

PROPOSED ACTION FOR MANAGEMENT OF KENNECOTT MINES NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

1. Introduction

This document describes the National Park Service (NPS) goals, strategies, and proposals for management of the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark (NHL), in Alaska's Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (WRST). It has been created in close consultation with the locally affected communities of Kennecott and McCarthy, with the recognition that not only does the success of the Kennecott Mines NHL depend on the quality of relationships between NPS and its neighbors, but that the protection of the historic Kennecott site in 1998 was based on the premise of partnership.

The goal statements, management concepts, and protocols for partnerships and communication will be incorporated into the Kennecott Operations Plan. Specific proposals described in this document for historic building preservation, trail and campground development, development of NPS infrastructure and utilities, and management of transportation/access will be analyzed, along with management alternatives, in an Environmental Assessment (EA). A public review EA is anticipated to be available by March 31, 2012. At that time, the public will have another opportunity to comment. A Final EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), scheduled for mid-May, 2012, will describe the selected alternative or combination of alternatives and will result in the new Kennecott Operations Plan.

In total, the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark encompasses 7,700 acres of public and private lands (See Figure 1). However, proposed management is focused on NPS-owned portions of the mill town. Nevertheless, some components of management (such as access/transportation) include the entire Kennecott/McCarthy area. Many Kennecott structures (both historic and non-historic) and lots are in private ownership; this plan is intended to address only NPS owned properties. Figure 2 shows NPS and privately owned lots within the mill town. Participation and inclusion of proposed actions by private property owners will be at the sole discretion of those owners.

The Kennecott Operations Plan which will be developed from this proposed action and/or alternatives is a revision of the 2001 Interim Operations Plan for the NHL, which was written to develop management strategies for the NPS when the National Park Service acquired the privately owned Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark in June 1998. This acquisition was initially facilitated by the locally-based non-profit organization Friends of Kennicott, formed in 1988 by a diverse partnership representing local landowners, tourism, mining, conservation and historical preservation interests to preserve key structures such as the Mill Building. Friends of Kennicott actively worked with the local community and NPS to realize a shared vision for the future. Realizing the benefits public ownership would bring, Friends of Kennicott, the Conservation Fund, Kennecott Copper Corporation, and others began to lobby Congress for NPS acquisition of the Landmark. These efforts succeeded in 1998 with a federal appropriation specifically supporting a community based partnership concept for management. Much of the spirit and intent of the partnership management strategy was written into the 2001 Interim Operations Plan.

The Kennecott site, mined for its copper in the early 1900s, is approximately 5 miles from where the McCarthy road ends at the Kennicott River, and lies at the heart of WRST; the largest National Park in the U.S.A. Kennecott lies in a wilderness containing some of the North America's biggest and most rugged mountains and glaciers. WRST was created under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, and is just one of multiple overlaying management agencies and designations affecting Kennecott. National to global designations include National Park, National Historic Landmark, and World Heritage Site.

In 1998 NPS acquired 2,839 acres, including much of the historic mill town, the subsurface rights to the mine, and the natural area surrounding a contemporary local community. With the acquisition, NPS assumed new responsibility for protecting the important elements of the historical, cultural and natural landscape. In addition to being a historic site of national significance, the NHL also includes natural areas easily accessible to visitors and is a gateway to the park's backcountry. Its cultural landscape reflects a mixture of historic mining era buildings and artifacts intermixed with the ongoing life of an Alaska bush community, members of which own land and businesses intermingled with NPS holdings at Kennecott and in the nearby area of the town of McCarthy. Additional management layers within the NHL include subdivision easements, covenants, and architectural control bodies. The NPS is one owner among many.

The 2001 Interim Operations Plan was intended to provide guidance for management of the NHL for a five year period. The Interim Operations Plan needs to be revised for the following reasons:

- There are major projects on the horizon, including stabilization of the 14-story concentration mill, stabilization of the leaching plant, and construction/installation of a potable water/fire suppression system.
- Much has been accomplished at the NHL since 2001. Preservation goals, first identified in the 2001 Interim Operations Plan, have been completed. A revision is a good opportunity to document the stabilization, preservation, and adaptive re-use of historic structures that has occurred.
- There has been discussion and concern within the Kennecott/McCarthy community regarding work that has been performed relative to the community vision that was presented in the Interim Operations Plan.
- The Interim Operations Plan called for development of a communication process and procedure for joint NPS/community review of proposed projects. This needs to be described and implemented.
- New issues have developed in light of changes in access to the NHL that have occurred since the Interim Operations Plan. There is a growing component of Off Road Vehicle use and easier access to the site with privately owned full-sized motor vehicles.

The Kennecott Operations Plan will be collaboratively designed to help guide the future management of the NHL and environs and will exist for the use and benefit of the NPS, local communities, and visitors. Regardless of park staff or resident changes over time, the Kennecott

Operations plan will also be intended to provide a record of institutional knowledge and mutual agreement, with regard to the management of the Kennecott Mines NHL.

2. Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Policies

This section is necessary to provide information on the legal/policy sideboards under which NPS operates. This is not an all-inclusive list, but includes the laws, regulations, and policies most relevant to the management of a National Historic Landmark.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980: This is the act of the U.S. Congress that created the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in which the NHL is located. When acquired by the NPS in 1998, the NHL became a part of the WRST conservation system unit and thus subject to the provisions of ANILCA.

