



Foundation Document

William Howard Taft National Historic Site

Ohio

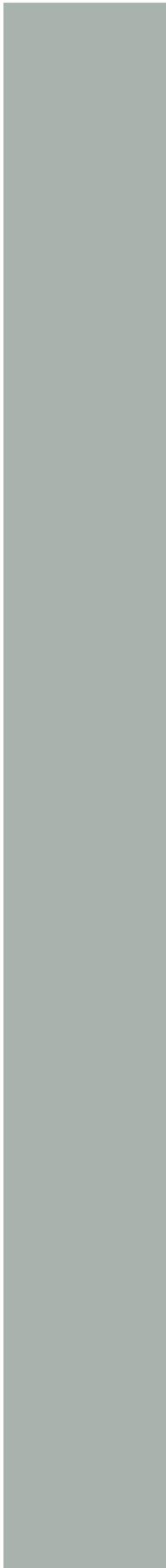
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Mission of the National Park Service

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 frame work 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 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 archaeological 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, 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 William Howard Taft National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



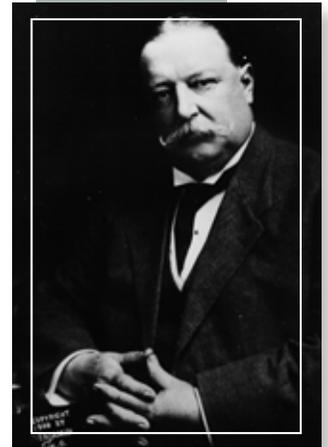
Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

The William Howard Taft National Historic Site (NHS) is at 2038 Auburn Avenue in the Mount Auburn Historic District of Cincinnati, Ohio. The birthplace and boyhood home of the nation's 27th president and 10th Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, was built ca. 1840 in a neighborhood of prominent and stylish homes. During the mid- to late-19th century, many of the more prosperous residents of Cincinnati moved from the congested lower city along the Ohio River to the suburbs that developed to the north along the higher surrounding hills. Newer neighborhoods such as Mount Auburn offered a mix of urban and rural amenities and importantly, fresher air and cooler conditions.

In 1851, with the success of his law practice and business pursuits, William Howard Taft's father, Alphonso Taft, moved his family (first wife Fanny, their two young children, and Alphonso's parents) from the lower part of town to their new residence situated on about two acres in Mount Auburn. Alphonso remarried following Fanny's death in 1852. He and his second wife, Louise Torrey, their four children (William, the eldest, was born in 1857), and the two children from his first marriage continued to live in the house. The two-story brick house was about 10 years old when the Tafts acquired the property. It was a modest example of the Greek Revival style popular during the period—square and symmetrical with decorative trim and small front porch. Alphonso soon added a large two-story wing on the east side of the house and made other improvements including the replacement of the heating, plumbing, and lighting systems.



The front of the house was landscaped with lawn, flower beds, shrubs, and trees. The area behind the house, the largest portion of the property, remained primarily rural in character, supporting the family's ties to farm life then common in the area and throughout the Midwest. In this area the family maintained a carriage barn with room for several horses and a dairy cow and occasional calf. Also at the rear of the house was a large vegetable garden, fruit tree orchard, pasture, bee hives for honey, workshop, well, cistern, and other outbuildings. Peter Taft, William's grandfather, assumed much of the responsibility for managing the gardens and agrarian operations. Because of the steep grade at the rear of the house, earth excavated for construction of the house's basement was deposited as fill to help level the area. A fire in 1877 extensively damaged the roof and upper floor of the house, resulting in substantial exterior and interior renovations.

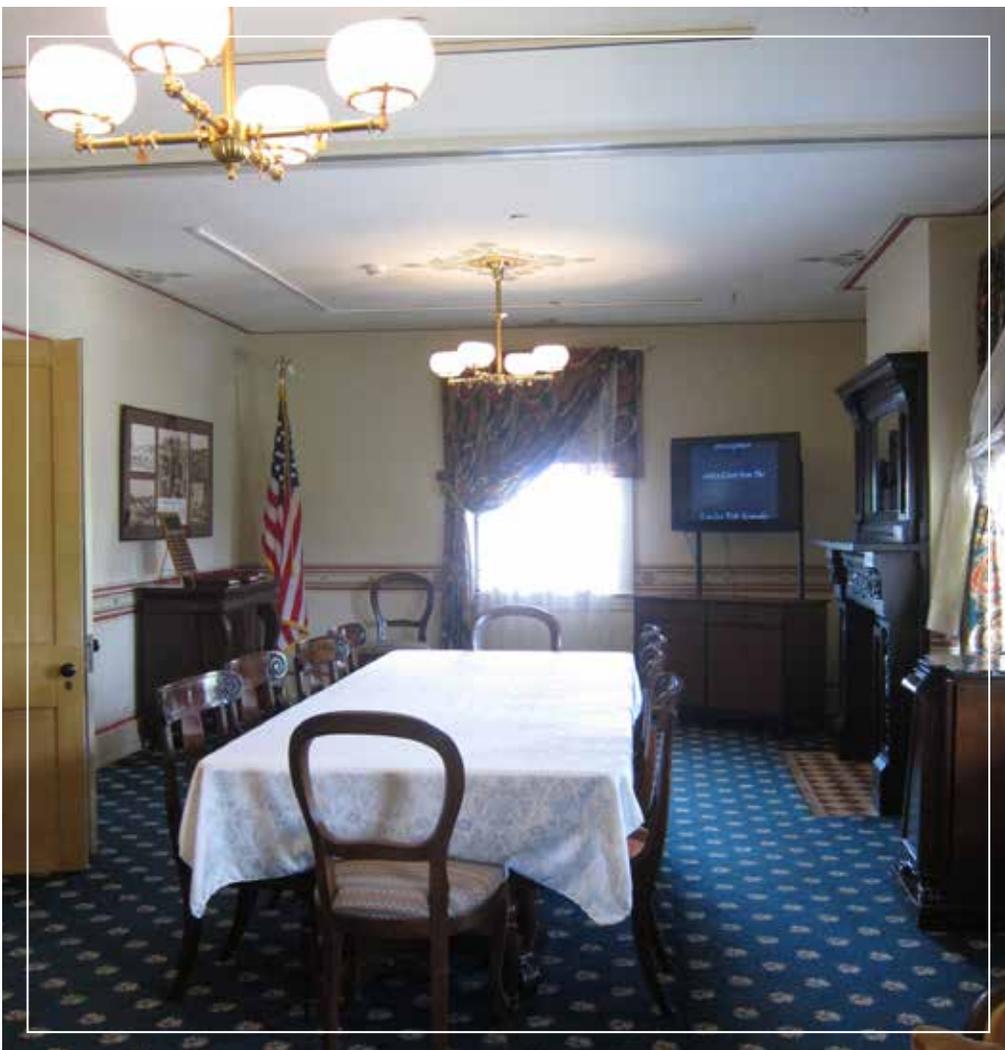
In 1889, Alphonso and Louise moved to California and leased their home in Cincinnati to tenants. The house was eventually sold in 1899. Subsequent owners made a number of modifications to the house and site, including the removal of the garden, carriage barn, and other features behind the house. A later owner divided the deteriorating house into apartments. Efforts to save the house from demolition prompted the establishment of the William Howard Taft Memorial Association in 1937, which acquired ownership of the house in 1968. The property was designated a national historic landmark in 1964. The memorial association donated the property to the federal government in 1969 and it was designated a national historic site under the management of the National Park Service. The agency undertook extensive interior and exterior restoration of the house during the 1980s in efforts to preserve it as a historic house museum reflecting the primary period of Taft family occupation from about 1851 to 1877. Interpretive exhibits are presently arrayed on the second floor of the house. The first floor has been restored to approximate the home's appearance during the Taft family residency with period furnishings and other decorative elements.



