in this document.

The preparation of the plan was announced to the public in November 2005. The team distributed postcard announcements to an extensive mailing list (over 11,000 addresses) to publicize the preparation of the plan and to invite public input. To acquaint the community and interested citizens with the planning process, to solicit comments or concerns regarding the future of the parks, and to report on the status of planning, the planning team established a project website "Roosevelt-VanderbiltPlan.org" (which is linked to the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment or "PEPC" website) and held a public scoping session in December 2005 at the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center in Hyde Park, New York.

The agenda for the scoping session began with a complimentary holiday open-house of the FDR Home and screenings of a new film on Eleanor Roosevelt, followed by a brief presentation on the planning process, the purpose and significance statements, and the purpose of the meeting. Participants were then asked what they consider to be the parks' most important assets; what they would like to see and do at the parks; and for comments on the materials presented. The meeting was well-attended, attracting some 80 participants. Comments were recorded on flipcharts and comment cards.

As part of the public scoping process, the planning team also met with each of the parks' primary partners to solicit their views about the future of the parks and the issues that the plan should address.

The plan's first formal newsletter was printed and distributed in October 2006. The newsletter reviewed the planning process and key planning issues, as well as Roosevelt-Vanderbilt's purpose and significance and an overview of park resources. It also shared highlights of the public input to date. The newsletter included a mail-back card and invited the public to comment on the material presented. The newsletter was mailed to approximately 6,000 addresses and posted on the websites. The newsletter and website resulted in formal comments from some 30 respondents.

Over the course of 2006 and 2007, as a way to build the mailing list and further publicize the preparation of the plan to the community, the park held a series of free “community photography workshops” in cooperation with the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Historical Society and the Dutchess County Arts Council. The workshops, led by professional photographers and park staff, highlighted different park resources, such as architecture, landscape, and collections. At each session, a brief overview of the plan was provided and planning newsletters made available. Five workshops were held, with total attendance of some 350 people. Selected works are featured on the park and planning websites and are posted on the photography-sharing website “Flickr.com.”

In October 2007 a second newsletter or “Progress Report” describing three preliminary alternatives was distributed to approximately 6,000 addresses and posted on the websites. At the same time, the Superintendent and planning team members reviewed the preliminary alternatives with the eight primary park partners, as well as the Regional Center Partners: the Town of Hyde Park, the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, and Scenic Hudson, Inc. The preliminary alternatives newsletter generated some 30 comments by phone, electronic mail, and letter.

In August 2008, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt’s core planning team met to identify the preferred alternative. The planning team reviewed the potential advantages and impacts (developed in previous sessions), including those related to cost, the public comments received, and the relevant external influences (e.g., community support). Based on this analysis, the planning team modified Action Alternative Two (as it was presented in the “Progress Report”) in response to the comments received. The planning team then recommended that the Northeast Regional Director identify the updated Action Alternative Two (as it is presented in this draft) as the National Park Service’s preferred alternative. In a subsequent meeting, the Northeast Regional Director concurred with this recommendation.

The draft general management plan/draft environmental impact statement is made available for public review for 60 days. During that time, the team will solicit public comment and hold public forums that will be publicized in local media outlets. The planning team will carefully review the comments received and develop responses to all substantive comments in a final general management plan/final environmental impact statement. After a 30-day “no-action” period, a Record of Decision will be prepared to document the selected management option and set forth any stipulations for implementation of the general management plan, thus completing the environmental compliance requirements.

The draft and final environmental impact statements accompanying the draft and final general management plans are essentially programmatic statements presenting an overview of potential impacts relating to each management option. More detailed plans may be developed for individual actions outlined in the options, and these would be subject to a more detailed review of environmental impacts.

## **Compliance with Federal and State Laws and Regulations, Policies, and Mandates**

As with all units of the National Park System, the management of the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites is guided by the 1916 Organic Act (which created the National Park Service), the General Authorities Act of 1970, the act of March 27, 1978, relating to the management of the National Park System, and other applicable federal laws and regulations, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. Actions are also guided by the National Park Service *Management Policies 2006* and the parks' legislation (see Appendix A). The applicable laws, regulations, and policies most pertinent to the planning and management of the park are described below. The Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites will be managed in accordance with these laws and policies, regardless of which alternative is ultimately implemented.

