

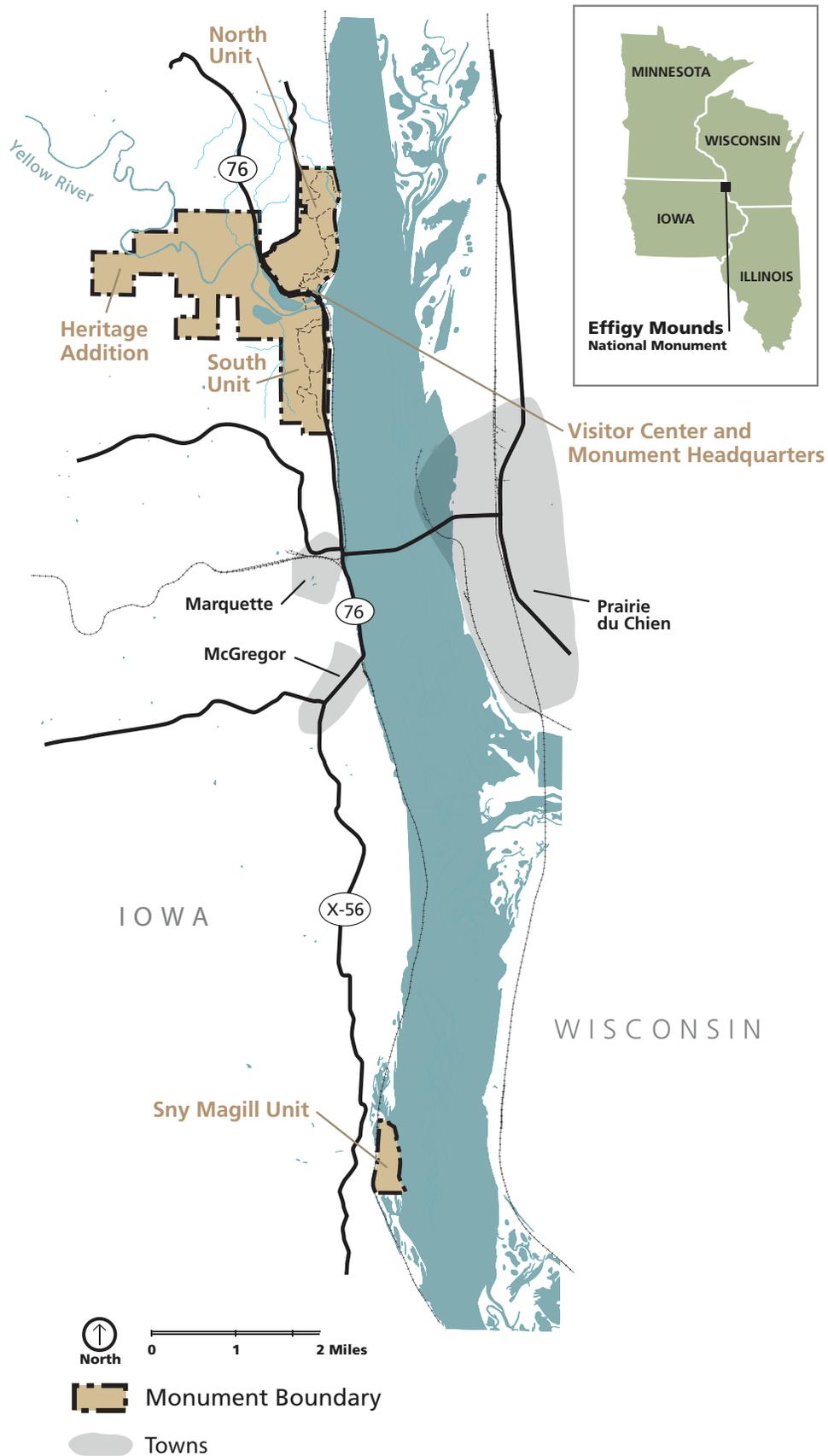


Foundation Document Effigy Mounds National Monument

Iowa

March 2014



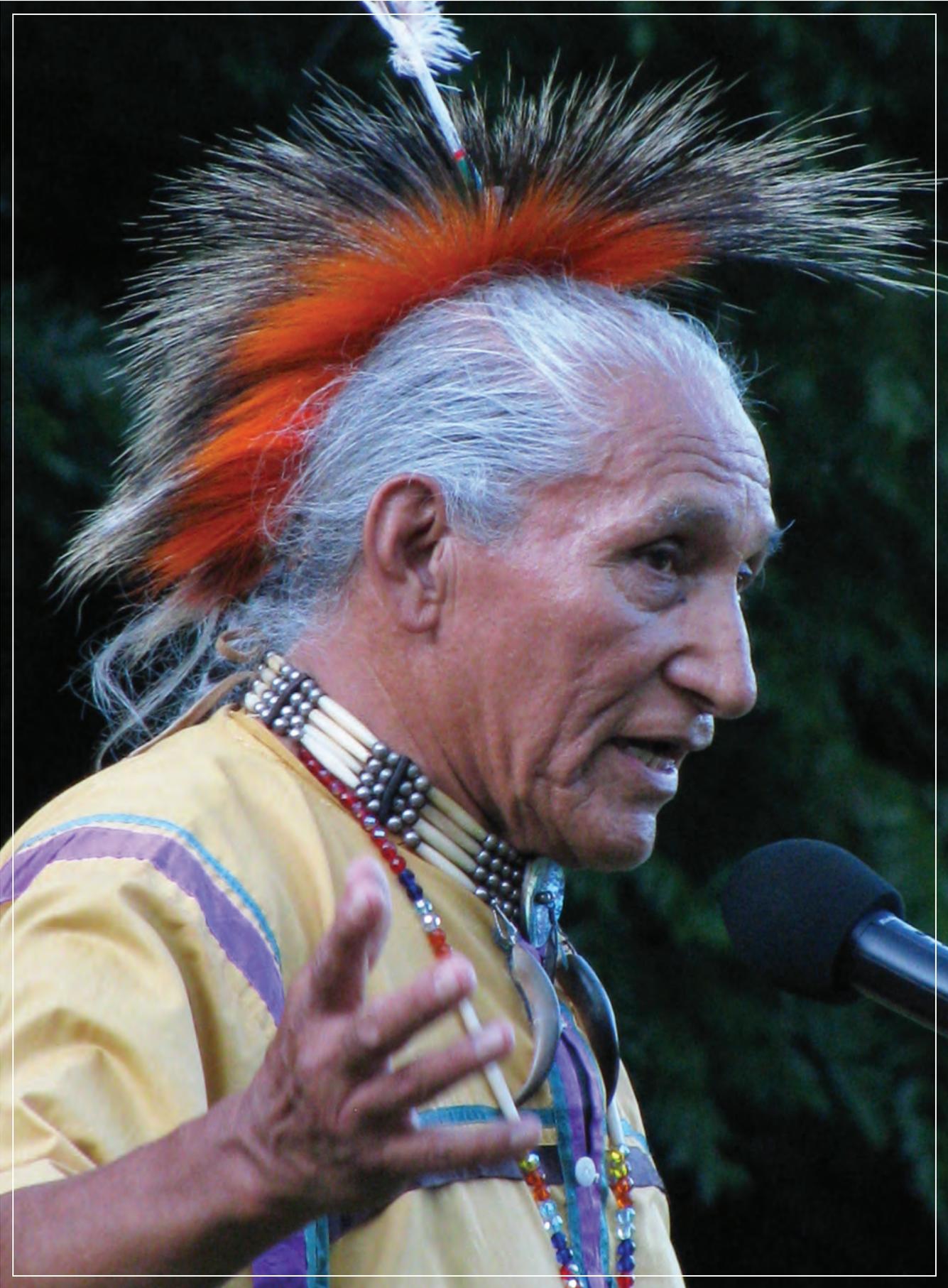


EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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. This foundation document also includes special mandates, and 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.

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.