William Howard Taft – Influences and Legacy

William Howard Taft's home life and the exemplary values and ideals imparted by his parents during his upbringing in Mount Auburn are recognized as substantial influences on his long and varied career of public service. At the home, gala holiday festivities and discussions with visiting dignitaries on topics such as anti-slavery legislation and women's suffrage were not uncommon. Access to his father's extensive library and book collection contributed to young William's literary and intellectual development. Other than for occasional visits, William Howard Taft's association with his boyhood home ended following his graduation from Yale University in 1878 and the Cincinnati Law School in 1880. In 1886, he married Helen "Nellie" Herron and the couple moved to a home on McMillan Street in Cincinnati.

Taft valued his father's hard work and service to the Republican Party, dedication that led Alphonso to the position of city judge and later appointments to Washington, D.C., as President Ulysses S. Grant's secretary of war and later as attorney general. William H. Taft's own diverse career followed a trajectory similar to that of his father, with government positions and appointments ranging from revenue collector, Ohio Superior Court judge, U.S. Solicitor General, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judge, first civil governor of the Philippines, U.S. Secretary of War in Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet, President of the United States (1909–1913), and eventually to the position he most coveted, Chief Justice of the United States (1921–1930). He resigned the position of chief justice due to illness shortly before his death in 1930.



Taft's presidential legacy reflects his cautious adherence to constitutional law and his reluctance to broadly expand the powers of the office in the manner of his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt. Taft was therefore criticized by Republican progressives for not doing more to further Roosevelt's reform agenda, and by old guard Republicans for perceived threats to free markets and lucrative monopolies. Nevertheless, his administration supported the constitutional amendment providing for an income tax, strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission to better regulate transportation and restrain railroad rate wars, and brought dozens of antitrust suits to curtail the power of big business monopolies. As chief justice, he was a strong proponent of judicial reform, including measures to alleviate the overwhelming backlog of cases confronting the Supreme Court. His backing of the Judiciary Act of 1925 allowed the high court to select cases for review based on merit. Many of the court's decisions during his tenure strengthened the powers of the federal government.



In support of NPS efforts to preserve and interpret Taft's legacy, the modern NPS Taft Education Center (situated immediately north of the Taft house) offers visitors interactive exhibits, an orientation film, and a concessioner-managed gift shop. The center also provides offices for NPS staff, storage of collection items, and a meeting space valued by members of the local community for meetings and events. NPS staff members conduct guided interpretive tours of the house for visitors, school groups, and others. On Sundays during the month of May, NPS staff also offer guided walking tours of the Mount Auburn Historic District, interpreting the neighborhood's history and diversity of 19th century architectural styles.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for William Howard Taft National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on December 2, 1969 (Public Law 91-132). See appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments. The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the site.

The purpose of William Howard Taft National Historic Site is to preserve, protect, and interpret the birthplace, home, and legacy of future President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park’s resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of William Howard Taft National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for William Howard Taft National Historic Site. (Note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)



1. The Taft family home is significant as a foundation for instilling William Howard Taft’s principles of integrity and high academic standards and inspiring his life-long commitment to civic duty—locally, nationally, and eventually globally.
2. William Howard Taft held an important series of positions, including judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, governor general of the Philippines, and secretary of war. These steps along his distinguished career path prepared him for election to the presidency in 1908, and his appointment in 1921 as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Taft is the only person to head both the executive and judicial branches of U.S. government.
3. William Howard Taft’s public service career spanned a period of industrialization, reform, and rapid change in American society as the nation assumed a broader leadership role in world affairs. Taft’s pragmatic approach and dedication to constitutional law addressed many pressing governmental issues including defining the power and role of the presidency and overhaul of the judicial process.



