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

Foundation Document

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

Louisiana

April 2015

F9 Signatures
4-2-2015

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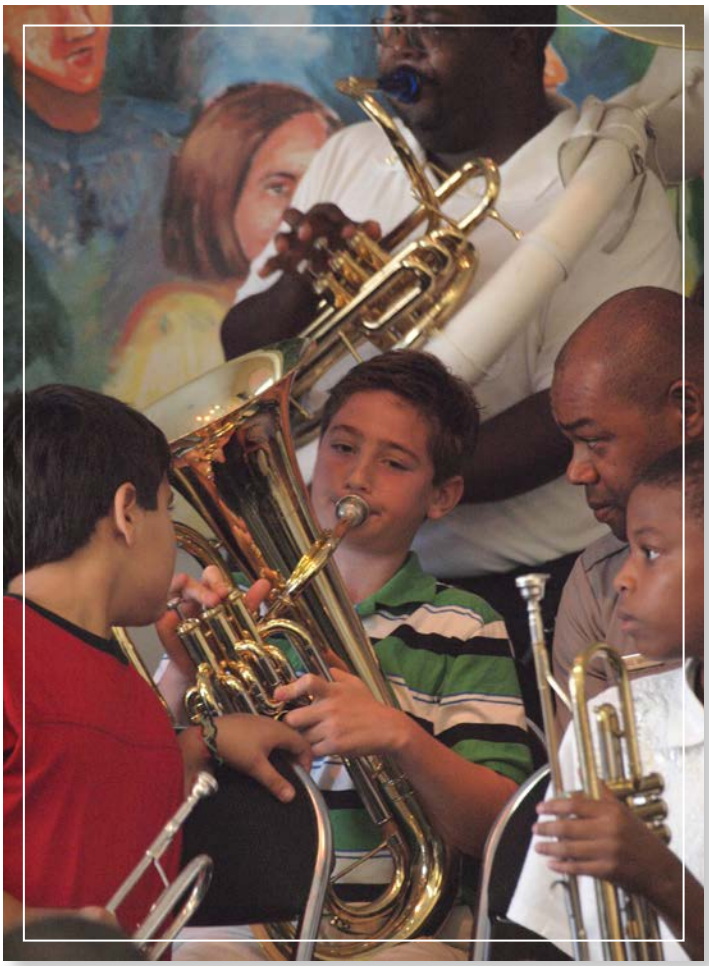

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NEW ORLEANS JAZZ
NATIONAL
STORICAL PARK

Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship**: We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence**: We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity**: We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition**: We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect**: We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.

The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, 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 New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park can be accessed online at: http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/.

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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

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park was created by Congress in 1994 to celebrate the origins and evolution of the uniquely indigenous American art form of jazz. A story rich with innovation, experimentation, controversy, and emotion, the park provides a setting to share the cultural history of the people and places that helped shape the development and progression of jazz in New Orleans.

The park consists of approximately five acres of leased space across several sites in and around the historic French Quarter district. The Old US Mint anchors the eastern edge of the French Quarter and houses a ranger station and state-of-the-art performance space. Perseverance Hall—with its ranger station and outdoor space—sits within Louis Armstrong Park just above the northern border of the French Quarter. The New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park visitor center has a stage and exhibit space in the historic French Market area adjacent to the Mississippi River. Park staff also provides administrative and operational support from the park headquarters within a 19th century storefront building on the western side of the French Quarter. The sites in Louis Armstrong Park and the French Market are leased from the City of New Orleans. The Old US Mint is owned by the State of Louisiana and the park has a short-term agreement to provide visitor services from the facility. The breadth and scope of New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park does not necessarily draw from the history of these leased sites, but rather from the cultural history of the region. The park preserves jazz resources and disseminates information about the origins, development, and changes in jazz and its many contributions for societies locally, regionally, nationally, and around the world. As the widely recognized cradle of jazz, New Orleans represents the coalescence of singular cultural attributes that fostered the creation and early evolution of that music form, and it is this reality that is reflected in the establishment of this unique park.

Park guests experience jazz music by attending demonstrations and educational performances at park sites and at large-scale festivals that are cosponsored by the park in public spaces within or near the French Quarter. The park also provides opportunities to learn about jazz in New Orleans through audio tours, brochures, and self-guided maps that highlight venues, businesses, neighborhoods, and homes important in New Orleans music history. The park maintains partnerships with local research institutions to participate in collaborative oral history projects.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 31, 1994 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

