



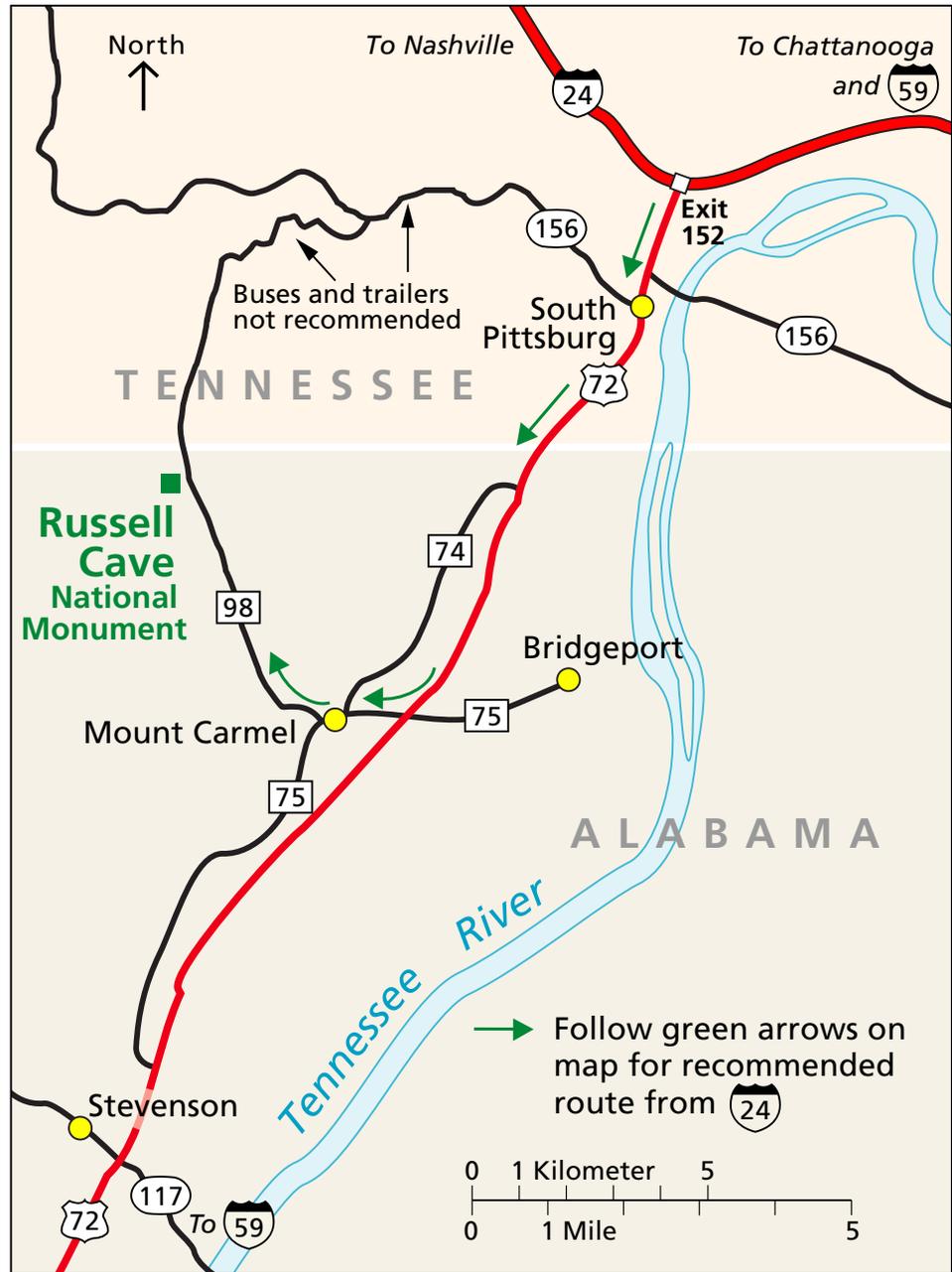
Foundation Document

Russell Cave National Monument

Alabama

September 2014





Contents

Mission of the National Park Service	1
Introduction.	2
Part 1: Core Components	3
Brief Description of the Park.	3
Park Purpose	5
Park Significance	5
Fundamental Resources and Values	6
Other Important Resources and Values	7
Interpretive Themes	8
Part 2: Dynamic Components	10
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments	10
Special Mandates.	10
Administrative Commitments.	10
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs	11
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values	11
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values	25
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs	27
Planning and Data Needs	28
Part 3: Contributors	32
Russell Cave National Monument	32
Southeast Regional Office.	32
Other NPS Staff	32
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Russell Cave National Monument	33





Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



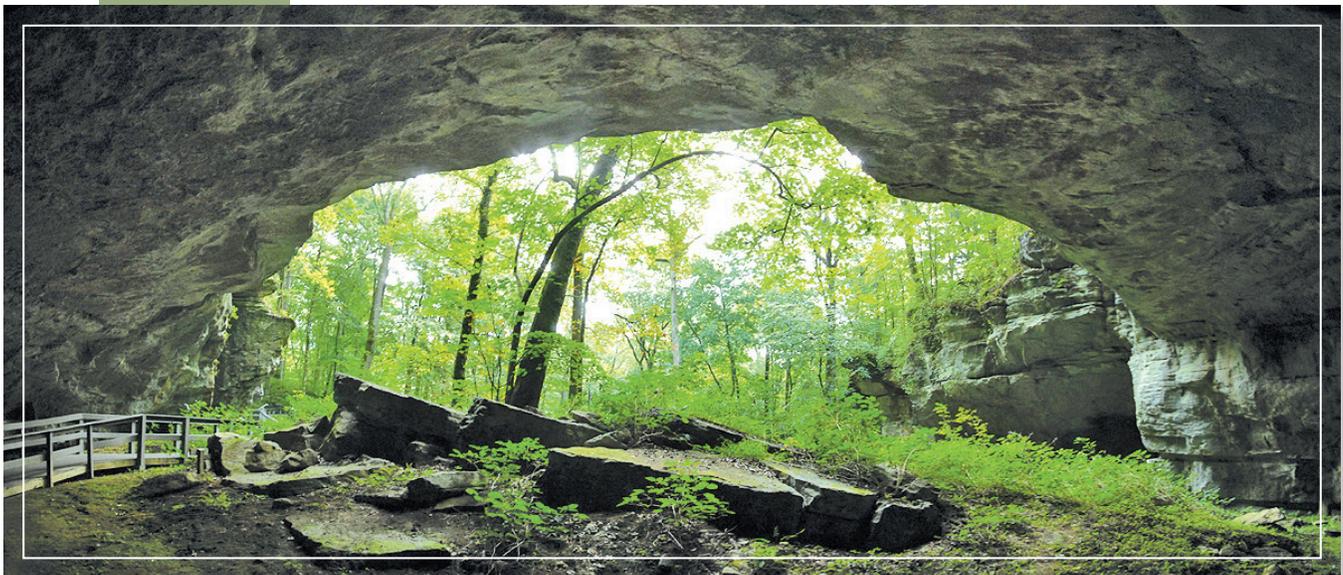
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Russell Cave National Monument can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Russell Cave National Monument, near Bridgeport, Alabama, was established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy in Proclamation 3413 for its outstanding archeological and ethnological evidence of human habitation in excess of 10,000 years. The monument became possible when all 310 acres of the parkland surrounding the cave opening were donated to the National Park Service by the National Geographic Society.

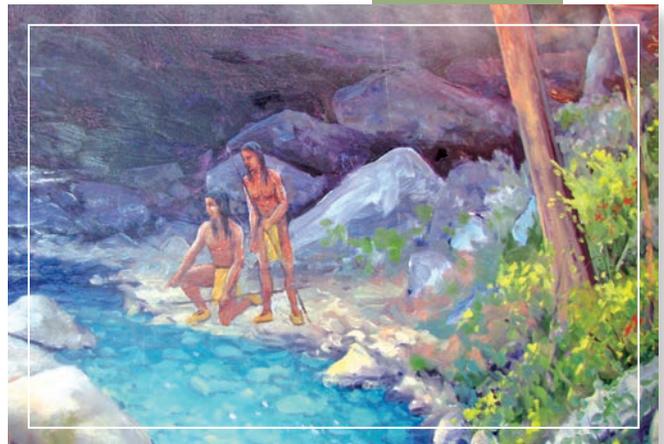
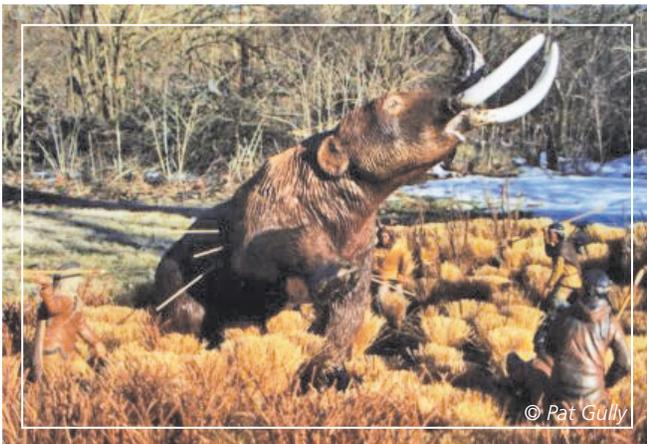
The cave has a mapped length of 7.2 miles, only a fraction of which is within the park boundary. Its large main entrance was used as shelter for more than 10,000 years by prehistoric peoples. Russell Cave provides clues to the daily lifeways of early North American inhabitants dating from 6500 BC to CE 1650. The cave shelter archeological site contains the most complete known record of prehistoric cultures in the Southeast. Although the use of the cave shelter was discontinued, the area was occupied and changed ownership numerous times.

