



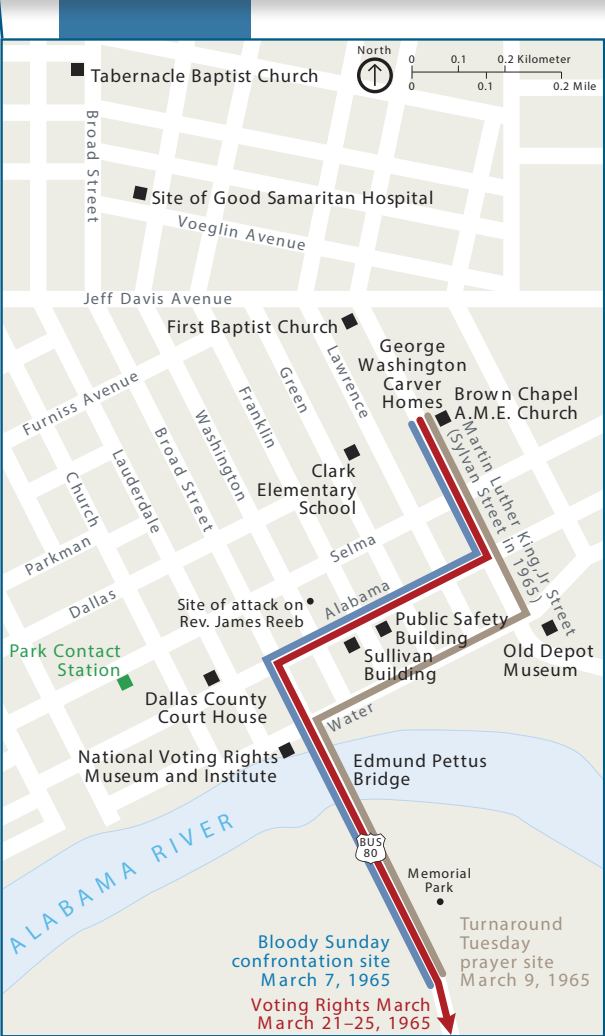
# Foundation Document

## Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail

Alabama

February 2015

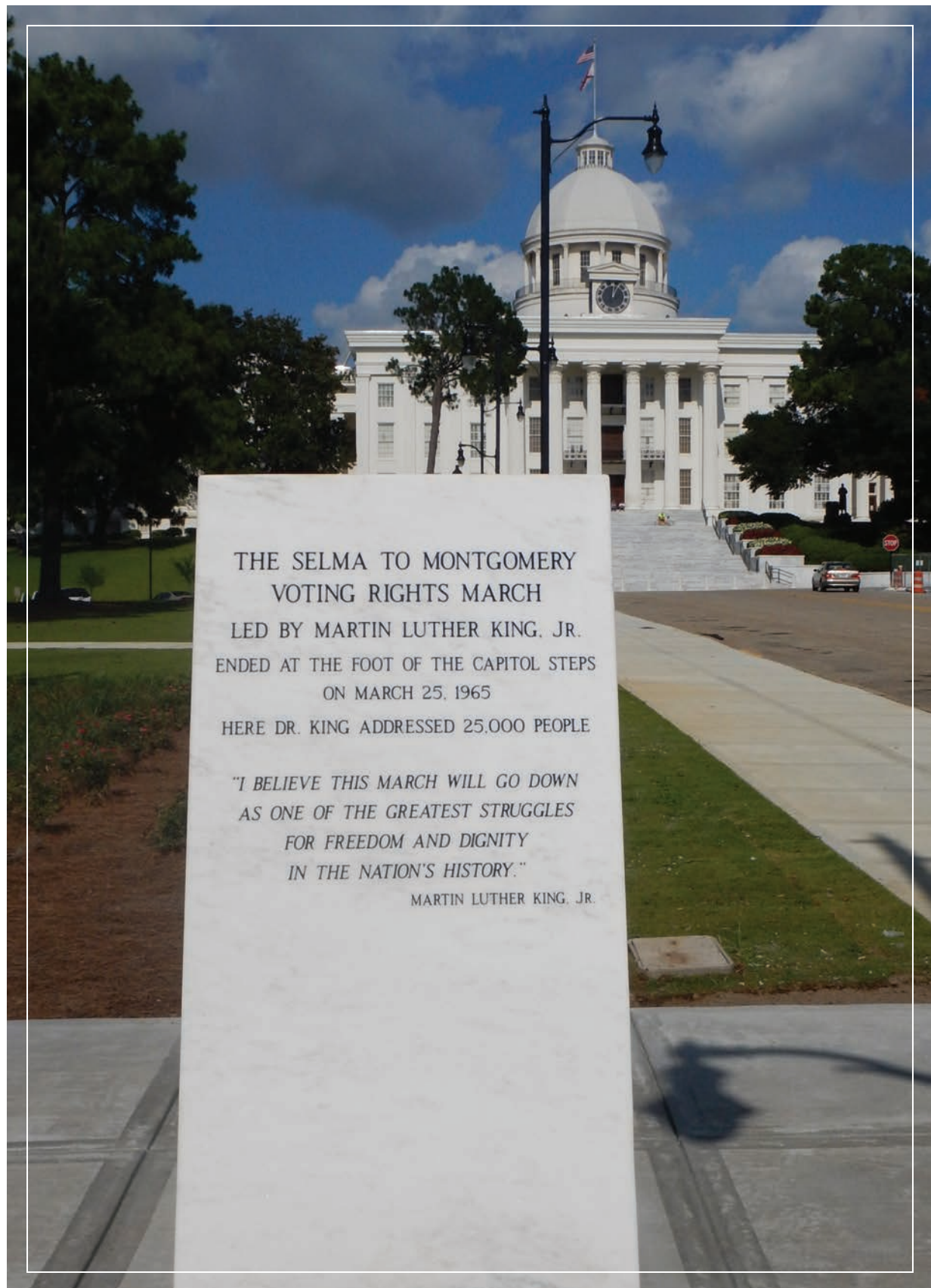




# Contents

<b>Mission of the National Park Service . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction. . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Part 1: Core Components . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>
Brief Description of the Trail . . . . .	3
Trail Purpose . . . . .	6
Trail Significance . . . . .	7
Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	8
Story of the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights Marches . . . . .	8
Partnerships and Collaboration with Trail Partners and Local Communities . . . . .	8
Commemorating the Important Sites Associated with the Selma Voting Rights Movement . . . . .	9
Objects in the Museum Collection . . . . .	9
Oral Histories and Archives . . . . .	10
Historic Site of Tent City. . . . .	10
Interpretive Themes . . . . .	11
<b>Part 2: Dynamic Components . . . . .</b>	<b>12</b>
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments . . . . .	12
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	12
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	12
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	26
Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	27
<b>Part 3: Contributors . . . . .</b>	<b>32</b>
Workshop Participants . . . . .	32
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail . . . . .	32
Other NPS Staff . . . . .	33
<b>Appendixes . . . . .</b>	<b>34</b>
Appendix A: Trail Study Act and Enabling Legislation for the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail . . . . .	34
Appendix B: Brief History of the Selma Voting Rights Movement Developed for the National Historic Trail Study – 1993 . . . . .	36
A Promise Broken . . . . .	37
The Selma Voting Rights Movement. . . . .	38
Marching to Montgomery. . . . .	39
Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments . . . . .	44
Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Trail Planning and Data Collection Efforts . . . . .	46





## 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 units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US 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, national historic trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of 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 unit as well as the park unit’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park unit planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park unit 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 unit. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park unit are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park unit managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park unit management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park unit purpose and identity.

This foundation document was developed using public input. Through July to August 2014, the National Park Service asked the public to provide feedback on the importance of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and to provide input concerning the threats to and/or opportunities for visitor experiences, interpretation, and resource protection. Comments were collected using the NPS park planning website and by holding three public open houses in Selma, Lowndes County, and Montgomery on July 12 and 14, 2014, where NPS staff recorded public feedback in person. The National Park Service announced the foundation process and invited public input using local and regional news media in a series of press releases as well as through social media. Public feedback received was summarized in a public comment report used in the foundation workshop held on July 15–17, 2014, and referenced during the development of this document.

While not included in this document, a park unit 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 unit operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park unit atlas for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail 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 unit, park unit purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Trail

The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail (the Trail), in central Alabama, was established by Congress in 1996 to commemorate the routes, people, places, and events significantly linked to the Selma voting rights movement and the three voting rights marches that took place in 1965. The voting rights marches include the first march that resulted in “Bloody Sunday” (March 7, 1965), the second march that is also known as “Turnaround Tuesday” (March 9, 1965), and the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march (March 21–25, 1965). Collectively, these three marches are referred to as the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches throughout this document. The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail is a component of the National Trails System and is administered by the National Park Service. The US Department of Transportation designated US Highway 80 (the primary section of the national historic trail) a National Scenic Byway and All-American Road. US Highway 80 is further recognized as an Alabama State Scenic Highway. The Federal Highway Administration is a key partner with the National Park Service in interpreting and protecting this historic route.

The 54-mile-long national historic trail begins at the Brown Chapel African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church in Selma and then follows the 1965 historic routes of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches through the city and eastward along US Highway 80 through Dallas County and Lowndes County. Crossing into Montgomery County, the Trail continues into the city of Montgomery and ends at the Alabama State Capitol. Interpretive centers are located in Selma and White Hall (midway along the route in Lowndes County) and a third center is scheduled for development in Montgomery to provide visitor services and interpretation of the national historic trail and the story of the Selma voting rights movement. A detailed history of the Selma voting rights movement was developed for the 1993 Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail Study, and is included in appendix B.

The 1965 Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches are recognized as a pivotal event among the campaigns for human rights in the United States. Occurring at the height of the modern civil rights movement that gained momentum in the 1950s, the marches and the critical events associated with them brought voting rights issues to the forefront of the national political agenda. Bolstered by the landmark Civil Rights Act of the previous year, the voting rights marches and the Voting Rights Act that the marches engendered profoundly raised Americans’ consciousness about the struggle of African Americans for equal rights.



African Americans made up half of the Dallas County, Alabama, voting population during the 1960s. Since 1901, however, the county and state systematically denied them the right to vote by imposing literacy tests, poll taxes, and other tactics of intimidation and harassment. In 1961 only 156 of the county's 15,000 voting age African Americans were registered to vote. During the early 1960s the Dallas County seat of Selma became the center of the Selma voting rights movement that built on the grassroots voter registration efforts initiated decades earlier by the Dallas County Voters League. By 1963 these efforts received the organizational support of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., also lent support in early 1965. Dr. King, John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and other organizers led a series of marches and demonstrations in efforts to register African American voters at the Dallas County Courthouse. County Sheriff Jim Clark and his department violently suppressed the demonstrations. These struggles and the February 18 shooting death of Jimmie Lee Jackson, a young voting rights demonstrator, by a state trooper in Marion, Alabama, galvanized broad-based support and inspired an organized protest march on the state capitol.

