

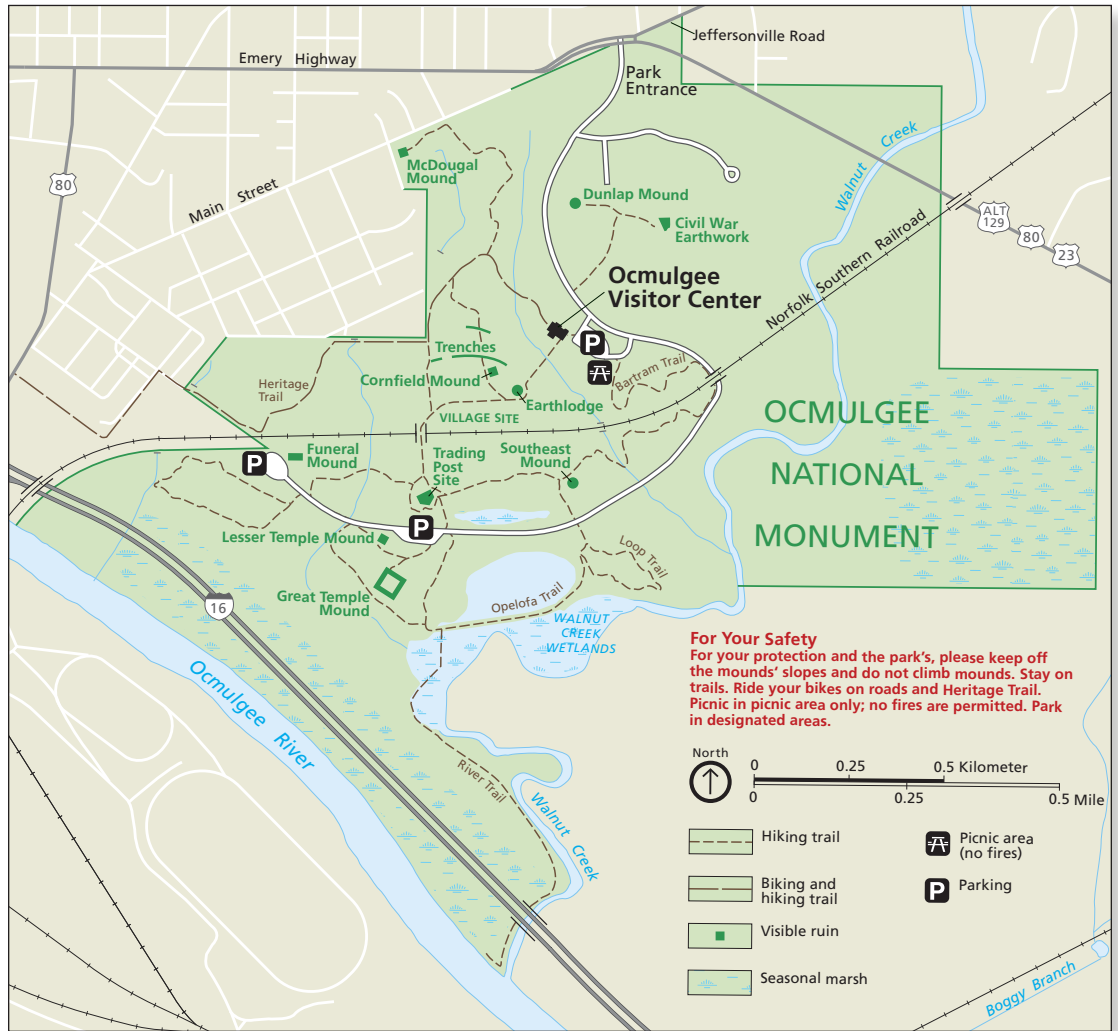


Foundation Document Ocmulgee National Monument

Georgia

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



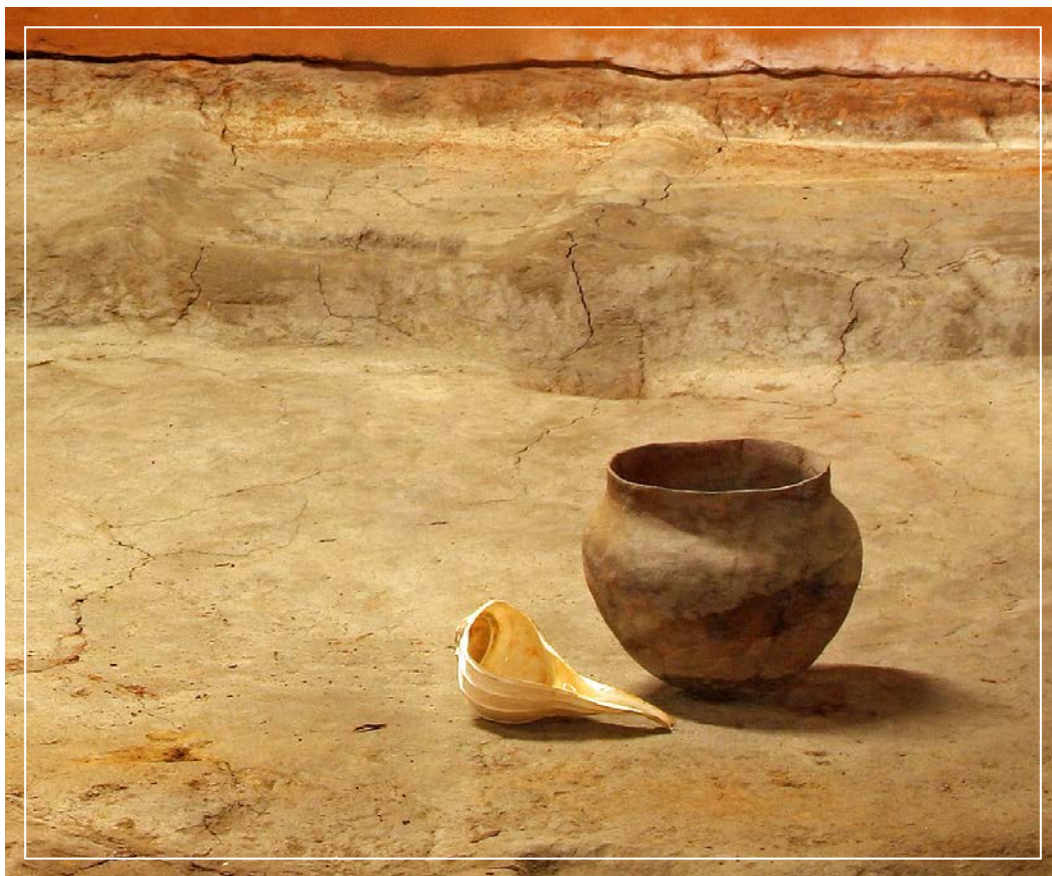
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

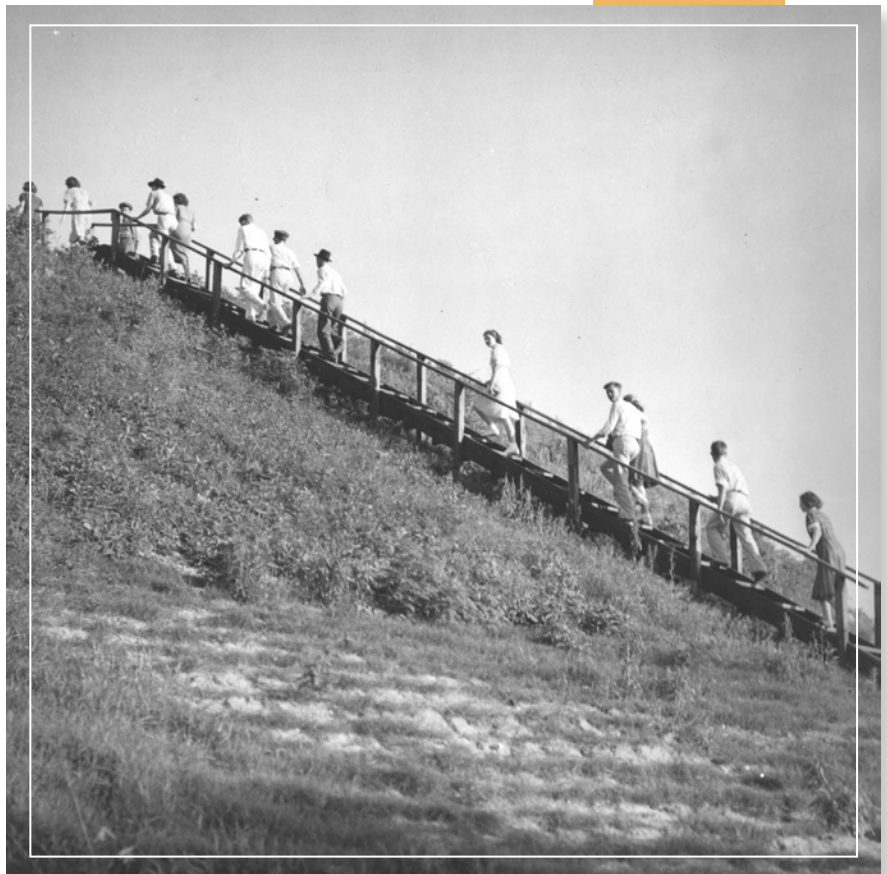
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core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

Brief Description of the Park

Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia, is a memorial to more than 12,000 years of human habitation. The site's Mississippian Period earth mounds are the most visible features of occupation, built by the early Mississippian people who lived here from about AD 900 CE to AD 1100. However, groups from all known periods of human occupation have lived here, including Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Lamar, and historic Creek people. According to Muscogee (Creek) tradition, the monument, and the wider "Ocmulgee Old Fields" area as a whole, is where their ancestors "first sat down" to farm the floodplain terraces along the Ocmulgee River.