### **Cultural Resource Management Requirements**

Cultural resource management activities are guided by National Park Service *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Order 28: the National Park Service *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. Laws and policies in effect for the protection of cultural resources include: the National Historic Preservation Act (1966); the Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008); and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

#### **ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

In addition to those listed above, laws and policies in effect for the protection of archeological resources include Executive Order 11593: "Archaeological Resources Protection Act," Director's Order 28A: Archeology, and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Law and policies require that archeological sites be identified and inventoried and their significance determined and documented. Archeological sites are to be protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. If so, the site is to be professionally documented and salvaged in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and American Indian tribes. Some archeological sites that can be adequately protected may be interpreted to visitors.

#### **CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

In addition to those listed above, laws and policies in effect for the protection of cultural landscapes include the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Law and policies require that cultural landscapes inventories be conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and to assist in future management decisions for



landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural. The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when they contribute to its historical significance.

#### ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Certain contemporary American Indian and other communities are permitted by law, regulation, or policy to pursue customary religious, subsistence, and other cultural uses of National Park Service resources with which they are traditionally associated. To the extent permitted by law, the National Park Service will take care to protect resources in a way that will accommodate their religious value. All agencies, including the National Park Service, are required to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites. Other federal agencies, state and local governments, potentially affected American Indian and other communities, interested groups, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are to be given opportunities to become informed about and comment on anticipated NPS actions at the earliest practicable time. All agencies are required to consult with tribal governments before taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments.

#### MUSEUM COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES

In addition to the laws and policies listed above, the National Park Service *Museum Handbook* applies to the protection of museum collections and archives. Law and policies require that all museum collections (objects, specimens, and manuscript collections) be identified, inventoried, catalogued, documented, preserved, and protected; and provision is made for their access and use for exhibits, research, and interpretation. The qualities that contribute to the significance of the collections are protected in accordance with established standards.

#### HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Law and policies require that historic structures be inventoried and their significance and integrity evaluated under National Register criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic properties on the National Register of Historic Places are to be protected in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.

### **Natural Resource Management Requirements**

#### AIR QUALITY/SCENIC VIEWS

The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) requires federal land managers to protect air quality, and National Park Service *Management Policies* address the need to analyze air quality during park planning. States are responsible for the attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These standards have been established for several pollutants: inhalable

particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, carbon monoxide, and lead. Elevated concentrations of these pollutants can have adverse impacts on park resources and visitors. Three air quality categories (I, II, and III) have been established for the national park system areas. The ambient air quality standard for the area covering the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites is designated Class II, meaning that the state may permit a moderate amount of new air pollution, as long as neither ambient air quality standards nor the maximum allowable increases over established baseline concentrations are exceeded. Current laws and policies require that the air quality in the park meet national ambient air quality standards and that healthful indoor air quality at National Park Service facilities be ensured. Although the NPS has very little direct control over air quality in the air shed encompassing the parks, managers will cooperate with the State of New York, regional governments, and the EPA to monitor air quality and ensure that it is not impaired.

#### COASTAL ZONE

New York State's Coastal Area has been divided into four geographic regions: Long Island, New York City, Hudson Valley, and Great Lakes. The portion of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site situated west of Route 9 and the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site are located within the Hudson Valley landward coastal boundary of a coastal zone management area. All proposed activities for the sites must be consistent with the state's policies per the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, which is the primary federal statute for protecting the nation's coastal areas.

#### NATURAL LIGHTSCAPES OR NIGHT SKY

Natural lightscapes are natural resources that exist in the absence of human-caused light. They vary with geographic location and season. The National Park Service management guidelines recognize that night sky and darkness can be significant components of the overall experience of a visitor to a national park. Agency guidelines direct the National Park Service to cooperate with park neighbors and local government agencies to minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene.

#### NATURAL SOUNDS

The natural ambient soundscape is the aggregate of all natural sounds together with the physical capacity for transmitting sounds. Natural sounds occur within and beyond the range of sounds that humans can perceive and can be transmitted through air, water, or solid materials. Mandates and policies require that the National Park Service preserve the natural ambient soundscapes, restore degraded soundscapes to their natural ambient condition wherever possible, and protect natural soundscapes from degradation due to human-caused noise. Disruptions from recreational uses are to be managed to provide a high-quality visitor experience in an effort to preserve or restore both the natural quiet and natural sounds.

#### PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Federal laws are in effect for the protection of the nation's farmland soils, a unique natural resource that provides food and fiber necessary for the continued welfare of the people of the United States. Federal laws require that the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies take steps to assure that the actions of the Federal Government do not cause farmland to be irreversibly converted to nonagricultural uses in cases in which other national interests neither override the importance of the protection of farmland nor otherwise outweigh the benefits of maintaining farmland resources.

#### SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Laws and policies in effect for the protection of species of special concern include the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended) and National Park Service policies on invasive species. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires that when a project or proposal by a federal agency has the potential to affect a known candidate, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species, that agency must enter into formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. National Park Service management policies direct the NPS to give the same level of protection to state-listed species as to federally listed species. The laws and policies require that federally listed and state-listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats be sustained and that populations of native species that have been severely reduced in or extirpated from the park be restored where feasible and sustainable.

#### WILDLAND FIRE

Laws and policies in effect regarding fire management require that all fires burning in natural or landscaped vegetation in parks be classified as either wildland fires or prescribed fires. All wildland fires are to be effectively managed, considering resource values to be protected and the safety of firefighters and the public, using the full range of strategic and tactical operations as described in the park's approved fire management plan. Prescribed fires are ignited by park managers to achieve resource objectives and are to include monitoring programs to determine whether specified objectives are met.

#### WATER RESOURCES, FLOODPLAIN, AND WETLANDS

Laws and policies in effect for the protection of water resources include the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, the Clean Water Act of 1977, the Water Quality Act of 1987, Executive Order 11988: "Floodplain Management," and Executive Order 11990: "Protection of Wetlands." Law and mandates require that: (1) surface water and groundwater be restored or enhanced; (2) National Park Service and National Park Service-permitted programs and facilities be maintained and operated to avoid pollution of surface water and groundwater; (3) natural floodplain values be preserved or restored; (4) the natural and beneficial values of wetlands be preserved and enhanced; and (5) long-term and short-term environmental effects associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplain be avoided.



## Park Operations Requirements

### ACCESSIBILITY

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and federal guidelines published in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 define specific access requirements for persons with disabilities to parking facilities, pathways, and buildings. The accessibility requirements apply to government facilities (Title II) and to private entities that provide public accommodations (Title III). Accordingly, park managers are to strive to ensure that disabled persons are afforded the same experiences and opportunities enjoyed by other visitors to the greatest extent practicable. Special, separate, or alternative facilities, programs, or services are to be provided only when existing ones cannot reasonably be made accessible.

### RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 directs all federal agencies to assist in the national goal of achieving a seamless telecommunications system throughout the United States by accommodating requests by telecommunication companies for the use of property, rights-of-way, and easements to the extent allowable under each agency's mission. The National Park Service is legally obligated to permit telecommunication infrastructure in the parks if such facilities can be structured to avoid interference with park purposes. Law and policies also require that park resources and/or public enjoyment of the park not be denigrated by nonconforming uses. Telecommunication structures are to be permitted in the park to the extent that they do not jeopardize the park's mission and resources. No new nonconforming use or rights-of-way are to be permitted through the park without specific statutory authority and approval by the director of the National Park Service or his or her representative, and such use is to be permitted only if there is no practicable alternative to such use of National Park Service lands. The management of the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites has determined that, because of the historic significance of the parks' resources and cultural landscape values, no appropriate locations exist for telecommunication infrastructure within the parks.

### SUSTAINABLE DESIGN/DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability can be described as the result of managing units of the National Park System in ways that do not compromise the environment or its capacity to provide for present and future generations. Federal laws, executive orders, and executive memoranda, including Executive Order 13123: "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management;" Executive Order 13101: "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition;" and the National Park Service *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design* direct the National Park Service management philosophy on sustainability. Principles have been developed and are followed for interpretation, natural resources, cultural resources, site design, building design, energy management, water supply, waste prevention, and facility maintenance and operations. The National Park Service strives to reduce energy costs, eliminate waste, and conserve

energy resources by using energy-efficient and cost-effective technology. Park managers also strive to incorporate energy efficiency into the decision-making process during the design and acquisition of buildings, facilities, and transportation systems, emphasizing the use of renewable energy sources.

### **Socioeconomic Requirements**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

Executive Order 12898: “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” requires federal agencies to consider the impact of their actions on minority and low-income populations and communities, as well as the equity of the distribution of benefits and risks of those actions. In implementing the general management plan, park managers will comply with all applicable laws and executive orders, such as those outlined in the “Laws, Policies, and Mandates.” Consultation and coordination with appropriate federal and state agencies have been conducted during the preparation of this document. Regarding cultural resources, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was initiated in December 2005. Regarding historic properties of significance to Indian tribes, consultation with the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin and the Delaware Nation was initiated in January 2006.

### **Section 106 Compliance Requirements for Future Undertakings**

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of undertakings on National Register listed or eligible properties and allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment. Toward that end, the National Park Service will work with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council to meet requirements of 36 CFR 800 and the November 2008 Programmatic Agreement among the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service (Department of the Interior). This latter agreement requires the National Park Service to work closely with the SHPO and the ACHP in planning for both new and existing national park areas.

