

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

CUYAHOGA VALLEY
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

December 1, 1999

Recommended: _____ Date
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Reasons for Park Creation

Congress authorized the establishment of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in 1974. The purpose was to preserve and protect "for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of the Cuyahoga River and the adjacent lands of the Cuyahoga Valley and to provide for the maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to the urban environment" (Public Law 93-55).

B. Resource Values

A primary attribute of the national recreation area is the preservation of some 33,000 acres of relatively undeveloped and scenic open space in a pastoral valley lying less than 30 miles from the approximately four million residents of the Cleveland and Akron metropolitan areas. The significance of the area is not limited to its potential to serve the recreational needs of the regional population. The river and valley contain important remnants of our national natural and cultural heritage. Public Law 93-555 states that the area is to be managed "in a manner which will preserve its scenic, natural, and historic setting while providing for the recreational and educational needs of the visiting public."

C. Summary of Statement for Management and General Management Plan

The Cuyahoga Valley provides a sharp contrast to the Cleveland and Akron urban spheres that surround the recreation area. Recognition of this contrast serves as the basis for the emphasis on open-space preservation and recreational settings, rather than facility construction and formalized developments. The cornerstone of resource management at Cuyahoga is the concept of preservation of intact resources and upgrading damaged resources.

Visitor-use patterns defined by the long-established public or quasi-public facilities in the recreation area have been expanded and enhanced. Emphasis is on recreational uses that harmonize with the natural and cultural landscape. The park's natural resources are managed according to the following distinct yet related strategies: preservation, protection/maintenance, and enhancement. These strategies are based on the capability of lands to support such use. Cultural resource management focuses on the preservation of historic and cultural resources elements that define their significance. Preservation and documentation of these resources contributes to the landscape's ability to inform interpretative programs that enable visitors to understand past lifestyles that shaped the region. To ensure the preservation of significant historic structures, several have been rehabilitated for use as visitor centers, administrative offices, or through a variety of arrangements with outside organizations or individuals.

The regional milieu of the park has resulted in a shared administration of the lands. Along with the National Park Service, various individuals, public organizations and other government agencies share in the ownership and administration of the area. Planning for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is an open-ended process. The cooperation of the various landowners is encouraged to protect park resources and develop complimentary uses for the surrounding lands. The goal of resource planning for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is to provide a recreational and scenic attraction that serves as a model for restoration and maintenance of a quality environment.

D. Purposes of Resource Management Plan

The purpose of the resources management plan is to develop multi-year programming and schedules for needed activities to preserve, perpetuate, and appropriately use the natural and cultural resources. A resource management plan serves as a blueprint for implementing National Park Service (NPS) policies and major planning decisions found in the General Management Plan. The plan is commensurate with the park purpose and the significance, condition, and knowledge of the resources. Suggested management strategies utilize the full legal authorities available to the NPS in order to develop the most cost-effective programs. Lastly, the plan reflects regional priorities and national resource management strategies.

E. Scoping Process to Guide Planning

Development of this update of the resources management plan encompassed both internal and external participation. Park staff drafted detailed goals and objectives for management of resources. Many of these goals and objectives were simply a formalization of principles that had guided management efforts throughout the history of the park. Some were derived from the General Management Plan, other approved park documents and the legislation that created the park. Others are based on information that is new since the last plan was prepared in 1992. The entire park staff next reviewed the draft goals and objectives. Copies were provided to each division chief for review by their staff. A park meeting was then held to allow time for questions and staff comments. Modifications were made based on this input. The goals and objectives were next disseminated to interested agencies, organizations, park partners and other units of government. These reviewers were asked to provide written comments or to request meetings to discuss the document. Finally, the opportunity to review and comment on the full resources management plan was provided to the same institutions and the general public. Following regional NPS review, the document was modified and finalized based on comments received. Thus, this plan should reflect the needs and desires of all these participants to the extent practical and feasible.

F. Goals and Objectives

Appropriate goals and objectives are important guides for management of both cultural and natural resources. Goals set the standard which managers seek to achieve by accomplishing the related objectives. They should be related to specific components of the natural and human ecosystems. Goals and objectives should also be supported by National Park Service management policies and by pertinent laws and regulations. Thus, goals and objectives provide the framework for management actions and decisions. Without such guidance, long-term program consistency is not likely to occur.

All of the goals and objectives that follow are authorized by three pieces of legislation. These are the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1), the General Authorities Act of 1970 and the organic act which created this park (16 U.S.C. 460ff). There are also more specific acts that address some of the goals such as the Clean Water Act or the Historic Preservation Act. Not all of these are cited because the first three provide full authorization for the activities outlined in this plan. Action plans developed as extensions of this plan will address specific legislation, as needed. All the goals and objectives are also in keeping with National Park Service policies and guidelines.

Specific actions related to each goal are listed under the relevant objectives. In some cases, actions may be listed under more than one objective. Many routine activities are associated with the objectives such as technical assistance, coordination and education. These are not always listed.

Natural Resources Management Goals & Objectives

GOAL 1N: Water quality in the river, streams and other surface waters of the park is maintained or improved so that healthy aquatic ecosystems are restored, human health is protected and visitor experiences are enhanced.

OBJECTIVE 1N.1: All park surface waters should achieve Federal, state and local water quality standards for recreational uses.

Action: Monitor water quality of streams and ponds

Action: Monitor water quality of the Cuyahoga River

Action: Study bacteria in the river

Action: Periodically inventory macroinvertebrates to determine diversity

OBJECTIVE 1N.2: Healthy aquatic ecosystems should exist to provide for natural interrelationships between plants, animals and other system components.

OBJECTIVE 1N.3: Riparian habitats should function naturally, unimpeded by man. Natural vegetation buffer zones of at least 120' should be provided between the river and development or use areas. Narrower zones may be acceptable for smaller tributaries and other surface waters.

OBJECTIVE 1N.4: Natural hydrologic functions should be maintained or restored.

OBJECTIVE 1N.5: Appropriate coordination with pertinent federal, state and local agencies or interested parties should occur to communicate park values and maximize water quality protection.

Action: Coordinate with the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) group

Action: Prepare alert bulletin concerning water quality conditions

GOAL 2N: Managers will restore, maintain or enhance the quality of ground waters within the park consistent with all pertinent laws.

OBJECTIVE 2N.1: Identify, mitigate or eliminate any National Park Service activities, which adversely affect ground water quality.

OBJECTIVE 2N.2: Collaborate with all pertinent agencies and institutions to identify and mitigate or eliminate pollution of ground waters.

GOAL 3N: Air quality in the park is maintained or improved so that ecosystem health and natural visibility conditions are restored, visitor and employee health is protected and visitor experiences are enhanced.

OBJECTIVE 3N.1: Federal, state and local air quality standards are met for visibility, odor, public health and ecosystem protection.

Action: Monitor SO₂ and Ozone

Action: Inventory Lichens as indicators of air quality conditions

Action: Describe ecosystem impacts

Action: Assess impacts of compost plant and other industrial odors on visitor satisfaction

OBJECTIVE 3N.2: Appropriate coordination should occur with pertinent government agencies or interested parties to maximize air quality protection and explain park values.

Action: Conduct coordination as needed and appropriate

OBJECTIVE 3N.3: Restore and protect air quality through enhanced public awareness, collaboration and stewardship.

Action: Prepare an alert bulletin to inform the public of conditions and impacts

GOAL 4N: Remove all hazardous materials from the park or mitigate those that cannot be removed to protect human safety and prevent ecological damage.

OBJECTIVE 4N.1: Identify, describe and determine proper disposal procedures for hazardous materials on park lands which preexisted park ownership or which were orphaned (dumped) on park lands.

OBJECTIVE 4N.2: Complete all actions necessary to remove or stabilize materials at the Krejci Dump and other hazardous material sites found in the park.

Action: Continue clean up of the Krejci site until safe conditions exist

OBJECTIVE 4N.3: Ensure that adequate staff expertise exists to respond to hazardous materials situations.

Action: Provide training opportunities for staff in various divisions

OBJECTIVE 4N.4: Collaborate and coordinate within and outside the park to ensure that proper hazardous waste management occurs.

Action: Coordinate with other agencies, organizations and interested parties to finalize the clean up of Krejci dump

Action: Prepare a response plan for hazardous material situations

GOAL 5N: Integrated pest management (IPM) practices should encourage allowing natural controls to prevent pests from causing intolerable problems for humans, the developed environment and natural ecosystems.

OBJECTIVE 5N.1: Use IPM procedures and plans to determine when to manage pests and when a lack of natural controls requires the use mechanical, physical, chemical, cultural or biological practices.

Action: Prepare IPM plans for agriculture and general pest problems in the park

Action: Monitor structural pests

OBJECTIVE 5N.2: Use only certified/licensed personnel for purchase and supervision of use of pesticides to ensure proper application, protection of the environment and public safety.

Action: Provide training opportunities for park staff in various divisions

OBJECTIVE 5N.3: Raise awareness and sensitivity of park staff with regard to IPM issues, goals and procedures.

OBJECTIVE 5N.4: Improve park staff awareness of using IPM practices to control pests.

Action: Assistance is provided upon request

OBJECTIVE 5N.5: Minimize or eliminate the use of chemicals, non-native biological controls and aesthetically displeasing cultural controls within the park.

GOAL 6N: Preserve, protect and manage the native animal life so it is compatible with other ecosystem components and park uses.

OBJECTIVE 6N.1: Establish baseline data (density, numbers, distribution, habitat requirements, habitat quality etc.) for all species.

Action: Update previous wildlife inventories

Action: Inventory lower order animals

Action: Update previous fish inventories

Action: Monitor the health of the deer population

Action: Monitor coyote populations

Action: Study the ecological role of the coyote in the park

Action: Define the ecological role of beaver in the park

Action: Assess the vitality of pond fisheries

Action: Monitor/inventory butterflies

Action: Assess habitat quality for extirpated species

Action: Assess habitat quality for endangered species

OBJECTIVE 6N.2: Monitor populations, dynamics, habitats and other important factors for indicator species, sensitive, threatened or endangered species and problem or potentially problematic species.