Ocmulgee National Monument was authorized by Congress on June 14, 1934, and established by presidential proclamation on December 23, 1936. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the monument after local citizens purchased property along the Ocmulgee River and donated it to the federal government. Expanded in 1941 and 1991, the national monument now encompasses 701 acres in two separate units. The main unit (656 acres) includes a portion of the Macon Plateau and is bisected by the Norfolk Southern Railroad. The upland portion of the unit is characterized by rolling hills, grassy fields, and forest patches. To the south and southwest, the unit includes wetlands associated with Walnut Creek and the Ocmulgee River. Within the main unit are seven prehistoric mounds, a funeral mound, a reconstructed earth lodge, prehistoric trenches, and numerous archeological features. This unit also includes the site of a colonial (1690) British trading post (which the Creek Indians frequented), the historic Dunlap House, an Art Moderne visitor center, Civil War earthworks, substantial urban green space, six miles of hiking trails, and a picnic area.

The smaller Lamar Mounds unit is located about two and one-half miles southeast of the main unit and lies in the floodplain of the Ocmulgee River. This unit is the type site of the so-called Lamar culture, a Late Mississippian agricultural society. The Lamar Mounds unit sits on a hummock slightly elevated from the surrounding floodplain and a nearby oxbow lake. Two large mounds (Mounds A and B) and the site of a palisaded village are present on this 45-acre tract. A rectangular levee, constructed in the 1930s, encloses two and one-half sides of the Lamar site but remains unfinished. Mound B is ascended by a spiral ramp—the only such ramp known to exist in the United States.





In the 1930s, the Ocmulgee Old Fields became the site of the largest archeological excavation ever to have occurred in the eastern United States. The information recovered from projects completed between 1933 and 1942 established a standard ceramic and cultural typology in the region and led to the eventual creation of the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC). The New Deal archeology brought not only much-needed jobs to Middle Georgia, but national attention as well. Strong local support bolstered by the federally funded excavations resulted in the establishment of Ocmulgee National Monument on December 23, 1936.

Initial park development began under Depression-era relief programs concurrent with the archeology. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was responsible for roads, fences, plantings, and park facilities. The Earth Lodge was reconstructed within a modern concrete structure over and around the original clay floor. In 1938, construction of an Art Moderne visitor center began, but work halted at the beginning of World War II. The building was finally completed in 1951. After the war, Ocmulgee received only modest improvements despite the systemwide construction emphasis associated with the NPS Mission 66 initiative. In the late 1960s, the construction of Interstate 16 parallel to the Ocmulgee River extensively changed the hydrology of the park. This event, together with a major flood in July 1994, converted much of the land adjoining Walnut Creek to marsh and open water.

In 1999, the Ocmulgee Old Fields was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a “traditional cultural property,” the first location in the eastern United States to receive this designation. The traditional cultural property extends well beyond the current boundaries of the monument to encompass areas traditionally associated with the cultural beliefs and practices of the Ocmulgee (Creek) Nation and related tribes.

Today, the park welcomes approximately 120,000 visitors per year. Interpretive programs, exhibits, and artifacts educate visitors about the relationship of people to the land in the area once known as the Ocmulgee Old Fields. Each year culminates with the annual Ocmulgee Indian Celebration, a sharing of Creek culture featuring traditional dancing, singing, storytelling, games, and crafts.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Ocmulgee National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on December 23, 1936 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT is to preserve, protect, study, and commemorate the site of more than 12,000 years of continuous human habitation by multiple cultures and peoples, and to study and interpret the interconnectedness of those cultures to the landscape of the Ocmulgee Old Fields.



Park Significance

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

The following significance statements have been identified for Ocmulgee National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Ocmulgee National Monument preserves evidence of one of the longest periods of human habitation at any one site in the national park system. Occupation is illustrated by prehistoric earthen mounds, including the only known spiral mound in the country; a restored ceremonial earth lodge with original clay floor; prehistoric trenches; an early colonial trading post; and Civil War earthworks.
2. Ocmulgee National Monument has yielded artifacts from every major period of American Indian history in the Southeast, beginning with the Paleo-Indians and followed by a succession of cultural groups (10,000 BC to the present) who lived at the Ocmulgee Old Fields.
3. The investigation and recovery of artifacts and information in the area known as the Ocmulgee Old Fields was instrumental in the development of scientific archeology. The monument and surrounding area is the site of one of the largest archeological investigations in North American history.
4. The Ocmulgee Old Fields Project (1933–1941) employed one of the largest numbers of workers on an archeological investigation in the history of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (more than 800, including an all-female African American crew). The work at this site served as a field school for several archeologists who had an impact on the field of archeology for generations.
5. Ocmulgee National Monument possesses one of the largest collections of recovered artifacts (approximately 2.5 million) in the national park system, together with associated maps and other documentation.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Ocmulgee National Monument:

- **Reconstructed Earth Lodge.** This structure is the only known Mississippian earth lodge available for public viewing in the world. The floor of the lodge is original.
- **Macon Plateau earth mounds.** The mounds in the park's main unit represent the largest assemblage of Mississippian Period earth mounds in the national park system.
- **Lamar Period village and mounds.** The Lamar Mounds unit is the model or "type site" for the Late Mississippian culture known as Lamar. The site contains a spiral mound that is unique in the nation, and protects other features of a culture adapted to living in a floodplain.
- **Other archeological sites related to the Ocmulgee Old Fields.** Besides the mounds, the park protects various archeological sites related to the Ocmulgee Old Fields, including, among others, the Ocmulgee Bottoms site, the Drake's Field site, the Dunlap Mound Village site, the North Plateau Village site, the Corn Field site, and several sets of prehistoric ditches. These sites have the potential to contribute additional knowledge about the prehistoric peoples who lived here and their manner of living.
- **Sense of place and sacred ancestral homeland for American Indians.** Ocmulgee is the sacred ancestral homeland of the various tribes comprising the Creek people. The mounds and related features create a sense of sacred space linking present-day visitors with the distant past.
- **Creek Indian village and historic British trading post.** The remains of these features evidence the interaction between American Indians and Europeans after settlement and the evolution of tribal culture as a result of contact with Europeans.
- **Archeological research collection.** Ocmulgee protects the largest collection of prehistoric artifacts from any site in the Southeast. The collection documents more than 12,000 years of continuous human history at Ocmulgee.

Other Important Resources and Values

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

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

- **Ocmulgee River and floodplain.** The upper Ocmulgee River corridor has drawn concentrated human occupation for more than 12,000 years. Located at the boundary between the coastal plain and the piedmont plateau ecoregions, the corridor has sustained people with a diverse array of fish, wildlife, and plants, while providing access to lands and resources downstream. People today value the river both for sustenance and the recreational opportunities it provides.
- **Existing and eligible national register properties (including visitor center, Dunlap House, Civil War earthworks, etc.).** Features such as the Dunlap House and Civil War earthworks illustrate recent periods of human occupation at the site. The park visitor center is the only Art Moderne visitor center in the national park system. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Ocmulgee National Monument:

- **Lessons of long and varied history.** This theme focuses on the continuum of history that makes Ocmulgee distinctive. Unlike some parks that emphasize a specific time, date, or lifetime, Ocmulgee spans more than 12,000 years, several societies, and countless individuals, including connections to contemporary Indians. Ocmulgee’s ethnologic evolution serves as a time capsule of native occupation as well as Georgia history.
- **Revelations from the earth.** This theme focuses on the size, scope, and importance of the archeology that revealed so much about Ocmulgee’s inhabitants. The first designated traditional cultural property east of the Mississippi River, Ocmulgee has provided archeologists with opportunities to develop and apply new investigative techniques. This theme opens the door to interpretation of how we know what we know about the past, and specifically invites scrutiny of the huge collection of artifacts found at the site.
- **Multiple meanings – sacred and set apart.** This theme invites audiences to think about Ocmulgee from more than a single point of view. Different groups value Ocmulgee in different ways. It is sacred to Creeks, who consider it the birthplace of their culture. Scholars recognize the spiritual nature of the site but also understand its research and educational potential. Many visitors to the site, including a large number of Macon-area residents, appreciate the site’s pleasant, peaceful surroundings and find it an inviting, natural place to walk.
- **A national treasure.** This theme places Ocmulgee into context as a unit of the national park system. It explores what designation means and how it influences the park, park development, and park management. By interpreting Ocmulgee as a national park, this theme illustrates not only the importance of preservation but also specific strategies of protection. In the process, it reminds audiences that national parks are not only sources of local pride, but national treasures.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Ocmulgee National Monument. There are no special mandates for Ocmulgee National Monument.

Administrative Commitments

- A 250-foot-wide right-of-way easement was secured by Georgia Power Company on October 29, 1929, and recorded in Deed Book 370, Page 496, Bibb County records. This right-of-way easement was saved and reserved for a power transmission line when the land was donated to the U.S. government for the purpose of establishing Ocmulgee National Monument. This deed reservation is recorded in Plat Book 7, Page 135; Deed Book 432, Page 25; Bibb County records.
- The State of Georgia applied for a grant of right-of-way easement of July 26, 1988, to improve and maintain U.S. Highway 80 through the monument. The director of the National Park Service consented to the assignment of control and access of such lands requested by the Secretary of Transportation (Federal Highway Administration) on December 15, 1988, under the authority vested in him in 23 U.S.C. 317 and 36 CFR part 14.50. This right-of-way easement deed is to be recorded in the near future, and specified in the next foundation document revision.
- An August 2002 memorandum of agreement and understanding exists between the park and the Bibb County Sheriff's Office. This agreement establishes responsibilities for law enforcement in the park. It provides for concurrent jurisdiction with the Bibb County Sheriff's Office, which in turn has an agreement with the City of Macon Police Department.
- A memorandum of understanding, dated January 17, 1989, exists between the park and the Georgia Forestry Commission. This agreement provides for mutual assistance among agencies with responsibility for controlling wildland fires in and near the park.
- A permit authorizes the Macon Water Authority to maintain water and sewer lines in the park.
- Special use permits allow Georgia Power Company, BellSouth, and Atlanta Gas Light Company to maintain electrical, telephone, and natural gas lines to service the park.
- A verbal agreement exists whereby the Macon Fire Department provides structural and wildland fire suppression within the park.