The Russell Cave site contains the cave, a stream, sinkholes, and sandstone outcrops. The area around the cave is wooded and there are 2.5+ miles of hiking trails.

A short walking trail leads the visitor along a raised boardwalk through the hardwood forest to the cave shelter. The boardwalk extends a short distance into the large cave opening where visitors can view the interpretive exhibits about the cave, the life in the cave, and the successive peoples who used or inhabited the cave.

The visitor center includes exhibits about the prehistoric cultures that inhabited the site including artifacts and reproductions of tools and weapons. A large mowed meadow is a popular site for picnics and is also a venue for special events.

About 9,000 years ago, a stream of water drained into the cave shelter until a great rockfall from the roof raised the floor of the cave well above its waters and rerouted the stream to the side. Soon after, the first nomadic Indians—known as the Paleo—began to occupy Russell Cave. They may have lived there during the autumn and winter seasons and probably camped there during dry periods, maintaining their existence by hunting game and gathering wild plants. Agriculture had begun, but was little used by the Indians of the Archaic Period.

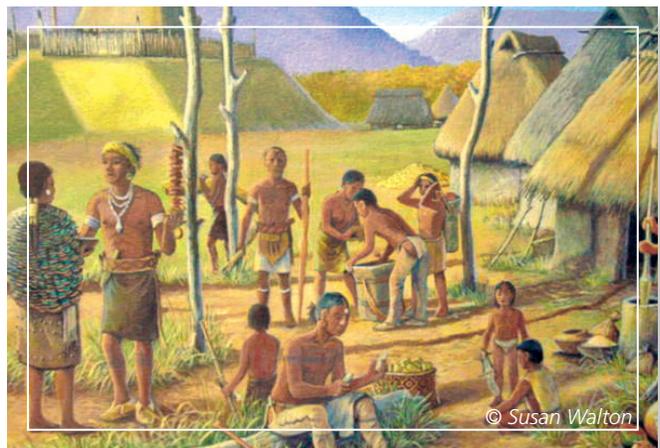


While Archaic dwellers were sedentary hunters and gatherers with few social divisions—more sedentary than Paleo-Indians—they continued the hunting and gathering subsistence strategy while showing more evidence of complex social structure. The material culture of the Woodland Period indicates that larger populations supported the development of a social structure and widening trade networks. In general, people of the Mississippian Stage were very sedentary, traveling less than previous groups and relying heavily on the cultivation of crops. They also had highly developed religious ceremonies and political structures. The artifacts recovered from Russell Cave reflect the technological and social changes typical for the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian Stages.

The cave provided ready protection from the elements and freed its occupants from the need to build a shelter in exchange for more time to find food. Successive bands of hunters with their families took shelter in this cave until at least as late as CE 1650. The records of their seasonal occupations, including several burials of adults and children, have been uncovered by archeological digs. Charcoal, animal bones, tools, spear and arrow points, and broken pottery accumulated layer upon layer as thousands of years passed.

The site is also important because it has one of the most complete temporal and chronological occupation sequences known in the eastern United States. The Russell Cave site was also one of the first sites in the history of American archeology to be excavated after the advent of radiocarbon dating. The interpretation of the site benefited from radiocarbon dating, which provided important temporal and chronological data on the site, and greatly enhanced American archeological interpretation of the prehistoric settlement and habitation of the region.

The importance of the site was established in 1953 during an excavation by the Tennessee Archeological Society. Society members shared their discoveries and discussed them with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Carl Miller of the Smithsonian conducted additional excavations in Russell Cave in close cooperation with the National Geographic Society. Further excavations were carried out in 1962 by the National Park Service. Surface investigations were completed in 1993 and reported in 1994, and excavations of two test holes (50cm by 50cm by 50cm) in the eroded area in 2013 were completed by the Southeast Archeological Center.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Russell Cave National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its proclamation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy in Proclamation 3413 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park. The purpose the park is as follows:

RUSSELL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT preserves, protects, and interprets the outstanding evidence of more than 10,000 years of human use of Russell Cave and its environs by promoting scientific research and public appreciation of its archeological, ethnographic, and natural resources.

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 Russell Cave National Monument, 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 Russell Cave National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- The ideal combination of geological features, hydrological processes, and natural resources found at Russell Cave and its surrounding area provided the optimum setting for human habitation for millennia. Many of these natural features are still intact today and are representative of what existed in archaic times.
- The 10,000-square-foot Russell Cave shelter contains one of the longest and most complete archeological stratigraphic sequences of southeastern prehistoric cultures, including Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian as determined by one of the earliest uses of carbon-14 dating. The archeological data are recognized by scientists as critical for understanding southeastern pre-history.
- Russell Cave National Monument contains a large number of sites related to the aboriginal use and occupation of the cave shelter, creating opportunities for valuable research that will continue to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric cultures.
- Russell Cave National Monument contains one of the oldest burials known to date in Alabama, with unparalleled deposits of well-preserved material including some of the oldest bone tools and fishhooks, domesticated seeds, and weaving impressions in the Southeast.



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 Russell Cave National Monument:

- **Cave shelter.** Thousands of years ago a portion of the cave shelter entrance collapsed, creating a large rock shelter that was home to prehistoric peoples for more than 10,000 years. It contains one of the most complete records of prehistoric cultures in the Southeast.
- **Karst system.** The entire karst system includes the cave, rock (fossils), water, geology, and sinkholes. The karst system includes the Russell Cave watershed—the water is what brought the sediment that created the stratigraphic layering of the archeological sites.
- **Flora and fauna as they relate to pre-history.** Flora and fauna that were here in the past and remain today are used in interpretation and demonstrations—plants for food and medicine, such as river cane and ginseng. Demonstrations of tools and weapons show the activities that people engaged in while living in the cave (knapping, pottery and fire making, cooking, and drilling).



- **Opportunity to connect to our past and link to today.** Visitors can experience a sense of place through the use of archeology, hands-on cultural demonstrations, and stories. The park provides visitors with an atmosphere to experience being in the same space as prehistoric people and making the connection to life.
- **Archeological data (information) and collections.** Included in this fundamental resource are all archeological data, information, and collections that the park has possession of that are essential to the park's story. These include, but are not limited to Carl Miller's notes, domesticated chenopodium seeds that tell the story of early farming, bone preservation in the cave, tools (atlatl) and two-piece fishhooks, the dirt itself, and a possible musical rasp. Connections can also be made to collections not in NPS possession, such as the Smithsonian Institution collection (notes, photos, and records), Tennessee Archeological Society material, and National Geographic Society collections.
- **Outstanding research opportunities.** This site provides opportunities for continued archeological study and scientific value at the cave shelter, as well as the remaining acreage that has not been investigated.

Only limited investigations have been conducted since 1961 and many areas remain that have never been investigated. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the surface and three-quarters of the volume of deposits are untouched. Archeological investigations reveal new information such as evidence that early people were not only meat eaters and evidence that plant seeds and fishing were used by early humans at the site.

Other Important Resources and Values

Russell Cave National Monument contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as "other important resources and values" (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Russell Cave National Monument:

- **Burial Mound.** The burial mound is on the List of Classified Structures. It provides evidence of changing mortuary practices over time and reflects the religious or political status of pre-historic occupants of the cave. The mound dates to CE 400 +/- 200 years.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Russell Cave National Monument:

Theme 1: Revelation of cave shelter occupation through artifacts

- Within Russell Cave’s earthen layers are found the stories of countless lives, revealed through artifacts, pottery, weapons, weavings, and other remnants.
 - » Interpretation of this theme will help visitors understand that artifacts and cultural remains deposited in the cave shelter over thousands of years provide the clues to understanding the people who lived here and their cultures.

Theme 2: Life-sustaining developments over time

- The story of Russell Cave National Monument progresses through thousands of years of development of pottery, weapons, medicines, clothing, and food procurement methods that ensured the success of myriad generations of people.
 - » Interpretation of this theme helps visitors understand
 - that human cultures have changed and developed over time and this process can be seen in the cultural items found in Russell Cave
 - the connection between material culture and survival
 - the types of items found at Russell Cave, how they were used, and how they contributed to survival

Theme 3: Changes in human cultures

- Russell Cave National Monument reveals the cultural evolution of southeastern peoples (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian) beginning with their earliest presence and extending through the period of European contact.
 - » Interpretation of this theme further supports visitors’ understanding of evolving cultures and specifically those of the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian cultures. It also provides opportunities for exploring intangible universals with visitors: concepts such as home, family, courage, fear, survival, and celebration. Although the cave shelter was no longer occupied, the area was not deserted. Different cultures inhabited the land. However, Southeastern Indians were displaced from their homeland but retained many of their customs and languages.