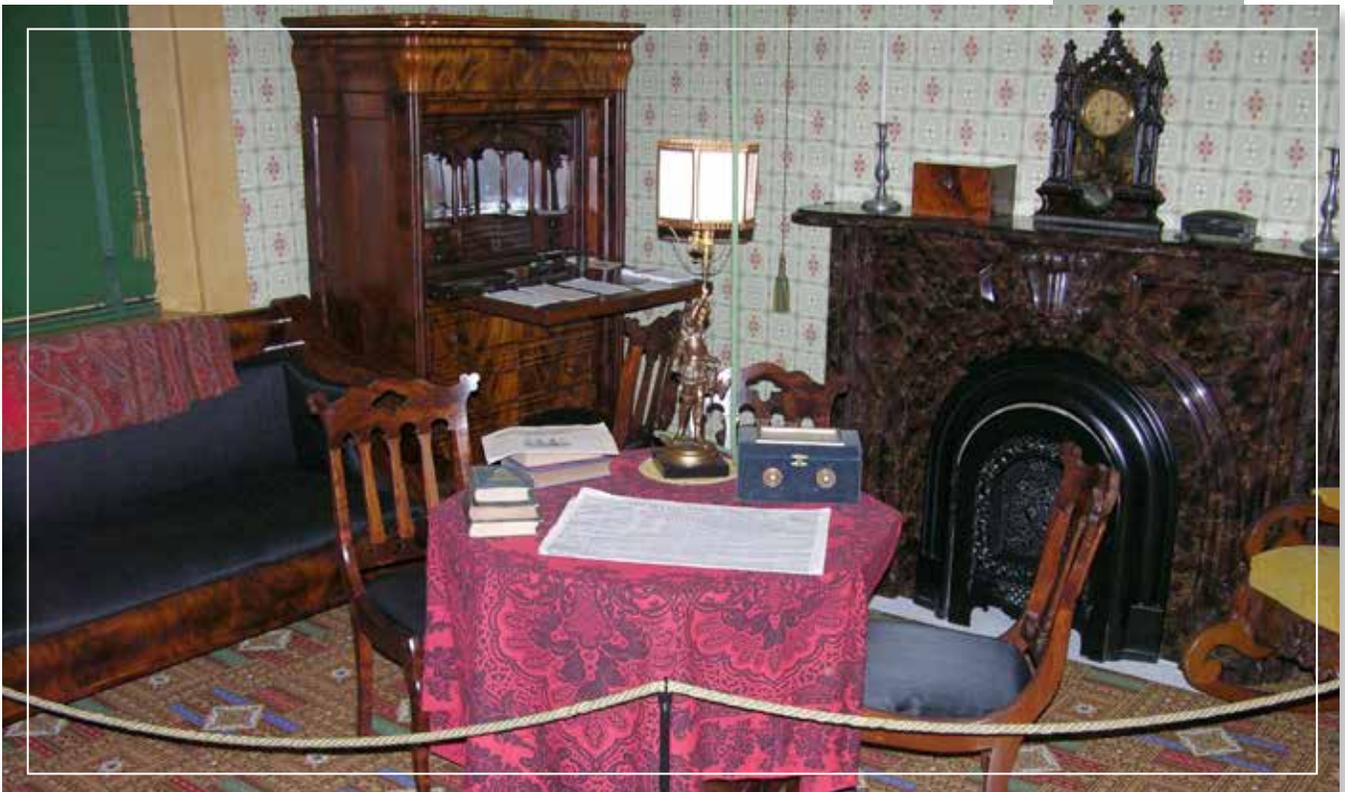
Fundamental Resources and Values

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 William Howard Taft National Historic Site:

- **Taft house:** The Taft house (period of significance 1851–77) is the historic property most strongly associated with the development of William Howard Taft's character and personality. The house and surviving elements of the grounds contribute to the character of the Mount Auburn Historic District and provide enduring historical context to the evolving urban neighborhood.
- **Original personal collections of William Howard Taft and family:** Important objects, mementoes, and archives of William Howard Taft and his family tell the story of how William Howard Taft lived. These original collection items provide a window into Taft's intellectual acumen and philosophy. They narrate and illuminate his many accomplishments.



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 resources and values.



Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for William Howard Taft National Historic Site:

- As with most of us, William Howard Taft is a case study in the influence of upbringing and home environment—many of the personal values that William Howard Taft exhibited in his adult life can be traced to his years on Auburn Avenue.
- Taft’s tenure as president proved that it can be difficult to predict greatness. Although he appeared to be an ideal successor to President Theodore Roosevelt, groomed for national leadership by a variety of well-performed government positions, Taft was more likely to reflect rather than alter the course of history and serve from a sense of duty rather than passion.
- After a lifetime of serving in positions others thought he should hold, Taft’s appointment as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court rewarded him with the highest position in the profession he loved best—the law—and provided him with opportunities to use the legal system to wrestle with pressing issues of his day.
- As a public figure, Taft struggled with and influenced a variety of issues that are still part of the public dialogue—immigration, global trade, international relations, race, labor relations, and corporate power to name a few.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park 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. No special mandates have been identified for William Howard Taft NHS.

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. 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 William Howard Taft NHS.

Administrative Commitments

- Fundraising activities and initiatives / directives between the park and the Friends of William Howard Taft (5-year memorandum of understanding (MOU); start date 5/1/2008)
- Board member for consortium of museum sites in the greater Cincinnati area (ongoing)
- Eastern National sales outlet (cooperative agreement; ongoing)
- Government Services Administration (GSA) storage lease at a boneyard facility (ongoing)
- Northern Kentucky University Latino Students Affairs Department (cooperative agreement; ongoing)
- Easements for access to parking lot with adjacent apartment building (tract 01-104) and easement for access to park unit (tract 01-102) (ongoing)