Action: Monitor Gypsy Moth populations and distribution

Action: Determine the status of Red-eared Slider in the park

Action: Determine the status of the Eastern Box Turtle in the park

Action: Determine the status of the Leopard Frog in the park

Action: Continue monitoring salamander populations

Action: Inventory and describe bat populations in the park, especially the Indiana Bat

Action: Inventory and monitor hawk and owl populations

Action: Monitor White-tailed Deer populations

Action: Monitor deer exclosures to define adverse impacts on vegetation

Action: Study systemic impacts of deer

Action: Monitor deer impacts on Trillium

Action: Monitor deer impacts on songbirds

Action: Assess the sociological impacts of deer populations and possible control actions

Action: Monitor nuisance animal populations

Action: Define park use by endangered animal species

Action: Monitor beaver populations

Action: Monitor amphibians in wetlands

Action: Monitor Great Blue Heron populations

OBJECTIVE 6N.3: Develop management plans to preserve and protect endangered animal species, as needed.

OBJECTIVE 6N.4: Manage problematic native and non-native species or individuals when natural processes fail.

- Action: Study impacts of Gypsy Moths on vegetation, wildlife and humans
- Action: Develop a deer management plan when unacceptable resource or visitor impacts occur or are likely to occur
- Action: Prepare brochures for managing nuisance animal species
- Action: Implement beaver management plan

OBJECTIVE 6N.5: Reduce, eliminate or avoid introduction of non-native species.

- Action: Prepare Gypsy Moth management plan/assess need for control

OBJECTIVE 6N.6: Reintroduce extirpated native species if practical, prudent and feasible.

- Action: Evaluate the appropriateness of reestablishment of extirpated species

GOAL 7N: Preserve and protect native plant life and fungi so as to be compatible with the park ecosystem and park uses.

OBJECTIVE 7N.1: Establish baseline data (density, numbers, distribution, habitat requirements, habitat quality etc.) for all species.

- Action: Update 1980 vegetation cover map
- Action: Update 1985 plants inventory
- Action: Define plant communities
- Action: Define succession stages
- Action: Inventory lower order plants
- Action: Study systemic impacts of deer on vegetation

OBJECTIVE 7N.2: Monitor populations, dynamics, habitats and other important factors for indicator species, sensitive species, threatened/endangered species and problem or potentially problematic species.

- Action: Remove specimens from abandoned Christmas tree farms
- Action: Determine extent of spruce reproduction
- Action: Define affects of non-native species on endangered plants
- Action: Assess threats non-native plants to ecosystem components
- Action: Monitor impacts of deer on Trillium populations

OBJECTIVE 7N.3: Develop management plans to preserve and protect endangered plant species, as needed.

- Action: Prepare management plan for endangered plant species

OBJECTIVE 7N.4: Manage non-native species, populations or individuals to eliminate or prevent threats to native species or communities or if the non-native plants are adversely affecting aesthetics (natural or cultural) when natural processes fail to effect control.

Action: Implement management plans

Action: Control aquatic plants in ponds to protect resources and enhance recreation opportunities

Action: Remove non-native specimens from abandoned Christmas tree farms

OBJECTIVE 7N.5: Reduce, eliminate or avoid introduction of non-native species, as practical, when such species are causing or are expected to cause conflicts or intolerable damage to the ecosystem or human safety and health.

OBJECTIVE 7N.6: Minimize or eliminate adverse affects of vegetation management practices on utility easements, road right-of-ways, at developed park sites and in similar situations when such management harms aesthetics, native plant communities or visitor experiences.

Action: Coordinate with right-of-ways managers/owners to ensure proper vegetation treatment

OBJECTIVE 7N.7: Minimize or eliminate threats to human safety and property from hazardous trees in development zones.

Action: Upgrade staff skills for identifying and treating hazardous trees

GOAL 8N: Eliminate, reduce or mitigate mineral development or remnants of past mineral development within the park.

OBJECTIVE 8N.1: Inventory, describe and monitor active and inactive mineral development including oil and gas wells, borrow and spoil areas, quarries, topsoil removal areas and similar sites.

Action: Update the oil and gas well inventory

Action: Study impacts of oil and gas operations on the natural resources

OBJECTIVE 8N.2: Ensure that all existing mineral extraction activities are in compliance with pertinent laws and regulations.

Action: Monitor mineral extraction activities

Action: Review plans submitted for extraction, exploration, etc.

OBJECTIVE 8N.3: Acquire non-federal mineral rights that adversely affect or threaten park values and purposes when use of such rights cannot be satisfactorily mitigated.

Action: Inventory mineral encumbrances

OBJECTIVE 8N.4: Restore areas that have been disturbed by mineral extraction activities to conditions as nearly natural as possible.

- Action: Restore areas defined in the major disturbed sites plan
- Action: Restore areas defined in the small disturbed sites plan
- Action: Monitor restored areas to ensure success
- Action: Monitor contracted restoration activities
- Action: Study plant succession at disturbed sites that have been restored
- Action: Plug abandoned oil and gas wells

GOAL 9N: Preserve, protect and restore the park ecosystem to the extent possible.

OBJECTIVE 9N.1: Identify and define critical ecosystem components and processes through research to establish requirements, threats and relationships.

OBJECTIVE 9N.2: Monitor critical ecosystem components and processes to characterize condition, trends and responses to management actions.

OBJECTIVE 9N.3: Eliminate or minimize man-caused fragmentation of the natural landscape.

- Action: Remove abandoned utility lines
- Action: Update right-of-way inventory

GOAL 10N: Preserve, protect and restore natural and significant artificial wetlands.

OBJECTIVE 10N.1: Establish baseline data that describes park wetlands and identifies existing and potential problems and restoration needs.

- Action: Update wetlands database

OBJECTIVE 10N.2: No net loss of wetlands will be allowed and adverse affects on wetlands will be mitigated.

OBJECTIVE 10N.3: Restore natural conditions in wetlands whenever practical, prudent and feasible.

- Action: Define restoration needs at park wetlands

OBJECTIVE 10N.4: Monitor wetlands to ensure protection and identify adverse effects or threats.

- Action: Prepare a wetlands management plan

GOAL 11N: Implement a fire management that ensures wildland fires will be compatible with natural resource values and suppresses all structural fires to protect life, property and natural resources.

OBJECTIVE 11N.1: Maintain a viable wildland fire management plan.

- Action: Keep fire management plan current

OBJECTIVE 11N.2: Provide proper fire protection for park structures.

Action: Contract with local fire departments for protection

OBJECTIVE 11N.3: Reestablish natural fire as a component of the ecosystem.

Action: Define the natural role of fire in the park ecosystem

Action: Describe the fire history within the park/river valley

OBJECTIVE 11N.4: Use prescribed fire as a tool to help manage the ecosystem and its components.

OBJECTIVE 11N.5: Assure that adequate staff expertise exists to properly implement wildland fire management activities.

Action: Provide training opportunities and experiences to maintain and upgrade staff capabilities

GOAL 12N: All water resource components of the ecosystem will be preserved and protected to perpetuate their inherent integrity.

OBJECTIVE 12N.1: All water resource components should be inventoried and described.

Action: Update the pond management plan

Action: Periodically inventory macroinvertebrates to determine diversity

OBJECTIVE 12N.2: Ensure that natural flow regimes exist to perpetuate ecosystem functions.

OBJECTIVE 12N.3: Preserve, protect and restore floodplains by minimizing construction/development and removing unneeded structures.

OBJECTIVE 12N.4: Avoid human activities that interfere with shoreline processes such as erosion, deposition, shoreline migration and similar natural actions.

OBJECTIVE 12N.5: Remove man-made dams and similar structures that interfere with stream and river flows when such features do not contribute to park values and uses.

OBJECTIVE 12N.6: Protect and maintain natural and artificial ponds and lakes which contribute to the recreational and environmental values of the park.

GOAL 13N: Protect park geologic features and restore areas disturbed by unnatural activities.

OBJECTIVE 13N.1: Use the best available technology to minimize or prevent soil erosion during planning, construction, recreational uses or site restoration activities.

OBJECTIVE 13N.2: Restore unnaturally disturbed sites to natural conditions.

OBJECTIVE 13N.3: Avoid human generated disturbance or damage to significant geologic features in the park such as ledges, springs, waterfalls and caves.

GOAL 14N: Minimize, prevent or mitigate adverse visitor use impacts on the natural resources.

OBJECTIVE 14N.1: Park plans and development activities should give adequate consideration to technologies, management strategies, regulations and other tools to preclude unacceptable visitor use impacts such as damage to sensitive resources, trail short-cutting and congestion.

OBJECTIVE 14N.2: Use appropriate signage and other public education techniques to help visitors understand the damage certain activities cause.

OBJECTIVE 14N.3: Monitor visitor impacts to define damage and restoration needs.

Action: Monitor visitor use impacts in the river corridor

Action: Monitor visitor use impacts in developed areas

GOAL 15N: Preserve and protect paleontological resources.

OBJECTIVE 15N.1: Avoid consumptive use of paleontological resources for interpretation, research or other activities.

OBJECTIVE 15N.2: Inventory and describe the paleontologic resources.

OBJECTIVE 15N.3: Prepare protection plans as needed.

GOAL 16N: Agricultural use of park lands will only be allowed when such use is compatible with park values and does not have significant adverse affects natural resources and processes.

OBJECTIVE 16N.1: Grazing should not be allowed when it will or may cause adverse affects such as erosion, stream siltation, damage to sensitive plants, damage to archeological resources or similar impacts.

OBJECTIVE 16N.2: Use of herbicides, fungicides and pesticides for agricultural purposes should be minimized or eliminated by using appropriate IPM procedures.

OBJECTIVE 16N.3: Natural vegetation buffers should be provided and maintained between agricultural lands and the river or tributaries. Widths will be determined based on the type of use proposed.

GOAL 17N: Scientific research activities will contribute to improving ecosystem management and protection without unnecessarily harming resources or interfering with visitor use.

OBJECTIVE 17N.1: Research projects that unduly interfere with resource protection or visitor use will not be allowed.

OBJECTIVE 17N.2: Collection permits will only be issued when absolutely needed to conduct the related research.

OBJECTIVE 17N.3: Encourage cooperative, long-term research that is fundamentally related to actions and needs identified in the Resource Management Plan.