Theme 4: Geological processes created the cave shelter

- An unusual combination of geological process and physical characteristics created Russell Cave—a haven for thousands of years of continuous human use.
 - » Interpretation of this theme helps visitors understand
 - the geological processes that created Russell Cave
 - how features of the cave contributed to its thousands of years of use for human shelter



Theme 5: Resources provided sustenance for millennia

- The rich and diverse plant and animal life of the Cumberland foothills surrounding Russell Cave have sustained human populations for millennia and continues to attract people to this area today.
 - » Interpretation of this theme helps visitors to understand
 - the ways in which successive human groups used the plant and animal life surrounding the cave for survival
 - the current park's natural history, ecosystems, and plant and animal species

Theme 6: Traces of the past observed today

- The scientific discipline of archeology helps provide an understanding of the lifestyles and cultural practices of the successive communities of people who inhabited Russell Cave.
 - » Interpretation of this theme helps visitors understand
 - some of the methods used by archeology
 - the role and importance of the discipline of archeology in understanding the past cultures of Russell Cave



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

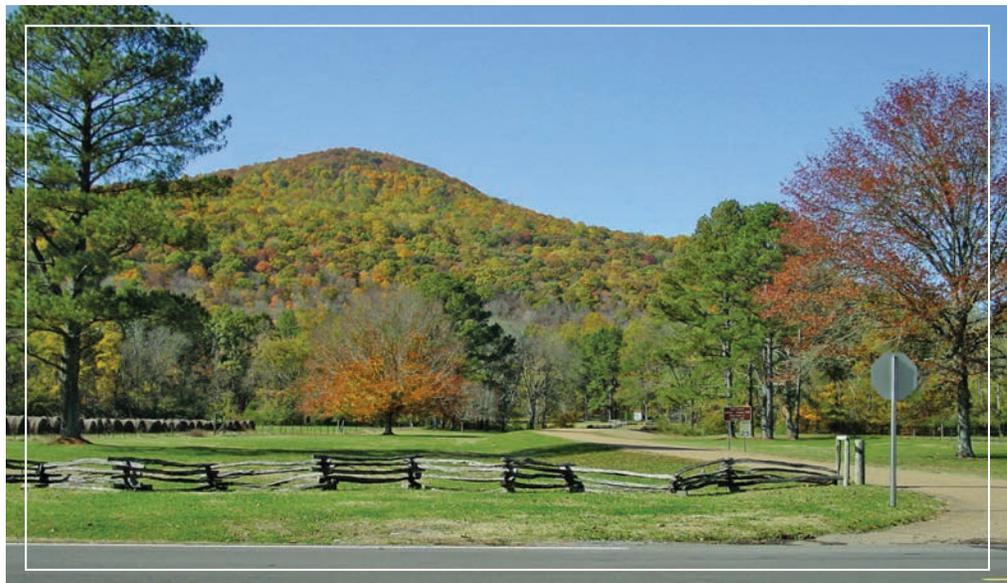
Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that 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 Russell Cave National Monument.

Special Mandates

Russell Cave National Monument does not have any special mandates.

Administrative Commitments

- The park has a memorandum of agreement (2013) with the Bridgeport Volunteer Fire Department for assistance.
- The park has memorandums of agreement (2014) with the Bridgeport Police Department and Jackson County Sheriff's Office for assistance.



Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cave shelter
Importance of FRV	Thousands of years ago a portion of the cave shelter entrance collapsed, creating a large rock shelter that was home to prehistoric peoples for more than 10,000 years. It contains one of the most complete records of prehistoric cultures in the Southeast.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideal combination of geological features, hydrological processes, and natural resources found at Russell Cave and its surrounding area provided the optimum setting for human habitation for millennia. Many of these natural features are still intact today and are representative of what existed in archaic times. • The 10,000-square-foot Russell Cave shelter contains one of the longest and most complete archeological stratigraphic sequences of southeastern prehistoric cultures, including Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian as determined by one of the earliest uses of carbon-14 dating. The archeological data are recognized by scientists as critical for understanding southeastern pre-history. • Russell Cave National Monument contains a large number of sites related to the aboriginal use and occupation of the cave shelter, creating opportunities for valuable research that will continue to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric cultures. • Russell Cave National Monument contains one of the oldest burials known to date in Alabama, with unparalleled deposits of well-preserved material including some of the oldest bone tools and fishhooks, domesticated seeds, and weaving impressions in the Southeast.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cave floor is slumping – losing sediments at a rate of about 2 inches a year. • Partially excavated. • Pristine in some areas because it is only partially excavated. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The floor of the cave is subsiding and eroding in areas that were excavated. The cause of this mass wasting is unknown. The National Park Service is concerned about the safety of the shelter and protection of cultural resources that remain within the shelter.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cave shelter
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looting of artifacts from the cave shelter. • Vandalism of the interpretive waysides, mannequins with props, the boardwalk, and the walls of the cave. • Climate change. • Erosion. • Visitor impacts. • Animal impacts. • Ceiling falls. • Sinkhole collapse. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with other agencies, such as the U.S. Geological Survey, to research, monitor, and analyze. • Expand public education and interpretation of the shelter. • Opportunities to study climate change as it relates to the cave shelter. • Acquire and catalog non-NPS collections and data related to the cave shelter.
<p>Related Resources and Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karst system. • Non-NPS collections and data related to the cave shelter: Smithsonian Institution; National Geographic Society; private collections; McClung Museum (University of Tennessee-Knoxville); University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research at Moundville, Alabama; Catholic University; Red Clay State Park (Cleveland, Tennessee) Lebaron Pahmeyer materials; Audubon Acres (Chattanooga, Tennessee).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive site mapping of cave floor. • Continual T-LiDAR scanning. • Cataloging of collections. • Archeological investigations. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Baseline data of land use patterns, impacts, and trends in the watershed. • Analysis of bolts in the shelter ceiling from a geo-technical engineer. • Topographic survey and change detection analysis using T-LiDAR-analysis of volume of dirt lost.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cave management plan. • National historic landmark nomination for cave shelter. • Visitor use management plan. • Land protection plan. • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) plan of action. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Cave safety and search and rescue plan. • Emergency mitigation and investigations to determine the causes of the slumping and to help resolve this problem.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cave shelter
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • The Federal Cave Protection Act of 1988 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 1995</i> <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology (2004)</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Karst system
Importance of FRV	The entire karst system includes the cave, rock (fossils), water, geology, and sinkholes. The karst system includes the Russell Cave watershed—the water is what brought the sediment that created the stratigraphic layering of the archeological sites.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ideal combination of geological features, hydrological processes, and natural resources found at Russell Cave and its surrounding area provided the optimum setting for human habitation for millennia. Many of these natural features are still intact today and are representative of what existed in Archaic times.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cave floor is slumping – losing sediments at a rate of about 2 inches a year. Cave and karst features stability is unknown. Water quality studies show that the water quality at the park is in fair condition, with the exception of high bacteria levels during large flow events. Influx of organic debris from flooding of Dry Creek causes temporary flooding in the backwater of the cave system. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent agricultural activities and private septic systems introduce bacteria in the subsurface and groundwater systems. Because of climate change, the mean annual temperature is projected to increase 3.5°F to 7.5°F, with little to no increase (0% to +3%) in mean annual precipitation, by 2100. The frequency of extreme temperature events (> 95°F) and extreme precipitation events (1 inch) is also projected to increase (climate information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the region that includes Russell Cave National Monument).
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution: During heavy rains, trash washes in from neighboring properties and deposits in the cave. Climate change: The modeled climate change projections suggest a warmer climate future for Russell Cave National Monument. A warmer and drier landscape will mean a decrease in water resources, both surface and groundwater. Water is important for sustaining the existing biodiversity and karst system fundamental to the park. A dryer landscape may increase the frequency and intensity of wildland fire that could threaten and/or change ecological systems. An increase in extreme precipitation events projected for the region could increase erosion and transportation of pollutants from neighboring properties into the karst system. Erosion. Looting and theft of fossils and cave formations. Vandalism of caves. The cave has suffered vandalism and theft of cultural resources; therefore a surveillance camera was installed to monitor any illegal activities. Urban development surrounding the park has the potential to affect these karst watersheds, particularly with groundwater contamination. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep it clean. The limestone within the park contains documented fossil resources presenting opportunities for additional field surveys, inventory, monitoring, education, and interpretation. Acquire samples of cave species from 1950s surveys of the cave.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Karst system
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paleontological inventory. • Formations inventory. • Extensive site mapping of cave floor. • Continual T-LiDAR scanning. • Cataloging of collections. • Archeological Investigations. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Baseline data of land use patterns, impacts, and trends in the watershed (information would be used in land protection plan). • More information on the stability of the cave and karst systems is needed to develop long-term protection strategies. • Additional survey and mapping for Russell Cave and the other caves within the park. • Surface and groundwater monitoring is needed to determine the impact of water contamination in the park and its resources. • Water monitoring to determine hydrology impacts on the shelter strata of sediments (hydrologist and geologist).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cave management plan. • National historic landmark nomination for cave shelter. • Visitor use management plan. • Land protection plan (external to park). • NAGPRA plan of action. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change scenario planning. • Cave safety and search and rescue plan. • Emergency mitigation and investigations to determine the causes of the cave floor slumping and to help resolve this problem.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • The Federal Cave Protection Act of 1988 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • The Clean Water Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 1995</i> <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology (2004)</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Flora and Fauna as they relate to pre-history
<p>Importance of FRV</p>	<p>Flora and fauna that were here in the past and remain today are used in interpretation and demonstrations—plants for food and medicine, such as river cane and ginseng. Demonstrations of tools and weapons show how people lived in the cave (the activities cave people engaged in—knapping, pottery and fire making, cooking, and drilling).</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ideal combination of geological features, hydrological processes, and natural resources found at Russell Cave and its surrounding area provided the optimum setting for human habitation for millennia. Many of these natural features are still intact today and are representative of what existed in Archaic times.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscaped fields require annual maintenance such as mowing/burning and invasive plant removal. Stable faunal populations. White-nose syndrome has been detected at Russell Cave National Monument and although the cave has been closed to the public since the 1990s, the park is taking precautions such as public education and restricted access to avoid the spread of the disease. A study by NatureServe documented 10 ecological communities in the park, 2 of which are maintained landscapes. Much of the park is second/third growth forests and the communities are globally secure and considered high-quality examples. However, one community, the Shumard Oak-Chinquapin Oak Mesic Limestone Forest, is ranked G2/G3 or rare/uncommon globally. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term vegetation monitoring ongoing – vegetative community changes. Because of climate change, the mean annual temperature is projected to increase 3.5°F to 7.5°F, with little to no increase (0% to +3%) in mean annual precipitation, by 2100. The frequency of extreme temperature events (> 95° F) and extreme precipitation events (1 inch) is also projected to increase (climate information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the region that includes Russell Cave National Monument).
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonnative, invasive plants. Encroachment from nearby landowners. Poachers of both flora and fauna. Ginseng poaching has occurred. There are also adjacent hunting lands (paid “membership”) that could open a door to taking game species from park land. Wildland fire. Nonnative pest animals, such as insects, hogs, and domestic dogs. Forest diseases such as thousand cankers disease, sudden oak disease, and beech bark disease also exist. Pests in/ around buildings such as mice, ants, roaches, and other “pests” are managed for as they impact grounds and structures. These include native and nonnative species. Climate change: The modeled climate change projections suggest a warmer climate future for Russell Cave National Monument. A warmer and drier landscape will mean a decrease in water resources, both surface and groundwater. Water is important for sustaining the existing biodiversity and karst system fundamental to the park. A dryer landscape may increase the frequency and intensity of wildland fire that could threaten and/or change ecological systems. A warmer climate could increase invasive species in the national monument (climate information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the region that includes Russell Cave National Monument).