Monument Description

Effigy Mounds National Monument was authorized by Presidential Proclamation 2860 on October 25, 1949. The monument currently comprises 2,526 acres in northeastern Iowa in two counties: Allamakee and Clayton. It is divided into four units for the purposes of this management plan: North unit, South unit, Heritage Addition, and Sny Magill unit. Land surrounding Effigy Mounds National Monument is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the State of Iowa, and private landowners. Land uses in the area include agriculture (farming, timber cutting, and livestock grazing), rural development, resources management, recreation, and transportation.



The monument represents an important link in a complex of protected areas that preserve many of the values characteristic of this region. Much of the nearby Mississippi River bank and island area is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, a 261-mile-long preserve that extends from Wabasha, Minnesota, to Rock Island, Illinois. Yellow River State Forest lies adjacent to the Heritage Addition. Between the currently developed monument units and the Sny Magill unit is Pikes Peak State Park, which preserves several effigy mounds and bluff tops much like those of the monument. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) manages small tracts of land and recreation sites near the monument. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources also manages the access road and boat ramp in the Sny Magill unit.

Monument Units

North Unit

The monument's headquarters, maintenance facility, and visitor center are in the North unit. Trails in this unit allow visitors to view the mounds and scenic views on self-guided walks of varying distances (longest trail is 7 miles round trip). Wayside exhibits along the trails provide interpretive messages. Ranger-guided interpretive tours are available on a seasonal basis. Little Bear Mound (one of the monument's finest examples of the effigy style), Great Bear Mound (the largest effigy mound in the monument), and many other mound groups are in the North unit. In addition, spectacular views of the Mississippi River Valley are available from Eagle Rock, Fire Point, Third Scenic View, and Hanging Rock.

South Unit

The South unit contains the renowned Marching Bear Group of mounds. Access to the South unit is by foot from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources day use area. It is a 4-mile round-trip hike to the Marching Bear Group from the day use area.

Heritage Addition

This 1,045-acre unit was added in 2000, increasing the monument's land base by approximately 70%. As of this writing (in fall 2013), the Heritage Addition is undeveloped for public access. There are five known mounds, five precontact stone quarries, four historic sites, the Yellow River, Dousman Creek, and an abundance of natural resources in this unit. There are also abandoned logging roads that could be used as foot trails.

Sny Magill Unit

This small 141-acre unit is in the floodplain on the west bank of the Mississippi River about 10 miles south of the headquarters/visitor center. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources maintains a boat ramp, parking area, and access road into the unit. With over 100 mounds, the Sny Magill unit contains 50% of all mounds in the monument. It also has the highest concentration of mounds known in the region. A trail leads from the access road to mounds in the northern end of the unit.



Monument Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reasons for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Effigy Mounds National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by Presidential Proclamation 2860 on October 25, 1949. The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Effigy Mounds National Monument Purpose Statement:

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT preserves outstanding representative examples of significant phases of prehistoric Indian moundbuilding cultures in the American Midwest; protects wildlife and natural values within the monument; and provides for scientific study and appreciation of its features for the benefit of this and future generations.



Monument 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 Effigy Mounds 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 Effigy Mounds National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- The national monument contains nationally significant archeological resources comprising one of the largest concentrations of burial mounds in the United States, including some of the finest and best preserved examples of effigy mounds in their original forms. These cultural features provide an insight into the social, spiritual, and ceremonial life of peoples in this region prior to European contact.
- The natural and cultural resources of the monument are intricately connected—the moundbuilding cultures were the result of the dynamic interface of people and their environment. The native vegetation communities associated with the moundbuilding era were the result of the topography and climate found in the geologically unique Driftless Area of the Upper Midwest. This environment produced microhabitats that support extensive flora and fauna diversity. This diversity attracted and sustained generations of American Indians.
- The monument contains historic resources that represent European American settlement of the area and the displacement of historic American Indian culture. Conversely, early scientific research conducted in the monument during the late 1800s began the period of understanding and preserving of the rich Indian culture.
- The monument preserves and protects physical evidence of the cultural landscape, which documents the early and continuing scientific interest in the mounds and moundbuilding cultures. The monument's cultural resources and collections document the full breadth of archeological investigations in the monument, from early mound documentation and exploration to modern methods of archeological investigation that incorporate a variety of techniques and native perspectives.
- The monument is identified by present-day members of the monument's traditionally associated tribes as a sacred landscape.