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 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 resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Taft House
Related Significance Statements	The Taft family home is significant as a foundation for instilling William Howard Taft’s principles of integrity and high academic standards and inspiring his life-long commitment to civic duty—locally, nationally, and eventually globally.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House: “good” condition based on the condition assessment. House has minor maintenance issues that need to be addressed, but no major or outstanding work that needs to be completed. • Grounds: “modified” or “fair” condition. Condition deteriorated when a row of maple trees on city-owned right-of-way along Auburn Avenue immediately west and adjacent to the Taft house grounds were cut down in 2013. • Portions of a limestone block retaining wall extend along the north boundary of the Taft property. Investigations carried out in the 1980s determined that the eastern part of the wall is not historic, although sections of the rebuilt western portion of the wall are historic. Sections of the wall are presently below grade. • The Taft house originally occupied a much larger lot that extended to the east encompassing the family’s agricultural activities and outbuildings. The present size of the historic site is considerably smaller than at the time of the Taft family occupation; the Mount Auburn International Academy now occupies portions of the historic lot. • A juvenile detention facility is located to the southeast of the historic site and now occupies portions of the historic lot. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable – assuming that daily and cyclic maintenance continues to be carried out. School group visitation to the site has declined even though the historic site has a budget allowance for busing students to the site. Turnover of school principals has hindered long-term outreach efforts with the schools.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of primary maintenance staff puts heavy burden on park interpretive staff to perform maintenance tasks. • Ants, termites, and other pests remain potential threats. • Potential safety issues (e.g., tripping hazards) with brick walkways leading to the house. • Planned neighborhood redevelopment projects may introduce high-rise development that could present visual intrusions on the historic site and the surrounding historic district. • Average annual temperature and precipitation are projected to increase in the 21st century when compared to the 1971–1999 average, with an increased frequency of extreme temperature and precipitation events. These changes in climate could accelerate weathering of the Taft family home and/or increase damage(s) from storm events.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Taft House
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site maintenance facility could enhance cyclic maintenance functions. • Develop a representative kitchen display in the basement of the house. • New exhibits within house (and associated exhibit planning). • Redesign and rebuild walkways consistent with the historic site design to improve accessibility.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taft Museum of Art. • Spring Grove Cemetery (William Howard Taft’s parents, grandparents, some siblings, and Charlie Taft II are laid to rest there). • 1763 E. McMillan House (a Cincinnati residence of William Howard Taft and family they lived in predating his presidency). • Mount Auburn Historic District. • General: Library of Congress, Supreme Court, White House, Syrian Embassy, Malacanang Palace (San Miguel, Philippines).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan (2008). • Strategic plan (1997). • Cultural landscape report (1993). • Historic structure report – brick walks (1988). • “North Retaining Wall Historical Analysis and Existing Conditions Report, William Howard Taft National Historic Site” (1987). • Historic structure preservation guide, volume 2 (1991). • Statement for management (1991). • Historic structure report (1972).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study. • Historic structure report (update). • Monitor historic condition of house. • Administrative history.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit plan. • Accessibility plan. • Comprehensive sign plan. • Volunteer strategy. • Housekeeping plan. • Visitor use survey / visitor use management plan. • Concessions management plan. • 1997 strategic plan (update). • 2008 long-range interpretive plan (update).
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"> • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and other Natural and Cultural Resources.”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Taft House
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Original Personal Collections of William Howard Taft and Family
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>William Howard Taft held an important series of positions, including judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, governor general of the Philippines, and secretary of war. These steps along his distinguished career path prepared him for election to the presidency in 1908, and his appointment in 1921 as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Taft is the only person to head both the executive and judicial branches of U.S. government.</p> <p>William Howard Taft's public service career spanned a period of industrialization, reform, and rapid change in American society as the nation assumed a broader leadership role in world affairs. Taft's pragmatic approach and dedication to constitutional law addressed many pressing governmental issues including defining the power and role of the presidency and overhaul of the judicial process.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects vary from "good" to "poor" condition. • Items not on display are appropriately curated. • Original paintings displayed in the house by painter William Walcutt of Alphonso Taft, Louise Taft, Sylvia Howard Taft, and Peter R. Taft are in good condition. • The park may need to investigate new ultraviolet (UV) technology for window panel preservation (existing UV panels are adequate at the moment, but create moisture buildup within window panes that may deteriorate over time). • Most of the furnishings and decorative features displayed in the Taft House are representative period pieces that are not original to the Taft family. • Period furnishings and archival materials that are not on display in the house are stored under appropriate curatorial conditions in the education center basement. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable (due to adequate storage, display, and security).
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HVAC problems (e.g., chiller is not currently operating (as of May 2014), although chiller repairs are scheduled. • Difficult to regulate temperature and humidity. • Security: internal theft (e.g., random items have been stolen over the years). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Original Personal Collections of William Howard Taft and Family
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private William Howard Taft and Taft family collections (e.g., Taft family members sometimes give the park collections items).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections (2011). • Long-range interpretive plan (2008). • Cultural landscape report (1993). • Collection management plan (1992). • Historic Structure Preservation Guide, Vol. 2 (1991). • Guidelines for Furnishings Maintenance and Protection (1991).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor historic condition of collections.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections and acquisition plan (updates to the 2011 Scope of Collections is scheduled for 2016, but completing sooner would be more advantageous to meet park acquisition planning needs).
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"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management and Handbook</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)