- The park is signatory to a memorandum of understanding governing maintenance of the Ocmulgee Heritage Greenway. The other signatories are Bibb County, the City of Macon, NewTown Macon, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- The park has an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding radio frequency use (Federal Government Radio Frequency Use Agreement).
- An agreement with the Macon/Bibb Industrial Authority allows the park to maintain a chain link fence on the authority's property. This agreement takes the form of a resolution passed by the authority's board of directors.
- A recorded access easement authorizes the National Park Service to cross private property to reach the Lamar Mounds unit.
- An agreement with the Ocmulgee National Monument Association, a designated cooperating association through the National Park Service, allows the association to operate in the park's visitor center.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Reconstructed Earth Lodge
Importance of FRV	This structure is the only known Mississippian earth lodge available for public viewing in the world. The floor of the lodge is original.
Related Significance Statements	All.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally good, stable. • Reconstruction of the earth lodge has resulted in some mold and humidity issues, which have been partially addressed by air conditioning. • Drying of the soil and vibrations from the nearby railroad have caused cracking in the floor. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some deterioration of the floor has occurred since the original archeological excavation. • Ceiling is deteriorating, possibly due to age.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the structure is threatened because identifying effective preservation measures is difficult. The uniqueness of the earth lodge eliminates the possibility of comparing its condition and options for preservation with similar resources elsewhere. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional study of humidity issue.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes • Archeologists and the scientific community • Local Macon community
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Ocmulgee National Monument: The Earth Lodge Historic Structure Report” (2005). • Original archeological reports (at Southeast Archeological Center). • Construction plans for the reconstruction (Denver Service Center). • Historic structure assessment report (1993). • Humidity and temperature data records. • Video records of daily use.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seismographic study to analyze and evaluate the effects of vibration from multiple sources, including the railroad, on the structure. • 3-D laser scan of the structure to establish baseline condition. • Continued analysis of existing collections.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for cleaning mold and debris from the interior safely. • Planning and design for a new viewing area that would have less impact on the structure. • Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Reconstructed Earth Lodge
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Macon Plateau earth mounds
Importance of FRV	The mounds in the park’s main unit represent the largest assemblage of Mississippian Period earth mounds in the national park system.
Related Significance Statements	All.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good. • Mowing and vegetation removal has improved conditions and made maintenance easier. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion, vandalism, animal burrowing, and feral hog rooting are major threats. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible restoration of the funeral mound to its pre-1930s size to improve its interpretive value.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes • Archeologists and the scientific community • Local Macon community
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original archeological reports (at NPS Southeast Archeological Center). • Cultural landscape report (2007). • Archeological investigations of the Middle Plateau (2006). • Miscellaneous trip reports by staff of NPS Southeast Archeological Center. • <i>Ocmulgee Archaeology, 1936–1986</i> by David J. Hally. • <i>Antiquities of the Southern Indians, Particularly of the Georgia Tribes</i>, Charles C. Jones, Jr. (1873, reprinted 1999). • <i>Archeology of the Funeral Mound</i>, Charles Fairbanks (1956). • <i>Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Pedestrian Bridge and Mound Steps, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia</i>, by Kidd, McNeil, Moses (2004).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High resolution elevation data for all the mounds. • Continued analysis of existing collections housed at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center and the park.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports. • Revised and updated national register documentation. • Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Macon Plateau earth mounds
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Lamar period village and mounds
<p>Importance of FRV</p>	<p>The Lamar Mounds unit is the model or “type site” for the Late Mississippian culture known as Lamar. The site contains a spiral mound that is unique in the nation, and protects other features of a culture adapted to living in a floodplain.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>All.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mounds A: and B: Animals have extensively rooted and burrowed into these mounds. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing invasion by nonnative species threatens resources.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding, hog rooting, and other burrowing animals, invasive plants, tree falls, looting. • Mound B: Spiral ramp is threatened by erosion. Condition is good and improving due to removal of invasive nonnative privet. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes • Archeologists and the scientific community • Local Macon community
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Archeological Overview and Assessment of the Lamar Mounds Unit of Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia” (NPS Southeast Archeological Center 1991) • “Lamar Revisited: 1996 Test Excavations at the Lamar Site,” report by Mark Williams (1999). • “Analysis of the Lamar Site (9 Bi 7) Materials at the Southeastern Archeological Center,” by Hale G. Smith (1973), Florida State University. • “The Lamar Palisade,” paper by Charles Fairbanks (1940) presented at the Society for Georgia Archeology annual meeting. On file at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. • “Recent excavations at the Lamar Site, Macon, Georgia,” paper by Jesse D. Jennings (1939) presented at the Society for Georgia Archeology annual meeting.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reanalysis and interpretation of materials recovered during WPA excavations. • High resolution elevation data for all the mounds. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Continued analysis of existing collections.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports for Mounds A and B. • Tree removal plan and associated compliance.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lamar period village and mounds
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Other archeological sites related to the Ocmulgee Old Fields
<p>Importance of FRV</p>	<p>Besides the mounds, the park protects various archeological sites related to the Ocmulgee Old Fields, including, among others, the Ocmulgee Bottoms site, the Drake’s Field site, the Dunlap Mound Village site, the North Plateau Village site, the Corn Field site, and several sets of prehistoric ditches. These sites have the potential to contribute additional knowledge about the prehistoric peoples who lived here and their manner of living.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>All.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good, except for Ocmulgee bottomland areas and the Lamar Mounds unit, which are in the floodplain and thus considered “fair” for purposes of the Government Performance and Results Act. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New techniques in aboveground archeology could provide new information on resources.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree falls, feral hog rooting, looting, erosion. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future research of known and unknown sites.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes • Archeologists and the scientific community • Local Macon community
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original archeological reports (at NPS Southeast Archeological Center). • Miscellaneous trip reports by SEAC staff. • GIS data on surveys of the sites. • “An Early Mississippian Settlement History of Ocmulgee,” Ph.D. dissertation (2012) and “Post-Hole and Magnetic Susceptibility Testing Near Mound X, Ocmulgee National Monument, Bibb County, Georgia,” report (2012) by Dan Bigman. • Geology and vegetation inventories are underway (2013). • “Archaeological Investigations on the Middle Plateau, Ocmulgee National Monument, Bibb County,” by Jessica McNeil (2006).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional geophysical surveys. • Continued analysis of existing collections. • Study of intensive visitor use on archeological sites (e.g., parking during annual Ocmulgee Indian celebration).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for addressing intensive visitor use on archeological sites (e.g., parking during annual Ocmulgee Indian celebration).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Other archeological sites related to the Ocmulgee Old Fields
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of place and sacred ancestral homeland for American Indians
Importance of FRV	<p>Ocmulgee is the sacred ancestral homeland of the various tribes comprising the Creek people. The mounds and related features create a sense of sacred space linking present-day visitors with the distant past.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<p>Statements 1 and 2.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good, as reported by American Indians. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater tribal involvement in park planning and better coordination and communication with associated tribes has improved and continues to improve this value.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to the natural soundscape come from I-16 noise, train noise, and vibration. • Traffic noise on the interstate is increasing. • Altered hydrology caused by the I-16 embankment has caused a die-off of trees between the highway and the mounds. This die-off has eliminated some noise suppression at the mounds. • Inappropriate activity (e.g., kite flying, sunbathing, cardboard sledding) is a threat to this value. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes • Local Macon community • Historians and anthropologists
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Bartram writings about the Ocmulgee Old Fields. • Tribal oral histories. • Hernando de Soto chronicles. • Ethnographic overview and assessment (in progress 2013). • More than 5,000 minutes of ambient sound recordings.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal oral histories.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of place and sacred ancestral homeland for American Indians
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Creek Indian village and historic British trading post
Importance of FRV	The remains of these features reveal the interaction between American Indians and Europeans after settlement and the evolution of tribal culture as a result of contact with Europeans.
Related Significance Statements	All.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion, rooting by feral hogs, burrowing animals, minor looting. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued analysis of previously excavated materials.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes • Archeologists and the scientific community • Local Macon community • Historians and anthropologists
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Archeology of Ocmulgee Old Fields, Macon, Georgia</i>, by Carol I. Mason (2005). • "Archeological Report on the Middle Plateau," by Hale G. Smith (1973). • "Archaeological Investigations on the Middle Plateau, Ocmulgee National Monument, Bibb County," by Jessica McNeil (2006).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued analysis of existing collections. • Additional geophysical surveys.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Creek Indian village and historic British trading post
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