On March 7, 1965, despite a ban on protest marches by Governor George Wallace, some 600 nonviolent civil rights marchers and activists left Selma and headed toward the Alabama State Capitol in Montgomery. Leading the march were the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Hosea Williams and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's John Lewis. When marchers crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge over the Alabama River they confronted scores of Alabama state troopers and the county sheriff's posse, many mounted on horseback. Major John Cloud ordered the marchers to disperse. One minute later, troopers were ordered to advance, tear gassing and beating marchers with nightsticks and other weapons. The violence left many of the marchers bloodied and severely injured, and was captured by televised news media and broadcast worldwide. The event, known as "Bloody Sunday," prompted widespread outrage and drew Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to Selma to lead a second "symbolic" march on March 9, 1965. Known as "Turnaround Tuesday," nearly 3,200 marchers reached the foot of the Edmund Pettus Bridge where they stopped at the scene of the previous Sunday's confrontation. After a short prayer session, the marchers returned to Selma, obeying a court order issued by Federal District Court Judge Frank Johnson barring them from continuing on to Montgomery until a hearing could be held.

The court order curtailing the march to the Alabama State Capitol was subsequently rescinded by Judge Johnson after President Lyndon Johnson, in a joint address to Congress on March 15, expressed strong support for passage of a voting rights bill. March organizers seized the opportunity and prepared plans to conduct a monumental trek to Montgomery. Thousands of marchers from across the country, of many races and faiths, set out from Selma on Sunday,

March 21 to demonstrate for the guaranteed right to vote. Now under the protection of US Army troops and federalized members of the Alabama National Guard, the marchers continued past the previous point of confrontation. Their numbers were reduced by agreement to 300 on the second day of the march and increased to 10,000 on the fourth day heading to the City of St. Jude. March participants successfully completed the 54-mile trek over five days, enduring rain and chilling weather conditions. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee organized the logistics for the march, providing food, water, sanitation, and other services for the marchers who averaged about 12 miles a day and camped out four nights along the way.





On the last night of the march, the City of St. Jude opened its doors to the marchers allowing their grounds to be used as the final campsite. It was also at this location that a rousing concert organized by entertainer and activist Harry Belafonte uplifted the weary marchers and energized them as they embarked on the final four miles of their historic journey the following day. At this point the number of marchers swelled to more than 25,000 as the march concluded in Montgomery on March 25. Among the many notable speakers who addressed the crowd at a rally that day near the capitol building was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who delivered one of his most memorable speeches.

The final success of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights march was a personal triumph for those who participated in the historic events that significantly influenced President Johnson's signing of the Voting Rights Act only five months later on August 6, 1965. The act empowered the federal government to enforce compliance with laws establishing the legal right to vote for all Americans, helping fulfill the promise made a century earlier with passage of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, and by the 19th Amendment of 1920 that granted women the right to vote.

In many respects, the cultural landscape associated with the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail along the US Highway 80 corridor continues to reflect patterns of agrarian land use that existed from the time of the 1965 Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. Despite some changes and development pressures, features that contribute to this landscape (e.g., row crop fields, pastures, woodlots) remain largely intact, enhancing the Trail's historic setting, feeling, and cultural associations.

Several surviving historic buildings, structures, and sites are also intimately associated with the national historic trail including the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma (the starting point for the voting rights marches and designated a national historic landmark in 1982); the First Baptist Church (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters during the Selma voting rights movement); the Edmund Pettus Bridge which includes the "Bloody Sunday" confrontation site (designated a national historic landmark in 2013); the Dallas County Court House (the destination for the majority of the marches during the Selma voting rights movement); "Tent City" in White Hall; four camp sites along the march route (notably the City of Saint Jude, a Catholic social services complex that was the site of the last encampment and the "Stars for Freedom" rally); the Alabama State Capitol; and the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church in Montgomery (staging area for the concluding rally).

Today, the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail stands as an enduring testament to the long struggle and sacrifices made by many individuals to preserve the right to vote as a fundamental cornerstone of American democracy.



## Trail Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park unit. The purpose statement for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The Trail was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 12, 1996 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the Trail.

*The SELMA TO MONTGOMERY NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL commemorates the events of the Selma voting rights movement, the people, the places, and the routes of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches of 1965. Through partnerships and collaboration, the Trail interprets and preserves the important stories of the Selma voting rights movement, inspiring all citizens to be vigilant in protecting their constitutional rights.*



## Trail Significance

Significance statements express why a park unit'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 Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park unit 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 unit planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Media coverage of the violent confrontation between law enforcement officers and members of the civil rights movement on March 7, 1965, now known as “Bloody Sunday,” followed by the minister’s march on March 9, also called “Turnaround Tuesday,” and the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march on March 21–25, 1965, brought the issue of voting rights to the forefront of national consciousness and through nonviolent protest won broad support for the cause of civil rights in America.
2. Undaunted by the events of “Bloody Sunday” and protected by a federal court order issued on March 17, 1965, as well as the US Army and members of the National Guard, courageous citizens, local leaders, and civil rights groups participated in the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march affirming the constitutional rights to peacefully protest afforded to all Americans.
3. The results of the Selma voting rights movement and Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches were an important catalyst in the passage of the Voting Rights Act on August 6, 1965, which reinforced and protected the legal right to vote for qualified Americans, changing political life in the United States and throughout the South, especially in Alabama’s black belt.
4. Covering 54 miles through Dallas, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties in Alabama, the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail works through partnerships to protect the many places and landscapes that provide opportunities for reflecting on and connecting to the events of the Selma voting rights movement.
5. Although the civil rights movement was nonviolent, many suffered from the violent opposition to change and some were even murdered as a result of the struggle to affirm the right to vote. These deaths galvanized broad support before, during, and after the marches of the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama, and are commemorated along the Trail today.
6. Following the passage of the Voting Rights Act, exercising the hard-fought right to cast a ballot often had consequences and hardships for African Americans. In Lowndes County many tenant farmers were evicted for exercising their right to vote leading to the creation of a tent city—temporary housing, where families lived and struggled together for more than two years.
7. As one of the most pivotal civil rights protests in American history, the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama that resulted in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches not only changed the nation but served as both a model and inspiration for other nonviolent movements throughout the world.



## 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 unit and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park unit'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 unit. 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 unit and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park unit purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail:

### Story of the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights Marches

The stories of the events leading to, during, and resulting from the three Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches are fundamental to the national historic trail. The individuals and groups that organized, supported, and participated in these events and marches demonstrated unparalleled determination, valor, sacrifice, and hope. This grassroots campaign for human rights is considered to be a high point of the modern civil rights movement. The importance of this story is reflected in the fact that the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail was established only 30 years after these events. This timely designation was driven by the national significance of the Selma voting rights movement and by the strong voices of many of the individuals who witnessed and participated in these historic events. Those voices are just as powerful today, telling this important story and continuing to share its meaning with all.

### Partnerships and Collaboration with Trail Partners and Local Communities

Collaborating with local community members and groups in commemorating, raising awareness, and preserving the history of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches is essential to the Trail. Through partnerships with local churches, friends groups, universities, cities, counties, and the state of Alabama, the rich history and important lessons of the Selma voting rights movement are shared. In particular, these partnerships make connections between those who were directly involved in the march and the youth of today. These partnerships are essential to sharing the history and legacy of the march with the American people.



## Commemorating the Important Sites Associated with the Selma Voting Rights Movement

The many historic places and landscapes associated with the marches are essential to commemorating and connecting visitors to the historic events of the three Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. These places of reflection include sites along the route of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as well as other sites associated with the voting rights struggle but not directly along the Trail. Some of the most recognized and iconic places include: the Edmund Pettus Bridge, US Highway 80, St. Jude Complex, Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church, Alabama State Capitol, campsites, and Viola Liuzzo Memorial. Historic sites, wayside signage, and markers provide an opportunity to interpret the very personal stories and experiences of those who participated in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. Although the national historic trail does not manage or own any of these important sites, these places are essential to commemorating the events and people associated with the struggle for voting rights.



## Objects in the Museum Collection

The museum collection consists of nearly 500 objects and artifacts associated with the historic events of the Selma voting rights movement and Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. Many of these objects are remarkable because of their direct connection to individuals that participated in the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama, and their direct association with the historic events of the marches. The collection is largely composed of personal items donated to the national historic trail by march participants. Highlights of the collection include:

- The May Collection is one of the more extensive collections containing a variety of materials: 21 black and white photographs showing scenes related to the civil rights movement; ephemera; archival materials (magazines, catalogs, programs; newspaper clippings, and reel- to- reel recordings; and textiles [clothing and accessories, an American flag, head-wear]).
- The Debbie Carter Richbourg Collections, contains several artifacts relating to Percyvil Todd and his imprisonment for murder at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta from 1920 to 1925 and his death at the hands of the police in Selma in 1925. Ms. Richbourg rescued this material from an individual's trash in Selma.
- The Ronnie Carr Collection consists of two anti-march and anti-civil rights materials: a booklet entitled "Sex and Civil Rights: The True Selma Story" and a booklet entitled, "Night Riders: The Inside Story of the Liuzzo Killing."
- The Jimmy Johnson Collection consists of a scrapbook and other items including Ku Klux Klan uniforms (belts, pants, shirts, white robe and hood, and sash).
- The Robert L. Taylor Collection contains historic photographs and photographic recordings.
- The LaShanda Lee Collection includes a Ku Klux Klan uniform.

Between 2004 and early 2005, the National Park Service purchased all objects on display in the Lowndes Interpretative Center. Objects range from furniture and clothing to cameras and household items. Toys, books, a pew and a gas mask were also purchased. Additional civil rights memorabilia include a March 19, 1965, *Life* magazine featuring the voting rights march. These objects serve as a physical record of the history of the Selma voting rights movement and support interpretive programs and exhibits at the Selma and Lowndes County interpretive centers. Objects not on display are stored at the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site's Collection Management Center.



## Oral Histories and Archives

The oral histories and archives are tangible links to the voices of the Selma voting rights movement. These archives contain approximately 100 items and largely consist of oral histories, manuscripts, and personal accounts from those who participated in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. Media coverage, newspaper headlines, and photography were key tools used to raise national attention and support for the Selma voting rights movement and are an important part of these archives. The oral histories and archives are essential to preserving the voices of those who witnessed and participated in these historic events and to understanding the struggle for voting rights. These resources also support interpretive programs and exhibits at interpretive centers in Selma and Lowndes County.

## Historic Site of Tent City

Portions of the historic site of Tent City in Lowndes County, Alabama, are situated within the boundary of the Lowndes Interpretive Center. The site represents the political and social retribution that local African Americans faced as a result of exercising their constitutional rights protected by the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. White landowners retaliated against hundreds of tenant farmers for registering, voting, or engaging in any civil rights activities, throwing them off the white landowners' lands as they exercised their constitutional rights. Tent City was developed to house displaced families, who lived on the site for more than two years. The site of Tent City is now used as public space with picnic tables and shelters, walking paths, interpretive displays, parking areas, and the interpretive center itself.