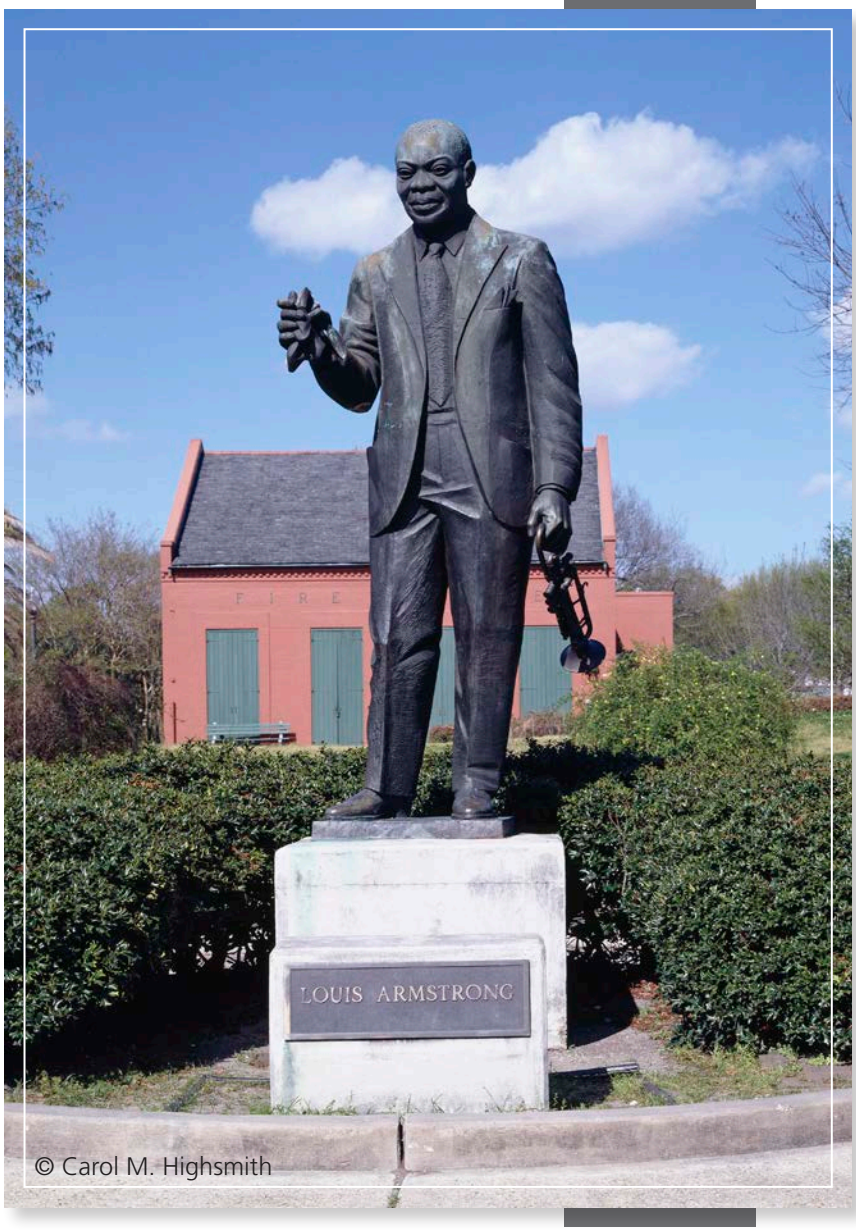
Devoted to preservation of a national musical treasure, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park provides venues, oral histories, seminars, and demonstrations to experience jazz music and culture in the city where it originated, New Orleans.

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 New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- New Orleans is widely recognized as the birthplace of jazz, with many distinctive social and traditional practices associated with its origins continuing in the city today.
- Through partnerships and programs, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park emphasizes the blend of people and cultures that make jazz America's most widely recognized indigenous music.
- New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park connects people to the culture of New Orleans by working with organizations and individuals to present performances and cultural events that bring the experience of jazz to life.
- The park's museum collection includes recordings and oral histories that document the lives of local musicians and the vibrant street culture of New Orleans' neighborhoods.



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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 New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park:

- **Music Demonstrations –** Jazz performances featuring both local musicians and industry professionals provide an overview of the various antecedents of jazz (e.g., blues, gospel, and ragtime) and the rich lineage and diversity of jazz styles as represented in New Orleans and cities throughout the world.
- **Story of Jazz –** Explaining the story of jazz encompasses its origins and progression in New Orleans and its spread to towns and cities across the country and beyond. While jazz was shaped by 19th and early 20th century American culture, it continues to profoundly influence the expression of the American character. As a fusion of African and European music, jazz in New Orleans has played a significant role in perpetuating cultural traditions.
- **New Orleans Social Traditions –** Rooted in community and family social traditions in New Orleans, the jazz experience represents a vibrant variety of sounds, rhythms, and dances that have evolved over the past century. The music connects local citizens to virtually all aspects of life, such as religious practices, masonic duties, benevolent societies, social aid and pleasure clubs, carnival celebrations, and the neighborhood-level events that animate and give meaning to everyday life in New Orleans. The park promotes the interactions between musicians, local culture bearers, and the broader community.

- **Community Relationships –** Musicians, culture bearers, and advocates/promoters of jazz, as well as leaders of social aid and pleasure clubs, organizers of jazz funerals, and other music educators have a critical role in the social fabric of New Orleans. The park serves as a platform to preserve and interpret the many facets of jazz music and its cultural heritage by fostering relationships with jazz entities throughout New Orleans and nationally. By working with the jazz community, relevancy and connection between the historical and contemporary music is ensured and furthered.

- **Recognition of Important Places in Jazz History –** Without the understanding of the neighborhoods and residences of New Orleans jazz musicians, a considerable amount of jazz history would be lost. It is in the historic uptown area, downtown neighborhoods, the former "Back o' Town" area, and Spanish Port area that jazz was nurtured. The park's interpretation of these places is important for fostering an understanding of the socioeconomic and cultural diversity that set the cultural stage for the emergence of jazz as a unique American phenomenon.

- **Museum Archives –** The park's jazz archives are primarily composed of oral histories featuring musicians and musical families. Many legendary New Orleans musicians are no longer living and their stories and voices reflect their unique perspective into their music and careers. Video and audio equipment is used to capture, collect, and preserve the memories and oral traditions of New Orleans musicians. In addition, a state of the art recording and performance venue in the Old US Mint is used for public performances, music demonstrations, and seminars, all of which are recorded and archived.

Related Resources and Values

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

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park has the following related resources and values:

- **Social Aid and Pleasure Clubs / Benevolent Societies –** These clubs have a long-standing history in New Orleans and have kept musicians in the city's African American community employed for decades. They are also the traditional training ground for emerging musicians.
- **Congo Square –** Located within Louis Armstrong Park, Congo Square is the place where free and enslaved Africans were able to create, play, and develop musical concepts that later gave rise to jazz, blues, spiritual, and gospel music. It is widely recognized as one the most significant places for music in the United States.
- **Tremé District –** The Tremé District is recognized as one of the key nurturing grounds where jazz musicians historically lived and continue to live today. It is the home district of founding musicians such as Louis Prima, George Lewis, James Black, Jim Robinson, Alphonse Picou, and many others.
- **The Hogan Jazz Archive –** Located at Tulane University, the Hogan Jazz Archive houses perhaps the largest jazz collection of oral history interviews in the world. Along with oral histories of New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park the archive also holds thousands of jazz records and rare films.
- **Louisiana State Museum Jazz Collection –** The Louisiana State Museum houses the nation's largest collection of important jazz instruments, from Louis Armstrong's first cornet to Dizzy Gillespie's famous trumpet. The Louisiana State Museum is a key partner of New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park as the park shares a state-of-the-art performance space with the museum in the Old US Mint.
- **The Historic New Orleans Collection –** This institution houses the master tapes and videos of the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park. It also houses thousands of other items that are historically significant such as a jazz photo collection by the renowned New Orleans photographer Michael P. Smith.
- **The Third Ward of New Orleans –** The Third Ward is the birthplace of Louis Armstrong, the famed Iroquois Theater, the Eagle Saloon, and other landmarks associated with the emergence of jazz. The Iroquois was perhaps the first of its kind in the country to have black vaudeville entertainment for African Americans. The Eagle Saloon was a mainstay performing hall for Buddy Bolden, known as the father of jazz by many historians.