Prior to any ground-disturbing action by park managers, a professional archeologist will determine the need for archeological activity or testing evaluation. Any such studies would be carried out in advance of construction activity and would meet the needs of the State Historic Preservation Office. Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires the National Park Service to identify and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all resources under its jurisdiction that appear to be eligible. Historic areas of the National Park System are automatically listed on the National Register upon their establishment by law or executive order.

The following table identifies future actions under the preferred alternative that would likely require review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and under the Programmatic Agreement, and the nature of the review.

**Table 5-1: Summary of Actions Requiring Review under Section 106**

Expand views  
Rehabilitate designed landscapes and indicate missing features  
through new elements of similar massing/scale or media  
Retain Eleanor Roosevelt Cutting Garden as Memorial, rehabilitate  
garden and develop commemorative program  
Actively manage forest plantations with range of treatments  
Actively manage natural woodlands with range of treatments  
Rehabilitate former farm fields with some returned to agricultural use  
Rehabilitate historic roads and trails  
Develop new trail segments to support visitor access and interpretation  
Rehabilitate/adaptively re-use Vanderbilt Coach House  
Rehabilitate buildings for interpretive and educational purposes  
Develop new maintenance facility  
Upgrade Bellefield to better support park uses

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Section VI-G of the Programmatic Agreement requires that general management plans include a statement about the status of the parks' cultural resources inventory and that the statement indicate needs for additional cultural resource information, plans, or studies required before undertakings can be carried out.

The following plans and studies relating to cultural resources have been identified as necessary to support the implementation of proposals made in this document. Some of these are underway. This list may be expanded or otherwise modified as the specific requirements for individual projects become better defined:

- Archeological studies and investigations
- Historic structures reports for the main residences and cottages, Bellefield and its outbuildings
- Historic furnishings plans for the main residences
- Collections management plans and scope of collections statements
- A viewshed management plan to guide removal and treatment of vegetation for viewshed management purposes
- A forest management plan to guide treatment of the forest plantations, the natural woodlands, and to address diseased and dying trees
- An agricultural management plan to guide the use and treatment of agricultural properties
- Cultural landscape treatment and preservation maintenance plans for the designed landscapes
- An historic resource study and treatment plan to guide treatment for historic roads and trails along with a multi-use trail master plan



## List of Draft General Management Plan Recipients

### Partners in Stewardship

Beatrix Farrand Garden Association  
Cedar Grove, the Thomas Cole  
National Hisstoric Site  
Clermont State Historic Site  
Culinary Institute of America  
Dutchess County Economic  
Development and Tourism  
Dutchess County Economic  
Development Corporation  
Dutchess County Planning  
The Eleanor Roosevelt Center at  
Val-Kill, Inc.  
Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential  
Library and Museum operated by  
the National Archives and Records  
Administration  
Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt  
Institute  
Frederick W. Vanderbilt Garden  
Association  
Great Estates Consortium  
Historic Hudson Valley  
Honoring Eleanor Roosevelt:  
A Project to Preserve  
Her Val-Kill Home  
Hudson River Heritage  
Hudson Valley Agricultural  
Partnership  
Hudson Valley Economic  
Development Corporation  
Hudson River Valley Greenway  
Hudson River Valley National  
Heritage Area  
Hyde Park Central School District  
Hyde Park Chamber of Commerce  
Hyde Park Historical Society  
Hyde Park Planning Board  
Hyde Park Recreation Department  
Hyde Park Town Board  
Hyde Park Town Supervisor  
International Coalition of Sites  
of Conscience

Locust Grove: The Samuel Morse  
Historic Site  
Marist College  
Mid-Hudson Patterns for Progress  
Montgomery Place  
National Parks Conservation  
Association  
National Park Foundation  
New York State Department  
of Transportation  
Northern Dutchess Alliance  
Olana State Historic Site  
Open Space Institute  
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Historic  
Association  
Route 9G Corridor Committee  
Poughkeepsie-Dutchess County  
Transportation Council  
Roosevelt Family Members  
Scenic Hudson, Inc.  
Staatsburg State Historic Site  
State University of New York,  
College of Environmental  
Science and Forestry  
Wilderstein Historic Site  
Winnakee Land Trust

### Consultation

Advisory Council on Historic  
Preservation  
American Indian interests  
(Stockbridge-Munsee Community  
of Wisconsin, Delaware Nation)  
New York State Department of  
Environmental Conservation  
New York State Department of  
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Program  
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#### **PARTNERS**

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Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt  
Institute  
Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential  
Library and Museum  
Frederick W. Vanderbilt Garden  
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