GOAL 18N: Provide information on natural resources to the park interpretive staff to improve public awareness of the natural resources and park values.

OBJECTIVE 18N.1: Encourage the park staff to promote understanding of park natural resource values and programs.

OBJECTIVE 18N.2: Disseminate reports on research, monitoring and management activities to the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services.

GOAL 19N: Provide a permanent, full-time staff with expertise in all major resource management fields and adequate support to properly protect and manage the resources.

OBJECTIVE 19N.1: Determine needed staff expertise and fund the needed positions.

OBJECTIVE 19N.2: Provide adequate financial support to conduct priority research and monitoring efforts.

OBJECTIVE 19N.3: Provide base funding for seasonal employees to assist the permanent staff and to conduct field work as needed.

OBJECTIVE 19N.4: Provide adequate funding for equipment and supplies to meet needs of the staff.

Cultural Resources Management Goals & Objectives

GOAL 1C: Preserve individual sites and broad-pattern cultural landscapes that communicate human interaction with the ecosystem over time and provide a setting for the historic themes associated with the development of the Cuyahoga Valley

OBJECTIVE 1C.1: Identify and document significant cultural landscapes through research, site analysis and documentation.

Action: Complete Cultural Resource Base Map

Action: Complete Cultural Landscape Inventory

Action: Revise Cultural Landscape Report Overview Section

Action: Complete History Section of Cultural Landscape Report Addenda

Action: Nominate eligible sites to the National Register of Historic Places

Action: Revise existing National Register nominations that don't reference cultural landscape issues, as needed

OBJECTIVE 1C.2: Develop treatment recommendations for significant cultural landscapes that preserve character defining elements.

Action: Develop preservation strategy for long-term management of cultural landscape

Action: Analyze overall management of cultural landscape sites as developed in other park planning or management documents

Action: Coordinate development of recommendations with Resource Management Staff and Maintenance Staff

OBJECTIVE 1C.3: Develop stewardship program in coordination with other relevant divisions that directly affect cultural landscapes.

- Action: Develop a record of treatment for each significant cultural landscape
- Action: Use Geographic Information Systems technology to enhance resource management
- Action: Provide training and current inventory materials to Law Enforcement and Maintenance Divisions
- Action: Preserve all field notes, plant materials, and other documentation as archival material or museum objects

OBJECTIVE 1C.4: Develop partnerships with private sector parties that will ensure the preservation of significant cultural landscapes.

- Action: Maintain the Historic Property Leasing Program
- Action: Continue the Sellback/ Restrictive Covenant Program
- Action: Utilize Easement authority to protect cultural landscapes
- Action: Utilize Cooperative Agreement authority and provide substantial involvement in program
- Action: Analyze impact of potential development of lands adjacent to park's cultural landscapes

GOAL 2C: Preserve significant historic structures by maintaining historic character and mitigate the rate of historic fabric deterioration through research, planning, and stewardship.

OBJECTIVE 2C.1: Identify and document significance of all historic structures.

- Action: Update park's Historic Resource Study
- Action: Update List of Classified Structures
- Action: Develop Historic Context Statements in form of Multiple Property Documentation Form
- Action: Nominate eligible structures to the National Register of Historic Places
- Action: Revisit nominations written before 1980 and revise for accuracy and Completeness

OBJECTIVE 2C.2: Identify and initiate preservation treatment plans that reflect the size of the project and its potential impact to the historic fabric and character of the resource.

- Action: Establish ultimate treatment for all major park historic structures
- Action: Develop Historic Structure Reports for all major park historic structures
- Action: Prepare plans and specifications to direct construction or preservation maintenance for all major park historic structures
- Action: Develop and implement annual preservation maintenance and stabilization plan
- Action: Provide minimal maintenance for sellback candidates

OBJECTIVE 2C.3: Develop stewardship actions directly affecting historic structures based on preservation of the resource and the needs of park staff and visitors.

- Action: Implement preservation, rehabilitation, restoration or reconstruction for all major park historic structures
- Action: Provide training and current inventory materials to Law Enforcement and Maintenance Divisions
- Action: Graphically document all changes made during treatment and manage records of treatment as archival materials within park's museum collections

GOAL 3C: Preserve significant archeological resources throughout the park in a manner that creates a capacity for possible information retrieval through acceptable investigatory methodology.

OBJECTIVE 3C.1: Identify and document significance of archeological resources through site investigation and predictive modeling.

- Action: Develop park archeological overview and assessment
- Action: Conduct geoarcheological inventory
- Action: Conduct archeological inventory of select landforms
- Action: Conduct archeological inventory of canal site
- Action: Conduct archeological inventory of riverbank erosion

OBJECTIVE 3C.2: Develop use recommendations for park's archeological resources for scientific research and appropriate public interaction and enjoyment.

- Action: Develop guidelines for non-destructive research methods to preserve resources in situ
- Action: Develop guidelines for consumptive use of museum objects for destructive analysis of archeological objects or collections, when appropriate

OBJECTIVE 3C.3: Develop stewardship actions to protect archeological resources and prevent deterioration by natural and human agents.

- Action: Provide training and current inventory materials to Law Enforcement and Maintenance Divisions
- Action: Include information about archeological resources, as appropriate, in interpretive and educational program designed for the public

GOAL 4C: Develop partnerships with private sector parties that will insure the preservation of historically significant structures, sites and cultural landscapes.

OBJECTIVE 4C.1: Provide for long-term preservation treatment for significant resources through agreements with park partners

- Action: Maintain the Historic Property Leasing Program
- Action: Continue the Sellback/ Restrictive Covenant Program
- Action: Develop Restrictive Covenant with Mandatory Rehabilitation Program
- Action: Utilize easement authority to protect cultural resources

OBJECTIVE 4C.2: Address immediate needs and provide short-term strategies for significant cultural resources

- Action: Utilize cooperative agreement authority and provide substantial involvement to rehabilitate and use park structures
- Action: Utilize Special Use Permits for short-term use and occupancy of historic structures

GOAL 5C: Conserve museum objects and record collections in order to help visitors gain better understanding of the prehistory and history of the park.

OBJECTIVE 5C.1: Complete research on all museum objects in the park collection.

- Action: Review and revise Scope of Collections Statements as needed
- Action: Accession items to establish legal ownership and custody
- Action: Catalogue museum objects to provide accountability for objects and access to objects

OBJECTIVE 5C.2: Develop Collection Management Plan for museum objects and archival and manuscript collections.

- Action: Develop Collection Storage Plan
- Action: Complete Collection Condition Survey
- Action: Enter approved reports in the Cultural Resources Management Bibliography

OBJECTIVE 5C.3: Develop a systematic approach to protecting museum objects.

- Action: Develop preventive conservation program to prevent damage and minimize deterioration
- Action: Employ conservation treatments as needed to preserve condition and appearance of museum objects

GOAL 6C: Minimize, prevent or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources.

OBJECTIVE 6C.1: All undertakings in park determine the presence of listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places resources in project area.

- Action: Update List of Classified Structures
- Action: Use Geographic Information System to map all National Register listed resources

OBJECTIVE 6C.2: All projects or undertakings determine the effect of the project on the cultural resources through the Section 106 process during design phase and prior to commencement of construction.

Action: Complete Reports of Survey/ Memorandum of Agreement documents

Action: Develop programmatic agreements for undertakings when effects are similar and/or repetitive

Action: Consult 1995 Service-wide Programmatic Agreement for project appropriate programmatic exclusions and planning process guidelines

Goal 7C: Provide for public enjoyment of park cultural resources in a manner that will leave the resources unimpaired for future generations.

OBJECTIVE 7C.1: Educate the visiting public about the NPS standards, policies, and guidelines for managing cultural resources.

Action: Develop handbook on NPS standards, policies, and guidelines for managing cultural resources

Action: Provide training to interpreters through workshops on NPS standards, policies, and guidelines for managing cultural resources

Action: Include NPS standards, policies and guidelines in interpretive programs on cultural resources

Objective 7C.2: Provide the highest feasible level of physical access for disabled persons to historic properties consistent with the preservation of the properties significant historical attributes

Action: Follow the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards when preservation and accessibility issues conflict

GOAL 8C: Provide information on cultural resources to the park interpretive staff to facilitate public understanding of area history and importance of cultural resources as well as encourage the development of a preservation ethic in the visiting public.

OBJECTIVE 8C.1: Train interpreters to promote understanding of park cultural resource values and related programs.

Action: Develop cultural resource annotated bibliography for Interpretive Staff

Action: Coordinate Special History Studies with Interpretive Division Programming

OBJECTIVE 8C.2: Disseminate reports on research and management of cultural resources to the interpretive division and park library.

Action: Properly organize material samples, field notes, photographs, and construction files composing the resource information base and place in the park archival, manuscript and museum collection

Action: Develop distribution policy for final Cultural Resource Reports

Action: Enter all professional reports and publications in the Cultural Resources Management Bibliography

GOAL 9C: Provide a permanent, full-time staff with expertise in all major resource management fields and adequate support to properly protect and manage the resources.

OBJECTIVE 9C.1: Determine needed staff expertise and fund the needed positions.

Action: Determine cultural resource staff specialists needed for in-house Section 106 review process

Action: Determine needs for park cultural resource documentation and needed staff expertise

OBJECTIVE 9C.2: Provide adequate financial support to conduct priority research and monitoring efforts.

Action: Program research projects and development/ study package proposals and justify in the park's Resource Management Plan

GOAL 10C: Maintain historic character of canal resources in the park.

Objective 10C.1: Develop a management strategy for canal locks, spillways, and prism remnants that stabilize resources and addresses threats from vegetation, and loss of grade and/or protective cover.

Action: Construct bank stabilization

Action: Implement the canal resource preservation maintenance program

OBJECTIVE 10C.2: Assure water supply for the National Historic Landmark northern portion of the canal.

Action: Rehabilitate water control structures

Action: Rehabilitate Tinkers Creek Aqueduct

GOAL 11C: Encourage agricultural use of designated parklands to preserve this culturally significant land use pattern.

OBJECTIVE 11C.1: Develop management strategy that enables economically viable farming consistent with park's cultural and natural resource values.