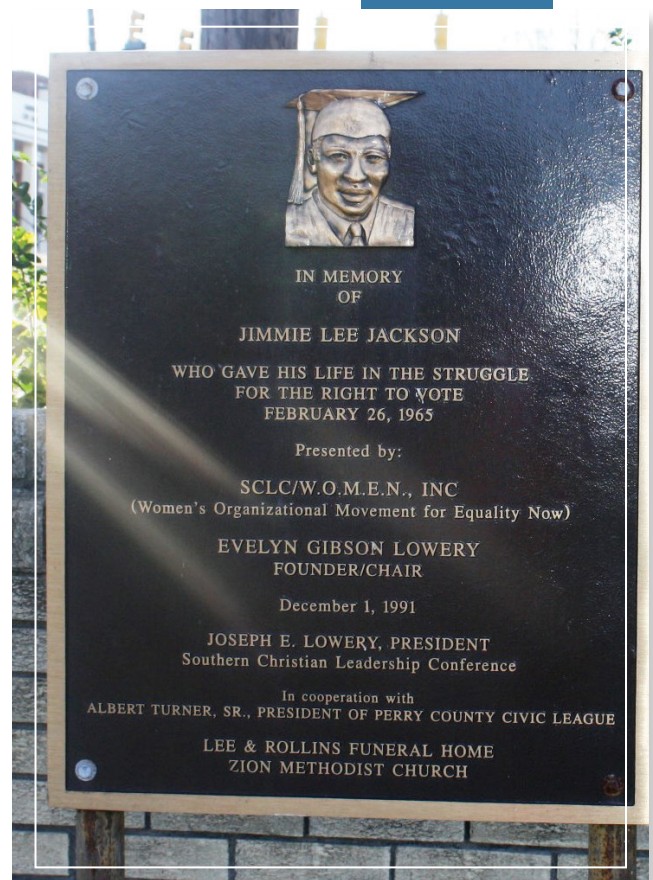
## Interpretive Themes

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

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park unit 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 unit and its resources. These themes help explain why a park unit story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park unit.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail:

- The events resulting in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches significantly influenced the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which empowered citizens previously denied the right to vote. The Voting Rights Act continues to change the political, economic, educational, and social fabric of American society.
- Although those opposing change tried to maintain the status quo through intimidation and violence, many more committed individuals, working together, fought against racism, fear, and hatred, often risking their lives and livelihoods to bring about vast change by ensuring the right to vote for present and future generations.
- The efforts of those individuals involved in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches are part of the long continuum within the civil and human rights struggle, a struggle that continues today.
- The historic places, cultural landscapes, and natural environments along the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail served as the backdrop for and provide a window into the social, economic, and legal systems that resulted in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches, images of which shaped the national reaction and response, and memory of the civil rights movement.
- Through the use of nonviolent protest during the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches, ordinary people worked to mobilize and sustain the modern civil rights movement, one of the most recognized and well organized nonviolent protests, that continues to serve as an example for other worldwide democratic movements.



## Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park unit that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park unit, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park unit purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park unit. 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 unit and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, please see appendix B. There are no special mandates for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.

### 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 unit's fundamental resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park unit's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

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

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

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

### Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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