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 resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental 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 still indirectly affects 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 William Howard Taft National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Lack of primary maintenance staff.** Maintenance of the house, education center, and grounds is performed as a collateral duty among park interpretive staff, part-time NPS employees (e.g., Pathways interns), and NPS staff from other units in the region. There is no official maintenance support and the park has no dedicated maintenance staff. The maintenance staffing need is magnified by the park's current fiscal management (as of 2014) that allocates approximately 98% of the national historic site's budget toward staff salaries and administrative expenses. Planning needs to address this issue include the volunteer strategy and the housekeeping plan.
- **Expanding the Taft story.** Telling the multigenerational Taft family story outside the Taft home and making stronger connections with the Mount Auburn community and local organizations continues to be both a primary challenge and primary goal for the park. While the Tafts' historic connections to the area have been the focus of interpretive attention for many years, the site's relevance to current park neighbors is less evident. Park visitation numbers are down. Recent development projects in the Mount Auburn neighborhood, including expansion of the adjacent Christ Hospital that began in 2011, indicate the park would benefit from heightened identity in the community and connections with other Cincinnati attractions. Encouraging school groups to visit the park and ensuring the Taft story is relevant to student populations and other groups has been an increasing challenge for park interpretive staff as well. Planning needs to address this issue include a visitor use/survey plan, exhibit plan, and concessions management plan.
- **Public expectations for the historic site.** Many members of the public and local neighborhoods value William Howard Taft National Historic Site and are strong supporters of the site and NPS staff. The education center in particular provides a convenient location for community meetings and events. At issue is the extent to which the purpose of the site may become overshadowed by expectations that it serve as a venue for fundraising activities, attract investment from partnership organizations, or become a catalyst for broadly expanding area-wide visitation in efforts to enhance economic vitality. Questions have been raised about the limitations on public use of the site and what activities are necessary and appropriate. For example, is it appropriate that the site serve as the location for high-end receptions, wine and cheese events, a coffee kiosk, or other concession operations that may not be clearly associated with the protection of the Taft home or interpretive objectives? Planning needs to address this issue include a visitor use/survey plan, concessions management plan, and a volunteer strategy.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium or low priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yes	Exhibit plan	High	An exhibit plan would help guide the appropriate range of exhibits, accuracy and relevancy of informational content, and recommend updated technology / media to assist site interpretation. Some interpretive themes are not currently addressed in the exhibits.
Yes	Scope of collections and acquisition plan	High	The plan would help ensure that the historic site's museum collection is relevant and defines the scope of present and future collection items.
Yes	Accessibility plan	High	An accessibility plan would assess the ability of the historic site to accommodate the needs of disabled visitors and others with special needs to safely access the site grounds, historic house, and education center. The plan would recommend actions to achieve accessibility goals.
Yes	Comprehensive sign plan	High	The plan would include areas inside and outside the historic site to ensure the public receives adequate way-finding directions to the site from regional highways and primary approach roads. It would also assess the needs for appropriate on-site interpretive signage.
Yes	Volunteer strategy	High	This plan would provide strategies for bringing more volunteers to the historic site and retaining their services to assist NPS staff with special events and other activities.
Yes	Housekeeping plan	Medium	Would assist NPS staff with the day-to-day requirements and scheduling for site cleaning and upkeep.
Yes	Scope of collections statement (update)	Medium	An updated statement could be incorporated in the scope of collections plan identified above.
Yes	Visitor use / survey plan	Medium	Because the site competes with other area historic sites and attractions for visitors, this plan would provide outreach strategies for attracting/enhancing visitation, assessing changing demographics and interpretive preferences, and ensuring that the site retains relevancy.
Yes	Concessions management plan	Medium	Would assess the suitability and appropriateness of potential concessions operations at the site in addition to Eastern National.
Yes	Strategic plan (update)	Low	There may be a need to reconfirm that short-term strategic goals are addressed through strategic planning.
Yes	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	Low	The LRIP is relatively recent, but there may be a need to reconfirm that it continues to adequately address interpretive themes and objectives.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yes	Historic resource study	High	A historic resource study would comprehensively compile information acquired from previous and current historical research related to the Taft family's occupation of the site. It would help ensure that interpretation is grounded in the most current understanding of site events and chronology.
Yes	Monitor historic condition of house and collections	Medium	A monitoring strategy would be implemented to ensure that the condition of the house and collections is assessed at regular intervals to determine if particular protection or remediation measures are required. It could incorporate indicators and standards that assist the monitoring of observed changes compared to baseline conditions occurring from visitor use and other factors.
Yes	Administrative history	Medium	An administrative history would compile data on NPS management of the site, documenting the decisions site managers have made over time regarding treatment of resources, operations, and other concerns.
Yes	Historic structure report	Medium	The present historic structure report is dated, and an updated report could provide recommended treatments for the historic house consistent with new research or findings resulting from the historic resource study.



The back of the Taft house as seen in 2014 with the expanded Christ Hospital in the background and the Taft Education Center on the right side of the photograph.

Part 3: Contributors

William Howard Taft National Historical Site

Ray Henderson, Chief of Interpretation

Paula Marett, Park Guide

Reginald Murray, Park Ranger (Interpretation)

Robert Parker, Acting Superintendent

Kerry Wood, Chief of Education and Training

Midwest Region

Natalie Franz, Planning Liaison

Other NPS Staff

Bob Stemple, Chief of Maintenance, Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park

Preparers

Steve DeGrush, Project Specialist, NPS Denver Service Center Planning Division

Morgan Elmer, Project Manager, NPS Denver Service Center Planning Division

Steve Whissen, Cultural Resource Specialist, NPS Denver Service Center Planning Division



Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for William Howard Taft National Historic Site

91ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 91-478

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WIL- LIAM HOWARD TAFT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEPTEMBER 8, 1969.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7066]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7066) to provide for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 10 through page 2, line 1, strike out "as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem necessary for the establishment of a national historic site in commemoration of William Howard Taft. Such" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "as are depicted on the drawing entitled 'William Howard Taft National Historic Site Boundary Map,' numbered TAHO-20009, and dated August, 1969. The drawing shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. When acquired such".

Page 2, lines 14 through 18, strike out all of section 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$318,000 for land acquisition and for restoration and development of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 7066, a measure cosponsored by Representative Fred Schwengel of Iowa and Representative Donald D. Clancy of Ohio, is to establish the William Howard Taft National Historic Site in Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The principal property of the proposed national historic site is the two-story, white painted brick house in which William Howard Taft was born in 1857. For 25 years, it was his home. Here, he associated with friends of his father, Alphonso Taft, who served as Secretary of War and Attorney General during the Grant administration. It was in this environment that the character and philosophy of this dedicated public servant was molded.

