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Description of document: Three National Park Service (NPS) reports regarding the Icon Park Protection Program, 2006-2011

Requested date: 26-February-2012

Released date: 17-May-2012

Posted date: 11-June-2012

Titles of documents: 2006 Review/Update of the NM&I Security Assessment Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, June 14, 2006
Statue of Liberty Asset Protection Plan, Volume 1, October 2010
Security Assessment of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, September 27-28, 2011

Source of document: FOIA Request
Charis Wilson
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225
Fax: 303-969-2557 (Call 1-855-NPS-FOIA to confirm receipt)
[Online FOIA Request Form](#)

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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287
May 17, 2012

A7221 (2550)

Reference: Icon Park Protection Program

Subject: Response to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request NPS-2012-00355

I had marked this request as completed on March 15, 2012, my tracking list. However, when I was double checking the files for this before putting them away, I couldn't find a copy of a letter or e-mail actually transmitting it to you. I apologize if I had not previously sent this to you. If I have already sent you this material then please forgive the duplication.

This letter is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated February 26, 2012, in which you requested copies of reports prepared as part of the Icon Protection program for Independence Hall and the Statue of Liberty.

Upon further review, your request is granted in part and denied in part. Attached are three PDF files totalling 72 pages. Portions of 64 pages, however, have been withheld in accordance with Exemptions (b)(7)(a) and (b)(7)(e). Exemption 7(a) protects information that if released could reasonably be expected to harm the National Park Service's ongoing oversight and enforcement responsibilities at these locations. Exemption 7(e) protects information that if released could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law.

Pursuant to regulation, 43 CFR 2.21(d) the following person is responsible for this denial:

Charis Wilson
NPS FOIA Officer

Additionally the following attorney was consulted during the preparation of this response:

Jason Waanders, Attorney-Advisor, Office of the Solicitor
U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

You have the right to appeal this denial of your request. You may file an appeal by writing to:

Freedom of Information Act Appeals Officer
Office of the Solicitor
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
MS-6556-MIB,
Washington, D.C. 20240.

Your appeal must be received no later than 30 workdays after the date of this final response. The appeal should be marked, both on the envelope and the face of the appeal letter, with the legend "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION APPEAL." Your appeal should be accompanied by a copy of your original request and copies of all correspondence between yourself and the National Park Service related to this request, along with any information you have which leads you to believe the records are available, including where they might be found, if the location is known to you.

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College Park, MD 20740-6001
E-mail: ogis@nara.gov
Phone: 301-837-1996
Fax: 301-837-0348
Toll-free: 1-877-684-6448

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any further questions or concerns. I can be reached at the address above or by phone at 303-969-2959. I can also be reached via e-mail at charis_wilson@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Charis Wilson
NPS FOIA Officer

2006 Review/Update of the NM&I Security Assessment Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell

June 14, 2006

Memorandum

To: Larry Parkinson
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Law Enforcement, Security and Emergency Management

From: Glenn F. Smith
Assistant Director - Security
Office of Law Enforcement, Security and Emergency Management

Subject: National Monument and Icon 2006 Security Review – Independence Hall
and the Liberty Bell at Independence National Historical Park
(April 13, 2006)

The Office of Law Enforcement, Security and Emergency Management (OLESEM), in conjunction with the National Park Service (NPS), conducted a security status review at Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell on April 13, 2006. The findings and recommendations identified in the NM&I assessment conducted at Independence National Historical Park on October 25th to October 27th, 2004 were used as the basis for this update. Any inquiries regarding this memorandum should be forwarded to OLESEM Assistant Director – Security Glenn F. Smith at 202/208-5836.

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Please let me know if additional information or clarification is needed. Please keep me apprised of the status of this request.

Sincerely,

Jim Birch
Director of Security
National Constitution Center
Independence National Historical Park
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Phone: 215-409-6656
Email: jbirch@constitutioncenter.org

FOUO

STATUE OF LIBERTY ASSET PROTECTION PLAN



Volume 1, October 2010

HSD/NYFO/STLI # 930

We, the United States Park Police, support and further the mission and goals of the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service by providing quality law enforcement to safeguard lives, protect our national treasures and symbols of democracy and preserve the natural and cultural resources entrusted to us.