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 Effigy Mounds National Monument:

- **Archeological Sites and Moundbuilding Culture.** These resources include the primary archeological sites in all units of the monument, including all their features such as mounds, rock shelters, habitation sites, rock art, and associated artifacts, representing 1,800 years of the moundbuilding culture. While the Heritage Addition has not yet had a systematic archeological inventory completed, some mounds have been discovered in that area. The resources of that area are included as fundamental resources.
- **Rare Habitat for Flora and Fauna.** The monument contains habitat for an assemblage of plants found nowhere else in Iowa and rare in the region. This habitat includes both the transition zone of several vegetation communities found in the eastern hardwood and prairie ecosystems and microclimates produced by north-facing slopes and the influence of the river valley. The monument also contains habitat, including wetlands, for almost 300 species of birds, including nesting habitat for the red-shouldered hawk (a state listed species) and habitat for several other federal and state listed animal and plant species, including bald eagles, peregrine falcons, Higgins eye pearlymussel, purple fringed orchid, and jeweled shooting star.
- **Museum Collections.** The monument's museum collections include original documents, photographic collections, and artifact collections that both document the important contributions of Ellison Orr and others to the early development of the science of field archeology relating to the moundbuilding cultures and support future scientific study and interpretation of paleontology, natural history, geology, history, and ethnology.
- **Cultural Landscape and Ethnographic Resources.** The individual resources of the monument listed previously as fundamental and important resources—mounds and associated artifacts, native vegetation, and rivers—collectively form a cultural landscape. Tribes and NPS staff are pursuing a designation that would acknowledge the entire national monument as a traditional cultural property. Some natural resources present in the monument, such as medicinal and ceremonial plants, are also culturally important, contributing to the importance of the area to modern American Indian tribes.

Other Important Resources and Values

Effigy Mounds 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 Effigy Mounds National Monument:

- **Yellow River.** The Yellow River is listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and possesses outstandingly remarkable values.
- **Driftless Area Topography.** The topography associated with the Driftless Area reveals 500-million-year-old limestone bedrock.
- **Mississippi River Bluffs.** The exposed 400-foot bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River feature American Indian rock art sites, rock shelters that were important as habitation sites, and chert outcroppings that were locally important for making tools and weapons.
- **1840s Military Road.** The monument includes a road built in 1840 by the military that connected Fort Crawford, Wisconsin Territory, with Fort Atkinson, Iowa, and a historic archeological site—the Jefferson Davis sawmill—that supported the building of Fort Crawford. These are some of the reminders of how early 19th-century American Indian treaties involved the military in resolving “the Indian problem” and opened up the territories for U.S. expansion and settlement prior to the Mexican War.
- **Other Early American historic sites.** Additional historic sites within the monument document early American use of the land for homesteading; agriculture; and economic, consumptive purposes, such as clamming, logging, and quarrying. These sites are tangible connections to the early western expansion of the United States.