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 New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park:

- New Orleans' location as an international port, along with its diverse history, created an atmosphere in which music traditions from the Caribbean, African nations, European colonial settlements, and indigenous North American tribes would interact and evolve to create a new distinct American sound reflective of the 20th century American character.
- With origins in the late 19th century, New Orleans-style jazz traveled the steamboats and railways throughout much of the country in the early 20th century, finding new audiences in musical hubs such as Kansas City, Chicago, and New York, while blossoming in the mid-20th century into multiple musical forms popularly called swing, bebop, cool, modern, and fusion.
- Today, as in the past, jazz in New Orleans is experienced through the live spontaneity, improvisation, and interplay between musicians and audiences, bands and dancers, parade leaders, and neighborhood revelers.
- Traditional storytelling and oral histories provide a personal window into the experience of musicians and musical families in New Orleans, who often drew upon music as a means to respond to oppression, fight against racial isolation, promote community celebration, and show reverence to forbears.
- From the African Caribbean drumming in 19th century Congo Square, to the sounds of stride piano in the Storyville District, to the riffs and improvisational vocals in black vaudeville saloons—places and neighborhoods that granted and nurtured African American expression from the 1800s through recent history played a critical role in the formation and evolution of jazz.

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. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, please see appendix B. The park does not have any special mandates.

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. Please see appendix C for the fundamental resources and values analysis tables.

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 that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park's Commitment to the1998 General Management Plan –** In the 1998 general management plan's record of decision, preferred alternative C was the proposed action to be implemented. It clearly emphasized developing partnerships and alternative funding sources for interpretation, visitor use, and experiences, as well as determining that the jazz visitor center complex be located in Louis Armstrong Park, vis-à-vis a long-term lease with the park's owner, the City of New Orleans. However, the park has invested significantly in also implementing aspects of the plan's alternative B, which focuses on services through a leased visitor center in the French Quarter and also through the cooperative agreement use of the State of Louisiana's Old US Mint multimedia performance facility and recording studio, which was constructed and renovated by both the state and the National Park Service. Emphasis in both alternatives is on education, cultural preservation, and guest performances, talks, and demonstrations by recognized jazz practitioners.

  A decision to use the public process of a formal general management plan amendment and environmental assessment would provide an analysis of the park's ability to transition from alternative B to alternative C of the 1998 general management plan. An updated environmental assessment would re-engage the community and provide a new approach that considers current realities that offer opportunities that were not originally envisioned in alternatives B and C.

- **Capturing Demonstrations, Oral Histories, and Forming an Internet and Music Media Strategy –** Many of the cultural elements of jazz flow through the neighborhoods, community members, and local organizations in New Orleans. To fully understand jazz in the context in which it thrives and evolves, it is important to capture the oral histories and demonstrations that breathe life into the art form. This is best accomplished in the neighborhoods and where the cultural bearers of jazz live and celebrate their culture. The uses of advanced, noninvasive technologies are a key opportunity to quickly and respectfully document jazz as it is practiced in New Orleans. It will continue to be important for the park to invest in portable, deployable technology and ensuring best practices in archiving. A fee structure assessment was identified as an important assessment that would help the park evaluate the much-needed funding required to address this issue.