Fundamental Resource or Value	Story of the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights Marches
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media coverage of the violent confrontation between law enforcement officers and members of the civil rights movement on March 7, 1965, now known as “Bloody Sunday,” followed by the minister’s march on March 9, also called “Turnaround Tuesday,” and the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march on March 21–25, 1965, brought the issue of voting rights to the forefront of national consciousness and through nonviolent protest won broad support for the cause of civil rights in America.</li> <li>Undaunted by the events of “Bloody Sunday” and protected by a federal court order issued on March 17, 1965, as well as the US Army and members of the National Guard, courageous citizens, local leaders, and civil rights groups participated in the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march affirming the constitutional rights to peacefully protest afforded to all Americans.</li> <li>The results of the Selma voting rights movement and Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches were an important catalyst in the passage of the Voting Rights Act on August 6, 1965, which reinforced and protected the legal right to vote for qualified Americans, changing political life in the United States and throughout the South, especially in Alabama’s black belt.</li> <li>Although the civil rights movement was nonviolent, many suffered from the violent opposition to change and some were even murdered as a result of the struggle to affirm the right to vote. These deaths galvanized broad support before, during, and after the marches of the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama, and are commemorated along the Trail today.</li> <li>As one of the most pivotal civil rights protests in American history, the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama that resulted in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches not only changed the nation but served as both a model and inspiration for other nonviolent movements throughout the world.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The story of the civil rights movement and the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches in Alabama is told at numerous sites and places. The National Park Service currently operates two interpretive centers (Selma and White Hall) and a third in Montgomery is scheduled to be built. Non-NPS facilities include: the National Voting Rights Museum, Old Depot Museum, Rosa Parks Museum, Civil Rights Memorial, Civil Rights Museum, and Dexter Parsonage Museum.</li> <li>Many local universities and institutions are involved in researching, collecting, archiving, and preserving the personal stories and material artifacts related to the stories of the civil rights movement and the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches.</li> <li>Many of the participants and witnesses of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches are currently active in telling their stories and adding to the body of research and knowledge associated with the history of the civil rights movement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the 50th anniversary of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and the commemoration of the passage of the Voting Rights Act, there is increased interest in telling these stories at the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.</li> <li>Participants and witnesses of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches are getting older and many have passed away.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Story of the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights Marches
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The story of the civil rights movement is not adequately told in school programs or incorporated into school curriculum. Currently, school programs related to the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail are small in scale, focusing on the subject for one day at the most.</li> <li>• Civil rights movement participants and witnesses are getting older, and we are losing this firsthand connection to these historically significant events.</li> <li>• Capturing the interest of younger generations is a challenge.</li> <li>• Inaccurate information being disseminated about the events surrounding the Selma voting rights movement distorts the important stories that need to be told.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring youth to the stories of the Trail through field trips and by working with local school systems. A systematic approach for field trips and curriculum is needed in order to effectively engage youth through the local school systems.</li> <li>• Conduct teacher workshops to give local teachers the knowledge and interest they need in order to teach their students about the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. The Trail needs to reach out to teachers and schools to let them know there are resources available to them and their students.</li> <li>• The role of music in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches needs to be researched and interpreted. This is another opportunity to creatively engage youth as there are examples of children singing during the march. Possibly create an online music station that plays music from the civil rights movement and allows individuals to interact by creating their own music.</li> <li>• Create a task force to build on the work done during the foundation document process. This task force could include both NPS staff and partnerships and would be responsible for following up on many of the ideas and discussions that occurred during the workshop.</li> <li>• Social media and new technology can be better used to capture the attention and connect with younger generations. Keeping up with the latest technology is an important strategy to effectively provide information on the Trail and engage new visitors.</li> <li>• Partnerships with museums, organizations, groups, and universities could be used to effectively and accurately tell the story of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic resource study of the entire Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.</li> <li>• Inventory and collect oral histories.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive exhibit plan (all three visitor centers on the Trail).</li> <li>• Comprehensive wayside signage plan.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Site design / exhibit plan for the Montgomery Visitor Center.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships and Collaboration with Trail Partners and Local Communities
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covering 54 miles through Dallas, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties in Alabama, the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail works through partnerships to protect the many places and landscapes that provide opportunities for reflecting on and connecting to the events of the Selma voting rights movement.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Park Service partners with and works in collaboration with multiple friends groups, museums, universities, churches, cities, counties, the state of Alabama, and other organizations on a variety of tasks aimed at connecting people to the historic sites and stories of the Selma voting rights movement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the 50th anniversary of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and the commemoration of the passage of the Voting Rights Act, there is increased interest in working with the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.</li> </ul>
Threats	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Younger generations are not keenly aware of the voting rights movement and the impacts it has on their lives. Connections to this history need to be strengthened in order to build the next generation of Trail partners and community support.</li> <li>Parties involved in partnerships need to be in agreement in order for collaborations to be successful. Part of this issue is the need to verify information as listed previously.</li> <li>Jurisdictional roles and responsibilities, such as law enforcement, are not clearly defined. The Trail currently has good relationships with local communities; however, official agreements are not in place.</li> <li>Future development could threaten the integrity of the Trail and the ability to effectively tell the story of the marches. This challenge requires coordination and collaboration as the National Park Service does not own land along the Trail except for the Lowndes Interpretive Center, making it imperative to work with partners and land owners. Easements are a key way to protect the Trail from development.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships and Collaboration with Trail Partners and Local Communities
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with scenic byway groups could provide additional support and interpretation for the national historic trail.</li> <li>• Work with the Alabama State Historical Preservation Office as new bridges are built along US Highway 80 as there may be funding opportunities for easements with this construction work. This coordination needs to occur as soon as possible in order to protect historic landscapes by creating easements with private landowners.</li> <li>• Need to identify the principal individuals who were involved in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and the Selma voting rights movement. Need to seek out their expertise and experiences to be able to share this knowledge with younger generations in order to connect them to the Trail and this important history.</li> <li>• Develop partnerships that focus on younger generations in order to work with youth and engage them in meaningful and creative ways. Determining who the foot soldiers of the marches were and who their grandchildren are may be a good way to make connections.</li> <li>• Need to recognize the contribution of the youth who were involved in the marches and Selma voting rights movement and interpret these experiences to today's youth.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory and collect oral histories.</li> <li>• Establish friends group and partners agreements (memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement).</li> <li>• Historic resource study of the entire Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.</li> <li>• Trail partner action strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership communication plan.</li> <li>• Strategic plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; 42 USC 4321</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations"</li> </ul> <b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 16B: <i>Diversity in the National Park Service</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 21: <i>Donations and Fundraising</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.9.1.6) "Volunteers in the Parks"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies</i> 2006 (§7.6) "Interpretive and Educational Partnerships"</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorating the Important Sites Associated with the Selma Voting Rights Movement
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media coverage of the violent confrontation between law enforcement officers and members of the civil rights movement on March 7, 1965, now known as “Bloody Sunday,” followed by the minister’s march on March 9, also called “Turnaround Tuesday,” and the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march on March 21–25, 1965, brought the issue of voting rights to the forefront of national consciousness and through nonviolent protest won broad support for the cause of civil rights in America.</li> <li>Covering 54 miles through Dallas, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties in Alabama, the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail works through partnerships to protect the many places and landscapes that provide opportunities for reflecting on and connecting to the events of the Selma voting rights movement.</li> <li>Although the civil rights movement was nonviolent, many suffered from the violent opposition to change and some were even murdered as a result of the struggle to affirm the right to vote. These deaths galvanized broad support before, during, and after the marches of the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama, and are commemorated along the Trail today.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monuments, memorials, cultural landscapes, and important historic sites and buildings all provide opportunities for commemoration and remembrance of the people and events of the Selma voting rights movement.</li> <li>Conditions and protection of these sites and resources vary greatly from poor to excellent.</li> <li>Brown Chapel A.M.E. and the Edmund Pettus Bridge are listed as national historic landmarks.</li> <li>Important sites are located throughout central Alabama             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marion: SCLC monument at Perry County Jail, Mt Tabor A.M.E. Zion Church.</li> <li>Selma: First Baptist Church, George Washington Carver Homes, Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church, Public Safety Building, Dallas County Court House, the Edmund Pettus Bridge, Good Samaritan Hospital, Tabernacle Baptist Church, R.B. Hudson Middle School, Silver Moon Café, Amelia Boynton’s Home, Sullivan Building, Jean Jackson Home, and David Hall Campsite.</li> <li>Lowndes County: Viola Liuzzo Memorial, Tent City, First Baptist Church, Hall Campsite, Gardner Campsite, Mt. Gilliard Missionary Baptist Church, Jonathan Daniels Monument.</li> <li>Montgomery: St. Jude Church, Alabama State Capitol, Civil Rights Memorial, Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Hall Street, Jackson Street, Washington Park, West Jeff Davis Avenue, Five Points intersection, South Holt Street, Mobile Street, and Montgomery Street.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Many of the important sites of commemoration are privately owned, managed by Trail partners, and local organizations.</li> <li>The Alabama Department of Transportation manages and maintains US Highway 80 and the Edmund Pettus Bridge.</li> <li>The current US Highway 80 alignment primarily follows where the road was during the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march. Some sections have been removed and rerouted over the last 50 years.</li> <li>The National Park Service is providing technical assistance for preservation/interpretation of the R.B. Hudson Middle School and Jean Jackson Home sites.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorating the Important Sites Associated with the Selma Voting Rights Movement
Trends	<p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the 50th anniversary of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and the commemoration of the passage of the Voting Rights Act, there is increased interest in interpreting and commemorating the march.</li> <li>• Commemoration efforts are being undertaken by many groups and organizations such as Hudson High School. The National Park Service is providing technical expertise to these efforts.</li> <li>• Additional waysides have been developed for the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and need to be installed. A total of 55 have been developed for the Trail (along US Highway 80). Six additional waysides for the city of Montgomery are currently being developed.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of these important sites and historic structures are in danger due to a lack of preservation and funding for ongoing maintenance.</li> <li>• Private properties that are not owned by friends groups, organizations, or agencies are particularly vulnerable to development or neglect.</li> <li>• Mrs. Amelia Boynton's home in Selma is in disrepair and under the threat of demolition despite efforts of the Selma friends group.</li> <li>• Raising awareness and interest in these important sites and the history of the Selma voting rights movement, especially in younger generations, is challenging.</li> <li>• The projected increase in mean annual temperature, drought events, and storm intensity/frequency due to a changing climate could impact (e.g., accelerate weathering of structures, wind damage from storms) important sites associated with the Selma voting rights movement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adding interpretation and monuments that tell the stories of children who were involved in the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches to make the story more relevant to today's youth. Connecting youth to the resources of the Trail and a sense of remembrance and commemoration. Possibly add monuments that tell the stories of children who were involved in the march itself to make the story more relevant to today's youth.</li> <li>• The city of Montgomery is developing a streetscape plan for the area between St. Jude Church and the Alabama State Capitol. Approximately 11 waysides about the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail will be developed as part of that streetscape planning effort.</li> <li>• There are opportunities to create a stronger visual presence at the four historic campsites that more effectively tells the importance of those locations and is more permanent than the current signs.</li> <li>• Interpretation of the George Washington Carver homes in Selma, Alabama. There is relevant history of these homes before, during, and after the march. Reverend LL Anderson, Reverend Reese—important figures and churches—may be opportunities for commemoration.</li> <li>• Commemorating important civil rights figures who are not as well known at many of these sites.</li> <li>• The Trail can expand commemorative and preservation efforts at other important sites along the Trail and in other communities. Some important sites are not identified on the Trail interpretive materials. In Montgomery the neighborhoods and parks where marchers slept could be sites for commemoration and remembrance, specifically the freedom house. These communities need to be interviewed so that sites and stories can be identified.</li> <li>• Fundraising for the 50th anniversary needs to be started as this date approaches. Partnerships and collaboration with non-NPS groups and organizations would be needed for this effort.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorating the Important Sites Associated with the Selma Voting Rights Movement
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update friends group and partners agreements (memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement).</li> <li>• Collect GIS mapping information on additional sites and resources.</li> <li>• Determine eligibility of important sites to be added to the National Register of Historic Places or be designated as national historic landmarks.</li> <li>• Historic resource study of the entire Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.</li> <li>• Update Civil Rights World Heritage nomination to include the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches sites and resources.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory to identify the scenic qualities of important viewsheds, identify NPS and visitor values, and serve to complement cultural landscape inventories.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive wayside signage plan.</li> <li>• Partnership communication plan.</li> <li>• Strategic plan.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report – Montgomery neighborhood (City of St. Jude).</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" including (§5.1.3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources" and (§5.1.3.2.1) "National Register Nomination"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Objects in the Museum Collection
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media coverage of the violent confrontation between law enforcement officers and members of the civil rights movement on March 7, 1965, now known as “Bloody Sunday,” followed by the minister’s march on March 9, also called “Turnaround Tuesday,” and the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march on March 21–25, 1965, brought the issue of voting rights to the forefront of national consciousness and through nonviolent protest won broad support for the cause of civil rights in America.</li> <li>Undaunted by the events of “Bloody Sunday” and protected by a federal court order issued on March 17, 1965, as well as the US Army and members of the National Guard, courageous citizens, local leaders, and civil rights groups participated in the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march affirming the constitutional rights to peacefully protest afforded to all Americans.</li> <li>Although the civil rights movement was nonviolent, many suffered from the violent opposition to change and some were even murdered as a result of the struggle to affirm the right to vote. These deaths galvanized broad support before, during, and after the marches of the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama, and are commemorated along the Trail today.</li> <li>Following the passage of the Voting Rights Act, exercising the hard-fought right to cast a ballot often had consequences and hardships for African Americans. In Lowndes County many tenant farmers were evicted for exercising their right to vote leading to the creation of a tent city—temporary housing, where families lived and struggled together for more than two years.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Museum collection objects are currently in good condition and include physical objects and artifacts associated with the people and historic events of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches.</li> <li>These objects include the personal collections of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May Collection</li> <li>Debbie Carter Richbourg Collections</li> <li>Ronnie Carr Collection</li> <li>Jimmy Johnson Collection</li> </ul> </li> <li>Museum objects and artifacts associated with the historic events of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches are stored in one of three NPS centers: Lowndes Interpretive Center, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site’s Collection Management Center, and NPS Southeast Archeological Center.</li> <li>Museum collection standards for climate control are currently in place at all storage facilities.</li> <li>Records of objects in the museum collection have been digitized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the 50th anniversary of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and the commemoration of the passage of the Voting Rights Act, there is increased interest in interpreting and donating objects to the Trail.</li> <li>The National Park Service actively receives donations of artifacts for the museum collection from individuals.</li> <li>Some families would like to sell personal collections; however, the National Park Service does not purchase collection items.</li> <li>Scholarship and research into the civil rights movement and the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches continue to grow.</li> <li>The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail continues to grow its exhibit space with the development of the new visitor center in Montgomery, and the finalization of exhibit space in Selma.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Objects in the Museum Collection
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum collection storage space is limited, posing a challenge for the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as donations continue to come in, growing the collection and filling storage capacity.</li> <li>• Currently, exhibit space is limited as the majority of exhibits are at the Lowndes Interpretive Center as well as the Selma Visitor Center.</li> <li>• Objects and artifacts deteriorate over time, requiring ongoing stewardship, proper storage, and staff time to ensure their preservation.</li> <li>• Curatorial responsibilities across all three NPS units (Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, and Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site) make it challenging for limited staff to accomplish tasks effectively and in a timely manner.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail can work with partners and other institutions to ensure the protection of private collections related to the civil rights movement by creating a technical assistance program. This program would teach individuals with personal collections how to care for items according to NPS museum standards.</li> <li>• Partner and collaborate with other museums and institutions on inventorying, preserving, and displaying museum collections associated with the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and the civil rights movement as a whole.</li> <li>• The Trail may be able to partner with other organizations or universities to acquire new collection items if purchasing is the only option.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update friends group and partnership memorandums of agreement and memorandums of understanding.</li> <li>• Conservation survey of museum collections and archives.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive exhibit plan (all three visitor centers on the Trail).</li> <li>• Site design / exhibit plan for the Montgomery Visitor Center.</li> <li>• Collections storage facility expansion plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)</li> <li>• "Disposition of Federal Records" (36 CFR 1228)</li> <li>• Disposal of Records (44 USC 3301 et seq.)</li> <li>• "Federal Records; General" (36 CFR 1220)</li> <li>• Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (Records Management by Federal Agencies, 44 USC 3101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f)</li> <li>• Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109)</li> <li>• "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Oral Histories and Archives
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media coverage of the violent confrontation between law enforcement officers and members of the civil rights movement on March 7, 1965, now known as “Bloody Sunday,” followed by the minister’s march on March 9, also called “Turnaround Tuesday,” and the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march on March 21–25, 1965, brought the issue of voting rights to the forefront of national consciousness and through nonviolent protest won broad support for the cause of civil rights in America.</li> <li>Undaunted by the events of “Bloody Sunday” and protected by a federal court order issued on March 17, 1965, as well as the US Army and members of the National Guard, courageous citizens, local leaders, and civil rights groups participated in the final Selma to Montgomery voting rights march affirming the constitutional rights to peacefully protest afforded to all Americans.</li> <li>Although the civil rights movement was nonviolent, many suffered from the violent opposition to change and some were even murdered as a result of the struggle to affirm the right to vote. These deaths galvanized broad support before, during, and after the marches of the Selma voting rights movement in Alabama, and are commemorated along the Trail today.</li> <li>Following the passage of the Voting Rights Act, exercising the hard-fought right to cast a ballot often had consequences and hardships for African Americans. In Lowndes County many tenant farmers were evicted for exercising their right to vote leading to the creation of a tent city—temporary housing, where families lived and struggled together for more than two years.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archival materials are currently in good condition and include: oral histories of march participants, manuscripts, personal letters and accounts of the struggles during the voting rights movement, newspaper headlines, photography, and video footage.</li> <li>The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail has digitized the archival materials and oral histories within its collection.</li> <li>Archival materials and oral histories related to the Trail are stored in one of three NPS centers: Lowndes Interpretive Center, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site’s Collection Management Center, and NPS Southeast Archeological Center.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scholarship and research into the civil rights movement and the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches continues to grow.</li> <li>Interest in and understanding of Alabama black belt history is increasing.</li> <li>The University of West Alabama is studying the Alabama black belt and using AmeriCorps Vista volunteers to conduct oral histories and research. This effort is part of the Alabama Black Belt Heritage Area program.</li> <li>The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail continues to grow its exhibit space with the development of the new visitor center in Montgomery and the finalization of exhibit space in Selma.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a sense of urgency in needing to conduct and archive oral histories, as participants in the civil rights movement get older.</li> <li>Archival materials deteriorate over time, requiring ongoing stewardship, proper storage, and staff time to ensure their preservation.</li> <li>Staying current with new technologies for recording and ongoing digitization of oral histories requires staff time, which is challenging given current workloads.</li> <li>Conservation efforts and treatments are needed for fragile resources such as photographs, negatives, and film.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Oral Histories and Archives
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop strategic partnerships for collecting, storing, and exhibiting archival materials.</li> <li>• Coordinate oral history collection efforts with other groups and institutions by forming partnerships and collaboration.</li> <li>• Work with other groups, partners, and institutions that maintain civil rights movement oral history collections to create a comprehensive inventory of existing oral history collections. There is a need to know what each group or institution has so that efforts are not duplicative and that researchers have access to these materials.</li> <li>• As the Montgomery Visitor Center is built and the Selma Visitor Center is finalized, there is a need to consider what pieces of the archives should be incorporated at these three separate exhibit spaces by identifying what part of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches story each site will tell.</li> <li>• As all three visitor center exhibit spaces are developed and finalized, there is an opportunity to look at the archives cohesively and determine future archival needs.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct and archive oral histories.</li> <li>• Update friends group and partnership memorandums of agreement and memorandums of understanding.</li> <li>• Conservation survey of museum collections and archives.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Comprehensive exhibit plan (all three visitor centers on the Trail).</li> <li>• Partnership communication plan.</li> <li>• Site design / exhibit plan for the Montgomery Visitor Center.</li> <li>• Collections storage facility expansion plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)</li> <li>• "Disposition of Federal Records" (36 CFR 1228)</li> <li>• Disposal of Records (44 USC 3301 et seq.)</li> <li>• "Federal Records; General" (36 CFR 1220)</li> <li>• Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (Records Management by Federal Agencies, 44 USC 3101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955 (16 USC 18)</li> <li>• Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109)</li> <li>• "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3)</li> </ul> <b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Site of Tent City
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the passage of the Voting Rights Act, exercising the hard fought right to cast a ballot often had consequences and hardships for African Americans. In Lowndes County many tenant farmers were evicted for exercising their right to vote, leading to the creation of a tent city—temporary housing, where families lived and struggled together for more than two years.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The original historic site of Tent City has been disturbed by modern development. The historic site of Tent City was roughly located where the current picnic area of the Lowndes Interpretive Center sits.</li> <li>The Lowndes Interpretive Center is also located on significant portions of the historic landscape of Tent City.</li> <li>The state of Alabama conducted a cultural landscape study/survey related to the historic site of Tent City that included a National Historic Preservation Act section 106 report related to the development of the Lowndes Interpretive Center as well as the construction of the White Hall Entertainment Center, located nearby on US Highway 80.</li> <li>Photographs, archival materials, and artifacts relating to Tent City are part of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail museum collection and some of these materials are currently on display at the Lowndes Interpretive Center.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the 50th anniversary of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and the commemoration of the passage of the Voting Rights Act, there is increased interest in interpreting and sharing the story of Tent City.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gazebo and picnic shelters at Lowndes Interpretive Center need repair and maintenance work, which may result in ground disturbance of the historic site.</li> <li>The historic site of Tent City is not intact and future maintenance of the Lowndes Interpretive Center may disturb the site's integrity further.</li> <li>There are increasing concerns about viewshed encroachment from incompatible development along US Highway 80 related to the routes of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. This would include areas around the historic site of Tent City impacted by the construction of two entertainment centers.</li> <li>These entertainment centers have also raised concerns about security and visitor safety at the Lowndes Interpretive Center.</li> <li>As those who lived in and remember Tent City age, there is an urgent need to collect oral histories and personal accounts of life in Tent City, which must be collected before they are lost.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Site of Tent City
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct and archive oral histories of locals who were residents of or involved with Tent City. These oral histories will provide a tangible link to and result in a better understanding of this resource as well as how to better protect and commemorate Tent City.</li> <li>• Developing a Tent City ghost frame display for the 50th anniversary of the voting rights march would support commemorative and interpretive efforts at the Lowndes Interpretive Center.</li> <li>• Create additional wayside exhibits about Tent City that display that names and stories of individuals associated with Tent City.</li> <li>• Provide visitor experiences related to Tent City focusing on the experience of marching and the risks involved. Being able to have youth interact with and camp on the historic setting so that they can understand what it was like in Tent City. Volunteers could help with this effort, and could include connecting some of the marchers who experienced Tent City with today's youth.</li> <li>• The Lowndes County friends group is spearheading an effort to erect a commemorative memorial on the original Tent City site at Lowndes Interpretive Center.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct and archive oral histories.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory of Tent City.</li> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Historic resource study of the entire Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.</li> <li>• Collect / locate GIS data related to the historic site of Tent City.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive condition assessment / plan for Lowndes Interpretive Center.</li> <li>• Comprehensive exhibit plan (all three visitor centers on the Trail).</li> <li>• Comprehensive wayside signage plan.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" including (§5.1.3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources" and (§5.1.3.2.1) "National Register Nomination"</li> <li>• NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</li> </ul>