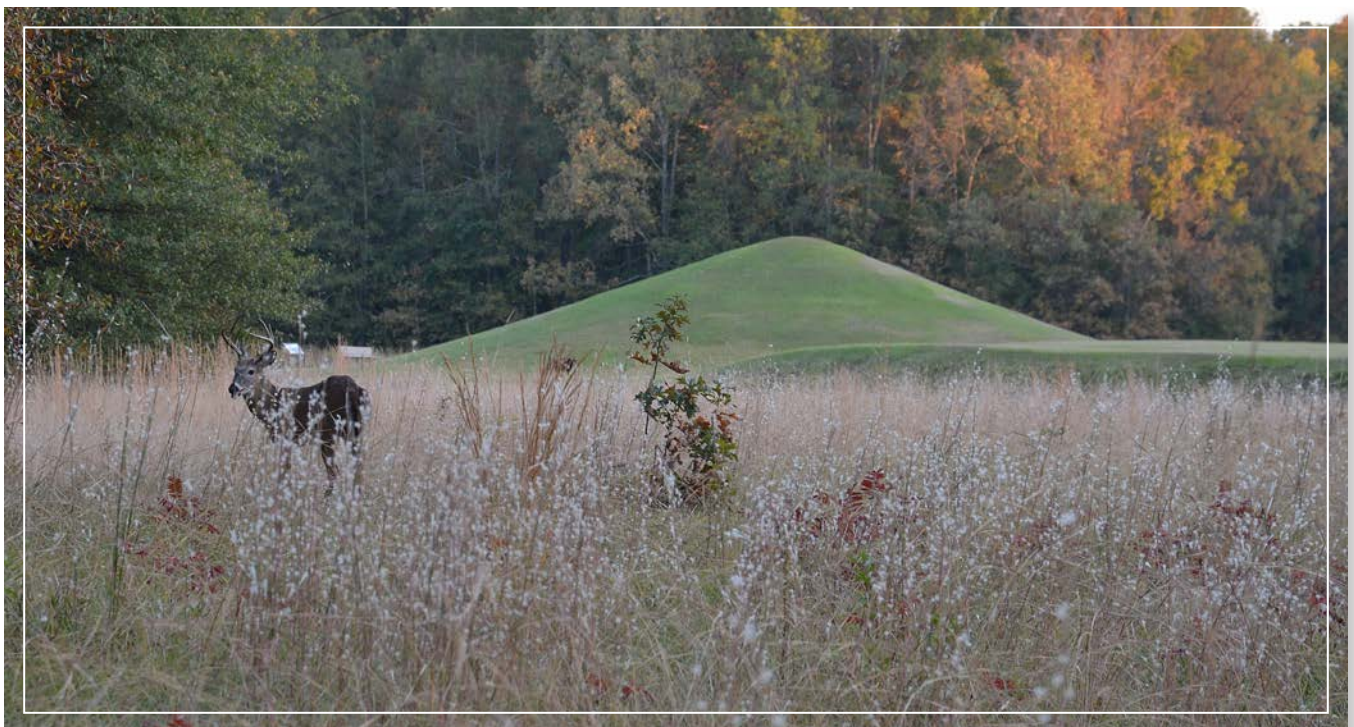
Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological research collections
Importance of FRV	Ocmulgee protects the largest collection of prehistoric artifacts from any site in the Southeast. The collection documents more than 12,000 years of continuous human history at Ocmulgee.
Related Significance Statements	All.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research collection is in good condition. • Artifacts are in storage and partially catalogued. • Documents and supporting information are stored in climate-controlled conditions. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing project exists to convert old nondigital format to digital formats.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage space and staffing, violent weather events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research projects to enhance and augment collection.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes • Archeologists and the scientific community • Local Macon community • Historians and anthropologists
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of the Interior Collections Management System database.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of cataloguing of backlogged artifacts and related materials. • Digitization of archives and photographs. • Continued analysis of existing collections.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic revision of museum planning documents.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological research collections
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Ocmulgee River and floodplain
Importance of OIRV	<p>The upper Ocmulgee River corridor has drawn concentrated human occupation for more than 12,000 years. Located at the boundary between the coastal plain and the piedmont plateau ecoregions, the corridor has sustained people with a diverse array of fish, wildlife, and plants, while providing access to lands and resources downstream. People today value the river both for sustenance and the recreational opportunities it provides.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local conditions include bank erosion, sedimentation, and trash accumulation in the portions of the five streams and the Ocmulgee River within the national monument boundaries. • The Ocmulgee River and its major tributary, Walnut Creek, have been designated as impaired water for biota and/or general recreation on the state’s 303 (d) list. • Hydrology at the park was altered by the Macon Levee and subsequent modifications in the 1950s, and by the construction of I-16 in the 1960s. These projects effectively channelized the river, disconnecting it from the adjacent floodplain wetlands and disrupting natural hydrologic functioning. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian forests and wetlands are affected by nonnative plants and animals that also use the river corridor for migration and dispersal.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality and related biodiversity is affected by upstream and adjacent urban land uses, as well as human population growth. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River resource management offers the park many partnership opportunities.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Macon • Heritage Trail Association
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkholder et al. (2010) watershed condition assessment. • DeVivo et al. (2008) monitoring plan and appendices. • Gregory et al. (2012) and Jones (2012) stream flow discharge data reports. • Multiple inventory reports (reptiles, amphibians, fish, plants). • Multiple monitoring data reports (plants, reptiles, amphibians, birds). • Landscape dynamics analyses (NPScape and NPS Southeast Coast Network data sets).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of off-site contaminant sources (such as septic tanks, development projects, etc.). • Updated water quality inventory and assessment to evaluate current state of nutrient, contaminant, and bacterial loads within park waters. • Benthic macroinvertebrate inventory and monitoring in partnership with the Georgia Adopt-A-Stream program. Focusing on the tributaries within the park (not the main stem of the Ocmulgee River).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the park’s natural resource condition assessment project (currently underway). • Resource stewardship strategy.

Other Important Resource or Value	Ocmulgee River and floodplain
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321) • Clean Water Act • Endangered Species Act • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1.1 Planning for Natural Resource Management • 4.4.1 General Principles for Managing Biological Resources • 4.4.2 Management of Native Plants and Animals • 4.4.4 Management of Exotic Species • 4.4.5 Pest Management • 4.6 Water Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.6.3 Water Quality • 4.6.5 Wetlands • 4.6.6 Watershed and Stream Processes • Director's Order 77-2, <i>Floodplain Management</i> • Director's Order 77-1, <i>Wetland Protection</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77



Other Important Resource or Value	Existing and eligible national register properties (including visitor center, Dunlap House, Civil War earthworks, etc.)
Importance of OIRV	Features such as the Dunlap House and Civil War earthworks illustrate recent periods of human occupation at the site. The park visitor center is the only Art Moderne visitor center in the national park system. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor center: poor in places due to leaky roof and terrace. • Dunlap House: Poor due to arson fire. • Civil War earthworks: good. • CCC camp (archeological site): good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor center: roof leaks after rains, resulting in water damage. • Dunlap House: condition is deteriorating due to fire damage. • Civil War earthworks: stable. • CCC camp: stable.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor center: continuing leakage after rain storms, resulting in structural damage and mold-related health issues. • Earthworks: looting, burrowing and rooting by animals, erosion. • Dunlap House: exposure to the elements and lack of climate control. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor center: work with regional office on design for repairs of roof and terrace. • Dunlap House: obtain funding to stabilize and repair house.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia Historic Preservation Division • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation • Scientists, historians, archeologists, architects (mainly for the visitor center) • Local Civil War historical community • Dunlap family descendants
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports on the visitor center and the Dunlap house. • <i>Civil War Macon: The History of a Confederate City</i>, by Richard Iobst. • FMSS database contains measurements and other information for visitor center and Dunlap House. • Park service housing database contains information on the Dunlap House. • Architect and engineering proposal for repairing Dunlap house – Watson, Tate, Savoy, Liollo – 2012.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor center: updated environmental assessment (mold). • CCC camp: historic documentation of CCC era. • Civil War earthworks: historic structure report. • Visitor center: design for roof and terrace repairs and renovation. • Data on water intrusion in the visitor center and related deterioration and potential health problems.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy.

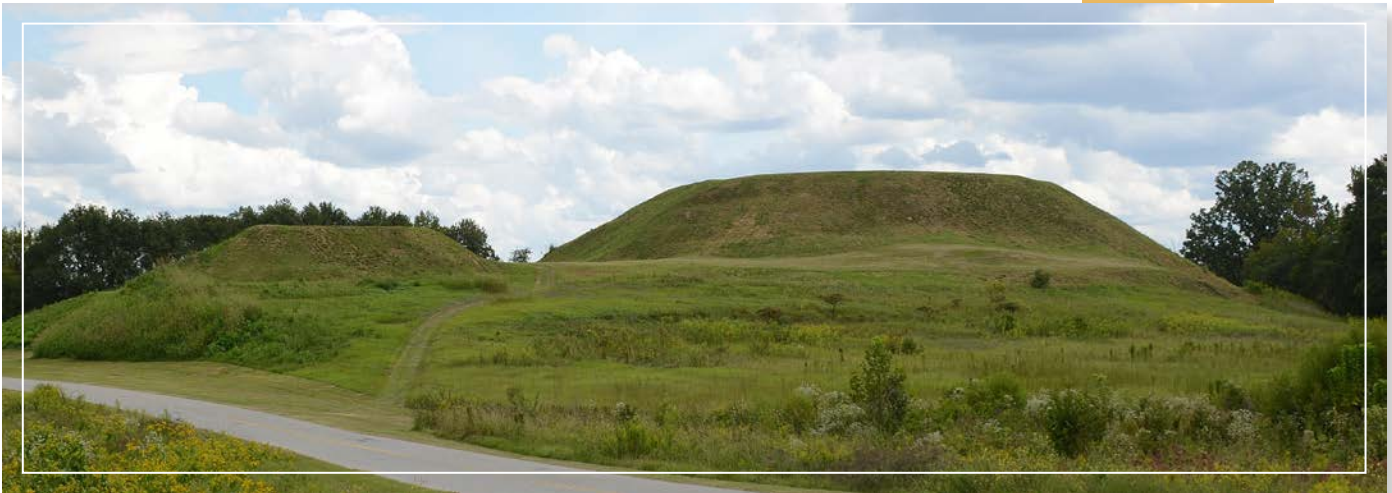
Other Important Resource or Value	Existing and eligible national register properties (including visitor center, Dunlap House, Civil War earthworks, etc.)
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470), sections 106 and 110 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

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

- **Nonnative plant and animal management.** The park has a serious problem with nonnative plant infestations and rooting by feral pigs. An exotic plant management plan is needed to guide future activities of the Exotic Plant Management Team. In order to continue ongoing treatment work by the team, a stable, long-term funding source is needed to keep the program viable. The park also needs to identify external partners to assist with source control. Eventually, a wild pig management plan may also be needed, especially if Congress acts to expand the park boundary pursuant to a recently approved boundary study for Ocmulgee National Monument.
- **Park entrance.** The park would be well-served by an entrance that is closer and more convenient to downtown Macon and I-16. A new entrance would connect the park to more potential visitors. A public access study / entrance plan could identify the best configuration for a new entrance.
- **Public perception of the park.** The local public lacks an understanding of Ocmulgee National Monument as a unit of the national park system. They know the park simply as “the Indian Mounds.” The park needs an outreach study or equivalent plan to increase public understanding of the park and its importance. The National Park Service is pursuing a legislative initiative to change the name of the park to Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park. If this effort is successful, new signage, brochures, and website information would help with this issue.
- **Erosion control.** The park experiences substantial stormwater runoff from adjoining lands. The result is increasing erosion and sediment deposition on park property. The park needs information and data necessary to assess and mitigate the risks of flooding and erosion and sedimentation. This issue could be addressed by a functional hydrology restoration study, with an accompanying design effort.
- **Visitor center maintenance.** The park continues to experience problems with water intrusion in the visitor center, with resulting facility deterioration and potential health problems. The park needs data on water intrusion in the visitor center and related deterioration and potential health problems. The park also needs a study and analysis of alternatives for addressing these issues. The historic structure report for the visitor center provides guidance on which historic components to keep and restore in the future. However, it does not provide a complete re-roofing plan, which is what the park needs to deal with moisture intrusion and mold.
- **Public understanding of park resources.** The public lacks an understanding of the natural resources of the park and the relationship of those resources to the human habitation that has occurred here for more than 12,000 years. This issue could be addressed by updating the long-range interpretive plan.