Interpretive Themes

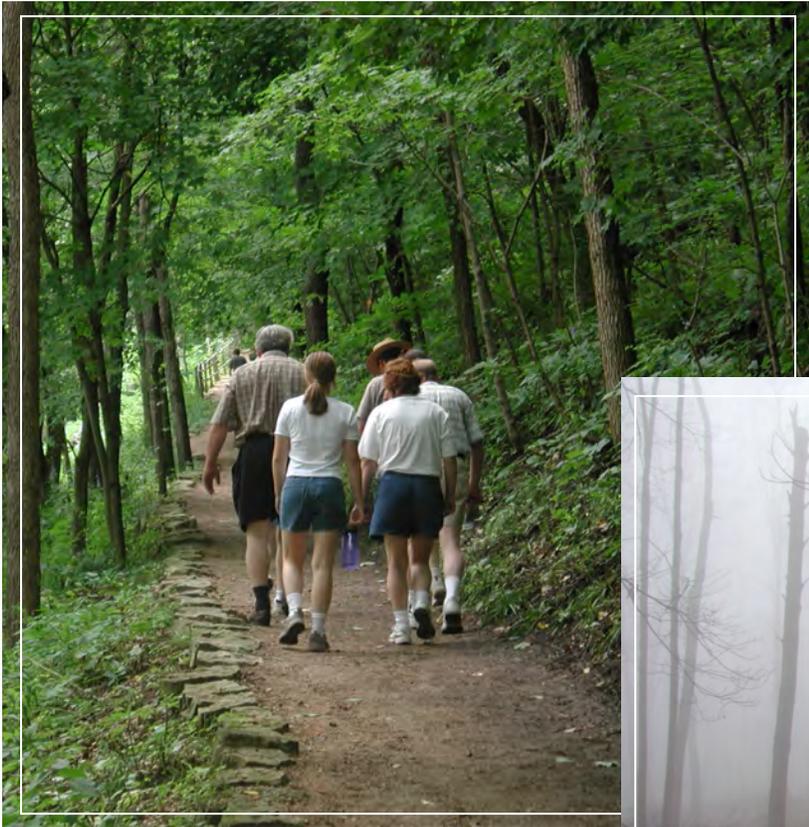
Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, 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 Effigy Mounds National Monument:

- Effigy Mounds National Monument preserves earthen mounds that are a manifestation of a sophisticated moundbuilding culture composed of several cultural systems that allowed the inhabitants to maintain a balance with the natural environment. These cultural systems of social organization (required to harness the labor to build the mounds), spiritual expression (the mounds), economics (widespread trade networks), and horticulture and early agriculture, allowed these peoples to invest the time and labor necessary to build the mounds.
- The notable erosional features of the Driftless Area set the framework for a unique assemblage of prairie and forest, wetlands, and upland, and warm and cool environments that are home to highly diverse communities of plants and animals. This provides an opportunity to study the intricate connection between the moundbuilding people and the dynamic continuum of the natural world that had a profound impact on the evolution of a complex American Indian culture.
- The design and extent of ancient mound construction reveals not only the cultural sophistication and foresight of generations of moundbuilders, but also illustrates the special value they placed in their shared community beliefs and in these sacred places.
- The monument’s cultural resources and collections document the full breadth of archeological investigations in the monument, from early mound documentation and exploration, to modern methods of archeological investigation that incorporates a variety of techniques and native perspectives. The monument continues to serve as a springboard for the progression of American archeology—from a simple fascination with “curiosities” to a scientific methodology that today incorporates the sacred nature of American Indian archeological sites.
- Combining a focus on less invasive archeological methods with continued consultation with traditionally associated tribes permits a better understanding of American Indian traditions, history, and stories related to the moundbuilding cultures. Only by combining earlier methods of archeology, other less invasive methods of today, and the oral traditions and histories of the native peoples can we develop a deeper understanding of and spiritual connection with the past.

Summary

Located in the picturesque Upper Mississippi River Valley, Effigy Mounds National Monument preserves over 200 mounds. These mounds are considered sacred by the 12 tribes traditionally associated with the monument—visitors can contemplate the meanings of the mounds and the people who built them. By stating the park purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, clear management decisions that fulfill the park purpose can be implemented. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for the future direction of management at Effigy Mounds National Monument.