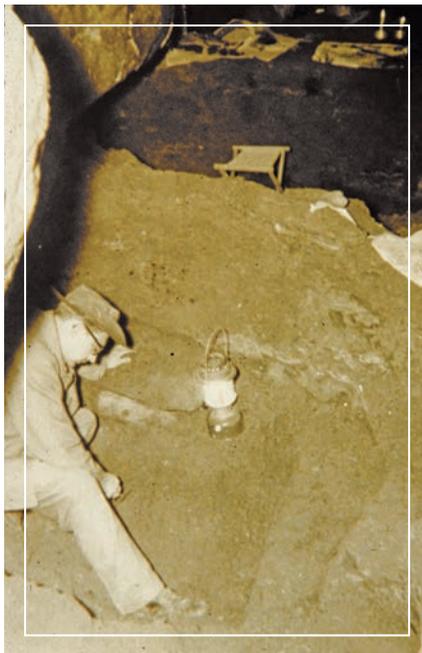
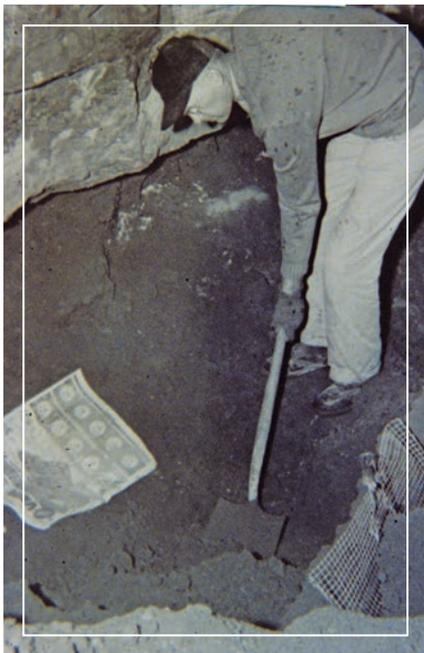
Fundamental Resource or Value	Flora and Fauna as they relate to pre-history
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management – prescribed fire can be used to enhance the landscape and manage fuels before they accumulate to levels where wildland fires can be detrimental. • Expansion of interpretive garden and meadow. • Expand public education and interpretation of flora and fauna as it relates to pre-history. • Rewilding – return habitats to a natural state. • Partnering with outside groups for managing the landscape. • Determine the areas to be mowed through a managed landscape management plan.
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cave system.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and distribution of nonnative plants within the park (data and GIS mapping). • Baseline studies for invertebrates.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed landscape management plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Vegetation management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change scenario planning.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Endangered Species Act of 1973 • Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 • National Invasive Species Act • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> • Director’s Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunity to connect to our past and link to today
Importance of FRV	<p>Visitors can experience a sense of place through the use of archeology, hands on cultural demonstrations, and stories. The park provides visitors with an atmosphere to experience being in the same space as prehistoric people and making the connection to life so many years ago.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideal combination of geological features, hydrological processes, and natural resources found at Russell Cave and its surrounding area provided the optimum setting for human habitation for millennia. Many of these natural features are still intact today and are representative of what existed in Archaic times. • The 10,000-square-foot Russell Cave shelter contains one of the longest and most complete archeological stratigraphic sequences of southeastern prehistoric cultures, including Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian as determined by one of the earliest uses of carbon-14 dating. The archeological data are recognized by scientists as critical for understanding southeastern pre-history. • Russell Cave National Monument contains a large number of sites related to the aboriginal use and occupation of the cave shelter, creating opportunities for valuable research that will continue to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric cultures. • Russell Cave National Monument contains one of the oldest burials known to date in Alabama, with unparalleled deposits of well-preserved material including some of the oldest bone tools and fishhooks, domesticated seeds, and weaving impressions in the Southeast.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundscape: sounds of nature, creek, birds. Currently the soundscape is good with mostly natural sounds. There is the occasional tractor noise from adjacent fields and traffic noise. • Park aromas are satisfactory: dirt (earth), flowers. In certain weather conditions the smells from factories on the Tennessee River invade the park. • Temperature in the cave shelter: constant (58 degrees). • Viewshed from the cave shelter: natural, forested, much as early inhabitants would have viewed. • Interpretive media are dated and in poor condition. • Daily, park staff members give demonstrations of the primitive weapons and tools used by the prehistory people who used the park lands. • Park staff promotes research to link Southeastern Indians’ history to their ancestors who sheltered at Russell Cave. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive visitor feedback regarding interpretation, programs, exhibits, tours, wildflower meadow, and vegetable garden. • In communication with 11 affiliated American Indian tribes (informal). • Volunteer groups working on interpretive trails for vegetation management. • Overall staffing and funding reductions result in decrease of tours, demonstrations. • The American Indian perspective is increasingly being infused into interpretation. • Nationwide, there is a trend of American Indian languages being revitalized, and through the park’s interpretive program, the door is opened to educate others on learning these languages. • Tribal tourism is increasing. • American Indians are increasingly telling their own stories about Russell Cave at the park during programs and events.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunity to connect to our past and link to today
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Trends <i>(continued)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal self-determination is increasing and tribal initiatives in the following areas have emerged. These tribal initiative areas provide an opportunity to partner with tribes to train, employ, and use the expertise of many of these park fields <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">• schools <li style="width: 50%;">• colleges <li style="width: 50%;">• museums <li style="width: 50%;">• natural resources <li style="width: 50%;">• cultural resources <li style="width: 50%;">• tourism departments • Increasing instances of tribal inclusion in all monument/park activities is visible.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundscape: farms, tractors disrupt natural quiet in and around the cave. • Lack of staff: no law enforcement, no support staff for maintenance, custodial services, etc., which takes away from guides’ ability to spend time with visitors. • Lack of funding for interpretive media. • Potential development outside of the boundary as it impacts viewshed. • Olfactory impacts: farms, paper mill disrupt natural smells in and around the cave. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research: explore archeology to expand the interpretive stories told at the monument. • Formal tribal consultations. • Explore opportunities to work with these groups on various activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">• tribal homelands <li style="width: 50%;">• tribal agencies <li style="width: 50%;">• tribal and nontribal organizations <li style="width: 50%;">• tribal enterprises <li style="width: 50%;">• tribal members, artists, historians, and students <li style="width: 50%;">• tribal educational institutions • Expand interpretation to include the time from 1650 to the present. • Partner with outside groups to do programs. • Develop distance learning opportunities. • Communicate with school districts to determine their needs and what park can provide. • Explore ways to partner with community to address transportation needs. • Earth caching: photos of features in the park marked with GIS points. • Continue to interpret natural resources as part of our prehistoric past.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunity to connect to our past and link to today
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue archeological investigations. • Natural resource research and investigations to help further the knowledge to expand the story. Research could include ethnobotanical studies, pollen analyses from soil samples in the shelter, climate change-related studies of flora and fauna and use in the shelter throughout its occupation. These studies could better interpret the natural resources that have been excavated along with what now occupies the area. • Ethnographic resource inventory.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit plan (museum and cave shelter). • Wayside plan (coordinated with exhibit plan). • NAGPRA plan of action. • Transportation plan: incorporate bike lane, walking/hiking trails connectivity, overflow parking with local and regional entities. • Comprehensive interpretive plan (including an updated long-range interpretive plan). • Resource stewardship strategy.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • Director's Order 6: Interpretation and Education • Director's Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological data (information) and collections
<p>Importance of FRV</p>	<p>Included in this fundamental resource are all archeological data, information, and collections that the park has possession of that are essential to the park's story. These are not limited to Carl Miller's notes, domesticated chenopodium seeds that tell the story of early farming, bone preservation in the cave, tools (atlatl) and two-piece fishhooks, the dirt itself, and a possible musical rasp. Connections can also be made to collections not in NPS possession, such as the Smithsonian Institution collection (notes, photos, and records), Tennessee Archeological Society material, and National Geographic Society collections.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10,000-square-foot Russell Cave shelter contains one of the longest and most complete archeological stratigraphic sequences of southeastern prehistoric cultures, including Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian as determined by one of the earliest uses of carbon-14 dating. The archeological data are recognized by scientists as critical for understanding southeastern pre-history. • Russell Cave National Monument contains a large number of sites related to the aboriginal use and occupation of the cave shelter, creating opportunities for valuable research that will continue to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric cultures. • Russell Cave National Monument contains one of the oldest burials known to date in Alabama, with unparalleled deposits of well-preserved material including some of the oldest bone tools and fishhooks, domesticated seeds, and weaving impressions in the Southeast.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS-owned artifacts are in good condition and stored at the Southeast Archeological Center. • The parks collection is incomplete as there are several other collections not belonging to the park that are scattered across the nation and under various ownerships. • Exhibit space does not meet museum standards. • A small backlog of artifacts remain to be cataloged at the Southeast Archeological Center. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The American Indian perspective is increasingly being infused into interpretation. • Nationwide, American Indian languages are being revitalized, and through the park's interpretive program, the door is opened to educate others on learning these languages. • Tribal tourism is increasing. • American Indians are increasingly telling their own stories about Russell Cave at the park during programs and events. • Tribal self-determination is increasing and tribal initiatives in the following areas have emerged. These tribal initiative areas provide an opportunity to partner with tribes to train, employ, and use the expertise of many of these park fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">• schools <li style="width: 50%;">• colleges <li style="width: 50%;">• museums <li style="width: 50%;">• natural resources <li style="width: 50%;">• cultural resources <li style="width: 50%;">• tourism departments • Increasing instances of tribal inclusion in all monument/park activities is visible.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological data (information) and collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of physical control of data and artifacts that are not NPS-owned. • Exhibit space does not meet NPS museum standards. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and/or acquire data from Smithsonian Institution collection and notes, photos, and records, Alabama Archaeological Society material, National Geographic Society materials, NPS collections, Audubon Acres, Red Clay State Park (Labaron Pahmeyer materials), McClung Museum at University of Tennessee Knoxville, and other amateurs from 1954–56. • Expand archeological interpretation to include Civil War, enslaved people associated with plantations, late industrial period (trains), and coal mining that took place in the cove adjacent to the cave shelter.
<p>Related Resources and Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations, resources, and sites in the area on Tennessee Valley Authority, private, and corporate lands nearby have links with the cultures that lived in the cave. Some of the people who used the cave could be linked to people today by pottery stamps, DNA analysis, stone tool analysis, and other studies at other sites. These studies could infer that some of the people today are related to people who used to live in the cave.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitize and catalog archives. • Photograph and develop web catalog of artifacts. • Collection condition survey. • Archeological overview and assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit plan (museum and cave shelter). • Museum collections management plan. • Housekeeping plan for the exhibits. • Resource stewardship strategy.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • The Federal Cave Protection Act of 1988 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision making</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Russell Cave presents outstanding research opportunities
Importance of FRV	<p>This site provides opportunities for continued archeological study and scientific value at the cave shelter, as well as the remaining acreage that has not been investigated.</p> <p>Only limited investigations have been conducted since 1961 and many areas remain that have never been investigated. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the surface and three-quarters of the volume of deposits are untouched. Archeological investigations reveal new information such as evidence that early people were not only meat eaters and evidence that plant seeds and fishing were used by early humans at the site.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideal combination of geological features, hydrological processes, and natural resources found at Russell Cave and its surrounding area provided the optimum setting for human habitation for millennia. Many of these natural features are still intact today and are representative of what existed in Archaic times. • The 10,000-square-foot Russell Cave shelter contains one of the longest and most complete archeological stratigraphic sequences of southeastern prehistoric cultures, including Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian as determined by one of the earliest uses of carbon-14 dating. The archeological data are recognized by scientists as critical for understanding southeastern pre history. • Russell Cave National Monument contains a large number of sites related to the aboriginal use and occupation of the cave shelter, creating opportunities for valuable research that will continue to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric cultures. • Russell Cave National Monument contains one of the oldest burials known to date in Alabama, with unparalleled deposits of well-preserved material including some of the oldest bone tools and fishhooks, domesticated seeds, and weaving impressions in the Southeast.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections are scattered, therefore research is difficult. Locations of collections are: Smithsonian Institution collection and notes, photos, and records; University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research at Moundville, Alabama; Alabama Archaeological Society material; National Geographic Society materials; Catholic University; Audubon Acres Park; Red Clay State Park (Lebaron Pahmeyer materials); McClung Museum at University of Tennessee, Knoxville; and other amateurs' private collections from 1954–56. • There is a lack of funding for research. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research opportunities are disappearing due to lack of funding. • Research has been limited.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Russell Cave presents outstanding research opportunities
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of the lack of continued research, the park is out of date in research circles and with the general public. • Research is outdated (1962 was the last excavation at Russell Cave). • Collections and data could become unavailable to the park because it is not part of the NPS collection. Collections owned by other entities are often difficult to access for research and often get moved/destroyed without park knowledge. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent research opportunity for a paleontological survey. • Excellent research opportunities to investigate the rock quarry and other sites outside of the shelter. • Research opportunities to study the Carbon-14 records and journals from the 1956 and 1962 investigations. • Promote research opportunities to further investigate the cave shelter if there is a need for a rescue excavation. • Encourage research and study current collections to become relevant to public and research.
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruce Smith and others were the last major studies and publications on Russell Cave archeology in the 1980s.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reevaluate using new techniques, new equipment, and new understanding the artifacts/data currently in collections—this will produce new information that will aid in interpretation, park management, and understanding in pre-history. • Reanalysis of the original cave shelter samples. • Archeological overview and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAGPRA plan of action. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • The Federal Cave Protection Act of 1988 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Burial Mound
Importance of OIRV	The burial mound (Cotton Patch Mound) is a contributing structure in the Russell Cave National Monument Historic District and is on the List of Classified Structures. It provides evidence of changing mortuary practices over time and reflects the religious or political status of pre-historic occupants of the cave. The mound dates to AD 400 +/- 200 years.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideal combination of geological features, hydrological processes, and natural resources found at Russell Cave and its surrounding area provided the optimum setting for human habitation for millennia. Many of these natural features are still intact today and are representative of what existed in archaic times. • The 10,000-square-foot Russell Cave shelter contains one of the longest and most complete archeological stratigraphic sequences of southeastern prehistoric cultures, including Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian as determined by one of the earliest uses of carbon-14 dating. The archeological data are recognized by scientists as critical for understanding southeastern pre-history. • Russell Cave National Monument contains a large number of sites related to the aboriginal use and occupation of the cave shelter, creating opportunities for valuable research that will continue to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric cultures. • Russell Cave National Monument contains one of the oldest burials known to date in Alabama, with unparalleled deposits of well-preserved material including some of the oldest bone tools and fishhooks, domesticated seeds, and weaving impressions in the Southeast.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The burial mound is mostly excavated. • Human remains are in collections at the Southeast Archeological Center. • Some remains were left in place, according to Carl Miller, of the Smithsonian Institution. Some remains are retained at the Smithsonian and University of Alabama, according to a study by Mr. Hermann of Mississippi State University, when he had possession of the remains. The Southeast Archeological Center does not have burial mound human remains, but remains from the cave. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees growing on and around the mound are periodically cut to reduce potential tree fall damage and root damage.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of the burial mound. • Privet – woody encroachment – root invasion on/in the burial mound. • Looting of artifacts from the burial mound. Looting attempt can disturb the integrity of the mound. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management: cut existing trees on the burial mound.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment.