- **Lack of access to the Lamar Mounds unit.** The Lamar Mounds are a fundamental park resource; however, public access is extremely limited because the Lamar Mounds unit is landlocked. At present, access occurs only in the company of a park ranger along the park's access easement. This issue is being investigated in an ongoing boundary study. If the study does not result in legislation that addresses the issue, the park may need to prepare a plan that provides alternative arrangements for access.
- **Cataloging backlog.** The park still has a massive backlog of uncatalogued artifacts and collections. As a result, the ability of the park to meet its archeological research objectives is impeded, collections are at risk, and interpretation and visitor experience are adversely affected. This issue would be addressed by completing the cataloguing and proper storage of artifacts and collections.
- **Lack of ongoing research program.** Ocmulgee is no longer actively involved in archeological science. Interpretation and visitor experience are adversely affected by a lack of modern scientific analysis of recovered and in-situ resources. As a result, the park cannot adequately fulfill its legislated purpose of contributing to archeological science and scholarship. This issue can be addressed by preparing a broad, holistic archeological research and scientific plan for study of the park that involves consultation with and participation of the associated Indian tribes. The first step would be to update the park's archeological overview and assessment.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Plan for protection of Earth Lodge	H	Planning needed in order to prevent deterioration. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for cleaning mold and debris from the interior safely • planning and design for a new viewing area that would have less impact on the structure
Key Issue	Plan for providing access to Lamar Mounds unit	H	The Lamar Mounds unit is landlocked. Without adequate access, the park cannot achieve NPS Organic Act mission to protect and preserve for public enjoyment.
Key Issue	Plan for additional park entrance	H	Improved public access is needed to connect Ocmulgee National Monument to more potential visitors, and for tour buses and emergency vehicles.
Key Issue	Exotic plant management plan	H	The park needs this plan in order to improve the condition and health of its plant communities by removing nonnative vegetation. The plan should include restoration strategies for areas where plant removal will negatively impact visitor experiences by increased noise and disturbance of the viewshed.
FRV & OIRV	Resource stewardship strategy	H	Needed to provide an overall guide for managing cultural and natural resources.
Key Issue & OIRV	Plan for addressing ongoing problems with water intrusion in the visitor center and related deterioration and potential health problems	H	Public and staff health and safety are issues. Collections are at risk of damage and loss. There is potential for loss and damage to equipment, files, records, etc. A re-roofing plan is needed.
FRV & OIRV	Natural resource condition assessment	H	In progress.
FRV	Plan for addressing massive backlog of uncatalogued artifacts and collections	M	Ability of the park to meet its archeological research is impeded, collections are at risk, interpretation and visitor experience are adversely affected.
Key Issue	Plan for reintegrating Ocmulgee into the world of active archeological science	M	The park cannot adequately fulfill its legislated purpose of contributing to archeological science and scholarship. Interpretation and visitor experience are adversely affected by lack of modern scientific analysis of recovered and in situ resources.
FRV	Planning for protecting Macon Plateau Mississippian period earth mounds	M	To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports • Revised and updated national register documentation

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Planning for long-term protection of Lamar Mounds	M	To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports • Tree removal plan and associated compliance
FRV	Periodic revision of museum planning documents	M	Important for preservation of collections.
Key Issue	Plan for addressing public perception of park	L	An outreach or similar plan would increase awareness that Ocmulgee National Monument is part of the national park system and protects nationally significant resources.
FRV	Plan for addressing intensive visitor use on archeological sites (e.g., parking during annual Ocmulgee Indian celebration)	L	The plan would enable the park to minimize impacts from the annual Ocmulgee Indian celebration and other events involving large numbers of visitors.
Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan update	L	The existing plan needs to be updated to increase public understanding of the natural resources of the park and the relationship of those resources to long-term human habitation.
Key Issue	Wild pig management plan	L	For now, wild pigs can be managed via U.S. Department of Agriculture specialists or private contractors. If pig numbers increase or if the park expands per the recently approved boundary study for Ocmulgee National Monument, a formal wild pig management plan will be needed.



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	Data on condition of Earth Lodge	H	Data are needed in order to prevent deterioration. Data could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seismographic study to analyze and evaluate the effects of vibration from multiple sources, including the railroad, on the structure • 3-D laser scan of the structure to establish baseline condition
Key Issue & OIRV	Data on water intrusion in the visitor center and related deterioration and potential health problems	H	Public and staff health and safety are issues. Collections are at risk of damage and loss. There is potential for loss and damage to equipment, files, records, etc.
Key Issue	Data and information to assess and mitigate risks of flooding, erosion, and sedimentation	H	The park road is at risk. The railroad is threatened, which could result in action by the railroad that would adversely affect park resources. Debris from runoff is being carried into the park regularly. Point source pollution is coming into the park. Accelerated erosion could result in loss of archeological resources.
FRV	Study of archeological research collections	H	Task would include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completion of cataloguing of backlogged artifacts and related materials • digitization of archives and photographs • continued analysis of existing collections
OIRV	Data on existing and eligible national register properties (including visitor center, Dunlap House, Civil War earthworks, etc.)	H	Data would include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor center: design for roof and terrace repairs and renovations • Civil War earthworks: historic structure report
FRV	Data needed to protect Macon Plateau Mississippian period earth mounds	M	Data would include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high resolution elevation data for all the mounds • continued analysis of existing collections housed at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center and the park
FRV	Data on Lamar Mounds	M	Data would include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reanalysis and interpretation of materials recovered during WPA excavations • high resolution elevation data for all the mounds • continued analysis of existing collections
FRV	Tribal oral histories	M	Oral histories and oral testimony is needed in relation to the “Sense of place and sacred ancestral homeland for American Indians” FRV.

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	Data on nonmound archeological resources	L	Data could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional geophysical surveys of nonmound resources related to the Ocmulgee Old Fields
FRV	Study of intensive visitor use on archeological sites (e.g., parking during annual Ocmulgee Indian celebration)	L	Data would support planning on how to minimize impacts from annual Ocmulgee Indian celebration and other events involving large numbers of visitors.
FRV	Additional geophysical surveys	L	
OIRV	Visitor center: updated environmental assessment (mold)	L	
OIRV	CCC camp: historic documentation of CCC era	L	
OIRV	Data on environmental health of park's natural communities	L	Data would include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inventory of off-site contaminant sources (such as septic tanks, development projects, etc.) • updated water quality inventory and assessment to evaluate current state of nutrient, contaminant, and bacterial loads within park waters • benthic macroinvertebrate inventory and monitoring in partnership with the Georgia Adopt-A-Stream program, focusing on the tributaries within the park (not the main stem of the Ocmulgee River)



Part 3: Contributors

Park

Jim David, Superintendent
Guy LaChine, Chief of Operations
Lorraine Guerrieri, Administrative Support Assistant
Angela Bates, Interpretive Ranger
Lonnie Davis, Cultural Resources Specialist
Irv Brock, Park Ranger
Courtney Murphy, Park Ranger
Jerome Walker, Facility Manager
Robert McClendon, Tractor Operator

Southeast Region

David Libman, Planner
Mark Kinzer, Environmental Protection Specialist

Other NPS Staff

Jill Halchin, Archeologist / GIS Coordinator – Southeast Archeological Center
Hank Kratt, Supervisory Museum Specialist – Southeast Archeological Center
Joe DeVivo, Program Coordinator, Southeast Coast I&M Network – Southeast Coast Inventory and Monitoring Network
Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator –WASO Park Planning and Special Studies Division
Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Ken Bingenheimer, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation, Legislative Acts, and Presidential Proclamations for Ocmulgee National Monument

73^D CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT
 2^d Session } } No. 1657

ESTABLISHMENT OF OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN BIBB COUNTY, GA.

MAY 15, 1934.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
 of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on the Public Lands,
 submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 7653]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7653) to establish the Ocmulgee National Park in Bibb County, Ga., after careful consideration of same, reported favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House with the following amendments, to wit:

That the title be changed to: "A bill to authorize the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, Georgia."
 Strike out all of section 1 and substitute the following:

That when title to lands commonly known as the "Old Ocmulgee Fields", upon which certain Indian mounds of great historical importance are located, comprising approximately two thousand acres, in and around the city of Macon, county of Bibb, State of Georgia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States said area shall be set aside as a national monument, by proclamation of the President, and shall be known as the "Ocmulgee National Monument": *Provided*, That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation.

Insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property, within the boundaries of said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States under any donated funds by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

In present section 2, page 2, line 8, change the word "Park" to "Monument".

2 ESTABLISH OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN GEORGIA

Renumber present section 2 as section 3.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the favorable letter of the Secretary of the Interior under date of April 16, 1934, which is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part of this report.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 16, 1934.