Action: Develop Cuyahoga Countryside Conservancy program

Action: Encourage park farmers to engage in sustainable or organic practices

Action: Preserve significant historic farmland

Action: Coordinate practices with park Natural Resource staff and Integrated Pest Management program

Action: Encourage interaction by visitors through cooperative interpretive programs or community supported agriculture initiatives

OBJECTIVE 11C.2: Utilize historic farmhouses, barns and outbuildings as part of farming operations.

Action: Stabilize and maintain historic farm structures

Action: Continue Historic Farmstead Utilization program

GOAL 12C: Preserve Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railway (CVSR) to facilitate visitor enjoyment and understanding of this recreational and historic resource.

OBJECTIVE 12C.1: Document historic significance of the CVSR line from Cleveland to Canton, Ohio.

- Action: Revise National Register nomination for Valley Railway
- Action: Complete Cultural Landscape Report, Valley Railway Addenda

OBJECTIVE 12C.2: Provide technical assistance to the CVSR through track and other infrastructure preservation and maintenance and vegetation management.

- Action: Repair Tracks and Bridges on Historic Valley Railway
- Action: Develop treatment plan for Valley Railway cultural landscape

GOAL 13C: Cooperate in the development of the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor by providing appropriate operational and technical assistance.

OBJECTIVE 13C.1: Provide technical support for corridor projects that expand the understanding and enhancement of the park's resources and advance OECA's Corridor Management Plan.

- Action: Provide technical support for canal related projects that provide visitor interpretive services
- Action: Provide technical assistance to augment OECA grant and operations projects to ensure success

OBJECTIVE 13C.2: Assist corridor management entity, the Ohio & Erie Canal Association (OECA) with on-going operations and implementation of corridor management plan.

- Action: Provide staff support to the OECA for administration of grant program, development and implementation of corridor management plan
- Action: Provide meeting and office space and support services as needed

II. PRESENT STATUS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Status of Baseline Information

The National Park Service guideline entitled Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring (NPS-75) provides a list of the recommended minimal set of natural resources information that should be available to managers. A summary of these needs is provided in the following table. For each component, there is an indication of the data meets the guidelines.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF NATURAL RESOURCES BASELINE INFORMATION

Meets, does not meet, or exceeds the recommended minimal set of natural resources information in Appendix A of NPS-75, the *Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline*

INVENTORY COMPONENTS	MEETS	DOES NOT MEET	EXCEEDS
Historical Database	X		
Species Information	X		
Species List	X		
Biological Surveys (Species Field Inventories)	X		
Species Distribution		X	
Vegetation Maps	X		
Cartographic Maps	X		
Soils Map	X		
Geology Map		X	
Water Resources Inventory	X		
Water Quality Data	X		
Air Quality Stations	X		
Air Quality Data	X		
Precip./Meteorological Data	X		

In the broadest terms, the park has a relatively good set of baseline information for the major components of the natural resource system. Dominant plant and animal inventories were completed in 1983 and 1986, respectively. These should both be updated in the next few years. U.S.G.S. topographic maps and Soil Conservation Service soils mapping for the park is available in hard copy and digital formats. Our most obvious data gap concerns the lower order plants and animals such as algae, invertebrates and bacteria. Species distribution maps are weak or non-existent. Maps showing the locations of state endangered vegetation are available in hard copy and digital format. There are no park specific maps available for the geology of the area. This plan contains proposals recognizing these weaknesses and outlining strategies to correct them.

B. Summary of Natural Resource Values and Conditions

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is an oasis of natural resources predominantly surrounded by urban and suburban land uses. As such, the land and water resources combine to form the most naturally functioning ecosystem of so large a scale in the region. Because these resources have been protected from most man-caused disturbances they exhibit uniqueness with immeasurable value throughout the Midwest. The animals, plants and minerals coexisting in this natural equilibrium must be preserved and nurtured. Once lost, this system probably cannot be duplicated here again.

However, a long history of use by man and a variety of internal and external influences combine to make Cuyahoga Valley an extremely complex area to manage. Internal factors such as visitor use, park development, mixed land ownership and road maintenance and external activities such as utility

corridors, agriculture and minerals extraction combine to have adverse impacts on resources and certainly pose serious potential threats.

C. Nature and Severity of Threats

Previous resource degradation and contemporary impacts present the most significant resource issues being confronted. These include trash piles, spoil areas, borrow pits, water pollution, mineral extraction and proposed threats such as new utility or road corridors or pollution related emergencies. Resource management monitoring and mitigation actions to address these problems consume the vast majority of available staff time.

Pollution of streams before they enter the park seriously affects resources. Also, extraction of oil and gas resources on private lands within the park or outside the boundaries is a potential problem. These are the two most significant threats to the natural ecosystem. A number of adverse effects described in detail elsewhere in this plan can be attributed to each of these. However, the seriousness of these is caused by the fact that neither can be directly controlled or manipulated by the National Park Service.

The size of the Cuyahoga River watershed helps exemplify this problem. While there are over 800 square miles in the basin, only about fifty are within the park boundaries and not even all of this is under NPS control. Thus, most water pollution generated in this large area from sources such as industrial, agricultural, urban or residential land uses adversely affect park resources. It reaches Cuyahoga Valley via the river (most of which is upstream) or in the 21 perennial streams flowing into the area.

To identify the pollutants and characterize impacts on natural resources is a monumental task. Once problems are identified, sources must then be identified, another Herculean undertaking.

Oil and gas extraction is problematic because of the large number of wells already present and the possibility of quadrupling this number if all available land is used. Also, both known and potential impacts can be attributed to exploration, production and termination activities. Finally, a large infrastructure of pipelines, storage facilities and transportation equipment is needed to conduct extraction activities. Each of these links in the system can break and degrade natural resources.

Large wildlife populations have become potential problems in recent years. Deer have gone from almost none in the early 1980's to over 100/square mile in some parts of the park. Elimination of plant species, reduction of forest regeneration, changes in habitats and visitor safety are concerns related to these high populations.

Gypsy moths have been present in the park since the mid-1980's. In 1996 they defoliated 39 acres in the park. This grew to 54 acres in 1997 and 175 in 1998. In 1999, environmental conditions apparently were right for a population explosion. Defoliation was noted on over 4,000 acres within the park. Death of trees, changes in habitats and visitor safety are likely outcomes if such defoliation continues.

These and other threats are described and addressed in this plan. Other elements are intended to provide information that may help identify or quantify unrecognized problems.

III. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

A. Overview of Current Programs and Needs

Strategies to Address Problems - Cuyahoga Valley uses a well organized and proven strategy to address threats to natural resources. Resource management staff evaluates problems and potential concerns and plans are developed to address concerns as needed. Larger and more serious problems are dealt with in formal action plans approved by the regional director. Those with relatively insignificant possible impacts that are nonrecurring are corrected immediately and informally.

A primary focus of natural resource management since the early 1980's has been to prepare and have approved action plans for the most pressing problems confronting the park. Plans for monitoring, mitigation and staff activities have been completed for a variety of resource concerns. The status of each of these is listed in Appendix C of this plan. Others are recommended in subsequent sections of this document.

In general, these plans contain elements on National Park Service policy, pertinent laws and regulations, problem definition, alternative actions, recommendations and environmental compliance. Each plan is reviewed within the park, by the Midwest Region and the public is usually given the opportunity for comment before approval. Adopted plans are then used to guide the actions of park staff, other NPS personnel, contractors and researchers. Changes are made to reflect evolving circumstances.

Staff Capabilities - During the early days of NPS management in Cuyahoga Valley, natural resource related activities were addressed by visitor protection rangers. As the park managers came to recognize the breadth and complexity of threats, a staff person was designated as a full-time resource manager. Eventually, a student intern position assumed these responsibilities on a temporary basis. Then, in 1982, the park obtained funding and a position for a person in the first natural resource management specialist training program of the Service.

Since that time the resource management staff has grown to include a resource management specialist, a biologist, a wildlife biologist, a botanist and an ecologist. Seasonal positions, Student Conversation Assistants and volunteers are also used. The status of permanent personnel and funding for them is shown in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. These tables show data for both the cultural and natural resources programs of the park.

TABLE 2
NPS RESOURCE PERSONNEL
Fiscal Year 1999

Type NPS Employee	FTE's of RESOURCES WORK		
	Natural	Cultural	Total
Research Scientists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resources Specialists	4.0	7.0	11.0
Park Rangers - Resource management	2.0	0.0	2.0
Park Rangers - Resource Protection	3.0	3.0	6.0
Park Rangers - Resource Interpretation	3.0	3.0	6.0
Maintenance Personnel	0.0	6.0	6.0
Total of Resources Personnel	12.0	19.0	31.0
TOTAL PARK FTE: 140.0 PERCENT	8.5%	13.6%	22.1%

TABLE 3
NATURAL AND CULTURAL FUNDING
Fiscal Year 1999
(Dollars in thousands - by activity type)

TOTAL	RESEARCH	MITIGATION	MONITORING	PROTECTION	INTERPR.	ADMIN
189.8	33.7	77.7	70.7	0	0	7.7

While the present permanent staff has adequate backgrounds to effectively address most resource management activities, there are several weaknesses that are evident. First, the ability to establish and oversee park research using accepted procedures is missing. While research needs are generally recognized, the present staff does not have the training or education to deal with academic researchers on an equal footing. Regional assistance is always available. However, the amount of time and effort to orchestrate a research program in a complex park like Cuyahoga Valley is not available. Such a person is needed on a full-time basis.

As plans for monitoring and mitigation programs are completed, staff to implement these projects becomes obviously necessary. Present workloads prevent the current personnel from completing all the work outlined. Also, most of the monitoring and mitigation activities actually require hands-on work more appropriate for entry-level positions. Continuity of these programs can best be maintained by additional staff. Both seasonal positions and a permanent entry-level position are needed to implement a well-rounded, natural resources management program.

This plan addresses problems and potential problems that have been identified. The available staff time and funds are inadequate to address all of these. Table 4 summarizes the unfunded work identified for Fiscal Year 1999. Unfunded needs for each individual project are shown in specific project statements. This data show needs for several years into the future. Table 4 combines unmet needs for both natural and cultural resource programs.

TABLE 4
 UNFUNDED PROGRAM NEEDS BY CATEGORY
 Fiscal Year 1999
 (Dollars in thousands - by activity type)

TOTAL	RESEARCH	MITIGATION	MONITORING	PROTECTION	INTERP.	ADMIN.
6778.3	934.6	5779.7	25	0	0	39

Project Prioritization - Issues confronting the natural resources are addressed daily and within the context of this plan on the basis of several criteria that set work priorities. The criteria are evaluated collectively not as individual components. They are listed below and briefly described.

1. Immediacy of Problem - Imminent threats are given higher consideration than those not likely to occur in the near future or perhaps ever.
2. Seriousness of the Problem - Issues which affect entire resource system components, large geographic areas, highly visible resources or human safety or health are given higher priority.
3. Resource Constraints - The availability of appropriate staff resources, funds and time are always considered in determining how and when problems are confronted.
4. Pertinent Legal Mandates - Federal, state and local laws and regulations may establish the timing required for any action. The Endangered Species Act or Environmental Protection Agency pollution regulations are examples.

B. Project Statements

Section VI contains project statements for both natural and cultural issues. Problems are described, alternative actions discussed and recommendations made to resolve the concerns.

Following is a list of active natural resources management projects addressed in this plan. Priorities are shown only for projects that are not funded or are not fully funded. Only the top ten projects are actually ranked. All others are designated with a 999 code. Projects are divided into categories. The general discussion of the overall problems associated with each group are covered in the statements listed in bold and are followed by specific issues with supplementary discussions.

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>PROJECT NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>
	CUVA-N-110.000	MONITOR WATER QUALITY
	CUVA-N-110.001	SURVEY STREAMS AND PONDS
	CUVA-N-110.006	COORDINATE RAP
	CUVA-N-110.007	PREPARE ALERT BULLETIN
	CUVA-N-110.008	SURVEY CUYAHOGA RIVER
	CUVA-N-110.009	DEVELOP PREDICTIVE MODEL
	CUVA-N-120.000	MONITOR AIR QUALITY
	CUVA-N-120.001	STUDY SO2 AND OZONE
999	CUVA-N-120.002	REINVENTORY LICHENS
	CUVA-N-120.003	DESCRIBE SYSTEM IMPACTS
	CUVA-N-120.004	COORDINATION-INTERAGENCY
999	CUVA-N-120.005	PREPARE ALERT BULLETIN
	CUVA-N-120.006	ASSESS COMPOST PLANT ODORS

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>PROJECT NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>
	CUVA-N-130.000	MANAGE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
	CUVA-N-130.001	KREJCI DUMP COORDINATION
	CUVA-N-130.002	PREPARE RESPONSE PLAN
	CUVA-N-210.000	IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (IPM)
	CUVA-N-210.001	PREPARE IPM PLAN
	CUVA-N-210.002	MONITOR STRUCTURAL PESTS
	CUVA-N-220.000	MANAGEMENT OF GYPSY MOTHS
	CUVA-N-220.001	PREPARE MANAGEMENT PLAN
	CUVA-N-220.002	STUDY VEGETATION IMPACTS
	CUVA-N-220.003	STUDY WILDLIFE IMPACTS
	CUVA-N-220.004	STUDY SOCIAL IMPACTS
	CUVA-N-220.005	MONITOR POPULATIONS
	CUVA-N-310.000	INVENTORY WILDLIFE
	CUVA-N-310.001	UPDATE PAST STUDIES
10	CUVA-N-310.002	INVENTORY LOWER ORDERS
	CUVA-N-310.003	STUDY RED-EARED SLIDER
	CUVA-N-310.004	STUDY EASTERN BOX TURTLE
	CUVA-N-310.005	STUDY LEOPARD FROG
	CUVA-N-310.006	STUDY SALAMANDERS
	CUVA-N-310.007	INVENTORY BATS
	CUVA-N-310.008	ANALYZE FISH POPULATIONS
	CUVA-N-310.009	INVENTORY HAWKS & OWLS
	CUVA-N-310.010	INVENTORY SPIDERS
	CUVA-N-320.000	MONITOR WHITE-TAILED DEER
999	CUVA-N-320.001	SURVEY POPULATIONS
	CUVA-N-320.002	STUDY EXCLOSURES
	CUVA-N-320.003	STUDY SYSTEMIC IMPACTS
2	CUVA-N-320.005	HERD HEALTH AND MORTALITY
	CUVA-N-320.006	STUDY TRILLIUM
	CUVA-N-320.007	EFFECTS ON SONGBIRDS
3	CUVA-N-320.008	MANAGEMENT PLAN
	CUVA-N-320.009	ASSESS SOCIOLOGICAL IMPACTS
	CUVA-N-330.000	CONTROL NUISANCE AND HAZARDOUS ANIMALS
	CUVA-N-330.001	MONITOR NUISANCE ANIMALS
	CUVA-N-330.002	PREPARE CONTROL BROCHURE
	CUVA-N-340.000	INVESTIGATE BIOLOGICAL STATUS OF COYOTES
	CUVA-N-340.001	PREPARE MANAGEMENT PLAN
999	CUVA-N-340.002	STUDY ECOLOGICAL ROLE
	CUVA-N-350.000	MANAGE ENDANGERED WILDLIFE
5	CUVA-N-350.001	DEFINE PARK USE
	CUVA-N-350.002	PREPARE MANAGEMENT PLAN
	CUVA-N-360.000	STUDY EXTIRPATED WILDLIFE
	CUVA-N-360.001	ASSESS HABITAT QUALITY
	CUVA-N-360.002	EVALUATE REESTABLISHMENT
	CUVA-N-370.000	DEVELOP BEAVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
	CUVA-N-370.001	MONITOR BEAVER POPULATION
	CUVA-N-370.002	DEFINE ECOSYSTEM ROLE
	CUVA-N-410.000	COMPLETE PLAN FOR ENDANGERED VEGETATION
1	CUVA-N-410.001	INFLUENCE OF WHITE-TAILED DEER ON RARE PLANTS
	CUVA-N-420.000	MANAGE ALIEN VEGETATION
	CUVA-N-420.001	REMOVE PLANTATION TREES
	CUVA-N-420.002	IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
	CUVA-N-420.003	ASSESS ALL THREATS
4	CUVA-N-420.004	PROTECTED SPECIES IMPACT
	CUVA-N-420.005	STUDY SPRUCE REPRODUCTION

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>PROJECT NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>
	CUVA-N-430.000	CONDUCT VEGETATION INVENTORIES
6	CUVA-N-430.001	UPDATE 1980 MAP
999	CUVA-N-430.002	UPDATE 1985 INVENTORY
999	CUVA-N-430.003	DEFINE COMMUNITIES
999	CUVA-N-430.004	DEFINE SUCCESSION STAGES
9	CUVA-N-430.005	STUDY LOWER ORDER PLANTS
	CUVA-N-440.000	IMPLEMENT HAZARDOUS TREES MANAGEMENT PLAN
	CUVA-N-440.001	UPGRADE STAFF SKILLS
	CUVA-N-510.000	MANAGE DISTURBED SITE RESTORATION PROGRAM
999	CUVA-N-510.001	IMPLEMENT MAJOR SITE PLAN
999	CUVA-N-510.002	IMPLEMENT SMALL SITE PLAN
	CUVA-N-510.003	MONITOR RESTORATION
	CUVA-N-510.004	INSPECT CONTRACT WORK
999	CUVA-N-510.005	STUDY PLANT SUCCESSION
	CUVA-N-520.000	IMPLEMENT POND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
999	CUVA-N-520.002	CONTROL AQUATIC PLANTS
	CUVA-N-520.004	ASSESS FISHERY VITALITY
	CUVA-N-530.000	MANAGE UTILITY CORRIDORS
	CUVA-N-530.001	CONDUCT COORDINATION
	CUVA-N-530.002	REMOVE ABANDONED LINES
	CUVA-N-530.003	UPDATE R-O-W INVENTORY
	CUVA-N-540.000	MONITOR VISITOR USE IMPACTS
	CUVA-N-540.001	MONITOR RIVER CORRIDOR
999	CUVA-N-540.002	MONITOR OTHER AREAS
	CUVA-N-550.000	MANAGE OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION
	CUVA-N-550.001	UPDATE WELL INVENTORY
	CUVA-N-550.002	MONITOR OPERATIONS
8	CUVA-N-550.003	PLUG ABANDONED WELLS
	CUVA-N-550.004	REVIEW OPERATIONS PLANS
	CUVA-N-550.005	INVENTORY ENCUMBERANCES
	CUVA-N-550.007	STUDY RESOURCE IMPACTS
7	CUVA-N-610.000	DEFINE REPRESENTATIVE ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS
	CUVA-N-620.000	MANAGE WETLANDS
	CUVA-N-620.001	UPDATE WETLAND DATABASE
	CUVA-N-620.002	DEFINE RESTORATION NEEDS
	CUVA-N-620.003	PREPARE MANAGEMENT PLAN
	CUVA-N-620.004	MONITOR MARSH/AMPHIBIANS
	CUVA-N-630.000	DEVELOP A VISTA MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
	CUVA-N-630.001	COORDINATE PARK EFFORTS
999	CUVA-N-630.002	ASSESS OPTIONS FOR IMPACTS
	CUVA-N-630.003	PREPARE MANAGEMENT PLAN
	CUVA-N-640.000	MANAGE WILDLAND FIRE
	CUVA-N-640.001	FINALIZE PLAN
999	CUVA-N-640.002	DEFINE ROLE OF FIRE
999	CUVA-N-640.003	DEFINE FIRE HISTORY
	CUVA-N-650.000	COORDINATE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
999	CUVA-N-710.000	MEET RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STAFF REQUIREMENTS

IV. PRESENT STATUS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Status of Baseline Information

Previous baseline documentation of the Cuyahoga Valley's cultural resources identified the following six historic themes for the development of this landscape: Prehistory, Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Industry, and Recreation. Only the agricultural and recreation themes have been developed into an evaluative context that specifies National Register requirements for associated property types. Many Ohio Historic Inventory forms were completed for historic structures in the park in 1976. The NPS resource inventory, the List of Classified Structures, was first completed in 1987. Thirteen park structures and buildings have been documented by HABS/HAER. Over 250 sites and structures in the park have been documented through the National Register of Historic Places program.

In 1981, a portion of the park was surveyed for archeological resources and a listing of existing sites were compiled and verified. This study indicates zones of archeological probability and 150 additional sites that are potentially significant. Since 1981, numerous archeological investigations were done in order to meet Section 106 compliance requirements for construction projects.

Museum collections in the park consist of approximately 1,200 objects associated with the cultural and natural history of the park. The in-house collection consists primarily of historic structure fabric and photographs. These artifacts are beginning to be adequately accessioned or cataloged. Most of the collection is stored in newly rehabilitated Hawkins Barn in the Everett Historic District.

Data gaps exist regarding the analysis and documentation of the significant of the identified six historic themes, the archeological resources of the park, and museum collection accession. Due to the age of the inventories, several of the nominations, and the park's Historic Resource Study, much of the existing documentation is no longer accurate or comprehensive enough to meet current compliance and interpretive needs. Revisions are needed to maintain their viability as planning tools. A pressing documentation need is the revision of the Cultural Landscape Report. Due to a lack of qualified staff to determine proper treatment recommendations, only the historic context sections of this document can be completed without substantial assistance from the regional office. Unfortunately, this regional assistance is not forthcoming.

B. Summary of Cultural Resource Values and Conditions

Human history in the Cuyahoga Valley dates from before 8,000 B.C. Archeological sites, dating from the Paleo-Indian period through the Late Woodland Culture, are found along the Cuyahoga River floodplain and adjacent plateau. Dominant aboriginal cultures included the Eries, Hopewells and Iroquois.

European contact began with LaSalle's explorations of 1669. During this time the valley served as a significant transportation route for Native Americans. The United States government secured ownership of the land through the Treaty of Fort McIntosh (1785), the Treaty of Greenville (1795), and the Treaty of Fort Industry (1805). In 1795, the Connecticut Land Company gained title to the lands and started selling parcels to settlers in 1797.

Early settlement in the area was dominated by the New England cultural group. The area was known as Connecticut's Western Reserve and settlers brought with them the farming methods and building traditions associated with the Northeast. Evidence of these building traditions survives in the valley's historic structures and cultural landscapes.

These western frontier farmers began to prosper after the Ohio & Erie Canal opened through the Cuyahoga Valley in 1827. Agricultural produce from this remote area was transported to the markets on the eastern seaboard. The shift from subsistence to market agriculture resulted in the construction of large frame farmhouses and Raised Bank Barns. Canal towns, such as Peninsula and Boston Mills, began to prosper; the milling and boat building industries of these towns contributed to the valley's economic growth during the pre-Civil War era. Many portions of the canal prism, locks, and diversion structures remain. These features serve as reminders of the important role the canal played in the nation's westward expansion and State of Ohio's economic development. As farming became more profitable in the Northwest Territory, agriculture decreased in New England while manufacturing increased. Comparative values generated economies of scale and the market Revolution began.

The iron horse, rather than the packet muleskinner, drove late 19th century development in the valley. The Valley Railway was completed in 1880 and advertised itself as "The Short Line Between Cleveland, Akron and Canton." With the railroad came the growth or initial settlement of many small crossroad settlements, such as Everett and Botzum. The railroad also provided reliable transportation for early 20th century industry in the valley. Two large paper mills, the Akron-Cleveland Bag Company and the Jaite Paper Mill, depended on this rail line. These industrial concerns brought a new type of settlement to the valley--company housing. Company housing for the Jaite Paper Mill created the small community of Jaite. Company housing for the employees of the Akron-Cleveland Bag Company greatly expanded the then sleepy canal town of Boston Mills.

In the early 20th century, both market forces and forces of nature changed the character of the valley's landscape. The 1913 Flood ended the life of the canal and its locks and spillways were soon abandoned. Improvements in interstate transportation and the development of "Bonanza" farms made western plains farming extremely profitable, while farms in the valley tended to disappear or shift to truck farming. The privately owned paper mills in the valley eventually could not compete with the large paper milling corporations in the south and had to close.

Concurrent with the decline of industry and agriculture in the valley was the rise of recreational usage. Sections of Cleveland Metro Parks and Akron Metro Parks systems were established, along with the Virginia Kendall State Park. Camp Manatoc Boy Scout Camp and Camp Ledgewood Girl Scout Camps were also built in the valley and began operations in the 1920s. Development of recreation facilities in the 1930s resulted from the two Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the valley. Numerous rustic style "parkitecture" structures were constructed from the area's blighted wormy chestnut and locally quarried sandstone. Massive tree planting projects reflecting the naturalistic landscape design changed the landscape of this intensively farmed and cleared area. These structures and landscapes greatly enhance the recreational potential of the area and contribute to its cultural landscape.

The history of the valley can still be seen in the many historic buildings and structures that reflect its diverse patterns of development. Equally diverse are the ownership categories of these sites and structures. Fee-simple, lease hold, easement interests, restrictive covenants, and life estate and term retention arrangements each have different levels of authority and responsibility for the park.

Many historic structures have been adequately maintained over the years, such as the Virginia Kendall CCC structures. Others have been successfully rehabilitated for park use (Jaite Company Town) or for private use through a historic property lease agreement (Wallace Farmstead). The large number of cultural properties and the lack of available funding have led to the deterioration of some culturally significant areas. A common factor among all the diverse elements is the need for funding and staff expertise to adequately research, maintain, rehabilitate, restore and monitor the sites and structures that contribute to the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

C. Nature and Severity of Threats

The number of historic properties located within the park boundaries exceeds the spatial needs for park operations and visitor use. As a result, the major threat to historic buildings has been neglect.

Many of these structures were cheaply constructed and/or not well maintained when the park acquired them. Although some vacant structures have been stabilized, others have unfortunately collapsed or deteriorated and have become safety hazards to the public. In addition, abandoned structures represent a constant security problem, inviting acts of vandalism and arson. Significant landscapes associated with the agrarian 10th century culture of the valley, succumb to succession and are eventually lost to overgrowth.

Several structures in the park are owned by the NPS in terms of retention or life estates. As residents age or terms near expiration, maintenance of these buildings is often neglected. These structures need to be assessed for their National Register eligibility to identify appropriate maintenance and management strategies.

This plan addresses these threats by outlining strategies for documenting and evaluating culturally significant properties and identifying management strategies to pursue the preservation of these resources.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

A. Overview of Current Programs and Needs

Strategies to Address the Problems - The cultural resources of the recreation area will be protected for the enjoyment of future generations. The preservation of these resources will provide an understanding of how significant historic trends are represented by the valley's landscape. The challenge and opportunities of the wilderness and man's use of nature's rich resources will be presented throughout the dominant historical themes of the recreation area: prehistory, settlement, agriculture, transportation, industry and recreation.

To the extent possible, the recreation area will provide for the preservation, protection, restoration, interpretation, use, study, and management of significant cultural resources. Research, design, construction, and maintenance will comply with the requirements of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order #11593, Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, (NPS-28), The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, and the National Environmental Protection Act.

All proposals and activities affecting or relating to cultural resources will be developed and executed with the active participation of specialists in history, archeology, historic landscape architecture and historic architecture according to NPS Management Policies. Development, leasing, easement, sellback, and cooperative agreement proposals that relate to cultural resources will reflect sensitivity to preservation and the cultural scene. Appropriate levels of archeological evaluation will precede all development with potential for ground disturbance.

With the passage of the Corridor legislation, the opportunities for technical assistance are tremendous. Little National Register documentation or preservation work has been done in the southern segment. Research is sorely needed in order to list and interpret these resources. It is important to remember that without documentation in the State Historic Preservation Office files, many of these resources get overlooked as part of the basic literature search done for Section 106 and NEPA compliance.

Staff Capabilities - From 1975 to 1980 cultural resource management responsibilities in the park were performed by the Division of Resource Management and Visitor Protection, and the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services. In 1981 the Division of Technical Assistance and Professional Services (TAPS) was created to actively coordinate all cultural resource preservation work.

The TAPS Division consists of professionals in historic architecture, planning, engineering, landscape architecture, history, and planning. The purpose of the division is to provide local professional planning and design capability to implement the general management plan and subsequent cultural resource planning documents, as well as oversee cultural resource management. Current staff includes a supervisory landscape architect, historical architect, term historical architect, civil engineer, landscape architect, term landscape architect, planner/ historian, term historian, and GIS Specialist, and term cartographic specialist.

The architecture/ engineering staff works closely with the Maintenance Division, guiding the construction and installation of numerous park improvements. The historians provide the Interpretation Division with research materials for program planning and assist with planning efforts involving adaptive reuse of historic structures. The GIS Specialist works closely with park management and planning efforts, along with the Natural Resources Division. The Historian/ Planner is detailed to the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor management entity, Ohio & Erie Canal Association. In addition, several of the TAPS staff members have provided technical assistance to projects throughout the corridor.

Although most of the approved positions in the TAPS Division are currently filled, the management of the numerous archeological resources in the recreation area frequently requires professional assistance from the NPS Midwest Archeological Center staff or outside contractors. Dr. David Brose's 1981 archeological survey of CVNRA identified over 250 sites in the recreation area, with many unknown sites yet to be discovered and evaluated. The TAPS Supervisory Landscape Architect and permanent landscape architect have received para-professional archeologist training, enabling them to monitor ground disturbing activities during construction, with MWAC approval.

Currently, the Interpretation and Visitor Services staff has the capabilities to perform routine ANCS museum cataloging. Overall management of museum cataloging and collection curatorial is the collateral duty of the North District Interpretive Ranger. Both CVNRA park management and the NPS Midwest Regional Office have identified a need for a full-time permanent Museum Technician at Cuyahoga Valley NRA.

Project Prioritization - Prioritizing cultural resource management projects requires balancing available funds, personnel and materials with the mission of the agency and needs of the individual resources. Issues such as the significance of the resource, visibility to the public, interpretive potential, and appropriateness for park or other use, all impact cultural resource management decisions. These issues form the criteria for considering the importance of each project. Rather than representing mutually exclusive concerns, the interrelationship of these concerns should be considered to effectively preserve the cultural landscape of the recreation area. These criteria are listed below and briefly described.

1. Significance of Resource - National Historic Landmarks and National Register listed properties receive the highest priority.
2. Visibility to the Public - Historically significant resources that are located on major roads in the park contribute to the significance of the landscape and enhance the visitor experience. Conversely, deteriorated historic structures that are highly visible invite vandalism and present a poor image to the public.
3. Potential for Use - Resources that are accessible to the public and convey an identified interpretive theme are considered as interpretive and/or visitor facilities. Other historic structures can be adaptively reused for park administrative needs. Cooperative agreements and leasing programs present opportunities for additional visitor services, such as bed and breakfasts, youth hostels and conference center facilities. For structures with no identified use potential, easements and restrictive covenants provide a cost-effective means for the NPS to maintain the minimum interest possible to meet management objectives for historic preservation.
4. Pertinent Legal Mandates - Compliance with Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (amended 1980) is required for early aspect of cultural resource management. The 1995 NPS Servicewide PA and agreements specific to CVNRA must be reference programmatic exclusions.

Major Program Accomplishments - Since the 1995 Resource Management Plan a great deal has been accomplished to preserve and protect the cultural resources of the recreation area. Projects completed since the 1986 plan are listed below by appropriate subheadings.

Inventory -

1. The Cultural Landscape Inventory has completed Phase I level inventory for the Everett Historic District, The Virginia Kendall State Park Historic District, and all farmsteads listed in the National Register associated with the Agricultural Resources of Cuyahoga Valley MPD.
2. Preliminary Determinations of Eligibility have been prepared for several structures being evaluated through the Reports of Survey/ MOA Document process.

Assessment -

1. National Register of Historic Places listings in the park have been increased to include the Everett Historic District, the Recreation/ Conservation Resources of Cuyahoga Valley, the Virginia Kendall State Park Historic District, and Camp Manatoc's Foresters Lodge and Kit Carson/ Dan Boone Cabins Historic District, Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District, Legion Lodge, H. Karl Butler Memorial, and Dining Hall. In addition, the Nathaniel Point Farm, the Botzum Farm and the Jyrovat Farm have been listed in the National Register.

2. Historic Structure Reports have been completed for the Jaite Mill Historic district, the Boston General Store, and the Ohio & Erie Canal (draft). A historical analysis report was prepared for future interpretation of the Frazee House and a concept Development Plan was completed for Everett Village.

3. Cultural Landscape Reports have been completed for the Everett Historic District, along with a Historic Landscape Study for the area. The Boston Mills Historic District Cultural Landscape report was completed by a regional intern. A Cultural Landscape Report was also completed for the Frazee House and site. The revised Cultural Landscape Report is currently in progress. This extensive undertaking will include separate addenda focusing on primary historic themes of the landscape. The Historic Overview and Methodology Guide has been completed. The Agricultural Cultural Landscape Report is in draft form, as is the Valley Railway Cultural Landscape Report.

4. Special History Studies completed include the *Analysis of 19th century U.S. Census Productions of Agriculture Records, 1850, 1870, and 1880*. Additional reports in this category include *M.D. Garage: Petroliana and the Cultural Landscape*, and the *Knapp House and Swan House feasibility study* (draft).

Park Rehabilitation and Reuse of Historic Structures -

1. The park has rehabilitated and is adaptively reusing several historic structures, such as the House at Lock 38, the Jaite Company Town, Everett Historic District, the Boston Store, M.D. Garage, the Dryzinski House the Jonas Coonrad Farm, the Happy Days Visitor Center, and several CCC structures in the Virginia Kendall State Park Historic District.

2. Significant historic resources restored for interpretation and public enjoyment include Lock 38 at the Canal Visitor's Center, the Station Road Bridge, and the Everett Road Covered Bridge (reconstruction), the Boston General Store, Hunt Farm Visitor Center, and the Towpath Trail.

Resource Management Alternatives -

1. Implementation of the Historic Property Leasing Program has resulted in the rehabilitation and reuse of the National Register listed Tilden House, Packard Doubler House, Wallace Farm, Botzum Farm, Hammond/Cranz Farm, and the Brown/ Bender Farm.

2. The Sellback with Restrictive Covenant program has resulted in the preservation and use of the Conger/ Jackson House and the Weismann House, two contributing buildings in the Boston Mills Historic District.

3. Scenic and Preservation easements have been used to protect cultural resources associated with Camp Manatoc as well as other historic properties, such as the Eugene Cranz Farm.

3. The retention of 500 acres of farmland in the valley through agricultural easements and special use permits.

4. Agreements with park cooperators have resulted in the rehabilitation and reuse of the George Stanford House as an American Youth Hostel, the Margaret Fox House as an office for the Cuyahoga Valley Line, and the Pittenger Farm as an office and clinic for the Akron Humane Society.

Status of Cultural Resource Programs

Currently, the park is working with the Midwest Regional office to continue the Cultural Landscape Inventory and update the List of Classified Structures. Cuyahoga Valley staff is continuing to produce the history sections of the Cultural Landscape Report addenda. Additional research programs will involve documentation needed for Section 106 actions and updating previous research that is out-of-date or not comprehensive enough. Special History Studies will be developed to meet the needs of the Interpretive Division. Additional work will most likely come in the form of technical assistance requests from the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor communities. This work will be critical to support the large interpretive and preservation agenda that is recommended in the Corridor Management Plan.

Of the numerous park resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Historic Structure Reports have been prepared for the House at Lock 38, the Jaite Company Town, the Boston General Store and the Everett Road Covered Bridge. The Historic Data Section of the Ohio & Erie Canal HSR has been completed and the treatment recommendations are in draft form.

Geographic Information System technology has been used to help analyze and understand the historic landscape of Cuyahoga Valley. Historic atlas maps have been digitized and linked to tabular files consisting of agricultural production records. Analysis of the valley's 19th century Industrial Schedules and Census of Population will add new dimensions to our understanding of the economic and social context of 19th life in the valley.

The staff of Cuyahoga Valley continues to use innovative approaches to managing the numerous National Register eligible or listed buildings in the park. The innovative Historic Property Leasing Program is being supplemented by the Sellback with Restrictive Covenant Program. This program is the first time the NPS has used its sellback authority to preserve historic buildings through restrictive covenants.

Many general planning documents designed to aid in management decisions are approved: A Suitability/ Feasibility Study was approved in October 1975, the Summary of Alternatives was approved in January 1976, and both the Final General Management Plan and the Statement for Management were approved in 1977. The Statement for Management is revised biennially, most recently in 1997. The Land Protection Plan was prepared in 1986 and most recently updated in 1990. The Building Utilization Plan was approved in 1984 and revised in 1986 and again in 1995. The Cultural Landscape Report was approved in 1987. In addition, the Historic Resource Study (1985) and The Administrative History of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (1992) also help guide park management decisions. The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area Interpretive Prospectus was completed in 1988, and is in need of updating and revision.

B. Project Statements

The following section describes current cultural resource issues in Cuyahoga Valley NRA and recommends strategies for resource management. Project statements are grouped according to programming need in accordance with the organizational structure of NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guide. Some groupings are organized by primary resource base (such as the Ohio & Erie Canal).

The first series (CUVA-C-111.000-111.010) lists projects related to documentation and treatment of the cultural landscape in the park. Projects CUVA-C-112.000-112.012 proscribe a program for historic structures in the park. CUVA-C-113.000-113.005 assesses the needs to document the archeological resources in the valley. Alternative treatments for cultural resource management are described in statements CUVA-C-114.000 to 114.005. Project Statements CUVA-C-115.000 and 115.001 address the collection management and storage needs. Section 106 policies and procedures are addressed in CUVA-C-116.000 – 002, and programs or projects related to visitor uses are described in project statements CUVA-C- 117.000 and 001. Cultural Resource documentation and disbursement standards are listed under Project Statements CUVA-C-118.000 - .003. and staffing needs are addressed in statements CUVA-C-119.000 - .002.

Resource base specific projects are found in the next four numerical series. Canal rehabilitation and maintenance projects are the 120 series. The agricultural program for the valley is described in the 121 series and recommendations for the Valley Railway projects are in the 122 series. The last series, CUVA-C-123, addresses the technical assistance projects and programs for the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Following is a list of active cultural resources management projects addressed in this plan. Priorities are shown only for projects that are not funded or are not fully funded. Only the top ten projects are actually ranked. All others are designated with a 999 code.

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>PROJECT NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>
0	CUVA-C-100.000	USING GIS TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
0	CUVA-C-111.001	DEVELOP CULTURAL RESOURCE BASE MAP
0	CUVA-C-111.002	COMPLETE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

0	CUVA-C-111.003	REVISE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT OVERVIEW & ADD
3	CUVA-C-111.004	VIRGINIA KENDALL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
999	CUVA-C-111.005	NOMINATE ELIGIBLE LANDSCAPES
999	CUVA-C-111.006	REVISE EXISTING NOMINATIONS FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
0	CUVA-C-111.007	PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
0	CUVA-C-111.008	COORDINATE PARK PLANNING AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
0	CUVA-C-111.009	COORDINATE TREATMENTS WITH OTHER DIVISIONS
0	CUVA-C-111.010	TREATMENT RECORD FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
	CUVA-C-111.011	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TRAINING
7	CUVA-C-112.001	UPDATE PARK HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY
0	CUVA-C-112.002	UPDATE LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES
6	CUVA-C-112.003	DEVELOP HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENTS
0	CUVA-C-112.004	NOMINATE ELIGIBLE STRUCTURES TO NATIONAL REGISTER
0	CUVA-C-112.005	REVISE NOMINATIONS WRITTEN BEFORE 1980
0	CUVA-C-112.006	DEVELOP DISTRIBUTION POLICY FOR HISTORIC DOCUMENTS
999	CUVA-C-112.007	HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS FOR MAJOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES
1	CUVA-C-112.008	REHABILITATE HISTORIC STRUCTURES
0	CUVA-C-112.009	ULTIMATE TREATMENT FOR MAJOR HISTORIC STRUCTURE
0	CUVA-C-112.010	PROVIDE TRAINING AND INVENTORY TO MAINTENANCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
0	CUVA-C-112.011	DEVELOP ANNUAL MAINTENANCE PLAN
999	CUVA-C-112.012	DOCUMENT TREATMENT RECORD
0	CUVA-C-113.001	CONDUCT ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT
8	CUVA-C-113.002	CONDUCT GEOARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY
10	CUVA-C-113.003	CONDUCT ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF SELECT LANDFORMS
999	CUVA-C-113.004	CONDUCT ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF CANAL SITES
999	CUVA-C-113.005	CONDUCT ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF RIVER BANKS
999	CUVA-C-113.006	CONDUCT EVALUATION OF PREHISTORIC SITES
9	CUVA-C-114.001	ASSESS IMPACT OF ADJACENT DEVELOPMENT
	CUVA-C-114.002	CONTINUE HISTORIC PROPERTY LEASING PROGRAM
0	CUVA-C-114.003	UTILIZE EASEMENT AUTHORITY FOR RESOURCE PROTECT
0	CUVA-C-114.004	CONTINUE SELL-BACK/ RESTRICTVE COVENANT PROGRAM
0	CUVA-C-114.005	UTILIZE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AUTHORITY
0	CUVA-C-114.006	UTILIZE SPECIAL USE PERMIT AUTHORITY
0	CUVA-C-115.001	STORE AND CONSERVE MUSEUM OBJECT
7	CUVA-C-115.002	CATALOG IRREPLACEABLE MUSEUM OBJECTS
16	CUVA-C-116.001	COMPLETE REPORTS OF SURVEY
999	CUVA-C-116.002	DEVELOP PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENTS
0	CUVA-C-116.003	INCORPORATE 1995 PA INTO RESEARCH AND PLANNING

0	CUVA-C-117.001	DEVELOP HANDBOOK ON NPS CRM POLICIES
0	CUVA-C-118.001	DEVELOP CULTURAL RESOURCES ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
0	CUVA-C-118.002	COORDINATION OF SPECIAL HISTORY STUDIES
0	CUVA-C-118.003	CULTURAL RESOURCE TRAINING FOR INTERPRETERS
0	CUVA-C-118.004	CULTURAL RESOURCE BIBLIOGRAPHY
999	CUVA-C-119.001	CULTURAL RESOURCE STAFF NEEDS
0	CUVA-C-119.002	PROGRAM RESEARCH PROJECTS AND STUDY PROPOSALS
2	CUVA-C-120.001	CONSTRUCT BANK STABILIZATION
4	CUVA-C-120.002	IMPLEMENT CANAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE
0	CUVA-C-120.003	REHABILITATE WATER CONTROL STRUCTURES
5	CUVA-C-120.004	REHABILITATE TINKERS CREEK AQUEDUCT
0	CUVA-C-121.001	CUYAHOGA COUNTRYSIDE CONSERVANCY PROGRAM
0	CUVA-C-121.002	COORDINATE COUNTRYSIDE CONSERVANCY WITH RMP
0	CUVA-C-121.003	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS FOR PARK VISITORS
0	CUVA-C-121.004	STABILIZE HISTORIC FARM STRUCTURES
0	CUVA-C-122.001	REVISE VALLEY RAILWAY NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINAT
0	CUVA-C-122.002	REPAIR VALLEY RAILWAY TRACKS AND BRIDGES
0	CUVA-C-122.003	DEVELOP RAILWAY VEGETATION MANAGEMENT
0	CUVA-C-123.001	CONDUCT CANAL RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION
0	CUVA-C-123.002	AUGMENT OECA GRANT PROJECTS AS NEEDED
0	CUVA-C-123.003	DETAIL STAFF AS NEEDED TO OECA
999	JAGA-C-112.600	COMPLETE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF PARK

VI. PROJECT STATEMENTS

All natural and cultural project statements are presented in the resources management plan software. These descriptions and related data are updated at least annually and sometimes more frequently. Hardcopies, therefore, can quickly become outdated and may be misleading. These project statements are not included as part of this narrative plan description. They are, however, available to any and all interested parties at any time. The park resources management staff may be contacted to review or obtain copies of individual statements.

VII. APPENDICES

The following pages contain appendices to this document. These include:

- A. Cultural Resources Documentation Checklist
- B. Park Cultural Resource Status Summary Sheets
- C. List of Action Plans
- D. Bibliography

Appendix A
Cultural Resource Documentation Checklist

Title	Current and Approved	Incomplete: Needs Revision or Updating	Needed
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Planning documents

Statement for Management (SFM)	X		
Outline of Planning Requirements		X	
General Management Plan (GMP)		X	
Development Concept Plans (DCP)*		X	
Resource Management Plan (RMP)		X	
Interpretive Prospectus (IP)		X	

Service-wide Inventories, Lists, Catalogs, and Registers

Cultural Resources Bibliography (CRBIB)			X
List of Classified Structures (LCS)		X	
Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)		X	
National Catalog of Museum Objects		X	
National Register of Historic Places		X	

Basic Cultural Resource Documents

Archeological Overview and Assessment		X	
Archeological Identification Studies			X
Archeological Evaluation Studies			X
Ethnographic Oral Histories & Life Histories		X	
Historical Base Map		X	
Historic Resource Study		X	
Park Administrative History	X		
Scope of Collection Management		X	

* Ongoing documentation

Special Resource Studies and Plans

Archeological Data Recovery Studies				X
Collection Management Plan	X			
Collection Condition Survey	X			
Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)			X	
Exhibit Plans*			X	
Historic Structure Reports	X			
Social Impact Studies*				X
Cultural Resource GIS Analysis			X	

* Ongoing documentation

Appendix B
Park Cultural Resource Status Summary Sheets
Archeological Resource Status Summary

The 223 inventoried archeological sites in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area have been entered into the Ohio Archeological Inventory (OAI) computer database. This database is maintained by the Ohio SHPO and includes condition and inventory assessments for the sites. The current database for the OAI has been ordered and will be used to complete the status summary.

Cultural Landscapes Status Summary

Statistics for the park's cultural landscapes are based on those landscapes listed as contributing resources in National Register nominations associated with the Agricultural Resources of Cuyahoga Valley MPDF (NR 3/12/93) and landscapes listed as contributing in the Cultural Landscape Report, 1985. Implementation of the Cultural Landscape Survey (Project Statement CUVA-C-111.001) will produce more complete data. This information will be used to complete the status summary. Currently, Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLI) have been prepared for the Virginia Kendall State Park Historic District, the Everett Historic District, 75 tracts related to the agricultural field resources in the valley. CLIs are currently being finalized for the National Register listed individual farmsteads in the valley.

Cultural Landscape Reports have been prepared for the Everett Historic District, the Boston Mills Historic District, and the Frazee House. The Cultural Landscape Report update overview and methodology guide is in draft, along with the Agricultural Cultural landscape Report and the Valley Railway Cultural Landscape Report.

Historic Resource Status Summary

The List of Classified Structures has not been updated in several years and should be addressed by the regional office staff. National Register work on the historic resources in the valley is fairly comprehensive at this point. Many of the nominations are very old and do not reflect current more comprehensive analyses of resources. Nominations prepared in the 1970s need to be updated, as they do not have sufficient information on setting and cultural landscapes. Historic Structure Reports have been prepared for most of the major historic buildings in the park. The park's Historic Resource Study is over 15 years old and needs to be updated for it to be useful to management and interpretation staff.

Appendix C

List of Action Plans

<u>Project Statement</u>	<u>Title</u>
C-112.000	Archeological Investigations of CVNRA, Ohio
C-114.000	Cultural Landscape Report
C-115.000	Historic Resource Study: Cuyahoga Valley
C-211.000	Building Utilization Plan
C-111.000	List of Classified Structures
C-213.000	Inventory and Condition Assessment Program
C-312.000	Programmatic Agreement (PA) Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail
C-413.000	Land Protection Plan
C-611.000	Everett Village Development Concept Plan
C-612.000	Frazer House Exhibit Plan
C-613.000	Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store HSR
C-613.000	Boston General Store Exhibit Plan
N-110.001	Water Quality Monitoring Program
N-110.003	Water Quality Analysis Plan
N-110.005	Cuyahoga River Water Quality Monitoring Program*
N-110.008	Physical & Chemical Monitoring of The Cuyahoga
N-220.005	Monitor Gypsy Moth Populations
N-220.005	Gypsy Moth Egg Mass Surveys*
N-310.002	Monitor Butterflies*
N-310.010	Preliminary Spider Inventory*
N-320.001	Deer Monitoring Plan - Spotlight & Pellet Surveys
N-320.001	Dead Deer Survey*
N-320.002	Monitor Deer Exclosures*
N-320.006	White-flowered Trillium Monitoring Plan*
N-330.000	Nuisance & Hazardous Animal Control
N-340.001	Monitor Coyote Populations*
N-370.000	Beaver Management Plan**
N-370.000	Annual Beaver Census*
N-410.002	Monitor Endangered Vegetation Populations**
N-410.003	Endangered Vegetation Management Plan*
N-420.002	Control Exotic Plants at Selected Sites
N-420.002	Control Plan for Alien Plant Species
N-430.003	Plant Communities Survey*
N-440.000	Hazardous Trees Treatment
N-510.001	Degraded Site Restoration Plan
N-510.002	Small Disturbed Site Restoration Plan
N-520.001	Pond Management Plan**
N-550.002	Monitor Oil & Gas Well Operations*
N-550.003	Plans & Specifications for Plugging Abandoned Oil & Gas Wells
N-610.000	Long-Term Ecological Monitoring - Forest Sites*
N-610.000	Long-Term Ecological Monitoring - Raptors & Owls*
N-610.000	Long-Term Ecological Monitoring - Heron Rookeries*
N-610.000	Long-Term Ecological Monitoring - Barn Owl Nesting*
N-610.000	Long-Term Ecological Monitoring - Ruffed Grouse*

N-610.000	Long-Term Ecological Monitoring - Vegetation*
N-620.004	Marsh Monitoring Plan*
N-640.001	Wildland Fire Management Plan

*These plans are currently in the draft stage.

**These plans have been submitted to the Regional Director for approval

Appendix D

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