Mission Statement, United States Park Police



Handwritten signature of Salvatore R. Lauro.

Salvatore R. Lauro
Chief of Police

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(b)(7)(a) & (b)(7)(e)

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

HISTORY AND CONSTRUCTION

The people of France presented the Statue of Liberty (STLI) to the people of the United States in recognition of the friendship established during the American Revolution. The copper patina-clad statue, dedicated on October 28, 1886, commemorates the centennial of the United States. Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi sculpted the statue and obtained a U.S. patent useful for raising construction funds through the sale of miniatures. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel (designer of the Eiffel Tower) engineered the internal structure. Eugène Viollet-le-Duc was responsible for the choice of copper in the statue's construction and adoption of the repoussé technique. Over the years, the STLI has grown to represent freedom and democracy as well as an international symbol of friendship.

The STLI is located on Liberty Island, formerly called Bedloe's Island, a small body of land in Upper New York Harbor. The name Liberty Island has been in use since the early 20th century, although the name was not officially changed until 1956. Prior to completion of the STLI, Bedloe's Island was the home to Fort Wood, an eleven pointed star-shaped fortification made of granite. Because of this, its nickname was "Star Fort".

Liberty Island is owned by the Federal government and operated by the National Park Service (NPS). Access to the island is by ferry from Battery Park in Manhattan or Liberty State Park in New Jersey. Liberty Island has a land area of 59,558 square meters or 14.717 acres.

The NPS and the USPP are committed to ensuring that the symbols of our Nation remain protected and intact for future generations. In the course of protecting our landmarks, the NPS and the USPP will ensure that staff and visitors are also protected from harm. Because citizen access to monuments and icons is a hallmark of life in a free and open society, we strive for an appropriate balance between security, ease of public access, and aesthetics. However, the NPS and the USPP share a goal of providing the appropriate security posture that will discourage America's adversaries from choosing our monuments and icons as opportune targets.

Annual visitation to the STLI is approximately 3.2 million people. Peak visitation occurs during the period from Easter through Labor Day with additional spikes in visitation during the week of Thanksgiving, the month of December, most Federal holidays as well as other observed holidays, religious and otherwise when schools are normally closed.

Liberty Island closed on September 11, 2001 following the attack on the World Trade Center. The island reopened in December and the monument reopened on August 3, 2004. Access to the crown was closed due to fire regulation contraventions, including inadequate evacuation procedures. On July 4, 2009 the crown reopened to the public. Access is limited and made by reservation. The Statue and Pedestal are scheduled to be closed again in 2011 for work on permanent safety and security renovations.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AT THE STLI

Because the STLI is recognized nationally and internationally as a symbol of the American values of freedom, democracy and opportunity, it has been the site of demonstrations and other security-related incidents through the years.

- On July 30, 1916, shrapnel from an explosion at the nearby Black Tom munitions depot caused \$100,000 damage to the outer skin of the STLI. The incident prompted the closing of the STLI Arm and Torch to visitors.
- On February 18, 1965, the FBI announced that it had uncovered a plot by three commandos from the Black Liberation Front and a co-conspirator from Montreal connected with the Front de libération du Québec, who were sent to destroy the STLI and at least two other national monuments—the Liberty Bell and the Washington Monument.
- On December 28, 1971, fifteen members of the group “The Vietnam Veterans Against the War” barricaded themselves inside the Statue for three days.
- On February 15, 1977, a group of dissident Iranians staged the first of several takeovers of the Statue. The protestors left the STLI voluntarily after five hours.
- On June 3, 1980, a time-delay device detonated inside the Story Room located in the base of the STLI destroying exhibits and a portion of the ceiling. No injuries were reported and damage estimates were placed at \$18,000. The FBI believed the perpetrators were Croatian terrorists seeking independence for Croatia from Yugoslavia, though no arrests were made.
- On November 10, 2000, demonstrators protesting the U.S. Navy's presence in Vieques, Puerto Rico climbed the stairs to the top of the STLI, broke a window at the Crown level and hung a Puerto Rico and Vieques flag.
- On August 23, 2001, a paraglider accidentally crashed his aircraft into the STLI snagging the parachute on the torch. The man intended to land on Liberty Island, carrying a sign protesting the use of land mines.