HON. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received your letter of February 8, enclosing copy of H.R. 7653, entitled "A bill to establish the Ocmulgee National Park in Bibb County, Georgia", and requesting a report thereon.

Due to the rapid development of the Nation, the remains of the prehistoric life are fast disappearing. In the interests of science and history it is of the utmost importance that some few typical areas be preserved for all time to come as places for the study of the early antecedents of human life on the North American Continent. The National Government through the passage of the act for the preservation of American antiquities, approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), and that creating the Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 616), where some of the outstanding examples of Southwestern archeology are to be found, has demonstrated the importance of the preservation of such prehistoric remains.

In the case of the Indian mounds in the Ocmulgee field, it is the opinion of noted archeologists that this group comprises one of the most important centers of archeology east of the Appalachian Mountains. It should be added that several scientists of the Smithsonian Institution have recently studied this group of mounds and that Institution endorses the project for Federal preservation.

While I am in favor of preservation by the United States of the Ocmulgee area, it would seem that it is of distinct national-monument character, being similar to lands set apart in Western States for scientific purposes, and therefore should be established in that status rather than as a national park, as contemplated by this proposed legislation.

Section 1 of the bill provides for an authorization for the appropriation of Federal funds for the purchase of approximately 2,000 acres of land at a cost of not to exceed \$25 per acre. I am not in favor of authorizing the appropriation of Federal funds for the acquisition of lands as contemplated by this section and believe if the necessary area for the preservation of these prehistoric mounds is to be administered by the Federal Government that the lands should be secured by public or private donation. In view of the above it is recommended that the bill be amended as follows:

Change the title to: "A bill to authorize the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, Georgia."

Eliminate all of section 1 and substitute the following:

"That when title to lands commonly known as the 'Old Ocmulgee Fields', upon which certain Indian mounds of great historical importance are located, comprising approximately two thousand acres, in and around the City of Macon, County of Bibb, State of Georgia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States; said area shall be set aside as a national monument, by proclamation of the President, and shall be known as the Ocmulgee National Monument: *Provided*, That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation."

Page 2, line 8, change the word "Park" to "Monument".

This proposed legislation is identical with that covered by S. 2679, on which a separate report as above has been submitted, and I am advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that if this proposed legislation is amended as indicated above the same will not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

I recommend that H.R. 7653, if amended as indicated above, be given favorable consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

958 73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 516-519. JUNE 14, 1934.

Appropriation authorized. on the north and east, Bush Creek on the west, and the Virginian Railway on the south; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purchase of this entire tract the sum of \$400,000. Approved, June 14, 1934.

[CHAPTER 517.]

AN ACT

June 14, 1934. [H.R. 7185.] [Public, No. 348.] To authorize the purchase by the city of Forest Grove, Oregon, of certain tracts of public lands and certain tracts reverted in the United States under the Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218).

Forest Grove, Oreg. Land patent to issue to. Area, purchase price, etc. Regulations to be prescribed. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent, upon payment of \$2.50 per acre, or fraction thereof, to the city of Forest Grove, Oregon, for the northwest quarter of section 14, township 1 north, range 5 west, Washington County, Oregon, containing in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres subject to all valid existing rights at the time of the filing of the application by the city of Forest Grove.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe all necessary regulations to carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Approved, June 14, 1934.

[CHAPTER 518.]

AN ACT

June 14, 1934. [H.R. 7213.] [Public, No. 349.] To provide hourly rates of pay for substitute laborers in the Railway Mail Service and time credits when appointed as regular laborer.

Railway Mail Service, Postal Service. Reclassification Act amended. Vol. 43, p. 1052. U.S.C., p. 1272. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes", approved February 28, 1925, is amended by inserting after the fourth paragraph of such section (43 Stat. 1053; U.S.C., title 39, sec. 607) a new paragraph to read as follows:

Substitute laborers. Hourly rate of pay provided for. Time credit. "Substitute laborers in the Railway Mail Service shall be paid for services actually performed at the rate of 55 cents per hour, and when appointed to the position of regular laborer the substitute service performed shall be included in eligibility for promotion to grade 2 on the basis of three hundred and six days of eight hours constituting a year's service."

Approved, June 14, 1934.

[CHAPTER 519.]

AN ACT

June 14, 1934. [H.R. 7653.] [Public, No. 350.] To authorize the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, Georgia.

National monuments. Ocmulgee, in Bibb County, Ga., set apart when lands therefor vest in United States. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when title to lands commonly known as the "Old Ocmulgee Fields", upon which certain Indian mounds of great historical importance are located, comprising approximately two thousand acres, in and around the city of Macon, County of Bibb, State of Georgia, as

shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, said area shall be set aside as a national monument, by proclamation of the President, and shall be known as the "Ocmulgee National Monument": *Provided*, That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation.

Proviso.
Lands to be secured by donation only.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property, within the boundaries of said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States under any donated funds by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

Acceptance of lands, funds, etc.

Proviso
Purchases from donated funds.

SEC. 3. The administration, protection, and development of the Ocmulgee National Monument shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, as amended.

Placed under supervision of Secretary of Interior.
Vol. 39, p. 535

Approved, June 14, 1934.

[CHAPTER 520.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust claims to so-called "Olmstead lands" in the State of North Carolina.

June 14, 1934.
[H. R. 8779.]
[Public, No. 351.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust all claims to the so-called "Olmstead lands" in the State of North Carolina, which were placed under his administrative care by the Act of July 6, 1912 (37 Stat. 189).

Olmstead lands in North Carolina.
Secretary of Agriculture to adjust all claims to.
Vol. 37, p. 189.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, upon a finding by him, and approved by the Attorney General, that by reason of long-continued occupancy and use thereof a party is justly entitled to any of said Olmstead lands, to convey by quitclaim deed to such party the interest of the United States therein, or to pay to such party from any appropriation which hereafter may be made to carry out the purpose of the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 936), such sum as the Secretary of Agriculture shall find to be just compensation for the release of the claim of such party to said lands, other claims of title to said Olmstead lands found to be superior to that of the United States may be settled by the Secretary of Agriculture through allowing the removal of timber from the lands claimed in such an amount as he finds equitable and acceptable to the claimant in full satisfaction of his claim, or with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission the Secretary of Agriculture may make payment in satisfaction of the claim from funds appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the said Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 936).

Conveyance of interest of United States to present occupants.

Compensation for release of claim.
Appropriation available.

Payment of superior claims through removal of timber

Approved, June 14, 1934.

Calendar No. 1232

73^d CONGRESS }
2^d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1156

TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN BIBB COUNTY, GA.

MAY 10 (calendar day, MAY 24), 1934.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7653]

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the act (H.R. 7653) to authorize the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, Ga., having considered same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the act do pass without amendment.

The amendments suggested by the Secretary of the Interior were incorporated in the act by the House Committee on the Public Lands, and facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the report of that committee (H.Rept. 1657, 73d Cong., 2d sess.), as follows:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7653) to establish the Ocmulgee National Park in Bibb County, Ga., after careful consideration of same, reported favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House with the following amendments, to wit:

That the title be changed to: "A bill to authorize the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, Georgia."

Strike out all of section 1 and substitute the following:

"That when title to lands commonly known as the 'Old Ocmulgee Fields', upon which certain Indian mounds of great historical importance are located, comprising approximately two thousand acres, in and around the city of Macon, county of Bibb, State of Georgia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States said area shall be set aside as a national monument, by proclamation of the President and shall be known as the 'Ocmulgee National Monument': *Provided*, That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation."

Insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property, within the boundaries of said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States under any donated funds by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof."

2 ESTABLISH OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN GEORGIA

In present section 2, page 2, line 8, change the word "Park" to "Monument".
Renumber present section 2 as section 3.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the favorable letter of the Secretary of the Interior under date of April 16, 1934, which is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part of this report.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 16, 1934.

HON. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received your letter of February 8, enclosing copy of H.R. 7653, entitled "A bill to establish the Ocmulgee National Park in Bibb County, Ga.", and requesting a report thereon.

Due to the rapid development of the Nation, the remains of the prehistoric life are fast disappearing. In the interests of science and history it is of the utmost importance that some few typical areas be preserved for all time to come as places for the study of the early antecedents of human life on the North American Continent. The National Government through the passage of the act for the preservation of American antiquities, approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), and that creating the Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 616), where some of the outstanding examples of Southwestern archeology are to be found, has demonstrated the importance of the preservation of such prehistoric remains.

In the case of the Indian mounds in the Ocmulgee field, it is the opinion of noted archeologists that this group comprises one of the most important centers of archeology east of the Appalachian Mountains. It should be added that several scientists of the Smithsonian Institution have recently studied this group of mounds and that Institution endorses the project for Federal preservation.

While I am in favor of preservation by the United States of the Ocmulgee area, it would seem that it is of distinct national-monument character, being similar to lands set apart in Western States for scientific purposes, and therefore should be established in that status rather than as a national park, as contemplated by this proposed legislation.

Section 1 of the bill provides for an authorization for the appropriation of Federal funds for the purchase of approximately 2,000 acres of land at a cost of not to exceed \$25 per acre. I am not in favor of authorizing the appropriation of Federal funds for the acquisition of lands as contemplated by this section and believe if the necessary area for the preservation of these prehistorical mounds is to be administered by the Federal Government that the lands should be secured by public or private donation. In view of the above it is recommended that the bill be amended as follows:

Change the title to: "A bill to authorize the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, Georgia."

Eliminate all of section 1 and substitute the following:

"That when title to lands commonly known as the 'Old Ocmulgee Fields', upon which certain Indian mounds of great historical importance are located, comprising approximately two thousand acres, in and around the City of Macon, County of Bibb, State of Georgia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States; said area shall be set aside as a national monument, by proclamation of the President, and shall be known as the 'Ocmulgee National Monument'; *Provided*, That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation."

Page 2, line 8, change the word "Park" to "Monument".