Fee title to the property is now held by the William Howard Taft Memorial Association. The president of the association, Charles P. Taft, has indicated a willingness on its part to donate this property to the United States for the purpose of establishing a national historic site and to raise funds for the acquisition of an adjacent property which is deemed essential to accommodate the parking needs of visitors in this congested area of Cincinnati. Altogether, the historic site would comprise the house and its one-half acre lot and a parking area consisting of 0.28 acre.

William Howard Taft served in many important governmental capacities, but he is the only man to have served the Nation both as its Chief Executive and as its Chief Justice. The contributions which he made to our system of government have gone too long unrecognized. If established, this national historic site should give visitors an understanding of the environment in which his character was shaped during his formative years, but more importantly, it should reflect the numerous accomplishments which he achieved in his adult life. The authentic restoration of the house and its immediate grounds will help to accomplish the first objective, but creative imagination will be necessary to portray the many contributions which he made to our society throughout his lifetime.

Because of the historic significance of the Taft home in his life, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments found it eligible for registered landmark status in 1963, and in 1968, the Board recommended that the property be made a national historic site.

The success of the effort to preserve this historic property can be greatly facilitated if the city and county government cooperate in maintaining the character of the area. The National Park Service should seek appropriate agreements with the county in order to be sure that its lands will be used in a manner consistent with the objectives of preserving the setting of the site and the city should be encouraged to use its powers to prevent incompatible intrusions.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Two amendments are recommended by the committee. The first deletes a somewhat vague description of the proposed historic site and, instead, defines the exact location and boundaries of the area by reference to a map. The second, which is fully explained below, revises the amount authorized to be appropriated to reflect the current estimated cost of restoring and developing the site—an increase of \$68,000.

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COST

As indicated above, the William Howard Taft Memorial Association has agreed to donate its interest in the principal property to the Federal Government. Furthermore, it has indicated its willingness to raise and donate the funds necessary for the acquisition of the remaining portion of the proposed national historic site. Since it may be necessary, however, to exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire this property, the legislation authorizes the use of donated or appropriated funds for this purpose. If appropriated funds are used, it is expected that the association will donate funds sufficient to reimburse the Government for this outlay. In the event that Federal funds are to be used for this purpose, the committee has been assured that it will be advised of the details of the arrangement prior to the consummation of this transaction.

The bill, as amended, authorizes an appropriation of \$318,000 which is the current anticipated cost of restoration and development of the historic site. Most of these moneys will be required to stabilize, restore, and refurnish the Taft home and grounds, but part of it will be used to develop necessary visitor accommodations, including parking facilities, walkways, and so forth. In this regard, it should be noted that the costs of refurnishing the home might be reduced—and at the same time the integrity of the effort enhanced—by an effort on the part of the members of the memorial association to collect and donate some of the original furnishings of the home.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 7066, as amended.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1969.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this department on H.R. 7066, a bill to provide for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

We recommend that the bill be enacted with an amendment.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire such lands and interests therein, together with buildings and improvements thereon, at or in the vicinity of Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, as he deems necessary for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site. This acquisition may be by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds.

Section 2 directs the Secretary to administer, develop, preserve, and maintain the site in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Section 3 authorizes the appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$250,000 for land acquisition and development in connection with the site.

William Howard Taft was born September 15, 1857. Educated at Yale and Cincinnati Law School, he practiced law briefly before entering public life. He held a variety of Federal posts from 1890 to 1913, the last which was the Presidency. He was appointed Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1921 and served in that capacity until a few weeks before his death on March 8, 1930. In this respect Taft was uniquely distinguished: He is the only man in history who held both the Presidency and the Chief Justiceship.

The William Howard Taft House in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a registered national historic landmark. It was the birthplace of the future President, and his home for 25 years. The property is owned by the William Howard Taft Memorial Association, of which Mr. Charles P. Taft, son of the late President, is president. In April 1968, the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, recommended that the home be made a national historic site and administered as part of the national park system.

The National Park Service has prepared a master plan for a William Howard Taft National Historic Site, encompassing the 0.5-acre Taft House and an adjacent 0.28-acre parcel for visitor parking. The Taft Memorial Association has offered to donate the Taft house and funds sufficient to enable the Government to purchase and demolish the existing building on the adjacent parcel. Restoration of the home and development of the grounds and parking will be the responsibility of the Government, augmented by whatever funds the association can raise and donate for the purpose. Our estimate of the cost of restoration and development is \$318,000; estimated operating costs are \$62,600 per year after the first 2 years.

Our current estimate of the cost of developing this area exceeds the monetary limitation set forth in section 3 of the bill by \$68,000. In order that this legislation might accurately reflect these development costs, and to clearly authorize annual operating appropriations, we recommend that section 3 be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, not to exceed \$318,000 thereof for restoration and development."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and enactment as recommended herein would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Calendar No. 390

91ST CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	SENATE	{	REPORT No. 91-396
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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEPTEMBER 10, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 560]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 560) to provide for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, with amendments and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The purpose of S. 560, introduced by Mr. Bible for himself and Mr. Dirksen, is to recognize the birthplace of William Howard Taft, the 27th President of the United States, as a national historic site and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to administer it as such.

NEED

Alphonso Taft, father of William Howard Taft, purchased the Taft House and its 2-acre lot in 1851. He promptly added a rear wing, and there, the future President was born in 1857. For the next 25 years, this house was young Taft's home.

A lawyer, Taft held appointive office under Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt before acceding to the Presidency himself in 1909. Several of these offices were: in 1882, Collector of Internal Revenue for Cincinnati; in 1890, Solicitor General of the United States; and in 1892, Federal circuit court judge, and in 1901, head of the American rule of the Philippine Islands.

During Taft's administration, trusts were prosecuted with great vigor, with over 80 antitrust suits initiated. With Taft's support, Congress submitted to the States constitutional amendments to establish an income tax and for direct election of Senators. Taft established a postal savings system, and directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to set railroad rates.