Other Important Resource or Value	Burial Mound
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape management plan. • NAGPRA plan of action.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.



The following are four key issues for Russell Cave National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

Park does not have a required baseline document. An ethnographic overview and assessment has never been written for the park. This is a required baseline document for all parks. (A Project Management Information System [PMIS] statement could be written and the work could be done via a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units agreement.) Further ethnographic topics / research possibilities are:

- American Indian input and interpretive perspective—suggestions for linking the past to the present. Research to connect descendants to Southeastern Indians' history.
- Medicinal practices (ethnobotany) and foodways practiced over time by people and communities with cultural associations with the park.
- Doran Cove Cemetery and Mount Carmel Cemetery research— archival as well as ethnographic such as interviews and conversations with people/families in surrounding communities or members of churches with historic associations with the park.
- Genealogical research and kinship research to link past to the present via family associations of long-term residents or descendent communities (i.e., Russells, Crownovers, Riddleys, others).

Operational and staffing needs should be addressed. Due to budget cuts, sequestration, and other events, the future needs as they relate to operations and staffing need to be addressed. A business plan is needed.

Information from period of significance at risk of being lost. Information is at risk of being lost due to erosion, visitor impacts, animal impacts, and flooding. Data from the recovery and study of coprolites on cave shelter floor is needed to provide information on what was eaten during the period of significance. If these data are not collected, then the information may be lost.

Park needs guidance on how to manage cultural landscape. The cultural landscape is currently managed as individual areas within the park instead of as a whole. The park is in need of a cultural landscape report as it is the principal treatment document for cultural landscapes and the primary tool for long-term management of those landscapes. *A ten-millennia lens: Landscape, culture, and history at Russell Cave National Monument*, by Jesse English (student), was written as a precursor to the cultural landscape report. However, the subsequent cultural landscape report was never begun.

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. The italicized text under “Planning Need” indicates the FRVs/OIRV from which the need originated.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Cave safety and search and rescue plan	In progress	The park is currently updating the search and rescue plan and the cave safety plan will be incorporated into it.
Archeological Data, Opportunity to Connect	Comprehensive interpretive media plan	H	The plan would include waysides, exhibits throughout the park, park movie: update the exhibits and enhance the current space to meet museum standards. Ranked high because exhibits are outdated and in poor condition. PMIS 166650
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Emergency mitigation and investigations to determine the causes of the slumping and to help resolve this problem.	H	A key resource is being lost due to ongoing soil loss. The overall topography of the shelter is slumping. This plan would develop protection measures to prevent further erosion and measures to stabilize the shelter floor.
All FRVs	Resource stewardship strategy	H	PMIS 105430: high because the park’s resource management plan is outdated (1998). A comprehensive look at the resources management program at Russell Cave needs to be done to ensure proper funding is identified and projects statements are produced to get needed projects accomplished.
Parkwide planning issue	Cultural landscape report	H	Report is the principal treatment document for cultural landscapes and the primary tool for long-term management of those landscapes. <i>A ten-millennia lens: Landscape, culture, and history at Russell Cave National Monument</i> , by Jesse English (student), was written as a precursor to the cultural landscape report. However, the subsequent cultural landscape report was never begun.
Karst System, Flora and Fauna	Climate change scenario planning	H	Outcomes from such an effort can support a range of park planning projects (e.g., resource stewardship strategy, landscape management plan, integrated pest management plan, vegetation management plan) and adaptive management decisions. The NPS Climate Change Response Program has spent many years exploring and applying climate change scenario planning, and now has resources available to assist parks with scenario planning.

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Cave management plan	H	Caving is not currently allowed and exit points are on private property so risks may be low. The plan is required to comply with the Cave Resource Protection Act. It would determine baseline data and number of formations that the National Park Service is responsible for in the cave system.
Cave Shelter, Karst System	National historic landmark nomination for cave shelter	M	This would be nice to have done, but not being a national historic landmark does not hold up other projects. Being a national historic landmark would open up other funding sources and an additional level of protection under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Flora and Fauna, Burial Mound	Landscape management plan	M	This plan would include a mowing plan, how to maintain vegetation on burial mound and around other fundamental resources. Determine what areas need to be mowed. Can money be saved by mowing less? Once the cultural landscape report is completed, it will be used for guidance.
Parkwide planning issue	Business plan	M	To address future operational and staffing needs.
Archeological Data	Housekeeping plan for the exhibits	M	PMIS 133814: medium because what is currently being stored or on exhibit is at risk from mold, dust, and bugs.
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Visitor use management plan	LM	Managing visitor uses of the park, visitor circulation, capacity. Ways visitors access the cave area, security for the cave resources.
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Land protection plan	L	Protection of park boundary: can explore whether the park needs to seek a boundary expansion. Boundary expansions could be looked at to reduce neighbor incursions, for watershed and cave system protection, and related archeological sites extending beyond the boundaries.
Cave Shelter, Karst System, Opportunity to Connect, Research, Burial Mound	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act plan of action	L	This plan is needed to streamline the consultation process. Individual consultation takes place until this plan is in place.
Flora and Fauna	Integrated pest management plan	L	Park is currently operating under guidelines of the integrated pest management plan from Great Smoky Mountains National Park.
Opportunity to Connect	Transportation plan	L	Incorporate bike lane, walking/hiking trails, overflow parking. It would be nice to facilitate mixed uses and enhance programs, but not a necessity. This plan could identify ways to coordinate with local entities for funding and implementation.
Opportunity to Connect	Comprehensive interpretive plan	L	A comprehensive interpretive plan would help the park strategize on how to address shortfalls in interpretation. The plan would also update the long-range interpretive plan.
Archeological Data	Museum collections management plan	L	Addresses curatorial needs, preservation of collections, making them available. Low because the park currently has a collection management plan that this would supplement.
Flora and Fauna	Vegetation management plan	L	Vegetation is addressed under various plans (fire management plan, integrated pest management plan). Park needs more information on what other information can be gleaned from vegetation management plan.
Parkwide planning issue	Strategic plan	Update periodically	<i>A Call to Action plan</i> : update periodically as required, current as of 2013.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Extensive site mapping of cave floor	H	Important to identify previous excavations in order to guide future excavations and preservation efforts.
Cave Shelter, Karst System, Opportunity to Connect	Archeological investigations	H	Archeological investigations need to be conducted parkwide. No investigation since 1962.
Karst System, Cave Shelter, Archeological Data, Research, Burial Mound	Archeological overview and assessment	H	Provides justification on conditions of the park’s cultural resources and recommendations for future work (this should be completed prior to other archeological work if at all possible).
Karst System	Water monitoring to determine hydrology impacts on the shelter strata of sediments (hydrologist and geologist)	H	Hydrogeologist to determine effects on cave shelter and whether it is the basis for cave slumping. Essential for protection of cave shelter, one of the park’s fundamental resources. In 2014, the U.S. Geological Survey provided the park with a proposal to determine rate and volume of sediment lost based on terrestrial light detection and ranging (T-LiDAR) equipment. The park could also apply to the region for a STAR (solution technical assistance request) for assistance with subject matter experts on ways to approach these studies.
Research	Reanalysis of the original shelter samples	H	Using new techniques, new equipment, and new understanding—this could produce new information to aid in interpretation, park management, and understanding in pre-history. Removing previously excavated soils and collecting new soil block samples from the profile. High because you can get a lot of information without disturbing new ground (no NAGPRA issues), information could be lost due to environmental factors.
Parkwide planning issue	Recover and study coprolites on cave shelter floor	H	PMIS 173154: resource would provide information on what was eaten at the time. At risk of being lost due to erosion, visitor impacts, animal impacts, and flooding.
Cave Shelter	Analysis of bolts in the shelter ceiling from a geo-technical engineer	H	The bolts were installed before the archeological work was done in the 1950s or 1960s.
Cave Shelter	Topographic survey and change detection analysis using T-LiDAR	M	Survey will analyze volume of dirt lost.
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Continual T-LiDAR scanning	M	Budget-driven – the park has baseline data and would like to re-survey annually to monitor soil loss, slumping, and cave roof movement.
Karst System	Formations inventory	M	Determine the condition of the rock ceiling.
Flora and Fauna	Inventory and distribution of nonnative plants within the park (data and GIS mapping)	M	Park has some data but needs to have documented abundance and distributions of plants. (University research project?)
Archeological Data	Digitize and catalog all park archives	M	PMIS 177672: the information that goes with the artifacts needs to be made available for research.
Research	Reevaluate artifacts/data currently in collections	M	Using new techniques, new equipment, and new understanding, this could produce new information to aid in interpretation, park management, and understanding in pre-history. Artifacts are protected and there is time so not an immediate priority.