This proposed legislation is identical with that covered by S. 2679, on which a separate report as above has been submitted, and I am advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that if this proposed legislation is amended as indicated above the same will not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

I recommend that H.R. 7653, if amended as indicated above, be given favorable consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

○

7116), and by the provision in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1937, approved June 4, 1936.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 27 day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:
R. WALTON MOORE
Acting Secretary of State.

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT—GEORGIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

December 23, 1936
[No. 2212]

Ocmulgee National Monument, Ga.
Preamble.
48 Stat. 958.
16 U. S. C. §§ 447a-447c.

Statutory provision.

WHEREAS the act of Congress entitled "An Act To authorize the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, Georgia", approved June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 958), provides, in part:

That when title to lands commonly known as the "Old Ocmulgee Fields", upon which certain Indian mounds of great historical importance are located, comprising approximately two thousand acres, in and around the city of Macon, County of Bibb, State of Georgia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, said area shall be set aside as a national monument, by proclamation of the President, and shall be known as the "Ocmulgee National Monument":

Establishment proclaimed.

AND WHEREAS the Secretary of the Interior has designated an area comprising 678.48 acres of such land as necessary for national-monument purposes, title to which is vested in the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the statutory provisions above set out, do proclaim that the aforesaid area as indicated on the diagram attached hereto and forming a part hereof is hereby set aside as a national monument to be known as the Ocmulgee National Monument.

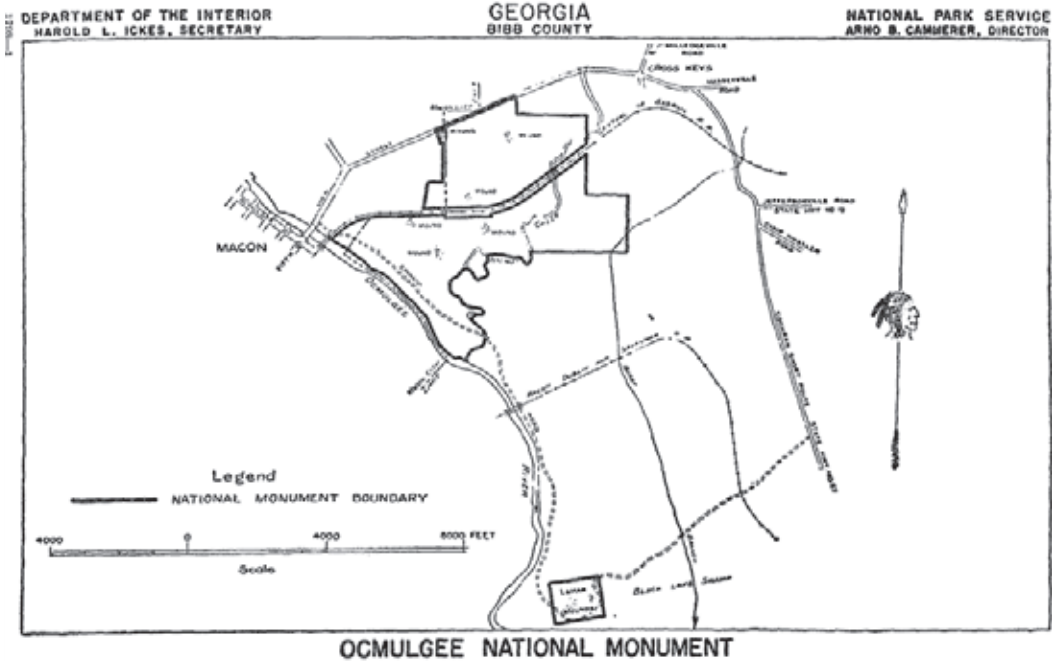
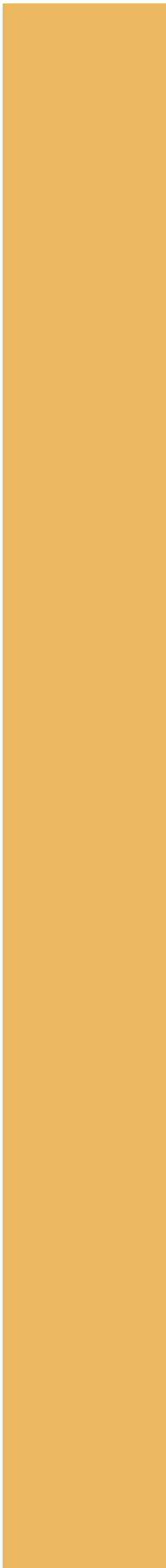
Warning against unlawful acts.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision.

39 Stat. 535.
16 U. S. C. §§ 1, 2.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.



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

DONE at the City of Washington this 23^d day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President

R. WALTON MOORE

Acting Secretary of State.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST—MINNESOTA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 28, 1936
[No. 2213]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by proclamation of April 9, 1927 (45 Stat. 2904), there were set apart as the Superior National Forest in the State of Minnesota certain lands which had been, or might thereafter be, acquired by the United States of America under authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911, ch. 186, 36 Stat. 961 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 516), as amended by the act of June 7, 1924, ch. 348, 43 Stat. 653 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 515), together with certain adjoining public lands; and

Superior National Forest, Minn. Preamble. 45 Stat. 2904.

36 Stat. 962. 16 U. S. C. §§ 516, 515.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to modify the boundaries of the said national forest by including therein certain forest lands which have been, or may be, acquired under authority of the said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, and certain adjoining public lands:

Boundaries modified.

26 Stat. 1103. 16 U. S. C. § 471.

30 Stat. 36. 16 U. S. C. § 473. 16 U. S. C. § 521.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, ch. 561, 26 Stat. 1095, 1103, as amended (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 471), the act of June 4, 1897, ch. 2, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and section 11 of the said act of March 1, 1911, do proclaim that all lands of the United States within the areas shown as additions on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof are hereby included in and reserved as a part of the Superior National Forest, and that all lands within such areas which may hereafter be acquired by the United States under the said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, shall upon acquisition of title thereto be reserved and administered as a part of the said Forest.

Treatment of acquisitions.

Terms and conditions.

46 Stat. 1020. 16 U. S. C. §§ 577-577b.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

The reservation made by this proclamation shall, as to such of the lands as are affected thereby, be subject to the terms and conditions of the act of July 10, 1930, ch. 881, 46 Stat. 1020, and shall as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose other than for classification under Executive Orders No. 5833 of April 8, 1932, and No. 6964 of February 5, 1935, as amended, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat, legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

SETTING ASIDE CERTAIN LANDS FOR NATIONAL MONUMENT PURPOSES
TO BE ADMINISTERED AS PART OF THE OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONU-
MENT—GEORGIA

June 13, 1941
[No. 2493]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia, which have been donated to the United States, contain evidence of an old Indian stockade and other objects of historical interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set such lands aside for national monument purposes:

Lands added.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the following-described lands in Bibb County, Georgia, are hereby set aside for national monument purposes and shall be administered as a part of the Ocmulgee National Monument:

Beginning at a concrete monument marking the southeast corner of the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument from which the most easterly corner of Macon City Limits in the center of Ocmulgee River bears approximately North 31°30' West 8560 feet, more or less; thence South 78°30' West 1500.0 feet along the south boundary of the Lamar Unit to the southwest corner thereof; thence South 11°30' East 290.4 feet; thence North 67°32' East 1527.85 feet to the point of beginning, containing 5 acres, more or less.

Warning against unauthorized acts.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any part or feature of this monument, and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 13th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

102D CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
102-35

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT A DONATION OF LAND FOR ADDITION TO THE OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

APRIL 22, 1991.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLER of California, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 749]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 749) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

INTRODUCTION

The provisions of the bill are described in detail in the "Section-By-Section Analysis" section of this report.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 749¹ is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Ocmulgee National Monument was authorized by Congress in 1934 and established by Presidential Proclamation in 1936. The monument is located in Macon, Georgia and currently comprises 683.48 acres, including 45 acres in a detached portion known as the Lamar unit. There is evidence at the site of over 10,000 years of human habitation, from nomadic hunters of the Paleo-Indian period to a historic Creek Indian Village. Of greatest historical im-

¹ H.R. 749 was introduced on January 30, 1991 by Mr. Rowland of Georgia.

portance are the earthlodges and huge temple mounds of the Early Mississippians, a distinctive people who lived in the area between AD 900 and 1100. Over a thousand people lived in the village at Ocmulgee at one time, planting crops and building a series of earthen mounds for religious and political purposes.

Drake Field is a 18.6 acre parcel adjacent to the western boundary of Ocmulgee National Monument. It is part of the original 2,000 acres of "Old Ocmulgee Fields" designated in the Monument's enabling legislation. In the 1930's, the National Park Service recognized that the Drake Field parcel would be a desirable element to include in the Monument. The property is located adjacent to the Funeral Mound, a burial place for village leaders where over 100 burials have been uncovered. Artifacts collected from the surface of the field suggest occupation during the Early Mississippian and historic Creek periods. Unauthorized collection of artifacts is now taking place at Drake Field. The National Park Service noted in a 1987 General Management Plan Task Directive and in Ocmulgee's most recent Statement for Management that placing the site under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service would be desirable in order to better ensure the protection of the site's archeological resources.

Drake Field was acquired by the City of Macon in 1971. The parcel was used by the city for recreational purposes until 1982, when a new city park was opened and Drake Field was closed to public use. On August 21, 1991, the Mayor and City Council of Macon, Georgia, passed a resolution authorizing the transfer of Drake Field to the National Park Service pending passage of this legislation. The State of Georgia has endorsed the City's transfer of this property to the National Park Service.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept the donation of all right, title and interest in land described in Section 2 from the owners of that land. The land acquired shall be added to and administered as part of Ocmulgee National Monument.

Section 2 describes the land as the approximately 18.6 acre parcel of land known as Drake Field located adjacent to Ocmulgee National Monument in the City of Macon, Georgia.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands held a hearing on H.R. 749 on March 7, 1991, and on March 21, 1991, reported the bill to the Full Committee. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ordered the bill favorably reported to the House by voice vote on April 10, 1991.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

The Committee intends to carefully monitor the implementation of this legislation to ensure compliance with the intent of the Act, but no specific oversight hearings have been conducted on this matter. No recommendations were submitted to the Committee pursuant to rule X, clause 2.

3

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to rule X, clause 2 of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds that the enactment of this measure would have no inflationary impact on the national economy.

COST AND BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

The Committee has determined that there will not be a significant increase in Federal expenditures as a result of the enactment of this bill. The report of the Congressional Budget Office, which the Committee adopts on its own, follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 15, 1991.

HON. GEORGE MILLER,
*Vice Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 749, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on April 10, 1991. Because this land is to be donated to the federal government and maintained as open space, one-time cost would be less than \$200,000. Nearly all of this amount would be spent in fiscal year 1992, assuming appropriation of the necessary sums. Annual operating and maintenance costs would not be significant. This bill would not affect direct spending or receipts, and thus would not involve pay-as-you-go scoring.

H.R. 749 would authorize the National Park Service (NPS) to accept the donation of the Drake's Field site from the city of Macon. The 19-acre parcel is adjacent to the Ocmulgee National Monument, and would become part of the monument area. After the land is transferred, the NPS would incur minor site preparation costs to demolish structures and install fences. CBO estimates that such one-time costs would be less than \$200,000. Annual costs for the additional acreage would not add significantly to the monument's current operating budget.

Enactment of this bill would not have any impact on the budgets of state or local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER.
Director.

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Calendar No. 128

102D CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
102-89

TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT A DONATION OF LAND FOR ADDITION TO THE OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

JUNE 21, (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1991.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 749]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the act (H.R. 749) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the act do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of H.R. 749, as ordered reported, is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of the 18.6 acre "Drake Field" parcel for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Ocmulgee National Monument was authorized by Congress in 1934 and established by Presidential Proclamation in 1936. The monument is located in Macon, Georgia, and currently comprises approximately 683 acres.

The monument contains artifacts from several early North American cultures, from nomadic hunters of the Paleo-Indian period to a historic Creek Indian Village. The monument also contains remnants of earthlodges and temple mounds of the Early Mississippians, a people who lived in the area between 900 and 1000, A.D. At one time over a thousand people lived at Ocmulgee, planting crops and building a series of earthen mounds for religious, political and ceremonial purposes.

49-010

Drake Field is an 18.6 acre parcel situated adjacent to the western boundary of the monument. The property is adjacent to the "Funeral Mound" located within the monument, a burial site for village leaders where over 100 burials have been uncovered.

The field was acquired by the city of Macon in 1971. The parcel was used by the city for recreational purposes until 1982, when a new city park was opened and Drake Field was closed for public use. The city is now willing to donate the site to the Federal Government. The National Park Service noted in its 1987 general management plan for the monument that placing Drake Field under the jurisdiction of the Park Service would be desirable in order to better ensure the protection of the site's archeological resources.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 749 passed the House of Representatives by a voice vote on April 24, 1991. Senator Fowler introduced identical legislation in the Senate, S. 638, on March 13, 1991. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests held a hearing on H.R. 749 and S. 638 on May 21, 1991.

At the business meeting on June 12, 1991, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered H.R. 749 favorably reported.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on June 12, 1991, by a unanimous vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass H.R. 749 as described herein.

The roll call vote on reporting the measure was 20 yeas, 0 nays, as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. Johnston	.
Mr. Bumpers	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Bradley	
Mr. Bingaman	
Mr. Wirth	
Mr. Conrad*	
Mr. Akaka	
Mr. Fowler*	
Mr. Shelby	
Mr. Wellstone*	
Mr. Wallop	
Mr. Hatfield	
Mr. Domenici*	
Mr. Murkowski*	
Mr. Nickles	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Craig	
Mr. Seymour*	
Mr. Garn*	

*Indicates voted by proxy.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1(a) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept the donation of all right, title, and interest in and to the land described in section 2, from the owners of such land.

Subsection (b) provides that the land acquired pursuant to this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia.

Section 2 defines the land to be added to the monument as the 18.6 acre parcel known as Drake Field which is located adjacent to the western boundary of the monument.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 14, 1991.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 749, an act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on June 12, 1991. Because this land is to be donated to the Federal Government and maintained as open space, one-time costs to implement the act would be less than \$200,000. Nearly all of this amount would be spent in fiscal year 1992, assuming appropriation of the necessary sums. Annual operating and maintenance costs would not be significant. This legislation would not affect direct spending or receipts, and thus would not involve pay-as-you-go scoring.

H.R. 749 would authorize the National Park Service (NPS) to accept the donation of the Drake's Field site from the city of Macon. The 19-acre parcel is adjacent to the Ocmulgee National Monument, and would become part of the monument area. After the land is transferred, the NPS would incur minor site preparation costs to demolish existing structures and install fences. CBO estimates that such one-time costs would be less than \$200,000. Annual costs for the additional acreage would not add significantly to the monument's current operating budget.

Enactment of this legislation would not have any impact on the budgets of state or local governments.

On April 15, 1991, CBO prepared a cost estimate of H.R. 749 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on April 10, 1991. The two estimates are identical.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. HALE
(For Robert D. Reischauer, Director).

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out H.R. 749. The Act is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the problem. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of H.R. 749, as ordered reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

On May 7, 1991, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested legislative reports from the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget setting forth executive views on H.R. 749. These reports had not been received at the time the report on H.R. 749 was filed. When the reports become available, the Chairman will request that they be printed in the Congressional Record for the advice of the Senate. The testimony provided by the National Park Service at the Subcommittee hearing follows:

STATEMENT OF JERRY L. ROGERS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to provide your Subcommittee with the Interior Department's views on S. 638, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia. H.R. 749, a similar bill, passed the House on April 24, 1991. We recommend that either bill be enacted.

The Ocmulgee National Monument is a unique concentration of archeological and architectural resources that document almost 10,000 years of human occupation in the southeastern United States. The archeological remains at the Monument include a variety of artifacts, earth mounds, and Indian villages ranging from about 250 to 10,000 years in age. The most spectacular archeological features for which the Monument is known are the mounds and earth lodge built by people who lived there during the period AD 900 to 1100.

Mr. Chairman, the Monument was authorized by Congress in 1934 and established by Presidential Proclamation in 1936. A subsequent Presidential Proclamation in 1941 enlarged the Monument by five acres. It now comprises 683.48 acres, including 45 acres in a detached portion known as the Lamar Unit. H.R. 749 would authorize expansion of the Monument to include an adjacent 18.6 acre parcel known as "Drake's Field," to be donated by the City of Macon.

I would point out here, Mr. Chairman, that the Park Service recognized in the 1930's that the Drake's Field parcel would be a desirable element to include in the Monument. But the owner had other plans for the property and was unwilling to sell. The parcel's archeological significance was further documented in a 1971 inventory of the area's archeological sites. At that time, artifacts collected at the surface of the Drake's Field site suggested extensive occupation during the Historic Creek period and also occupation during the Early Mississippi Period, both of which are primary Monument themes. The 1971 report concluded that it was obvious the Drake's Field parcel had at one time been part of an Indian village that surrounded a nearby funeral mound already included in the Monument. It is our belief that still-buried cultural resources could be preserved if Drake's Field is brought into the Monument.

Mr. Chairman, the Drake's Field parcel came into public ownership in 1971 when the City of Macon acquired it, in part with Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance, for use as a recreational park. The parcel was actively used by the City for recreational purposes until it became apparent that intensive use and development could not take place at the site without causing irreparable harm to archeological resources. In 1982 the City opened a new park at another location, incorporating the recreational users that had been intended for Drake's Field. Since then, Drake's Field has been used for informal recreational purposes.

Although the City's Public Works Department continues to mow and clean Drake's Field on a regular basis, it cannot devote the level of attention that is warranted. Indeed, unauthorized artifact collection now takes place at Drake's Field. The Park Service noted in a 1987 GMP Task Directive and in Ocmulgee's most recent Statement for Management that steps needed to be taken to better ensure the protection of the site's archeological resources. Placing the site under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service would be consistent with those recommendations.

The City of Macon has also recognized that the preservation of Drake's Field is integral to the preservation of Ocmulgee National Monument. It is for this reason the Macon City Council in 1990 passed a resolution authorizing the transfer of Drake's Field to the National Park Service to be included in Ocmulgee National Monument. I would add that the State's agency having jurisdiction over parks and historic sites has concurred in the City's proposal to transfer the land to the National Park Service.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we believe that Drake's Field would make a logical and desirable addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument, and urge that the bill be favorably acted upon.

This concludes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to try to answer any questions you might have.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by the act H.R. 749, as ordered reported.

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PUBLIC LAW 102-67—JULY 9, 1991

105 STAT. 325

Public Law 102-67
102d Congress**An Act**

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia.

July 9, 1991
[H.R. 749]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.**

16 USC 431 note.

(a) **ACCEPTANCE OF LAND.**—The Secretary of the Interior may accept the donation of all right, title, and interest in and to the land described in section 2 from the owners of that land.(b) **ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.**—The land acquired by the United States under this section shall be added to, and administered as part of, the Ocmulgee National Monument.**SEC. 2. DESCRIPTION OF LAND.**

16 USC 431 note.

The land referred to in section 1 is the approximately 18.6 acre parcel of land known as Drake Field and located adjacent to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the City of Macon, Georgia.

Approved July 9, 1991.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 749:HOUSE REPORTS: No. 102-35 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 102-89 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 137 (1991):
Apr. 24, considered and passed House.
June 25, considered and passed Senate.



**Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Ocmulgee National Monument**

September 2014

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

James L. David

9/23/14

RECOMMENDED

Jim David, Superintendent, Ocmulgee National Monument

Date

Stan Austin

10/1/14

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.

OCMU 363-125941

October 2014

Foundation Document • Ocmulgee National Monument