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After serving as President, Taft was named Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Harding in 1921, thus becoming the only man in our Nation's history to have held both the Presidency and Chief Justiceship.

The Taft home on Auburn Avenue was acquired by the Taft Memorial Association in 1968. The president of the association is Charles P. Taft, a son of the former President. The property now consists of the house and one-half acre of ground. The house is two stories with basement; the original portion is of brick on stone foundation walls, and the 1851 addition is entirely brick with the basement exposed.

If authorized, the Park Service is to restore the house as it was when William Howard Taft lived there and to interpret his early life and environment.

COST

The Taft Memorial Association, the owner of the house, has agreed to donate it to the Park Service.

In addition they have agreed to purchase or provide the funds for purchase of an adjoining 0.28-acre tract to be used for parking.

The Department estimates the operating costs for the facility will be \$62,600 per year after the first 2 years.

AMENDMENTS

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, strike out the words "or appropriated". Strike out all of section 3 and substitute the following:

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$318,000 to provide for the restoration and development of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

It is not intended that this amendment will have any effect on the authority of the Secretary to request appropriations for annual operation and maintenance of the site.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends enactment of S. 560.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The favorable reports of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget are set forth as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 560, a bill to provide for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

We recommend that the bill be enacted with an amendment.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire such lands and interests therein, together with buildings and improvements

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thereon, at or in the vicinity of Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, as he deems necessary for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site. This acquisition may be by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds.

Section 2 directs the Secretary to administer, develop, preserve, and maintain the site in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the act of August 21, 1935 (6 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Section 3 authorizes the appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$250,000 for land acquisition and development in connection with the site.

William Howard Taft was born September 15, 1857. Educated at Yale and Cincinnati Law School, he practiced law briefly before entering public life. He held a variety of Federal posts from 1890 to 1913, the last which was the Presidency. He was appointed Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1921 and served in that capacity until a few weeks before his death on March 8, 1930. In this respect Taft was uniquely distinguished. He is the only man in history who held both the Presidency and the Chief Justiceship.

The William Howard Taft House in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a registered national historic landmark. It was the birthplace of the future President, and his home for 25 years. The property is owned by the William Howard Taft Memorial Association, of which Mr. Charles P. Taft, son of the late President, is president. In April 1968 the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, recommended that the home be made a national historic site and administered as part of the national park system.

The National Park Service has prepared a master plan for a William Howard Taft National Historic Site, encompassing the 0.5-acre Taft House and an adjacent 0.28-acre parcel for visitor parking. The Taft Memorial Association has offered to donate the Taft House and funds sufficient to enable the Government to purchase and demolish the existing building on the adjacent parcel. Restoration of the home and development of the grounds and parking will be the responsibility of the Government, augmented by whatever funds the association can raise and donate for the purpose. Our estimate of the cost of restoration and development is \$318,000; estimated operating costs are \$62,600 per year after the first 2 years.

Our current estimate of the cost of developing this area exceeds the monetary limitation set forth in section 3 of the bill by \$68,000. In order that this legislation might accurately reflect these development costs, and to clearly authorize annual operating appropriations, we recommend that section 3 be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, not to exceed \$318,000 thereof for restoration and development."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and enactment as recommended herein would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 24, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 560, a bill to provide for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

The Bureau of the Budget would favor the enactment of S. 560, if amended as recommended in the report of the Department of the Interior. Enactment of S. 560 would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

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bonds issued before June 1, 1969, but in no case shall the interest rate or investment yield on any bond be changed pursuant to such authority for any period which begins before June 1, 1969. For purposes of section 22(b)(2)(A) of the Second Liberty Bond Act and for purposes of section 454(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the United States savings notes known as freedom shares issued not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act in connection with the issuance of United States series E bonds shall be treated in the same manner as such bonds.

73 Stat. 621.
26 USC 454.

Approved December 1, 1969.

Public Law 91-131

AN ACT

To authorize appropriations to carry out the Standard Reference Data Act.

December 1, 1969
[H. R. 4284]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal years 1970 and 1971, but not to exceed a total of \$6,000,000, to carry out the purposes of the Standard Reference Data Act (Public Law 90-396; 82 Stat. 339).

Appropriation.

15 USC 290
note.

Approved December 1, 1969.

Public Law 91-132

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

December 2, 1969
[H. R. 7066]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of William Howard Taft, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, by donation or purchase with donated funds, such land and interests in land, together with buildings and improvements thereon and including scenic easements, at or in the vicinity of Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, as are depicted on the drawing entitled "William Howard Taft National Historic Site Boundary Map," numbered TAHO-20009, and dated August 1969. The drawing shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. When acquired such site shall be known as the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

William Howard
Taft National
Historic Site,
Ohio.
Establishment.

SEC. 2. The administration, development, preservation, and maintenance of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Administration.

39 Stat. 535.

49 Stat. 666.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$318,000 to provide for the restoration and development of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

Approved December 2, 1969.