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 or Key Parkwide Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Rationale/Notes**
Key Issue	General management plan amendment / environmental assessment	H	As the first of three interrelated high priority tools, a formal environmental assessment—a public process—would provide an analysis of the park's ability to transition from alternative B to alternative C of the 1998 general management plan. An updated environmental assessment would re-engage the community and provide a new approach that considers current realities that offer opportunities that were not originally envisioned in alternative B and C. The imminent expiration of the Old US Mint lease requires formal reconsideration for either the continued lease, restoration, and use of Armstrong Park or the continued use of and lease renewal of the lease at the Old US Mint.
Key Issue and FRV	Partner action strategy	H	This second component of the three interrelated high priority needs explores partnerships that address long-term programming needs and sustained mutually beneficial collaborations with local and national partners. Louis Armstrong Park could be a key component in this effort. Because there is flexibility in scheduling the completion of the partner action strategy, it is expected to either greatly influence the direction of the aforementioned environmental assessment or be directly informed by the outcomes of the environmental assessment. The partner action strategy will also provide focus and specific audiences for the related strategic marketing and outreach plan.
Key Issue and FRV	Strategic marketing and outreach plan	H	This plan would identify approaches to broaden partnership networks at a national scale. For a physical Jazz Park or Jazz Corridor to be realized in the Louis Armstrong Park, or other locations of significance, a new set of partners will be required to jointly occupy the space for programming and/or commerce. Such a plan is also needed for national-level engagement with recognized jazz performance and education institutions such as the Kennedy Center, the Smithsonian, and Jazz at Lincoln Center. As the third component of a three-pronged set of planning tools, this plan would integrate a survey of the local community and identify ways of better engaging the local population, building awareness, and generating support.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Parkwide Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Rationale/Notes**
FRV	Collection management plan	H	This plan is expected to interplay with the three aforementioned high-priority planning tools, yet is expected to function independently of them. There exists a considerable need to coalesce and organize the park's assets, which are distributed to multiple sites. This plan would delineate the technical approaches available through modern technology to seamlessly and thematically connect archival material across multiple sites and electronic servers. It would also provide methods to interdigitate park materials with social media platforms which are highly accessible by increasing numbers of the general public and with other archives of partnering jazz related institutions. Such approaches in innovating collection cross-communication and accessibility offer untold possibilities for the education, preservation, and interpretation mission of the park.
FRV	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	H	Following the implementation and completion of the environmental assessment, partnership, and marketing plans, an updated long-range interpretive plan that supports the new vision and direction will be needed. Special planning and emphasis would be focused on educational outreach in the broad urban community.
FRV	Collection storage plan	M	The plan would help focus the park on what is in the collection and what the park has not accessioned or catalogued. It would also address dedicated and adequate space for safe and secure storage of the museum collection.
FRV	Curatorial and archival plan for recorded media	M	This plan would focus primarily on electronic archives in relation to the Old US Mint and prior oral history projects. There is potential to collaborate with the Louisiana State Museum and other universities and their collections on future projects.
FRV	Wayfinding / signage plan	M	Based on the selected facilities and directions outlined in the environmental assessment, partnership, and marketing plans, a wayfinding/signage plan would be needed for the chosen locations. However the plan should not be limited to physical interpretive features but also include virtual and mobile interpretation. The local populace could be helpful in outlining approaches related to physical and virtual sites.
FRV	Commercial services strategy	L	This plan would help identify opportunities to enhance the park's mission and the visitor experience through public/private partnerships. Efforts may be leveraged to complete a joint commercial services strategy with Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Parkwide Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Rationale/Notes**
FRV	Archival surveying and assessment	H	There is a need to review all archival documentation, identify and describe all park collections, and assess preservation risks as well as identify and prioritize procedural, space, and resource needs to effectively manage the collections of continued value to the park. Currently the park has a large backlog with accessioned and catalogued materials that requires prompt attention.
FRV	Assessment to identify potential park partners	H	This effort would explore partnership opportunities by identifying potential partners and assessing mission fit and technical capacity to help with establishment of a visitor center at Louis Armstrong Park as indicated in the 1998 general management plan.
FRV	Condition assessment of the Jazz Complex	H	This effort would provide documentation and a comprehensive building assessment of the structural integrity and rehabilitation needs of the Jazz Complex at Louis Armstrong Park. Currently, there is a Project Management Information System request to update the current condition assessment and emergency stabilization requirements and associated costs.
Parkwide Key Issue	Fee structure assessment	H	This could provide much-needed funding for the park; the park already has the authority to do this, but close coordination with the region would be required. The assessment is needed to evaluate the appropriate price point and overall viability. New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park and the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Foundation could be partners in this effort. Some level of public input would be necessary.
FRV	Park tour visitor experience assessment	M	This effort would inform devising new mobile apps and addition of more points of interest for park visitors. The assessment would consider current approaches and outline further opportunities. The effort would evaluate, inform, and propose new or updated social media platforms and digital outreach relevancy.
FRV	Inventory of other potentially significant historical structures	L	This effort would concentrate on compiling detailed information on the historic significance and condition of sites related to the early development of jazz in New Orleans. This inventory would build from the information outlined in the report "New Orleans Jazz Sites: Then and Now" (2012) by Karen Armagost.
FRV	Collection condition survey	L	This survey is expected to identify the condition of museum collections and prescribe treatment needs. The survey would outline budgeting, scheduling, and subsequent communications with conservators regarding treatment.

Part 3: Contributors

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park and Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

Public Law 101-499 to conduct a study for inclusion in the National Park System, November 2, 1990

Public Law 101–499
101st Congress

An Act

To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior te conduct a study of the feasibility of establishing a unit of the National Park System to interpret and commemorate the origins, development, and progression of jazz in the United States, and for other purposes.

Nov. 2, 1990
[S. 2846]

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

Louisiana. Historic preservation.

SECTION 1. SUITABILITY AND FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to determine an appropriate means of preserving and interpreting the origins, development and progression of the music known as jazz, a music that has gained worldwide influence and respect and represents this Nation's unique contribution to the musical arts, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary"), in consultation with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, shall conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of preserving and interpreting the origins of jazz in New Orleans, including establishing, or adding te, a unit of the National Park System, or providing technical and financial assistance. Such study shall recognize the origins of jazz in New Orleans, the city in which the cultural strains that became jazz were fused to form this unique American music, and the birthplace of such major jazz artists as Jelly Roll Morton, Sidney Bechet, and Louis Armstrong.

Jelly Roll Morton. Sidney Bechet. Louis Armstrong.

(b) SITES OR STRUCTURES.—(1) The study shall include a determination as to which sites or structures in New Orleans associated with the origin and early history of jazz exhibit the necessary histerical and physical integrity to make them suitable and feasible for administration, protection, and preservation by the National Park System for the use and benefit of the public. Prior to making any such determination, the Secretary shall consult with and carefully consider the views of affected local citizens and neighberhood groups.

(2) With respect te any such site or structure determined te be suitable and feasible, the study shall include an analysis of potential management alternatives that involve the participation of public and private entities in the preservation of jazz as an American art form, including interpretive performances pursuant te cooperative agreements with the Secretary.

(3) In the event appropriate sites or structures cannot be identified, the study shall also consider and make recommendations concerning sites which would serve as an appropriate location to commemorate the origins and early histery of jazz in New Orleans.

(c) ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—The study shall also include recommendations for—

(1) public outreach programs;

(2) the establishment of a jazz education center;

(3) the appropriate Federal role, including through cooperative agreements, in supporting second line bands and in preserv-

ing the unique contributions to the development of jazz made by neighborhood social and pleasure clubs, including recommendations for interpretive performances by such clubs and other programs to assure that the contributions of such clubs are preserved; and

(4) the need for the preservation and dissemination of information about existing public and private archival collections (with potential alternatives for an appropriate Federal role) and possible management alternatives including cooperative agreements with existing public and private facilities and institutions.

SEC. 2. JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

The study shall also assess and include a recommendation concerning the desirability and feasibility of including any site or structure identified pursuant to section 1(b) to be managed as a unit of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park.