## 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 unit. Key issues often raise questions regarding park unit purpose and significance and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park unit to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Jurisdictional Roles and Responsibilities.** Multiple federal, state, county, and municipal agencies have jurisdictional authority for resource management, road construction/maintenance, public safety, law enforcement, and other responsibilities along the length of the Trail corridor. Currently, the National Park Service (Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail) functions as the lead federal agency for actions affecting management of the corridor. Because of overlapping jurisdictional authorities, agency roles and responsibilities are not always clearly defined or understood. Developing and/or updating formal interagency agreements is a high priority data need for the Trail and would help coordinate agency activities, define roles and responsibilities, and minimize confusion resulting from unclear or overlapping management authorities (e.g., fire protection, law enforcement).

Likewise, there is a high-priority data need for Trail staff to review, update, and develop agreements with friends groups and other key partners to clearly identify and affirm roles and responsibilities. For example, the visitor center in Selma is leased from the City of Selma and there are plans to expand the facility; the visitor center in Lowndes County is the only facility along the Trail route owned by the National Park Service; and the future visitor center in Montgomery will be owned and operated by Alabama State University. Developing and maintaining agreements are essential for the successful management of these relationships. A partnership plan and a strategic plan are also identified as high-priority planning needs that would identify opportunities to reinforce collaboration among agencies, partners, and other stakeholders to improve management of the Trail.

- **Environmental Justice.** The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail provides a unique opportunity for the National Park Service to become involved with environmental justice issues for communities in Dallas, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties. Many of these communities have low income and minority populations that are in need of support and assistance. The Trail could serve as the lead federal agency in addressing environmental justice concerns, building relationships, and proactively engaging with disadvantaged communities. By demonstrating and following through with “good neighbor” activities and educational outreach, the Trail can improve the lives of the people in the communities it is a part of while increasing the relevancy of the Trail within these local communities.

Among these efforts in community collaboration, a transportation study is underway to assess opportunities for bus access and regional transportation to assist local communities. The study is intended to assess Trail-related transportation/mobility issues and opportunities including the possible development of a shuttle service. There may be opportunities to partner with the Greyhound bus company (Greyhound Lines, Inc.) to provide transportation along the Trail corridor. A strategic plan and a Trail partner action strategy were identified as needs that would assist Trail managers with the identification and prioritization of actions and programs to improve community outreach and assistance.

- World Heritage Site Nomination.** In recognition of their worldwide cultural importance, several sites in Alabama associated with the civil rights movement are potential nominees for inscription as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Sites in Birmingham were recently confirmed on the Department of the Interior short list for the possible submission for World Heritage Site inscription by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. In 2008, three churches—16th Street Baptist Church and Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham, and Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church in Montgomery—were grouped together on a tentative list of civil rights movement sites. There is support for adding other key sites in Alabama to this World Heritage Site nomination to more comprehensively expand the story of the civil rights movement in the state. Opportunities exist to include sites associated with the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, and updating this World Heritage Nomination was identified as a Trailwide need. World Heritage Site inscription could expand recognition of the Trail, increasing the potential for international support and heritage tourism. Inscription would also broaden resource preservation efforts, and would help with the identification and protection of additional associated sites.
- Role and Relevancy of the National Park Service in Managing the Trail.** To ensure the enduring legacy of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, it is important that the National Park Service continue to strengthen its identity in the communities it is a part of and broaden understanding of the agency's role in managing the Trail. NPS efforts to enhance communications, partner with friends groups and other stakeholders, conduct educational outreach, and participate in community activities are all crucial elements contributing to an enhanced understanding of the NPS role. Updating and formalizing agreements (e.g., memorandums of agreement) with friends groups and partners and the preparation of a partnership plan and strategic plan would help clearly define the role of the Trail.

The Trail serves as an important educational stepping stone to advance understanding of the broader and continuing struggles for civil rights. Educational programs and outreach are vital roles the Trail plays in connecting youth with the struggle for civil rights in America and around the world. To achieve these objectives and to maintain the ongoing relevancy of the civil rights movement, Trail staff must continue to provide accurate interpretation and education grounded in current scholarship, documentary evidence, continued research, and ongoing collection/inventory of firsthand information from surviving voting rights marchers and others civil rights movement participants.

## 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 unit significance, and park unit 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 unit 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 unit management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Comprehensive condition assessment/ plan for Lowndes Interpretive Center	H	This plan would record the condition of the current visitor center in Lowndes while providing facilities management guidance. This assessment would identify and document facilities deficiencies and structural issues. A comprehensive condition assessment would inform future facilities work, sustainability, and maintenance cycles.
FRV	Site design / exhibit plan for the Montgomery Visitor Center	H	With the Trail's development of the Montgomery Visitor Center plan, a site design / exhibit plan is needed to guide these efforts. The Trail will be working in collaboration with Alabama State University and many other stakeholders. These efforts would influence a comprehensive exhibit plan for all three visitor / interpretive centers along the length of the Trail.
FRV	Partnership communication plan	H	For the Trail to effectively collaborate with friends groups and institutions, a formal partnership plan that identifies opportunities, communication strategies, and operational procedures is needed. Partnerships may include loaning museum objects and archival materials, housing partners' collections, conducting and archiving oral histories, fundraising, growing memberships, and building larger community support while encouraging resource stewardship. Understanding these roles and responsibilities while managing expectations is essential for effective partnerships. This plan would also include a comprehensive directory/list of Trail partners and outline communication strategies for these groups.
FRV	Comprehensive exhibit plan (all three visitor centers on the Trail)	M	This comprehensive exhibit plan would integrate exhibits at all three Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail sites (Selma Visitor Center, Lowndes Interpretive Center, and Montgomery Visitor Center) in order to tell the comprehensive story of the voting rights movement and the march. The plan would balance the role of all three locations as part of a continuum of this larger history and how this story should be told at each location. This plan will address what types of museum objects would be needed in order to effectively develop exhibits as exhibit space is built, expanded, and finalized. The development of this plan can be used as a partnership tool for securing loans from other collections.
FRV	Comprehensive wayside/signage plan	M	The comprehensive wayside/signage plan would strategically look at what waysides are currently in place, and what signs are needed to fill in gaps in interpretation for the Trail as a whole. Waysides are the primary way for stories of the voting rights marches to be told on the landscape and a way to both commemorate and share the legacy of the march while also providing information to the public. This plan would also explore opportunities to include waysides at additional sites and resources in order to expand the story of the Trail to the larger voting rights movement.