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**United States Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary**

**Report to the Director
Office of Law Enforcement and Security**

**SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL
AND THE LIBERTY BELL**



Assessment Dates: September 27-28, 2011

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

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Executive Summary

This report documents the findings of a security assessment conducted at Independence National Historic Park by the Department of the Interior (DOI / Department) Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES) in September, 2011. The evaluation served to assess the park's compliance with the requirements established in Departmental Manual, Part 444 Chapter 2 (444DM2) entitled, "National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Security". Generally speaking, 444DM2 sets forth the security requirements the Department deems minimally necessary to safeguard the National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource assets it owns or controls. (b)(7)(a) & (b)(7)(e)

[Redacted text block]

(b)(7)(a) & (b)(7)(e)

Background

Independence National Historical Park, located in Philadelphia Pa., preserves several sites associated with the American Revolution and the nation's founding history. Administered by the National Park Service, the 55-acre park comprises much of the downtown historic district. The park is commonly referred to as "America's most historic square mile" because of its abundance of historic landmarks located within the Old City and Society Hill neighborhoods of Philadelphia.

The centerpiece of the park is Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were debated and adopted in the late 18th century. Independence Hall was the principal meetinghouse of the Second Continental Congress from 1775 to 1783 and the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787. Located across the street from Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, an iconic symbol of American independence, is displayed in the Liberty Bell Center. The park contains other historic buildings, such as the First Bank of the United States, the first bank chartered by the United States Congress, and the Second Bank of the United States, which had its charter renewal vetoed by President Andrew Jackson as part of the Bank War. Most of the park's historic structures are located in the vicinity of the four landscaped blocks between Chestnut, Walnut, 2nd, and 6th streets. The park also contains Franklin Court, the site of a museum dedicated to Benjamin Franklin and the United States Postal Service Museum. An additional three blocks directly north of Independence Hall, collectively known as Independence Mall, contain the Liberty Bell Center, the National Constitution Center, the Independence Visitor Center, and the former site of the President's House. (b)(7)(a) & (b)(7)(e)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Photo No. 1: Independence National Historic Park



Scope and Methodology

Scope Directive 14 of the Secretary’s law enforcement and security reforms¹ adopted the recommendations made by the Interior Office of Inspector General in 2002² and placed responsibility for DOI security policy oversight and compliance with the OLES. By way of implementing this directive, the OLES established a Security Division to provide guidance and oversight of Department security operations, and to monitor and support bureau compliance with Departmental law enforcement and security, policies and procedures.

In an effort to further implement Directive 14, the OLES issued Departmental Manual, Part 444 Chapter 2, entitled, “National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Security”. 444DM2 establishes the security requirements deemed minimally necessary to safeguard National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource assets owned and/or controlled by the Department and was developed in coordination with DOI bureaus and offices in response to the “The National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets” (February 2003) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 “Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection” (December 2003).

Methodology During the period of September 27 through 28, 2011, personnel from the OLES Security Division conducted a security assessment at Independence National Historic Park to assess the facility’s compliance with the security requirements established in 444DM2. (b)(7)(a) & (b)(7)(e)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The evaluation process consisted of informal interviews and group discussions with NPS personnel from the Park; an on-site examination of facility infrastructure components, physical security systems, and operational procedures; and a review of relevant documentation (b)(7)(a) & (b)(7)(e) [REDACTED]. Appendix 1 of this report lists evaluation participants.

¹ See *Law Enforcement at the Department of the Interior, Recommendations to the Secretary for Implementing Law Enforcement Reforms*, U.S. Department of the Interior, July 2002.

² See *Disquieting State of Disorder: An Assessment of Department of the Interior law Enforcement*, Inspector General’s Report, (Report No. 2002-I-0014), U.S. Department of the Interior, January 2002.