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Opportunity to Connect	Ethnographic resource inventory	M	To connect cave archeology to cultural groups. It would help tie the story of the use of the area to the resources. Include ethnobotanical study. (University research project?) Specific to the use of plants by the people of the area.
Parkwide planning issue	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	This is a required baseline document for all parks. (Work could be accomplished via a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units agreement.)
Karst System	Cave stability analysis	M	More information on the stability of the cave and karst systems is needed to develop long-term protection strategies. Lower because it is a large and costly overall study and the more concentrated study of the stability of the cave shelter is a higher priority. The park could also apply to the region for a STAR (solution technical assistance request) for assistance with subject matter experts on ways to approach these studies.
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Baseline data of land use patterns, impacts, and trends in the watershed (information would be used in land protection plan)	LM	Low-medium because there are needs occurring within the park and this is seeking data outside of the park. (University research project?)
Opportunity to Connect	Natural resource research and investigations	L	Needed to help further the knowledge to expand the story. Research could include ethnobotanical studies, pollen analyses from soil samples in the shelter, climate change related studies of flora and fauna and use in the shelter throughout its occupation. These studies could better interpret the natural resources that we have excavated along with what now occupies the area.
Cave Shelter, Karst System	Cataloging of collections	L	Update the collections catalog records to modern standards. Low because the collections will not be lost.
Karst System	Paleontological inventory	L	We are required to conduct an inventory, but there are higher priorities dealing with fundamental resource issues. (University research project?)
Karst System	Additional survey and mapping for Russell Cave and the rest of the cave system within the park	L	Low because we do not allow access at this time. The known majority of the cave has been mapped. (Partner opportunities such as Cave Research Foundation.)
Karst System	Surface and groundwater monitoring is needed to determine the impact of water contamination in the park and its resources	L	A two-year surface water sampling/testing project was completed in September 2013, but no groundwater monitoring has been done. Water quality is sampled for two years, and then off for five years. Sampling will begin again in 2018. <i>E. coli</i> and nutrients were monitored, but not pesticides. Pesticides are possibly a needed parameter to watch because of all the agriculture in the watershed.
Flora and Fauna	Baseline studies for terrestrial invertebrates	L	Does not directly support the purpose of the park, but would be valuable to know.
Archeological Data	Photograph and develop web catalog of artifacts	L	Park would do in-house. The artifacts are not in jeopardy, but the information needs to be made more accessible. (Student effort?)
Archeological Data	Collection condition survey	L	Collections on exhibit in the park visitor center.

Part 3: Contributors

Russell Cave National Monument

Jaime Anderson – Facilities Services Assistant

Larry Beane – Park Ranger

Gail Bishop – Superintendent

Mary Dawson – Park Guide

Antoine Fletcher – Park Guide

Keena Graham – Park Ranger

Kim Kirk – Administrative Officer

Troy Mueller – Chief Ranger

Mary Shew – Resources Management Specialist

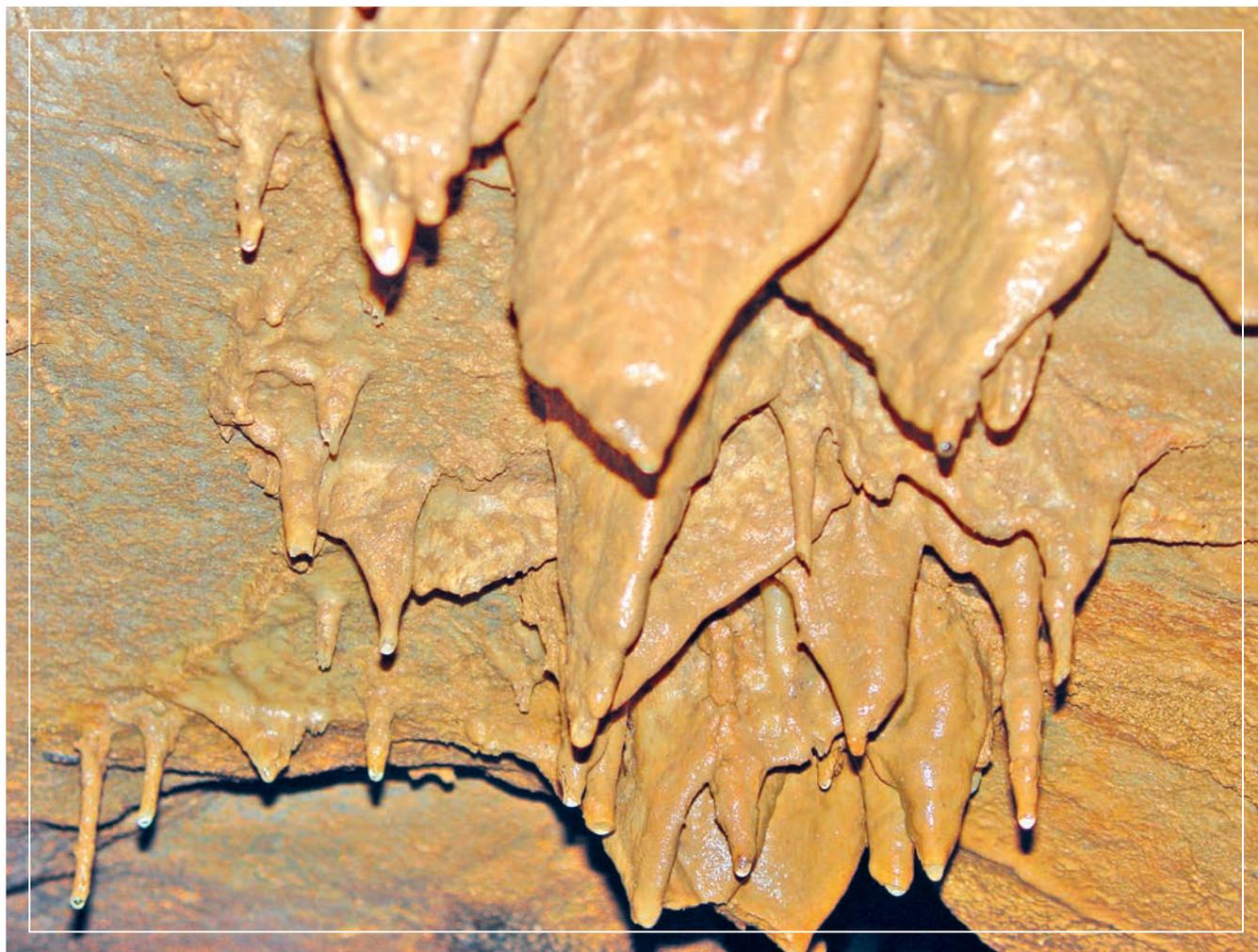
Southeast Regional Office

Jami Hammond – Regional Environmental Coordinator

Amy Wirsching – Planner

Other NPS Staff

John Cornelison – Southeastern Archeological Center – Archeologist



Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Russell Cave National Monument

Presidential Documents

Title 3—THE PRESIDENT

Proclamation 3412

MOTHER'S DAY, 1961.

By the President of the United States
of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the strength of our Nation depends upon the strength of the American home, where the spiritual, physical, and intellectual development of our children is begun and fostered; and

WHEREAS the American mother, as the heart of the American home, by her labor and love instills in our homes and nurtures in our children the spirit of our country; and

WHEREAS it is a cherished American custom to devote one day each year to acknowledging publicly our great affection, gratitude, and respect for our mothers; and

WHEREAS, in official acknowledgment of these sentiments of our people, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 770), designated the second Sunday in May of each year as Mother's Day and requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for the public observance of that day:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do hereby request that Sunday, May 14, 1961, be observed as Mother's Day; and I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all public buildings on that day.

I also call upon the people of the United States to observe Mother's Day by display of the flag at their homes or other suitable places, and to manifest through private and public expressions the reverent esteem in which we hold our mothers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

CHESTER BOWLES,
Acting Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 61-4501; Filed, May 12, 1961; 10:41 a.m.]