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Collections storage facility expansion plan	M	A collections storage facility expansion plan would provide guidance for addressing the possible expansion of the collection management center as identified in the completed collections storage plan. In addition to Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, and Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, the current collection management center will also be housing items from Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, making the expansion of the existing collections storage facility essential. An environmental screening form for the storage expansion needs to be completed.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	L	This comprehensive overview and assessment would inventory and assess Trail resources traditionally valued by stakeholders by using information from archives, publications, oral histories, and interviews with community members and other stakeholders. This assessment would provide valuable guidance on important sites and resources along the Trail that are significant to local communities and users.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – Montgomery neighborhood (City of St. Jude)	L	This is the NPS primary guiding document for the treatment, stewardship, and use of cultural landscapes. This type of planning effort was requested by the city of Montgomery, in conjunction with city efforts for streetscape improvement plans in the neighborhood between the City of St. Jude and the state capital.
FRV	Strategic plan	L	Strategic planning for the future of the Trail is needed, particularly for after the 50th anniversary. Trail staff recognize the importance of building on momentum and public interest generated from the 50th anniversary. An important part of this plan would focus on sustainable fundraising and long-term collaborative stewardship strategies for friends groups. The NPS Southeast Region can offer training and resources available on strategic planning with friends groups.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Update friends group and partners agreements (memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement)	H	Formal agreements, such as memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement, are needed in order to identify management responsibilities between the Trail, various friends groups, institutions, and other key Trail partners. Having the institutional knowledge and clearly defined roles related to these partnerships captured in formal agreements is important for the long-term continuity and management of these relationships. Formal partnership agreements also help manage expectations and improve communication between partnering organizations.
Trailwide Issue	Update jurisdictional agreements (memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement)	H	Updating and establishing formal memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement would clearly define roles and responsibilities of cooperating agencies along the length of the Trail. These would include agreements with other federal, state, and county agencies as well as local municipalities. Jurisdictional agreements with local law enforcement and fire departments would be a primary focus of this effort in order to ensure visitor safety along the Trail.
FRV	Conduct and archive oral histories	H	Conducting a full inventory of existing oral histories related to the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches and civil rights movement was identified as a high-priority need. Many organizations have conducted oral histories, and developing a comprehensive inventory would be an important step in building partnerships and protecting this valuable resource. A comprehensive inventory would also provide an opportunity to identify gaps and prioritize needs for collecting additional oral histories. Because of the age of march participants, there is a significant need to collect these firsthand accounts before they are lost. A primary focus would be on conducting oral histories from individuals in communities along the Trail. Collecting and archiving these stories would safeguard the collective memory of the people who experienced and lived through the historic events that the Trail commemorates.
FRV	Historic resource study of the entire Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	H	A comprehensive historic resource study of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches in the context of the civil rights movement is needed. The historic resource study would expand on work to document Trail resources and would identify additional sites and resources that support the larger history of the civil rights movement. The cultural landscape study of the Trail conducted by the state of Alabama could help inform this study. The study would identify and document important sites and resources associated with the voting rights march that are not currently identified or preserved.
FRV	Collect GIS mapping information on additional sites and resources	M	Past mapping work of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches -related resources was conducted by the state of Alabama during its cultural landscape study. This study is a valuable starting point for future mapping efforts and should be referenced to identify data gaps. Mapping additional sites and resources that support the purpose of the Trail is an important step in protecting and interpreting its legacy.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory for Tent City	M	This inventory would be used to gather information and document the historic landscape of Tent City. This would be the first step to better understand the conditions of resources related to the historic landscape. Oral histories and firsthand accounts would play a large role in the inventory process. Aerial photographs and other historic photographs of the site exist.
FRV	Trail partner action strategy	M	A Trail partner action strategy would build on the partnership communication plan and help prioritize efforts with friends groups and stakeholders. This strategy could help guide appropriate partners to support Trail efforts on specific types of projects.
FRV	Visual resource inventory	M	A visual resource inventory would inventory and document the historically significant viewsheds and visual resources along the route of the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches. These data would then be used to recommend strategies for preserving and protecting the visual quality and viewsheds that contribute to visitor experiences on the Trail.
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment for Tent City	L	An archeological overview and assessment of the historic site of Tent City area is needed to determine the full extent of resources, identify its current condition, and document this resource. The majority of this historic site was disturbed during the development of the Lowndes Interpretive Center.
FRV	Research future national historic landmarks / National Register of Historic Places nominations for resources associated with the voting rights movement	L	Research and a survey of potential future national historic landmarks and National Register of Historic Places nominations would generate information on resources and sites that may contribute to the Trail and support overall interpretation of the civil rights movement. This research would provide an opportunity to work collaboratively with local communities and stakeholders on nomination materials and research into historic structures/sites that are a part of their communities.
FRV	Conservation survey of museum collections and archives	L	The conservation survey of the Trail's museum collections and archives would identify needs for professional conservation and treatment of these resources. This survey would also provide data to inform management decisions and prioritization efforts for collection stewardship needs.
FRV	Update Civil Rights World Heritage nomination to include voting rights march sites and resources	L	An updated Civil Rights World Heritage nomination would explore opportunities to include sites and resources associated with the Selma to Montgomery voting rights marches . By expanding this nomination it would give more recognition and broaden stewardship opportunities for resources along the Trail.
FRV	Collect/locate GIS data related to the historic site of Tent City	L	Access to data and formal mapping of the historic site of Tent City would inform other planning and management decisions at this location.



## Part 3: Contributors

### Workshop Participants

Helenor Bell – Mayor, Hayneville

James Benderson – Director of Planning and Development, City of Selma

Joanne Bland – Journeys for the Soul

Tom Chesnutt – Auburn University

George P. Evans – Mayor, City of Selma

Charley P. Everett, IV

Janice R. Franklin – Alabama State University

Essie Gomiller

Debra Harton Love – Environmental Specialist

Charles H. Johnson – Vice Chairman, Selma-Dallas County Friends of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail Association

Bernard and Kate LaFayette, Southern Christian Leadership Council – Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Gwen Patton – Montgomery Friends of the Historic Voting Rights Trail

Lee Sentell – Director, Alabama Tourism

Henry Thompson – City of Selma

Dorothy Walker – Access Services Cultural Heritage Manager, Alabama State University

Kory R. Ward – Operations Coordinator, Civil Rights Memorial Center

Sheyann Webb-Christburg – President, Montgomery County Friends

Louretta Wimberly – Alabama Historical Commission

### Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail

Anthony Bates – Park Ranger

Patricia Butts – Management Analyst

Melissa English-Rias – Interpretive Specialist, Project Manager 50th Anniversary

Theresa Hall – Park Ranger

Robyn G. Harris – Museum Specialist

Larry Peterson – Park Guide

Tim Sinclair – Chief of Interpretation

Michael Smith – Park Guide

Barbara Tagger – Site Manager

Sandra Taylor – Superintendent

Stanley Tuczakov – Chief of Facility Maintenance

## Other NPS Staff

Ken Bingenheimer – Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Beverly Bruce – Supervisory Facility Operations Specialist, Richmond National Battlefield Park and Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site

William Doerrer – Facility Operations Specialist, Nicodemus National Historic Site

Vicki Garrett – Facility Management Program Coordinator, Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

Justin Henderson – Project Manager and Cultural Resource Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Pam Holtman – Foundation Quality Assurance / Quality Control Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies

John Paul Jones – Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

David Libman – Southeast Regional Office Liaison

Tatiana Márquez – Economics Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Susan McPartland – Visitor Use Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Cynthia Nelson – Branch Chief, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Nancy Shock – Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Steve Whissen – Cultural Resources Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division



# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Trail Study Act and Enabling Legislation for the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail

PUBLIC LAW 101-321—JULY 3, 1990

104 STAT. 293

Public Law 101-321  
101st Congress

### An Act

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route from Selma to Montgomery for study for potential addition to the national trails system.

July 3, 1990  
[H.R. 3834]

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Selma to Montgomery National Trail Study Act of 1989”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that:

(1) The march from Selma to Montgomery led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which achieved the legal right to vote for all Americans.

(2) Events associated with the march from Selma to Montgomery and from what came to be known as “Bloody Sunday” sent shock waves around the world, raised the Nation’s consciousness and convinced political leaders that the time had come for voting rights legislation.

(3) The designation of the route of the march from Selma to Montgomery as a national historic trail will serve as a reminder of the right and responsibility of all Americans to fully participate in the election processes. It will serve as a reminder that we must be ever vigilant in securing our right to vote. It will also give long overdue recognition to the men and women who have sacrificed so much for, and dedicated their lives to, voting rights for all Americans.

#### SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF TRAIL FOR STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:

“(33) The route from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama traveled by people in a march dramatizing the need for voting rights legislation, in March 1965, includes Sylvan South Street, Water Avenue, the Edmund Pettus Bridge, and Highway 80. The study under this paragraph shall be prepared in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, except that it shall be completed and submitted to the Congress with recommendations as to the trail’s suitability for designation not later than 1 year after the enactment of this paragraph.”.

Approved July 3, 1990.

Selma to  
Montgomery  
National Trail  
Study Act of  
1989.  
Alabama.  
National parks,  
monuments, etc.  
Historic  
preservation.  
16 USC 1241  
note.

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4153

## **TITLE V—HISTORIC AREAS AND CIVIL RIGHTS**

### **SEC. 501. THE SELMA TO MONTGOMERY NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.**

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“( ) The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, consisting of 54 miles of city streets and United States Highway 80 from Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma to the State Capitol Building in Montgomery, Alabama, traveled by voting rights advocates during March 1965 to dramatize the need for voting rights legislation, as generally described in the report of the Secretary of the Interior prepared pursuant to subsection (b) of this section entitled “Selma to Montgomery” and dated April 1993. Maps depicting the route shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The trail shall be administered in accordance with this Act, including section 7(h). The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, which shall be the lead Federal agency, shall cooperate with other Federal, State and local authorities to preserve historic sites along the route, including (but not limited to) the Edmund Pettus Bridge and the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church.”.



## Appendix B: Brief History of the Selma Voting Rights Movement Developed for the National Historic Trail Study – 1993

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., stood on the platform in front of the stark white state capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, and gazed out at the crowd of 10,000. The largest civil rights march ever to take place in the South had finally reached its destination, after weeks of uncertainty and danger. Two blocks down the street, at the edge of the vast assemblage, was Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, from whose pulpit King inspired black bus boycotters a decade ago. Their single yearlong display of nonviolence and courage had not only earned blacks the right to sit where they wanted on the buses, it had started a fire in the hearts of many Americans.

In the 10 years since then, King and his fellow travelers had seen that fire burn in all its glory and its pain—through victories in Little Rock, Jackson, and Birmingham; through beatings, burnings, and bombings; through the murders of Jimmie Lee Jackson and James Reeb just days ago. Now here they stood, 10,000 strong, supported by countless other Americans who believed in their cause.

King did not refer directly to the brutal attack by state troopers upon the marchers just 18 days earlier. But it was that attack, seen on national television, that now drew the attention of the world to this moment. “Selma, Alabama,” King declared, “became a shining moment in the conscience of man . . . Confrontation of good and evil compressed in the tiny community of Selma generated the massive power to turn the whole nation to a new course.”