- (16) Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana: Section 10 of the Act of November 5, 1966 (80 Stat. 1312), is amended by changing "\$8,500,000" to "\$9,440,000".
- (17) John Muir National Historic Site, California: Section 3 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 753), is amended by striking out "\$300,000 for land acquisition and restoration of the buildings thereon." and inserting in lieu thereof "\$224,000 for land acquisition and \$1,285,000 for development".
- (18) For the preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland: Section 4 of the joint resolution of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783) is amended by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 4." and by adding the following new subsection (b) at the end thereof:
- "(b) In addition to such other sums as have been appropriated for such purposes, there is authorized \$2,000,000 for development."
- (19) Longfellow National Historic Site, Massachusetts: Section 4 of the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 791), is amended by changing "\$586,000 (May 1971 prices)" to "\$682,000 for development.", and by deleting "of the area, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein."
- (20) Pecos National Monument, New Mexico: Section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1965 (79 Stat. 195), is amended by changing "\$500,000" to "\$2,375,000".
- (21) Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Ohio: Section 4 of the Act of October 26, 1972 (86 Stat. 1181), is amended by changing "\$5,177,000" to "\$9,327,000".
- (22) San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington: Section 4 of the Act of September 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 737), is amended by changing "\$3,542,000" to "\$5,575,000".
- (23) Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska: Section 3 of the Act of October 18, 1972 (86 Stat. 904), is amended by changing "\$691,000 (June 1971 prices)" to "\$1,571,000", by changing the comma following "development" to a period, and by deleting the remainder of the sentence following said period.
- (24) Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York-New Jersey: Section 1 of the joint resolution of August 17, 1965 (79 Stat. 543), is amended by changing "\$6,000,000" to "\$24,000,000."
- (25) Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site, Pennsylvania: Section 3 of the Act of October 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 1046), is amended by changing "\$592,000" to "\$742,000".
- (26) Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama: Section 104(e) of the Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1463), is amended by changing "\$2,722,000" to "\$2,862,000".
- (27) Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California: Section 10 of the Act of November 8, 1965 (79 Stat. 1295), is amended by changing "\$22,700,000" to "\$24,649,000".
- (28) William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio: Section 3 of the Act of December 2, 1969 (83 Stat. 273), is amended by changing "\$318,000" to "\$1,888,000".
- (29) Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri: Section 3 of the Act of December 16, 1970 (84 Stat. 1441), is amended by changing "\$2,285,000 (March 1969 prices)," to "\$5,640,000.", and deleting the remaining portion of the sentence following the period.

16 USC 460u-9.

75 Stat. 782.

16 USC 433c note.

16 USC 282c.

16 USC 460q-9.

16 USC 430mm.

(15) Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts: To add approximately fifteen one-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Salem Maritime National Historic Site Boundary Map", numbered 373-80,010, and dated February 1978: \$67,500.

(16) Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota: To add approximately one hundred and forty-six acres, and delete approximately one hundred and sixty acres as generally depicted on map entitled "Boundary Map Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park-North Unit McKenzie County/North Dakota", numbered 387/80,020, and dated July 1977.

(17) Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven acres, and delete approximately eleven-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona", numbered 311-80,009-A, and dated March 1978: \$24,000.

(18) (A) Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven hundred and ninety-one acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Master Proposal, Tuzigoot National Monument", numbered 378-30,000D, and dated January 1973: \$1,350,000.

(B) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange or otherwise and subject to such terms, reservations, conditions applied to the acquired lands as he may deem satisfactory, the lands and interests in lands that are included within the boundaries of the Tuzigoot National Monument as revised by this paragraph. When so acquired, they shall be administered in accordance with provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

(C) In exercising his authority to acquire such lands and interests in lands by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the national monument and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Arizona. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(19) White Sands National Monument, New Mexico: To add approximately three hundred and twenty acres, and delete approximately seven hundred and sixty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, White Sands, National Monument, New Mexico", numbered 142/20,010-A, and dated November 1973.

(20) William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio: To add approximately three acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio", numbered 448-40,021, and dated January 1977.

(21) Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota: To add approximately two hundred and twenty-eight acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota", numbered 108-80,008, and dated July 1977: \$227,000.

Land
acquisitions.

Administration.

16 USC 1 *et seq.*
Property
conveyance.

Public Law 107-60
107th Congress

An Act

Nov. 5, 2001
[H.R. 1000]

To adjust the boundary of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site in the State of Ohio, to authorize an exchange of land in connection with the historic site, and for other purposes.

William Howard
Taft National
Historic Site
Boundary
Adjustment Act
of 2001.
16 USC 461 note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "William Howard Taft National Historic Site Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. EXCHANGE OF LANDS AND BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, OHIO.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **HISTORIC SITE.**—The term "historic site" means the William Howard Taft National Historic Site in Cincinnati, Ohio, established pursuant to Public Law 91-132 (83 Stat. 273; 16 U.S.C. 461 note).

(2) **MAP.**—The term "map" means the map entitled "Proposed Boundary Map, William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio," numbered 448/80,025, and dated November 2000.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF LAND EXCHANGE.**—

(1) **EXCHANGE.**—The Secretary may acquire a parcel of real property consisting of less than one acre, which is depicted on the map as the "Proposed Exchange Parcel (Outside Boundary)", in exchange for a parcel of real property, also consisting of less than one acre, which is depicted on the map as the "Current USA Ownership (Inside Boundary)".

(2) **EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.**—If the values of the parcels to be exchanged under paragraph (1) are not equal, the difference may be equalized by donation, payment using donated or appropriated funds, or the conveyance of additional land.

(3) **ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARY.**—The Secretary shall revise the boundary of the historic site to reflect the exchange upon its completion.

(c) **ADDITIONAL BOUNDARY REVISION AND ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—

Effective date.

(1) **INCLUSION OF PARCEL IN BOUNDARY.**—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, the boundary of the historic site is revised to include an additional parcel of real property, which is depicted on the map as the "Proposed Acquisition".

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(2) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire the parcel referred to in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LANDS.—Any lands acquired under this section shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the historic site in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Approved November 5, 2001.



Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation William Howard Taft National Historic Site

DECEMBER 2014

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

Eugene Ray Henderson

17 December 2014

RECOMMENDED

Ray Henderson, Chief of Interpretation, William Howard Taft National Historic Site for
Reginald Tiller, Superintendent, William Howard Taft National Historic Site

Date

Tokey Boswell

12/19/2014

RECOMMENDED

Tokey Boswell, Acting Planning Division Chief, Midwest Regional Office

Date

Sandra Washington

12/22/2014

RECOMMENDED

Sandra Washington, Associate Regional Director,
Cultural Resources, Planning, Construction, Communications and Legislation

Date

Mark Webley

12.29.14

APPROVED

Patricia S. Trap, Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date

for



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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