Proclamation 3413

ESTABLISHING RUSSELL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALABAMA

By the President of the United States
of America
A Proclamation

WHEREAS Russell Cave, in the State of Alabama, is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8,000 years; and

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, established pursuant to the act of August 21, 1935, 49 Stat. 666 (16 U.S.C. 463), impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave, has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and

WHEREAS Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument; and

WHEREAS, by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), the President is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected":

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim and declare that the following-described lands situated in Jackson County, State of Alabama, are hereby established as the Russell Cave National Monument, and shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof:

TRACT No. 1

Begin a tie line at a rock corner which is a point common to Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Jackson County, Alabama, Huntsville Meridian; thence with the North line of Section 8 and the South line of lands of R. M. Raulston, North 85° East, 1699.5 feet (103 Poles) to a rock corner, being the Southeast corner of lands of R. M. Raulston; thence with the East line of land of R. M. Raulston, North 4°30' East, 2194.5 feet (133 Poles), being a marked line, to a large Linden (Lynn) tree, now down; thence continuing with the East line of R. M. Raulston North 9° East, 495 feet (30 Poles) to an iron pipe; thence with the South line

of lands of Oscar Ridley the following four courses and distances: (1) thence South 78°00' East, 1321.5 feet to an iron pipe; (2) thence South 44°30' East, 183.7 feet to an iron pipe; (3) thence North 57°22' East, 171.9 feet to a drilled hole in a large rock; (4) thence North 66°25' East, 902 feet, passing an iron pipe at 882.5 feet, to the center of Dry Creek; thence leaving the Oscar Ridley property line and following the meanders of Dry Creek in a Southerly direction along the West line of lands of F. A. Newton for a distance of 550 feet, more or less, to a stake, being the Northwest corner of Tract No. 2 conveyed by Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, to the National Geographic Society by deed dated May 21, 1959, and recorded in Deed Book 171 at Page 49 in the Probate Office of Jackson County, Alabama; thence continue said tie line North 79° East 827 feet with the North line of said Tract No. 2 to the West right-of-way line of the new Mt. Carmel-Orme State Highway; thence continue North 79° East 40.4 feet to a stake on the East right-of-way line of said State Highway and the point of beginning; thence continue North 79° East, 30.4 feet to an iron pipe; thence South 24°30' East 204.0 feet to an iron pipe; thence South 79° West 30.4 feet to the Easterly right-of-way of said Mt. Carmel-Orme State Highway; thence North 24°30' West 204.0 feet along said Easterly right-of-way to the point of beginning, and containing 0.14 acre, more or less.

TRACT No. 2

Beginning at a point in the Westerly line of the 40-foot right-of-way of the new Mt. Carmel-Orme State Highway, at the Southeast corner of a tract of land now or formerly of Francis A. Newton, being South 79°00' West a distance of 40.4 feet from the Northwest corner of the above described Tract No. 1; thence running along the said Westerly line of the 40-foot right-of-way South 24°30' East, 204.0 feet to a stake; thence running along a line of land now or formerly of Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, South 79°00' West, 641.0 feet to a point in the center of Dry Creek; thence running along the said center of Dry Creek North 23° West, 202 feet, more or less, to the Southwest corner of land now or formerly of Francis A. Newton; thence running along the said Southerly line of land now or formerly of Francis A. Newton, North 79°00' East, 627.0 feet to the point of beginning, containing 2.31 acres, more or less, of land and water.

TRACTS Nos. 3 AND 4

Beginning at a rock corner which is a point common to Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Jackson County, Alabama, Huntsville Meridian; thence with the North line of Section 8 and the South line of lands of R. M. Raulston, North 85° East, 1899.5 feet (103 Poles) to a rock corner, being the Southeast corner of lands of R. M. Raulston; thence with the East line of land of R. M. Raulston, North 4°30' East, 2194.5 feet (133 Poles) being a marked line, to a large Linden (Lynn) tree, now down; thence continuing with the East line of R. M. Raulston North 9° East, 495 feet (30 Poles) to an iron pipe, thence with the South line of lands of Oscar Ridley the following four courses and distances: (1) thence South 78°00' East, 1321.5 feet to an iron pipe; (2) thence South 44°30' East, 183.7 feet to an iron pipe; (3) thence North 57°22' East, 171.9 feet to a drilled hole in a large rock; (4) thence North 66°25' East, 902 feet, passing an iron pipe at 882.5 feet, to the center of Dry Creek; thence

4135

leaving the Oscar Ridley property line and following the meanders of Dry Creek in a Southerly direction along the West line of lands of F. A. Newton for a distance of 550 feet, more or less, to a stake, being the Northwest corner of Tract No. 2 conveyed by Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, to the National Geographic Society by deed dated May 21, 1959, and recorded in Deed Book 171 at Page 49 in the Probate Office of Jackson County, Alabama; thence down the center of Dry Creek South 23° East for a distance of 202 feet, to a stake being the Southwest corner of Tract No. 2 described above; thence with the meanders of Dry Creek in a Southerly direction along the West line of lands of Cecil Ridley 1150 feet, more or less, to a stake, which is located 829 feet, more or less, up the meanders of the Creek in a North-easterly direction from the fence at the entrance of Russell Cayé and also being the Northeast corner of Tract No. 3 conveyed by deed dated May 21, 1959, to the National Geographic Society from Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, and recorded in Deed Book 171 at Page 49 in the Probate Office of Jackson County, Alabama; thence with the East line of said Tract No. 3, South 2°30' West, 926 feet to a sink hole, being in the South line of Section 5; thence with the South line of Section 5 South 85° West, 1881.0 feet (114 Poles) along the North line of lands of Rice Raulston to the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8; thence with the East line of the Northwest quarter, South 5° East, 2640 feet (160 Poles) along the West line of lands of Oscar Ridley to the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8; thence with the South line of the Northwest quarter, South 85° West, 2640 feet (160 Poles) along the North line of lands of Oscar Ridley to the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8; thence with the West line of the Northwest quarter, North 5° West, 2640 feet (160 Poles) along the East line of lands of Oscar Ridley, to the point of beginning, being the Northwest corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8 and the point common to Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Jackson County, Alabama, Huntsville Meridian, and containing 307.4 acres, more or less, of which 4.6 acres are in Tract 3, and 302.8 acres in Tract 4.

The above-described tracts comprise, altogether, approximately 310 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this national monument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

CHESTER BOWLES,
Acting Secretary of State.

[P.R. Doc. 61-4502; Filed, May 12, 1961; 10:41 a.m.]

Executive Order 10940 ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME

WHEREAS, the United States Government has an obligation to maintain and develop programs and policies to promote the welfare of its younger citizens, and

WHEREAS, the steady growth in the incidence of juvenile delinquency and youth crime has long been recognized as a national problem of major concern, and

WHEREAS, there is a demonstrated need that the resources of the Federal Government be promptly mobilized to provide leadership and direction in a national effort to strengthen our social structure and to correlate, at all levels of government, juvenile and youth services; that training of personnel for juvenile and youth programs be intensified; and, that research to develop more effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency and youth crime be broadened:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) There is hereby established the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (hereinafter referred to as the Committee). The Committee shall be composed of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Each member of the Committee shall designate an official or employee of his department as an alternate member who shall serve as a member of the Committee in lieu of the regular member whenever the regular member is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee; and the alternate member shall while serving as such have in all respects the same status as a member of the Committee as does the regular member for whom he is serving. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the Attorney General.

(b) The Committee may invite representatives of the Judiciary to participate in its deliberations.

Sec. 2. The Committee (1) shall review, evaluate and promote the coordination of the activities of the several departments and agencies of the Federal Government relating to juvenile delinquency and youth crime; (2) shall stimulate experimentation, innovation and improvements in Federal programs; (3) shall encourage cooperation and the sharing of information between Federal agencies and state, local and private organizations having similar responsibilities and interests; (4) shall make recommendations to the Federal departments and agencies on measures to make more effective the prevention, treatment,

and control of juvenile delinquency and youth crime.

Sec. 3. There is hereby established the Citizens Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) which shall consist of not less than 12 and not more than 21 members, who shall be persons (including persons from public and voluntary organizations) who are recognized authorities in professional or technical fields related to juvenile delinquency or youth crime, or persons representative of the general public who are leaders in programs concerned with juvenile delinquency or youth crime, and who shall be designated by the Chairman of the Committee after consultation with the Committee and serve at the pleasure of the Committee. The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the Chairman of the Committee.

Sec. 4. The Council shall furnish the Committee advice and recommendations with respect to the matters with which the Committee is concerned under section 3 of this order and any other matters relating to the functions of the Committee on which it may desire information or advice.

Sec. 5. The Committee shall make reports to the President from time to time with respect to its activities and shall make recommendations to the President regarding policy, programs and any additional measures including legislation which it deems desirable to further the objectives of this order.

Sec. 6. All executive departments and agencies of the Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Committee and to furnish it such information and assistance, not inconsistent with law, as it may require in the performance of its functions and duties.

Sec. 7. Consonant with law, the Departments of Justice, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, shall as may be necessary for the effectuation of the purpose of this order, furnish assistance to the Committee in accordance with section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U.S.C. 691). Such assistance may include the detailing of employees to the Committee to perform such functions, consistent with the purpose of this order, as the Chairman of the Committee may assign to them. One of such employees may be designated to serve as Executive Director of the Committee. The necessary office space, facilities and supplies for the use of the Committee shall be furnished by the three departments concerned as they shall agree.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 11, 1961.

[P.R. Doc. 61-4478; Filed, May 11, 1961; 2:55 p.m.]

Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Russell Cave National Monument

August 2014

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.

Gail Bishop

8/7/14

RECOMMENDED

Gail Bishop, Superintendent, Russell Cave National Monument

Date

Stanley Austin

8/19/14

FOR APPROVED

Stanley 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.

NPS/RUCA/414/123935

September 2014