SEC. 3. SUBMISSION OF STUDY.

The Secretary shall submit the study referred to in section 1 to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives no later than one year after the date funds are made available for such study, together with any recommendations for further legislation.

SEC. 4. PRESERVATION OF JAZZ ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION.—There is hereby established the Preservation of Jazz Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall consist of fifteen members who shall be appointed within ninety days after enactment of this Act as follows:

(1) one member to be appointed jointly by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate;

(2) the Mayor of the city of New Orleans or the Mayor's designee;

(3) one member who shall have experience in music education programs emphasizing jazz, to be appointed by the Secretary from among recommendations submitted by the Mayor of New Orleans;

(4) one member who is knowledgeable about tourism, to be appointed by the Secretary from among recommendations submitted by local business and economic development groups;

(5) one member to be appointed by the Secretary from among recommendations submitted by the producers of the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival who shall have experience in the production of such Festival;

(6) one member to be appointed by the Secretary from among recommendations submitted by representatives of local historic preservation groups;

(7) one member who is a recognized musician with knowledge and experience in the development of jazz in New Orleans, to be appointed by the Chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts;

(8) one member who is a recognized local expert on the history and development of jazz in New Orleans and is familiar with

Public Law 103-433, to establish New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, October 31, 1994

TITLE XII—NEW ORLEANS JAZZ NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park Act of 1994. Cultural preservation. 16 USC 410bbb note.

SEC. 1201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park Act of 1994".

SEC. 1202. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

16 USC 410bbb.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

(1) Jazz is the United States' most widely recognized indigenous music and art form. Congress previously recognized jazz in 1987 through Senate Concurrent Resolution 57 as a rare and valuable national treasure of international importance.

(2) The city of New Orleans is widely recognized as the birthplace of jazz. In and around this city, cultural and musical elements blended to form the unique American music that is known as New Orleans jazz, which is an expression of the cultural diversity of the lower Mississippi Delta Region.

(3) Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve was established to commemorate the cultural diversity of the lower Mississippi Delta Region including a range of cultural expressions like jazz.

(b) PURPOSE.—In furtherance of the need to recognize the value and importance of jazz, it is the purpose of this title to establish a New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park to preserve the origins, early history, development and progression of jazz; provide visitors with opportunities to experience the sights, sounds, and places where jazz evolved; and implement innovative ways of establishing jazz educational partnerships that will help to ensure that jazz continues as a vital element of the culture of New Orleans and our Nation.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to assist in the preservation, education, and interpretation of jazz as it has evolved in New Orleans, and to provide technical assistance to a broad range of organizations involved with jazz music and its history, there is hereby established the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the "historical park"). The historical park shall be administered in conjunction with the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, which was established to preserve and interpret the cultural and natural resources of the lower Mississippi Delta Region.

(b) AREA INCLUDED.—The historical park shall consist of lands and interests therein as follows:

(1) Lands which the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") may designate for an interpretive visitor center complex.

(2) Sites that are the subject of cooperative agreements with the National Park Service for the purposes of interpretive demonstrations and programs associated with the purposes of this title.

(3)(A) Sites designated by the Secretary as provided in subparagraph (B).

(B)(i) No later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary is directed to complete a national historic landmark evaluation of sites associated with jazz in and around New Orleans as identified in the document entitled "New Orleans Jazz Special Resource Study", prepared by the National Park Service pursuant to Public Law 101–499. In undertaking the evaluation, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, utilize existing information relating to such sites.

(ii) If any of the sites evaluated are found to meet the standards of the National Historic Landmark program and National Park Service tests of suitability and feasibility, and offer outstanding opportunities to further the purposes of this title, the Secretary may designate such sites as part of the historical park, following consultation with the owners of such sites, the city of New Orleans, the Smithsonian Institution, and the New Orleans Jazz Commission, and notification to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

SEC. 1204. ADMINISTRATION.

(a)(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this title and with provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461–467). The Secretary shall manage the historical park in such a manner as will preserve and perpetuate knowledge and understanding of the history of jazz and its continued evolution as a true American art form.

(2) To minimize operational costs associated with the management and administration of the historical park and to avoid duplication of effort, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, utilize the facilities, administrative staff and other services of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve.

(b) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept and retain donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or other public entities for the purposes of providing services, programs, and facilities that further the purposes of this title.

(c) INTERPRETIVE CENTER.—The Secretary is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain an interpretive center in the historical park on lands identified by the Secretary pursuant to section 1203(b)(1). Programs at the center shall include, but need not be limited to, live jazz interpretive and educational programs, and shall provide visitors with information about jazz-related programs, performances, and opportunities.

(d) JAZZ HERITAGE DISTRICTS.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the city of New Orleans and other appropriate entities for the designation of certain areas in and around New Orleans as jazz heritage districts. Such districts shall include those areas with an exceptional concentration of jazz historical sites and established community traditions of jazz street parades.

(e) COOOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, GRANTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In furtherance of the purposes of this title—

(1) the Secretary, after consultation with the New Orleans Jazz Commission established pursuant to section 1207, is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of properties that are designated pursuant to section 1203(b)(3) which provide outstanding educational and interpretive opportunities relating to the evolution of jazz in New Orleans. The Secretary may assist in rehabilitating, restoring, marking, and interpreting and may provide technical assistance for the preservation and interpretation of such properties. Such agreements shall contain, but need not be limited to, provisions that the National Park Service will have reasonable rights of access for operational and visitor use needs, that rehabilitation and restoration will meet the Secretary's standards for rehabilitation of historic buildings, and that specify the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary for each site or structure;

(2) the Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the city of New Orleans, the State of Louisiana, and other appropriate public and private organizations under which the other parties to the agreement may contribute to the acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of the interpretive center and to the operation of educational and interpretive programs to further the purposes of this title; and

(3) the Secretary, in consultation with the New Orleans Jazz Commission, is authorized to provide grants or technical assistance to public and private organizations.