King warned the marchers that though this march was finished, the struggle for civil rights was not yet won. But it would be won, he said, and it wouldn’t be long. “How long? Not long, because no lie can live forever . . . How long? Not long. Because the arm of the moral universe is long but it bends toward justice.”

Less than five months later, the 1965 Voting Rights Act was signed, and blacks throughout the South streamed into courthouses to register as voters. They were at last exercising a fundamental promise of democracy, a promise that took our nation 178 years to fulfill.



## A Promise Broken

In striking contradiction to the American Declaration of Independence that stated that “all men are created equal,” the founders of this country adopted a constitution that did not guarantee the right to vote for all Americans. Women, Native Americans, freed blacks, and slaves had no voice in government, even though many risked their lives in service to their country during war and peace. That these voting restrictions defied the fundamental principles of democracy was of little concern to most lawmakers, for those whom it victimized had no political power to change it.

Nevertheless, blacks and women strove for change, by creating organizations to educate the public about their plight, and through nonviolent marches and demonstrations. For women, it was a 132-year struggle, won with the ratification of the 19th amendment in 1920. For blacks, it was a longer, bloodier battle.

Even while protesting slavery, black activists Frederick Douglass and Martin Delaney were also petitioning the federal government for citizenship rights for free blacks. Their pleas fell on deaf ears. In 1857 the Supreme Court’s Dred Scott decision rejected any African American claims to citizenship.

At the end of the Civil War, the hopes of African Americans ran high. The 13th Amendment officially liberated all slaves, and two further constitutional amendments, the 14th and 15th, granted blacks full citizenship and voting rights. During Reconstruction, African Americans were elected to state legislatures, as well as the US House of Representatives and US Senate.

But progress was short-lived. By the last decade of the 19th century, white southerners recaptured political power and began taking steps to secure their position of power. Poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clauses, and restrictive primaries prevented many blacks from voting. Nightmarish random attacks by the Ku Klux Klan discouraged many others from going to the polls.

Still, African Americans continued to fight for equal rights—not only in politics but in public accommodations, transportation, and education. Booker T. Washington advocated economic progress as the avenue to equality, while W.E.B. DuBois demanded civil rights immediately, including access to the ballot. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) sought civil rights through the courts, winning a landmark Supreme Court ruling that declared segregated schools illegal in 1954.

But courtroom battles were not enough. Organizations such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Congress of Racial Equality used nonviolent resistance to integrate lunch counters and buses as early as the 1940s. By peacefully defying segregation practices and launching mass demonstrations, they hoped to draw attention to their cause and create crisis situations that required negotiations between black and white leaders.

In the 1950s and 1960s, those techniques were adopted by civil rights organizations such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Nonviolent protests led to the integration of buses in Montgomery, schools in Little Rock, and public accommodations in Birmingham; and to the passage of major national civil rights legislation in 1957, 1960, and 1964.

Nevertheless, many African Americans were still denied the right to vote. Violence, economic retaliation, fraudulent literacy tests, and illegal poll taxes were used to keep Southern blacks away from the polls. In Mississippi, civil rights groups joined to form the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), and began “freedom schools” to teach African Americans about their citizenship rights and to register them to vote. Three council workers were murdered in Philadelphia, Mississippi, as a result of their efforts, but the struggle continued. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) challenged the all-white Democratic Party of Mississippi in congressional races and at the Democratic National Convention in 1964. Although the MFDP failed to win official recognition, it gave African Americans in Mississippi the opportunity to participate in the political process.

## The Selma Voting Rights Movement

While black voters were struggling for representation in Mississippi, a similar struggle was going on in Dallas County, Alabama, and its county seat, Selma. Blacks there formed the Dallas County Voters League (DCVL) under the leadership of Samuel W. Boynton, a local agricultural extension agent and former president of the local chapter of the NAACP.

Despite stiff resistance from white officials, local activists persisted. Their courage attracted the attention of other African American leaders. In early 1963, Bernard and Colia Lafayette of SNCC went to Selma to help the DCVL register African American voters. Marie Foster, a steering committee member of the DCVL, began teaching classes on the complicated registration forms required by the State of Alabama.

The Selma activists quickly found themselves battling not only bureaucratic resistance but the intimidation tactics of Sheriff Jim Clark and his deputized posse. In 1961, the US justice Department filed a voter discrimination lawsuit against the County Board of Registrars; and two years later sued Clark directly for harassment of blacks attempting to register.

Fearful that more “outside agitators” would target Selma, State Circuit Judge James Hare on July 9, 1964, enjoined any group of more than three people from meeting in Dallas County. As protests and meetings came to a virtual halt, local activist Amelia Platts Boynton and J.L. Chestnut asked SCLC officials for help. SCLC leaders, following their hard-won victory in Birmingham, had already decided that their next push would be for a strong national voting rights law. Selma offered them the perfect opportunity.

On January 2, 1965, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., defied Judge Hare’s injunction and led a rally at Brown Chapel African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church, promising demonstrations and even another march on Washington if voting rights were not guaranteed for African Americans in the South. Immediately, a series of mass meetings and protest marches began with renewed momentum in Selma and nearby Marion, the seat of Perry County.

Then, on February 18, a nighttime march in Marion ended in violence and death. Alabama State Troopers attacked African Americans leaving a mass meeting at Zion Methodist Church. Several, including Viola Jackson and her son Jimmie Lee, sought refuge in a small cafe, but troopers soon found them. An officer moved to strike Viola Jackson, then turned on Jimmie Lee when he tried to protect her. Two troopers assaulted Jackson, then shot him at point blank range. On February 25, Jimmie Lee Jackson died in Selma from an infection caused by the shooting.

Jackson’s death angered activists. Lucy Foster, a leader in Marion, proposed bitterly that residents take Jackson’s body to the Alabama Capitol to gain the attention of Governor George Wallace—a proposal repeated later by SCLC’s James Bevel. Bevel and others realized that some mass nonviolent action was necessary, not only to win the attention of political leaders, but to vent the anger and frustration of the activists.

Even as Jackson was buried, the idea for a Selma to Montgomery march was growing. By March 2, plans were confirmed that Dr. King would lead a march from Selma to Montgomery beginning on Sunday, March 7, 1965.

## Marching to Montgomery

The danger of such a march was apparent, and SCLC leaders debated whether to march without a court order restraining Governor Wallace, Sheriff Clark, and the Alabama troopers. The decision was made on Sunday, when more than 500 people arrived at Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma, determined to march. Perhaps 300 or more were from Marion. SCLC staffers contacted King and Ralph Abernathy in Atlanta, received the authorization to march, and immediately began to brief the crowd on march procedures and the techniques of nonviolence.

Early that afternoon, the marchers left Brown Chapel, led by SCLC's Hosea Williams and SNCC Chairman John Lewis. At the apex of Edmund Pettus Bridge, Lewis and Williams could see troopers and members of the sheriff's posse waiting on the opposite side. The marchers continued across the bridge, east on Highway 80 to the first traffic light outside of Selma city limits. It was there that troopers blocked the road, and the marchers stopped. Major John Cloud, the commander of the troopers, told the marchers their assembly was unlawful and ordered them to disperse. They did not move. Troopers slowly began to move toward Williams and Lewis and pushed the marchers back with their billy clubs. Then suddenly, joined by the posse, they attacked, firing tear gas and striking marchers with their clubs. Some marchers fled, but they were soon surrounded and forced to return over the bridge. The law enforcement officers pursued the marchers all the way to Brown Chapel. The two hospitals in Selma that admitted blacks reported 65 injuries from the attack.

That night, footage of the attack was broadcast on network television, and Americans watched in horror at the spectacle of law enforcement officers attacking nonviolent citizens. Many responded with enthusiasm when Dr. King urged clergy nationwide to come to Selma to join in a "minister's march" the next Tuesday. Among those who left their homes to come to Selma was James Reeb, a Unitarian minister from Boston.

In Washington, SNCC members launched a major demonstration. Congressional leaders across party lines denounced the actions of the law enforcement officers and demanded that President Johnson ensure the protesters' safety and deliver long-promised voting rights legislation. On Monday, March 8, SCLC attorneys petitioned US District Judge Frank Johnson in Montgomery to restrain the state and county and permit the march on Tuesday. Judge Johnson declined, and instead enjoined the SCLC from marching until after a full bearing on Wednesday, March 10.

By Tuesday morning, King and the SCLC had agreed to a Justice Department proposal that the Tuesday march would proceed only to the site of the attack on Sunday. When the ministers reached the line of troopers, they offered prayers, then turned around. At Brown Chapel following their return, King promised a march to Montgomery after their case was heard by Judge Johnson. King then asked the out-of-town ministers to remain in Selma as long as they could, to assist in march preparations.

Reverend Reeb was among those who decided to stay. That night, after eating dinner with two other ministers, Reeb and his companions passed the Silver Moon Cafe, where a segregationist crowd was gathered. Four white men yelled at the ministers and then ran toward them.







Reeb was hit in the head with a club or a pipe. It was several minutes before anyone realized the seriousness of Reeb's injury, and he was sent to the University of Alabama Hospital in Birmingham. He died on March 11. Reeb's murder only strengthened nationwide support for the march to Montgomery. Hundreds of people from across the country—white and black, young and old—traveled to Selma to join the marchers. Viola Liuzzo, a Detroit housewife, drove south by herself and volunteered to help transport supplies and marchers along the route.

On Saturday, March 13, Governor Wallace of Alabama traveled to Washington to meet with President Johnson on the situation in Selma. By the end of their visit, Johnson had persuaded Wallace to ask for federalization of the National Guard and to take a more moderate position on voting rights.

Then on Monday, March 15, in a nationally televised speech, President Johnson introduced the long-awaited voting rights bill. Of the Selma marchers, he said: "Their cause must be our cause, too. Because it's not just Negroes, but really it's all of us who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And we shall overcome."

Civil rights activists rejoiced when they heard the President repeat the slogan of the movement, but their euphoria was short-lived. The following day, King and James Forman of SNCC led a voting rights march in Montgomery that was attacked by local police. The same day, Judge Johnson enjoined Sheriff Clark and the State of Alabama from interfering with the SCLC's planned march to Montgomery. The SCLC immediately began preparing for the event, set to begin on March 21.

At about 1:15 p.m. on Sunday, March 21, about 3,000 marchers once again began to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge toward Montgomery—this time under the protection of National Guard troops. Due to their late start, the marchers went only seven miles that day to a field owned by David Hall, an African American farmer. The site was off Highway 80 near Southside High School. On the site, students from a seminary in Berkeley, California, pitched four large tents for the marchers, and the National Guard patrolled and camped on the perimeter of the site.

The march continued on Monday, and the protesters entered Lowndes County before lunch. It was in Lowndes that the march size was reduced to 300 and the road narrowed to two lanes. It was also in Lowndes that Stokely Carmichael, a SNCC worker, began to speak to the African Americans about registering to vote, and the long-term commitment that SNCC planned to have in Lowndes County. His efforts proved useful when he returned to Lowndes later to organize the first Black Panther Party.