Findings and Recommendations

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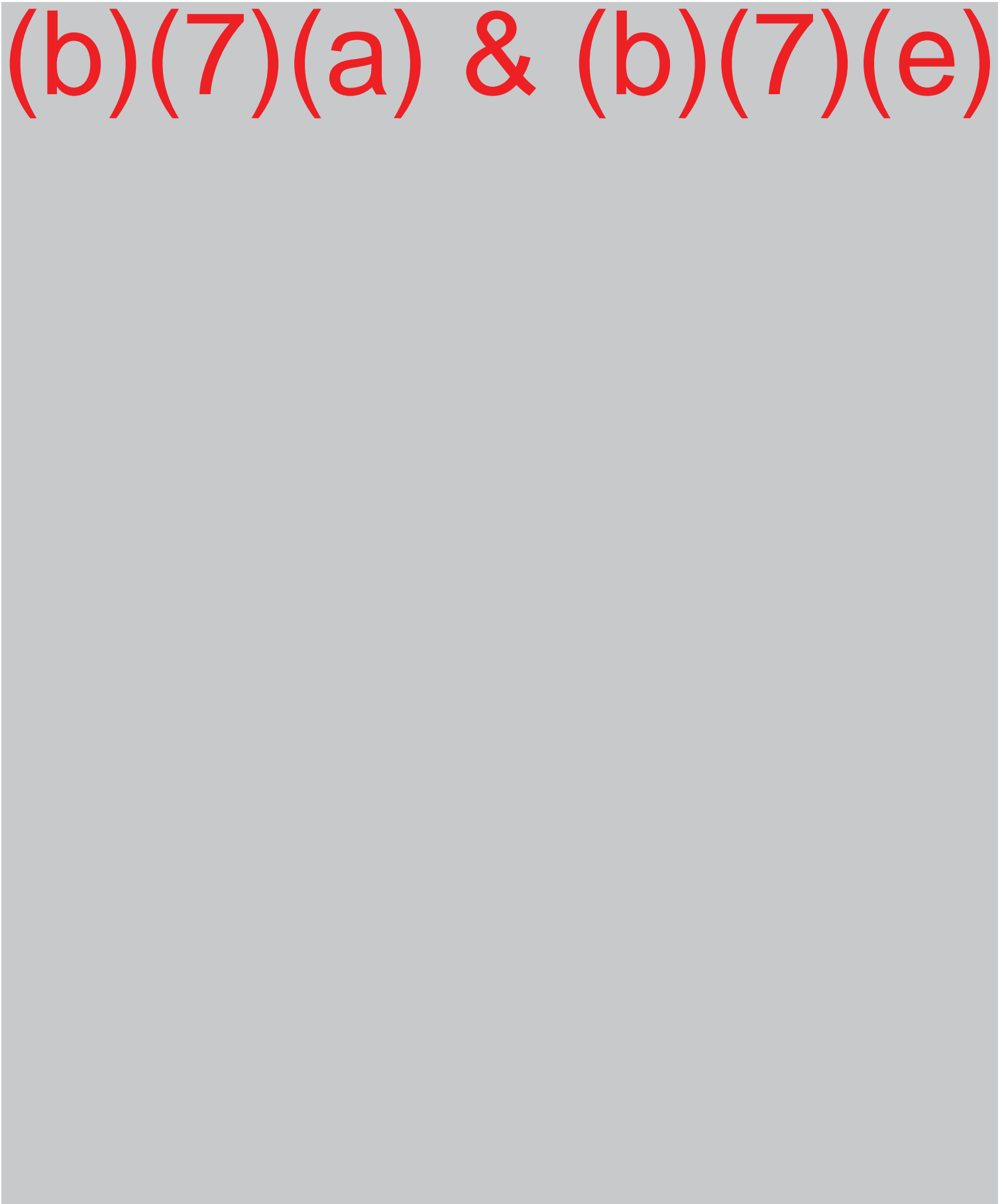
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Conclusions

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The OLES evaluation team would like to express its appreciation to the National Park Service management and employees, for their assistance in conducting this evaluation.

Assessment Participants

Department of the Interior, Office of Law Enforcement and Security

- John Keating – Department Security Specialist
- Chuck Franklin – HSPD7 / NIPP Coordinator

Department of the Interior, National Park Service

- Paul Kemppainen- Security and Intelligence Program Manager

Independence National Historic Park, Philadelphia Pa.

- Alan Sapperstein – Independence National historic Park, Security Specialist
- Patrick Suddath - Independence National historic Park, Chief Ranger
- Ray Fossett - Independence National historic Park, Facility Manager