(f) JAZZ EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, in the administration of the historical park, promote a broad range of educational activities relating to jazz and its history. The Secretary shall cooperate with schools, universities, and organizations supporting jazz education to develop educational programs that provide expanded public understanding of jazz and enhanced opportunities for public appreciation. The Secretary may assist appropriate entities in the development of an information base including archival material, audiovisual records, and objects that relate to the history of jazz.

16 USC 410bbb-3.

SEC. 1205. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire lands and interests therein within the sites designated pursuant to section 1203(b)(1) and (3) by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds or long term lease: *Provided,* That sites designated pursuant to section 1203(h)(3) shall only be acquired with the consent of the owner thereof.

(b) STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTIES.—Lands and interests in lands which are owned by the State of Louisiana, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation.

16 USC 410bbb-4.

SEC. 1206. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Within three years after the date funds are made available therefor and concurrent with the national landmark study referenced in section 1203(b)(3), the Secretary, in consultation with the New Orleans Jazz Commission, shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park. The plan shall include, but need not be limited to—

(1) a visitor use plan indicating programs and facilities associated with park programs that will be made available to the public;

(2) preservation and use plans for any structures and sites that are identified through the historic landmark study for inclusion within the historical park;

(3) the location and associated cost of public facilities that are proposed for inclusion within the historical park, including a visitor center;

(4) identification of programs that the Secretary will implement or be associated with through cooperative agreements with other groups and organizations;

(5) a transportation plan that addresses visitor use access needs to sites, facilities, and programs central to the purpose of the historical park;

(6) plans for the implementation of an archival system for materials, objects, and items of importance relating to the history of jazz; and

(7) guidelines for the application of cooperative agreements that will be used to assist in the management of historical park facilities and programs.

16 USC 410bbb-5.

SEC. 1207. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS JAZZ COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—To assist in implementing the purposes of this title and the document entitled "New Orleans Jazz Special Resource Study", there is established the New Orleans Jazz Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall consist of 17 members to be appointed no later than six months after the date of enactment of this title. The Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary as follows:

(1) One member from recommendations submitted by the Mayor of New Orleans.

(2) Two members who have recognized expertise in music education programs that emphasize jazz.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Louisiana State Museum (LSM) – Old US Mint	Cooperative agreement	December 2010 / November 2021	LSM, NPS, park visitors	A public multiuse, performing arts, lectures, special events venue. It is the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park performance program site.	A Centennial Cost Share Challenge, 50/50 cost share project with the LSM to create a state-of-the-art public performing arts venue. Used by New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park for its daily interpretive performance programs, lecture series, special events.
University of New Orleans (UNO)	Memorandum of understanding	July 2012 / July 2017	UNO faculty, students, New Orleans Jazz NHP interpretive staff, park visitors	Collaboration on joint projects, programs, mutual endeavors, ranger classroom presentations, joint oral history projects, and sharing resources.	Five-year extension option. The partnership provides a ranger interpretation to anthropology classes; they have jointly created an oral history book series "Neighborhood Stories," and have collaborated on multiple public lecture series at the Old US Mint.
Eastern National (EN)	Master Cooperating Association (CA) & Concession Contract (CC) CC-SERO001-09	January 2010 / January 2020	NPS, park visitors	Interpretive merchandise sales at New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park visitor centers at the Old US Mint and 916 North Peters Street visitor center.	Bookstore merchandise souvenir sales by Eastern National; convenience items/clothing.
French Market Corporation (FMC) – City of New Orleans	Facilities lease through the General Services Administration leasing (OA# ALA01116)	January 1, 2012 / January 1, 2017	NPS, park visitors	Occupancy lease through the General Services Administration with FMC for visitor center, Eastern National sales, and interpretive staff offices.	Currently on a year-to-year lease option renewal with NPS renewal option up to 1/1/17.
Basin Street Station	Exhibitor agreement	April 2008 / Annual	NPS, visitors	At Basin Street Station, just outside of the French Quarter, New Orleans Jazz and Jean Lafitte National Historical Parks have a public display.	Interpretive stations in Basin Street Station with visual and audio amenities.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee (UWM)	Memorandum of intent	March 2011 / N/A	UWM faculty and students; NPS staff	Inter-institutional education and scientific collaboration.	Master student service learning summer field trips to collaborate with park and other organizations for outreach, etc.
Armstrong Park Jazz Complex	Lease with City of New Orleans	May 1, 2002 / May 1, 2052	NPS, City of New Orleans, visitors	Assigns area and structures within Louis Armstrong Park for the development of a Jazz Complex – visitor center, park administrative offices, historic structures, and park landscapes.	Option for additional renewal 49 years – 2101. Current limited use of the lease is one structure (Perseverance Hall) and is used by the public for permitted community special events. The future of the premises and structures need planning and management decisions.
Amtrak Trails and Rails	National general agreement	October 2013 / October 2018	Amtrak, New Orleans Jazz NHP Volunteers In Parks, general public	Provides a volunteer-led interpretive tour on the City of New Orleans, and Sunset Ltd. routes.	National program and partnership managed by James E. Mičulká, National Trails & Rails Coordinator, National Park Service and Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences, Texas A&M University.
The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC)	General agreement	June 2011 / Approx. 10 years	NPS, researchers	Provides for housing of oral history collection and New Orleans Music Colloquium Collection masters and copies.	Copies available for researcher use through TNHOC policy. Masters not available for use by the general public.

Appendix C: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Music Demonstrations
Brief Description of the FRV	Jazz performances featuring both local musicians and industry professionals provide an overview of the various antecedents of jazz (e.g., blues, gospel, and ragtime) and the rich lineage and diversity of jazz styles as represented in New Orleans and cities throughout the world.
Related Significance Statements	• Through partnerships and programs, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park emphasizes the blend of people and cultures that make jazz America's most widely recognized indigenous music. • New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park connects people to the culture of New Orleans by working with organizations and individuals to present performances and cultural events that bring the experience of jazz to life.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park offers one of the premier performance venues in the city. • The Old US Mint building is in good condition. • The historic Perseverance Hall No. 4 building is in fair condition. • The visitor center facility at North Peters Street is in good condition. • Louis Armstrong Park is in poor condition. • There is high-quality staff at the park; however, staffing levels are insufficient for the park's sites. **Trends** • Interest in performing at the park is high; however, funding is declining. • More performance spaces yet a decrease in staffing levels. • Interpretive rangers need more time to develop park programs.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Declining physical condition of some of the performing venues. • Nonpermanent status of lease agreements associated with various performance locations may threaten park's ability to offer a diverse music program. • Increased storm intensity, such as Hurricane Katrina, has the potential to disrupt park operations including interpretive programming. **Opportunities** • Opportunity to increase bandwidth for live streaming of performances. • More opportunity to leverage ways to bring in higher profile performers with space at the Old US Mint. • Securing additional instruments/equipment for the staff performances. • Create archival system with University of New Orleans Library to house performances at the Old US Mint in an off-site database.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Assessment to identify potential park partners.
Planning Needs	• Strategic marketing and outreach plan. • Commercial services strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Music Demonstrations
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13006, "Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism* • Director's Order 32: *Cooperating Associations* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • Director's Order 75A: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Story of Jazz
Brief Description of the FRV	Explaining the story of jazz encompasses its origins and progression in New Orleans and its spread to towns and cities across the country and beyond. While jazz was shaped by 19th and early 20th century American culture, it continues to profoundly influence the expression of the American character. As a fusion of African and European music, jazz in New Orleans has played a significant role in perpetuating cultural traditions.
Related Significance Statements	• New Orleans is widely recognized as the birthplace of jazz, with many distinctive social and traditional practices associated with its origins continuing in the city today. • The park's museum collection includes recordings and oral histories that document the lives of local musicians and the vibrant street culture of New Orleans' neighborhoods.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Interpretive and educational programming accurately perpetuates jazz and its role in shaping the culture of New Orleans. • Interpretive and educational programming accurately conveys the origins, early history, and progression of jazz. • Current conditions of jazz education, particularly with local schools, in the park are diminished due to lack of staff and decreased funding. **Trends** • Jazz education (e.g., Music for All Ages) and youth programs are declining due to budget reductions. • Staff shortages prevent rangers from going out to the schools (direct outreach). • Staff is holding steady with programming at the Old US Mint and at the 916 Peters Street visitor center.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Demolition of jazz historic sites, such as homes and venues for commercial use (parking lots, etc.), which make it more difficult to explain the story of jazz to visitors. Many structures have been lost through demolition and/or neglect. **Opportunities** • Abundant opportunities to continue to partner with the local radio station WWNO and "Talking Jazz with Fred Kasten," French Quarter Festival, Satchmo Fest, Louisiana State Museum, and local universities and nongovernmental organizations.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Park tour visitor experience assessment. • Inventory of other potential significant historical structures.
Planning Needs	• Partner action strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism* • Director's Order 32: *Cooperating Associations* • Director's Order 75A: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement*