The marchers camped Monday night on a field owned by Rosie Steele adjacent to Highway 80. The marchers remained in Lowndes on Tuesday and camped that night on a muddy field owned by Robert Gardner. The marchers proceeded out of Lowndes County and into Montgomery County on Wednesday, March 24. Their destination on this day was the City of St. Jude, a Catholic social welfare complex which included a school and hospital. St. Jude had offered the school's athletic fields as a campsite and location for a rally to be held that night. More than 10,000 arrived at St. Jude both to participate in the last leg of the walk and to enjoy the entertainment: Harry Belafonte; Dick Gregory; Joan Baez; Peter, Paul and Mary; Sammy Davis, Jr.; Johnny Mathis; Alan King; and others were present.

On March 25, the march left St. Jude and headed for downtown and the capitol. The marchers traveled through one of the poorest sections of Montgomery before coming to Dexter Avenue, a direct path to the capitol, where a platform had been erected for King and others to speak.

While King urged the audience to continue their struggle against racism, violence, segregated schools and housing, and poverty, Governor Wallace watched from an office window. His refusal to accept the demonstrators' petition demanding full voting rights for African Americans in Alabama went nearly unnoticed in the triumph of the moment. Victorious and drained, the marchers slowly dispersed, heading back home.

Viola Liuzzo worked steadily as the rally ended, shuttling marchers to Selma with the help of Leroy Moton, an African American man from Dallas County. After transporting one group to Selma, Moton and Liuzzo began the return trip to Montgomery to pick up another. At some point in Lowndes County, a car filled with four Ku Klux Klan members from Birmingham began to chase Liuzzo and Moton. Near Lowndesboro, the Klansmen came beside Liuzzo's car and fired two shots; Liuzzo died instantly. Moton managed to stop the car and eventually waved down a passing truck. The next day, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had the perpetrators in custody. Despite damaging testimony from one of the Klansmen, the murder trial of the three accused Klansmen resulted in a hung jury. A retrial ended in a not guilty verdict. Finally, the US Justice Department brought federal charges against the Klansmen, and they were eventually convicted.

Less than five months after the historic march, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law. Federal officials poured into the South to register African Americans who had been denied access to the ballot. Political life in the South was forever changed with the addition of minority voters and political officials, and voting rights are now the privilege of all citizens, regardless of race, creed, or color. The Selma to Montgomery march is remembered as a symbol for all Americans representing the power of the ballot and its meaning in our democracy.



Chronology of the Selma Voting Rights Movement	
1866	Congress enacts the Civil Rights Act of 1866 granting citizenship and voting rights to all native-born Americans except American Indians
1868	Fourteenth Amendment is ratified and extends citizenship and voting rights to African Americans
1869	Fifteenth Amendment is ratified and forbids discrimination in voting based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude
1875	Congress enacts the Civil Rights Act of 1875 granting African Americans equal rights, access to public accommodations, and eligibility for jury duty
1883	US Supreme Court declares the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional
1901	State of Alabama enacts constitutional changes restricting the right to vote
1915	US Supreme Court rules that "grandfather clauses" are unconstitutional
1927	US Supreme Court declares the "White Democratic Primary" unconstitutional based on the Fourteenth Amendment
1936	Dallas County Voters League is reactivated
1941	A. Phillip Randolph threatens a march on Washington to protest employment discrimination; President Franklin Roosevelt prohibits discrimination by government and government contractors
1954	US Supreme Court rules that the exclusion of African Americans from Democratic primaries is unconstitutional based on Fifteenth Amendment
1955	Montgomery Bus Boycott begins
1957	Civil rights groups march on Washington demanding the prohibition of discrimination in public accommodations and voting Congress enacts the Civil Rights Act of 1957, allowing federal intervention in court cases on voting rights
1960	Congress enacts the Civil Rights Act of 1960 providing further federal support of voting rights court cases
1961	Congress On Racial Equality sponsors the "Freedom Rides" to test the desegregation of interstate bus travel
1961	First voting rights case is filed against the Dallas County Board of Registrars in federal court
1962	Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee demand voting rights and the desegregation of public facilities in Albany, Georgia; movement fails
1963	Southern Christian Leadership Conference leads a movement to desegregate public facilities in Birmingham, Alabama; city officials respond with violence
1963	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sends Bernard and Colia Lafayette to Selma to assist with Dallas County Voters League Marie Foster, a Selma dental hygienist, begins to teach prospective voters how to complete registration forms



Chronology of the Selma Voting Rights Movement	
1964	<p>Civil rights group coordinates efforts in the Mississippi Summer Project – an effort to register African Americans; three civil rights workers are murdered in Philadelphia, Mississippi</p> <p>Twenty-fourth Amendment is ratified and bans poll taxes in federal elections</p> <p>Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nominates four congressional candidates and challenges the all-white Mississippi delegation at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey</p> <p>Congress enacts the Civil Rights Act of 1964 banning segregation in public accommodations and employment</p> <p>State Circuit Judge James Hare enjoins any group of more than three people from meeting in Dallas County</p>
1-2-65	Martin Luther King, Jr. and the southern Christian Leadership Conference come to Selma to assist the voting rights campaign
2-1-65	Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph Abernathy are arrested in Selma with 500 other protesters
2-4-65	Federal Judge Daniel Thomas prohibits Dallas County from using the Alabama literacy test
2-18-65	Jimmie Lee Jackson is shot in Marion, Alabama, by state troopers during a voting rights protest
3-7-65	Law enforcement officials attack the first march to Montgomery near the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma
3-9-65	A second march, intended for Montgomery, is peacefully turned around near the Edmund Pettus Bridge; James Reeb is attacked in Selma
3-15-65	President Lyndon Johnson introduces voting rights legislation before a joint session in Congress
3-21-65	A third, successful march from Selma to Montgomery begins with protection from the Alabama National Guard
3-25-65	Protest marchers arrive at the State Capitol in Montgomery; Viola Liuzzo is killed by Ku Klux Klan members
8-6-65	President Lyndon Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibiting most means of disenfranchising African Americans and providing for federal registrars





## Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Stakeholders	Purpose
US Highway 80 – road maintenance and mowing		Alabama Department of Transportation, National Park Service	The Alabama Department of Transportation will partner with the National Park Service to help beautify the trail route along US Highway 80 for the 50th anniversary. The department has agreed to mow landscapes around camp site signs (David Hall, Robert Gardner) and median areas (Rosie Steele). Additionally, the department has offered to assist with sprucing up the Lowndes Interpretive Center grounds (i.e., landscaping and painting the parking lot; trash pick-up; cleaning picnic tables and pavilions; and replacing light bulbs in the parking lot area and along the one-mile stretch on Highway 80).
Montgomery Interpretive Center	Memorandum of understanding	Alabama State University	In a joint effort, the National Park Service and Alabama State University signed a memorandum of understanding stating the two entities will collaborate on the design and development of the Montgomery Interpretive Center. The university will be responsible for the construction and maintenance of the center while the National Park Service will oversee the planning and design of the interpretive exhibits as well as manage the operations and visitor services of the facility. Plans call for the Montgomery Interpretive Center construction to be completed in 2015.
Selma Interpretive Center	Memorandum of understanding	City of Selma	The city currently owns and manages the building in which the visitor center is located. The city is responsible for site maintenance, housekeeping, and utilities. The National Park Service runs visitor services and interpretative programming at this visitor center.
Friends groups – Lowndes County			The Trail maintains individual agreements with each friends group but needs to update formal agreements with all these groups in order to define role and responsibilities of all parties.
Friends groups – Selma-Dallas County			
Friends groups – Montgomery County			
US Environmental Protection Agency	Memorandum of agreement	Environmental Protection Agency, National Park Service	This memorandum of agreement defines the roles and responsibilities of each federal agency regarding environmental justice issues and jurisdictional responsibilities along the Trail and within Dallas, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties.
Service First Agreement – Tuskegee National Forest	Memorandum of agreement	US Forest Service, National Park Service	Service First works with public land management agencies where these agencies can share funds and employees: an agreement to do so. They share training opportunities as well.
Scenic Byways and All American Road	Designation	Federal Highway Administration	Between 1995 and 1996, the State of Alabama recommended and designated US Highway 80 between Selma and Montgomery as a national scenic byway to recognize its historical significance.

Name	Agreement Type	Stakeholders	Purpose
City and county law enforcement	Memorandum of understanding		The Trail would like to establish formal memorandums of understanding with city and county law enforcement agencies in order to address security and visitor safety along the Trail. There are no agreements currently in place.
Alabama Black Belt Heritage Area			The Alabama Black Belt Heritage Area is a grassroots initiative designed to bring economic development to 19 counties in the Black Belt region. Its mission is to partner with local communities, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations to shape a sustainable future for the Black Belt region through the preservation, interpretation, and marketing of unique cultural, historical, and natural assets, and to create a better quality of life for its residents through education and development of community capacity and pride. The Alabama Black Belt Heritage Area is administered by The Center for the Study of the Black Belt at the University of West Alabama. It is supported by a board of directors and advisory task force that represent people and organizations across the 19 counties.
Eastern National			Eastern National serves as the cooperative association for the trail, and has bookstore operations at the Lowndes Interpretive Center and Selma Interpretive Center. Eastern National supports the trail historical, natural history, scientific, educational, and interpretive activities when there is an interpretive tie or relationship between such activities and the activities of the National Park Service.
Campsite signage easements	Easement	Private property owners, National Park Service	The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail maintains easements/ agreements with the private property owners of the four camp site locations along the Trail. These easements allow for signage at these four historic locations.
US Army Corps of Engineers		US Army Corps of Engineers, National Park Service	The US Army Corps of Engineers delivers vital public and military engineering services, partnering in peace and war to strengthen our nation's security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters.



## Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Trail Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name	Type	Published
Environmental Assessment Proposed Construction of the Montgomery Interpretive Center	Planning Document	2010
Montgomery Interpretive Center Selma-to-Montgomery National Historic Trail Value Analysis Estimate –100% Submission	Data Report (Restricted Access)	2008
First Annual Centennial Strategy for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	Planning Document	2007
Comprehensive Management Plan	Planning Document	2005
Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report	Data Report	2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 1999, 1998
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and Visitor Center Front-End Evaluation	Planning Document	2003
Cultural Landscape Inventory Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	Data Report (Restricted Access)	2000
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail Alternatives Summary Comprehensive Management Plan	Management Plan (Restricted Access)	1999
Long-Range Interpretive Plan Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	Management Plan (Restricted Access)	1993
Selma to Montgomery National Trail Study: A Brief History	Data Report	1993
Selma to Montgomery National Trail Study	Data Report	1993
Selma to Montgomery Historic Trail Study Report to the National Park System Advisory Board on the Proposed Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	Data Report	1991
Selma to Montgomery Historic Trail Study: A Brief History of the Selma to Montgomery March	Data Report	1983

---

## Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail

January 2015

---

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

*Sandra L. Taylor*

*January 23, 2015*

---

RECOMMENDED

Sandra Taylor, Superintendent, Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail

Date

*Stan Austin*

*January 30, 2015*

---

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



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

SEMO 628/127542

February 2015



## Foundation Document • Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail