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

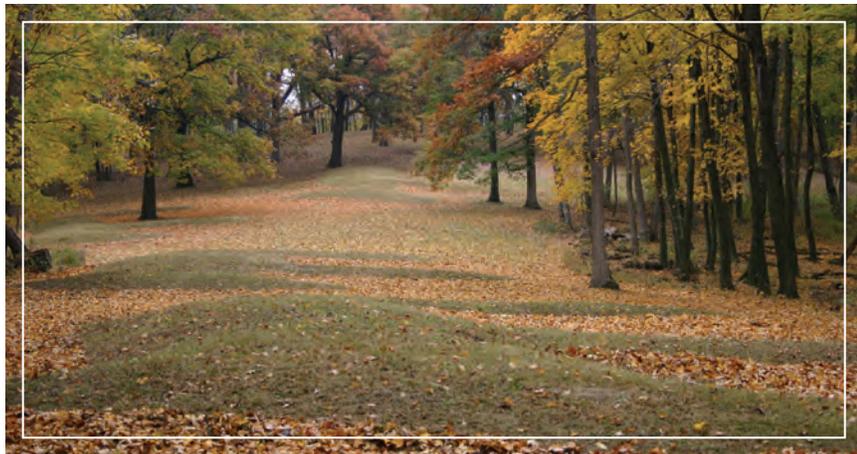
Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that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

Special Mandates

- Public Law 106-323 allows for additional lands (50-acre Riverfront Tract) to be purchased from willing sellers and adjusted the monument boundary to include these lands. While the Riverfront Tract is in the legislated monument boundary, it remains in ownership of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Should this land become available, it may be purchased by the federal government and immediately included in the monument.

Administrative Commitments

- No administrative commitments were identified for Effigy Mounds National Monument.



Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

After completion of the general management plan for Effigy Mounds National Monument (2013), other more detailed plans were identified as planning and data needs before specific actions could be implemented. Additional studies and plans include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Cultural Landscape Report for the Entire Monument.** A cultural landscape report is needed to update the cultural landscape inventory, to determine whether an ethnographic landscape exists at Effigy Mounds National Monument, determine the boundary of such a landscape, and to identify resources. This data need is a priority for the monument.
- **Resource Stewardship Strategy.** A resource stewardship strategy would expand upon the desired natural and cultural resource conditions from the general management plan, describe the current condition of the resources, and identify the difference between current and desired conditions. The plan would define comprehensive strategies to achieve and maintain the desired resource conditions and specific associated monitoring indicators and targets. The resource stewardship strategy would guide the preparation of future implementation plans such as a vegetation management plan, cultural resource management plan, nonnative species control plan, or a fire management plan.
- **Public Access / Trail Development Plan Primarily Focusing on the Heritage Addition.** Using the guidance provided in the general management plan, this plan would focus on the Heritage Addition, but would also address new trail connections from the visitor center to the Heritage Addition and the South unit trail system (Yellow River Bridge to South unit trails).
- **Site Development Plan for the Sny Magill Unit.** Future management of the Sny Magill unit requires a site development plan to analyze and decide the following: appropriate designs and locations for a visitor contact facility on adjacent property should such property be acquired, the alignment and design of an access trail from the visitor contact station to the mounds, alternative surfaces and locations of a trail to facilitate access to and interpretation of the mounds without causing adverse impacts, appropriate staffing levels to provide adequate visitor services, and protect resources.
- **Finalize the Long-range Interpretation Plan.** The finalized long-range interpretation plan would include placement information for new trail interpretive and directional signs.
- **Long-term Mound Maintenance Plan.** The long-term mound maintenance plan would guide the future care and treatment of vegetation on or near the mounds.



Part 3: Preparers, Consultants, and Meeting Attendees

NOTE: This foundation was developed at the beginning of the GMP development process. The preparers, consultants, and meeting attendees listed here were contributors during the development of the foundation. Some contributors did not participate through the completion of the General Management Plan and other contributors were added as the plan progressed.

Effigy Mounds National Monument

- Kenneth Block, Former Chief Ranger
- Phyllis Ewing, Former Superintendent
- Sharon Greener, Administrative Assistant
- James Nepstad, Superintendent
- Rodney Rovang, Natural Resources Manager
- Jessica Salesman, Biological Science Technician
- Thomas Sinclair, Chief of Maintenance
- Friday Wiles, Administrative Officer

NPS Midwest Regional Office

- Michael Evans, Ethnographer/Acting Superintendent
- Ruth Heikkinen, Planning and Compliance Division Chief
- Anne Vawser, Cultural Resource Specialist
- Sandra Washington, Former Chief of Planning; Assistant Regional Director for Planning, Construction, Communications, and Legislation



NPS Denver Service Center – Planning

Nell Blodgett, GIS Lead

Kerri Cahill, Visitor Use Management Team Lead

Craig Cellar, Former Project Manager / Former Cultural Resource Specialist (now retired)

Jim Corbett, Visual Information Services Supervisor

Jan Harris, Chief, Planning Branch Three (now retired)

Glenda Heronema, Former Visual Information Specialist (now retired)

Wanda Gray Lafferty, Editor

Ángel López, Visual Information Specialist

June McMillen, Writer/Editor (now retired)

Cynthia Nelson, Chief, Planning Branch

Leslie Peterson, Cultural Resource Specialist

Ericka Pilcher, Visitor Use Resource Specialist

Kate Randall, Project Manager / Landscape Architect

Matthew Safford, Natural Resource Specialist / Former Project Manager

Brenda Todd, Cultural Resource Specialist / Project Manager

Other Collaborators

Patt Murphy, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

Don Weeks, NPS Water Resources Division



Appendix A: Legislation Summary

Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa —

- Presidential Proclamation No. 2860, Oct. 25, 1949, 64th Statutes at Large, 81st Congress, 2d Session, 64 part 2:A371
- Public Law 87-44, May 27, 1961, 75 Stat. 88
- Public Law 106-323, Oct. 19, 2000, 114 Stat. 1289

Presidential Proclamation 2860 established Effigy Mounds National Monument because of “... earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms, which include animal effigy, bird effigy, conical, and linear types, illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians.”

Public Law 87-44 added 272 acres of land to the monument, “. . . for the purposes of preserving certain prehistoric Indian mounds and protecting existing wildlife and other natural values . . .”

Public Law 106-323 allowed for additional lands (Ferguson/Kistler Tract and the Riverfront Tract) to be purchased from willing sellers and adjusted the monument boundary to include these lands. The Ferguson/Kistler Tract is now called the Heritage Addition.

Appendix B: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Act for Effigy Mounds National Monument

64 STAT.]

PROCLAMATIONS—OCT. 25, 1949

A371

ESTABLISHING THE EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT—IOWA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 25, 1949
[No. 2860]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms, which include animal effigy, bird effigy, conical, and linear types, illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its meeting held October 28–30, 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance; and

WHEREAS the State of Iowa has acquired title to 1,204.39 acres of land containing these unusual objects, and has conveyed 1,000 acres thereof to the United States as a donation for national-monument purposes, such conveyance having been accepted on behalf of the United States by the Acting Director of the National Park Service on August 31, 1949; and

WHEREAS it is contemplated that the State of Iowa will convey the remaining 204.39 acres of such land to the United States for national-monument purposes in the near future; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set aside and reserve the said land as a national monument as hereinafter indicated:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, 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, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the lands within the following-described boundaries and shown on the diagram hereto attached and forming a part hereof which belong to the United States are hereby reserved and established as a national monument, to be known as the Effigy Mounds National Monument; and that the lands within such boundaries which do not now belong to the United States shall become a part of such monument upon the acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

Effigy Mounds National Monument.

FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 96 N., R. 3 W., Allamakee County

T. 95 N., R. 3 W., Clayton County

Beginning at the point where the West line of the Right-of-Way of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad intersects the North line of Sec. 27 of said T. 96 N.;

Thence southerly along said West line of the Railroad Right-of-Way through said Sec. 27 and part of Sec. 34 of said T. 96 N. to the North line of the Right-of-Way of Iowa Primary Highway No. 13 in Government Lot 3 of said Sec. 34;

Thence westerly along said North line of the Highway Right-of-Way through said Sec. 34 to the West line thereof;

Thence northerly along said Section line to the Southeast corner of the North Half of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter ($N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$) of Sec. 33 of said T. 96 N.;

Thence westerly along the South line of said North Half of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter ($N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$) to said North line of the Highway Right-of-Way;

Thence northerly along said North line of the Highway Right-of-Way to the North line of said Sec. 33;

Thence easterly along said Section line to the Southwest corner of said Sec. 27;

Thence northerly along the West line of said Sec. 27, N. $0^{\circ}07'$ E., 594.27 ft.;

Thence N. $68^{\circ}54'$ E., 186.28 ft.;

Thence N. $58^{\circ}08'$ E., 135.01 ft.;

Thence S. $77^{\circ}11'$ E., 77.79 ft.;

Thence N. $62^{\circ}15'$ E., 218.66 ft.;

Thence N. $57^{\circ}14'$ E., 168.48 ft.;

Thence N. $62^{\circ}34'$ E., 430.06 ft.;

Thence N. $50^{\circ}06'$ E., 142.68 ft.;

Whereas this fiftieth anniversary of naval aviation has great national and international significance in that military training of great historical importance has been carried on for fifty years; and
 Whereas a celebration of the character planned will contribute greatly to the educational and cultural welfare and to the defense of the people of the United States by highlighting the great traditions of naval aviation which have been handed down through the years and which must be kept intact in today's troubled world; and
 Whereas appropriate recognition is taken of the contributions, the interest, and the warm friendship shown by the people of Pensacola and Escambia County for naval personnel and/or naval aviation through these fifty years; and
 Whereas the Congress of the United States recognizes the tremendous significance of fifty years of devoted labor and sacrifice that has gone into the compiling of this record which has been established by naval aviation and by the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida:
 Now, therefore, be it

Naval aviation,
anniversary.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to design and manufacture and to accept payment therefor from private sources, a galvano of appropriate design commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of naval aviation. The payment of such cost, if any, to the Government shall be reimbursed to the appropriation of the Bureau of the Mint, by the Fiesta of Five Flags and Naval Aviators Homecoming Celebration, 330 Brent Building, Pensacola, Florida.

Presentation.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to present such galvano to the Secretary of the Navy in connection with this celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of naval aviation at Pensacola, Florida.

Approved May 27, 1961.

Boundary change

Public Law 87-44

AN ACT

May 27, 1961
[H. R. 5571]

To provide for the addition or additions of certain lands to the Effigy Mounds National Monument in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

Effigy Mounds
National Monument,
Iowa.
Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of preserving certain important prehistoric Indian mounds and protecting existing wildlife and other natural values, the following described lands, consisting of approximately 272 acres, are hereby added to the Effigy Mounds National Monument in the State of Iowa:

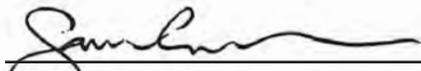
TRACT A

Township 94 north, range 3 west, fifth principal meridian, Clayton County, Iowa: the portion of the southeast quarter southeast quarter of section 22 that lies between the easterly right-of-way line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul, and Pacific Railroad and the section line common to sections 22 and 23; those portions of lot 1 (except the northerly 900 feet thereof), lot 2, and lot 3 that lie easterly of the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad, the unnumbered lot adjacent to lot 3; and the former meandered river channel between said lot 3 and said unnumbered lot, all in section 23; containing in all 138 acres more or less.

Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation Effigy Mounds National Monument

February 2014

This Foundation Document was prepared as part of a collaborative effort to develop a General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement for Effigy Mounds National Monument. The Record of Decision, signed May 29, 2013, for that EIS can be found here: <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/efmofingmp>. The signatures below provide separate approval of the foundation document.



9/19/2013

RECOMMENDED

Superintendent, Effigy Mounds National Monument

Date



9/20/13

RECOMMENDED

Planning Division Chief, Midwest Regional Office

Date

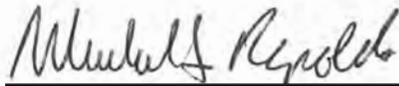


9/23/13

RECOMMENDED

Associate Regional Director, MWRO Planning, Communication and Legislation

Date



9/24/13

APPROVED

Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



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

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March 2014

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