Fundamental Resource or Value	New Orleans Social Traditions
Brief Description of the FRV	Rooted in community and family social traditions in New Orleans, the jazz experience represents a vibrant variety of sounds, rhythms, and dances that have evolved over the past century. The music connects local citizens to virtually all aspects of life, such as religious practices, masonic duties, benevolent societies, social aid and pleasure clubs, carnival celebrations, and the neighborhood-level events that animate and give meaning to everyday life in New Orleans. The park promotes the interactions between musicians, local culture bearers, and the broader community.
Related Significance Statements	• New Orleans is widely recognized as the birthplace of jazz, with many distinctive social and traditional practices associated with its origins continuing in the city today. • The park's museum collection includes recordings and oral histories that document the lives of local musicians and the vibrant street culture of New Orleans' neighborhoods.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park has strong relations with the New Orleans community in ongoing social traditions. **Trends** • Parading traditions (interpretive theme) are as popular today as in the past. • The park continually promotes and supports these social traditions and practices as they evolve and change over time.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Potential loss of cultural transfer from one generation to the next due to major disturbances, such as natural disasters and pervasive economic hardship. • Frequency and intensity of natural disasters may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change. **Opportunities** • Building stronger relations with the New Orleans Jazz & Heritage Festival and Foundation, Inc. • Highlighting endangered cultural traditions (i.e., Creole language project).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• *Black Social Aid and Pleasure Clubs: Marching Associations in New Orleans*. William R. Jankowiak, Ph.D., and Helen Regis and Chris Turner, Research Associates. • "A Cultural Resources Management Study by Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve and the National Park Service," sponsored by the Department of Anthropology at Tulane University, c. 1989/1990.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Inventory of other potentially significant historical structures.
Planning Needs	• Commercial services strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Strategic marketing and outreach plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 11539, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 32: *Cooperating Associations* • Director's Order 75A: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Community Relationships
Brief Description of the FRV	Musicians, culture bearers, and advocates/promoters of jazz, as well as leaders of social aid and pleasure clubs, organizers of jazz funerals, and other music educators have a critical role in the social fabric of New Orleans. The park serves as a platform to preserve and interpret the many facets of jazz music and its cultural heritage by fostering relationships with jazz entities throughout New Orleans and nationally. By working with the jazz community, relevancy and connection between the historical and contemporary music is ensured and furthered.
Related Significance Statements	• New Orleans is widely recognized as the birthplace of jazz, with many distinctive social and traditional practices associated with its origins continuing in the city today. • Through partnerships and programs, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park emphasizes the blend of people and cultures that make jazz America's most widely recognized indigenous music. • New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park connects people to the culture of New Orleans by working with organizations and individuals to present performances and cultural events that bring the experience of jazz to life. • The park's museum collection includes recordings and oral histories that document the lives of local musicians and the vibrant street culture of New Orleans' neighborhoods.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park has poor relations with the community as it relates to Louis Armstrong Park. The disappointment within the Tremé community is due to prior expectations that a national jazz park would be within the total footprint of Armstrong Park, i.e., that the efforts to relocate the jazz park from the French Quarter location to the Louis Armstrong Park would become a reality. In addition, the jazz park would be publicity accessible. This original vision entailed expectations that the jazz park would inhabit the four historic buildings already standing in Louis Armstrong Park for exhibits, resource center, administrative headquarters, and a performance and education venue. Since the park was legislated in 1994, there have been two official openings with high expectations not realized. • Relations with the New Orleans community groups, nonprofits, and "culture leaders" are good overall (e.g., French Quarter Festivals Inc.). • Relationship with the State of Louisiana (Louisiana State Museum) is good overall due to our ongoing collaboration and communication. • Relationship with the French Market Corporation is very good. • Relationship with the University of New Orleans is very strong. There is cost sharing on grant writing and projects. **Trends** • Louis Armstrong Park relations with local community groups are improving (staffing levels affect opening and closing). • Performance venue at the Old US Mint is trending up and is a huge asset. Community groups, nonprofits, and culture leaders have expressed greater interest in hosting events. • Community trend for Louis Armstrong Park – maintaining but not degrading. • French Market Corporation relationship is improving and includes jointly partnering on festivals and programs in the French Market.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Community Relationships
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Nonpermanent status of lease agreements associated with various locations. • Continued inaction at Louis Armstrong Park jeopardizes relations with local communities, organizations, and the City of New Orleans. **Opportunities** • Formulate a plan and clarify intent for Louis Armstrong Park with partners to determine plan of action for the site. • New cooperative agreements with other organizations and groups to engage new audiences and identify new programming. • Broaden partnerships on a national scale.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Assessment to identify potential park partners. • Condition assessment of the Jazz Complex.
Planning Needs	• Partner action strategy. • Strategic marketing and outreach plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 11539, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13006, "Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 14: *Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration* • NPS *Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook* • Director's Order 32: *Cooperating Associations* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • Director's Order 75A: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recognition of Important Places in Jazz History
Brief Description of the FRV	Without the understanding of the neighborhoods and residences of New Orleans jazz musicians, a considerable amount of jazz history would be lost. It is in the historic uptown area, downtown neighborhoods, the former "Back o' Town" area, and Spanish Port area that jazz was nurtured. The park's interpretation of these places is important for fostering an understanding of the socioeconomic and cultural diversity that set the cultural stage for the emergence of jazz as a unique American phenomenon.
Related Significance Statements	• New Orleans is widely recognized as the birthplace of jazz, with many distinctive social and traditional practices associated with its origins continuing in the city today. • Through partnerships and programs, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park emphasizes the blend of people and cultures that make jazz America's most widely recognized indigenous music. • The park's museum collection includes recordings and oral histories that document the lives of local musicians and the vibrant street culture of New Orleans' neighborhoods.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Louisiana State Museum collection of jazz artifacts is properly curated. • Conditions vary from excellent (Congo Square) to poor (Buddy Bolden's House). **Trends** • Since the park has been established, some jazz landmarks have been destroyed by benign neglect. • Louisiana State Museum collections are static and in good condition.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Lack of community engagement to foster protection/preservation for many historic structures related to the history of jazz. **Opportunities** • Potential to broaden community awareness of blighted structures in partnership with groups such as the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans. • Continue to link people to these sites and sounds using social media platforms and mobile devices by expanding and improving our social media and existing mobile tours (more stops and a more functional mobile app).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• "Jazz-Related Sites and Structures in the New Orleans Area: Final Report." Earth Search, Inc., New Orleans, LA. (May 1990). • "Archival Record and Resources Related to Jazz in the New Orleans Area." Earth Search, Inc. (1990). • "A Biographical Listing of Selected Major Jazz/Blues Artists in New Orleans, Past and Present." Earth Search, Inc. (1990).
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Assessment to identify potential park partners. • Condition assessment of the Jazz Complex. • Inventory of other potentially significant historical structures.
Planning Needs	• Commercial services strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Partner action strategy. • Wayfinding/signage plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recognition of Important Places in Jazz History
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 11539, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 14: *Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration* • NPS *Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook* • Director's Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 32: *Cooperating Associations* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • Director's Order 75A: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Archives
Brief Description of the FRV	The park's jazz archives are primarily composed of oral histories featuring musicians and musical families. Many legendary New Orleans musicians are no longer living and their stories and voices reflect their unique perspective into their music and careers. Video and audio equipment is used to capture, collect, and preserve the memories and oral traditions of New Orleans musicians. In addition, a state of the art recording and performance venue in the Old US Mint is used for public performances, music demonstrations, and seminars, all of which are recorded and archived.
Related Significance Statements	• Through partnerships and programs, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park emphasizes the blend of people and cultures that make jazz America's most widely recognized indigenous music. • New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park connects people to the culture of New Orleans by working with organizations and individuals to present performances and cultural events that bring the experience of jazz to life. • The park's museum collection includes recordings and oral histories that document the lives of local musicians and the vibrant street culture of New Orleans' neighborhoods.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Old US Mint Performance Hall and Studio, the sites where recording takes place and archives are stored, are in excellent condition. • Oral histories and other archives are generally in good condition but organizationally incomplete. Hundreds of interviews and many are transcribed. The museum collection is housed in The Historic New Orleans Collection. • Old US Mint oral history programs are all stored on hard drives; they are not accessible because they are not accessioned or catalogued. **Trends** • Oral history program has been inconsistent in recent years.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Archives
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Old US Mint performance, lecture, festival, interview programs could potentially be lost as they are all stored only on hard drives. **Opportunities** • Interest of community and the musicians to share their stories and music is high. • Oral histories at the park, if conducted, would help capture the lives, stories and music in the context of the New Orleans community. • Collaborate with the Louisiana State Museum and other universities and their collections on future projects related to jazz.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Archival surveying and assessment. • Collection condition survey.
Planning Needs	• Collection management plan. • Collection storage plan. • Curatorial and archival plan for recorded media.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Museum Properties Management Act • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 32: *Cooperating Associations*

PERSEVERANCE No 4

Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

April 2015

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

RECOMMENDED
Lance Hatten, Superintendent, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park **Date**

APPROVED
Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region **Date**

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

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