Kennecott National Historic Landmark: Kennecott was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1978 and became a National Historic Landmark in 1986. Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A as physically representative of early copper mining in Alaska and under Criterion C for engineering as this is the world's first ammonia-leaching plant. The period of significance spans from the first claims in 1900 to the closure of the operation in 1938. If the need arises, the park has the ability to recognize and preserve structures and features outside of the period of significance in accordance with the guidelines and standards of the National Register Program with the approval of the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended: NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and mitigate or minimize any adverse impacts. "Undertaking" is defined as a project, activity or program, funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Under the law, federal agencies must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and the public regarding the effects of their projects. Consultation should be initiated early in the project planning process, before the project actually occurs. Often, an archeological survey will be conducted to identify and record sites. Sites which may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are defined as "historic properties". Adverse effects to historic properties must be avoided or mitigated. Because Kennecott is an NHL, it has the highest designation under the National Register of Historic Places. Because of that significance, any action that is determined as having an adverse effect is automatically subject to review not only by the SHPO, but also the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the Secretary of the Interior.

2008 Nationwide Programmatic Agreement: The 2008 Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the NPS and the National Conference of SHPOs and the ACHP allows the NPS to streamline the compliance process from the standard NHPA process for certain activities such as maintenance and installation of signs provided that the projects meet certain criteria. The streamlined process is used on many NPS projects in the park and must be reported to the SHPO on an annual basis. A separate PA describes the management of Kennecott specifically.

Kennecott Programmatic Agreement: An original 1999 Programmatic Agreement between the SHPO and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (WRST) has been replaced by the 2010 PA. Under the current PA, WRST may perform a variety of undertakings without initial review by the SHPO or the ACHP provided that those undertakings do not produce adverse effects, are in keeping with the Secretary of Interior's applicable standards and guidelines, and are monitored by an archeologist. The undertakings which were allowable for streamlined review under the 1999 PA were created in consultation with SHPO, local tribal councils, the Friends of Kennecott and the McCarthy Area Council. The 2010 expands those slightly and reflects the NPS Systemwide PA.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The cultural resources portions of NEPA are in some ways more inclusive than the NHPA. NEPA defines cultural resources more broadly than NHPA which is only concerned with sites and districts which are eligible for the NRHP. Under NEPA, cultural resources may include modern aspects of the human environment, historic and prehistoric buildings and sites, Native American sacred sites, and traditional use areas. Under NEPA, federal agencies must also consider indirect effects and cumulative effects as well as direct effects. NEPA actions usually require some form of review or comment from the public or from specific interested parties.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines on Historic Preservation: As part of the Department of the Interior, the NPS adheres to the Secretary's Standards. There are standards and guidelines for archeology and historic preservation, architectural and engineering documentation, professional qualifications, rehabilitation, treatment of historic properties, preserving, rehabilitating, restoring and reconstructing historic buildings, and for the treatment of cultural landscapes. These standards and guidelines influence topics from personnel decisions to treatment procedures for buildings at Kennecott.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: The following classes of treatment are recognized.

- *Preservation* means the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional are appropriate within a preservation project.
- *Rehabilitation* means the act or process of making possible the efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.
- *Restoration* means the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.
- *Reconstruction* means the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or

object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

NPS 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline: Director’s Order 28 instructs the NPS to protect and manage NPS-owned cultural resources in accordance with *NPS Management Policies 2006*, comply with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, and follow the NPS Cultural Resource Management Handbook. Of particular relevance to management of historic structures at Kennecott are the following descriptions:

Ultimate Treatment (section 8:C.1.a): The ultimate treatment of a historic structure is a general definition of its development limits based on considerations of use and the historic character that should be presented to the public. It is accomplished through one or more construction projects, after which the structure is preserved by preservation maintenance. Subsequent rehabilitation or restoration may be needed to update the structure’s functional aspects and to repair or replace damaged or deteriorated features. Pending ultimate treatment, a structure is stabilized and protected in its existing condition; it may also receive interim treatment compatible with its planned appearance and use.

Removal or Neglect (section 8:C.1.c):

Demolishing a historic structure or deliberately allowing it to decay naturally is justifiable only when all alternatives have been determined infeasible in the planning process. *NPS Management Policies 2006* prohibits demolition unless necessary for public safety or to eliminate an unacceptable intrusion. No structure listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register will be removed or deliberately neglected without review by cultural resource specialists and approval by the regional director.

Executive Order 13006: Executive Order 13006 directs federal agencies to “utilize and maintain” historic properties and encourages them to locate federal facilities in historic properties particularly those within historic districts.

36 CFR-79: Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections outlines the standards and guidelines for the curation of cultural resource collections. These regulations include information on the facilities in which artifacts are stored and exhibited, how and to whom artifacts may be loaned, and how to keep records associated with each artifact.

Kennecott National Historic Landmark Mitigation of Hazardous Material Issues Work Plan: This agreement, signed in 1999 by the NPS and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), requires NPS to mitigate hazardous materials issues and identifies methods and strategies to do so. It specifically identifies 144,000 square feet of building surfaces covered with lead-based paint. The recommended management option is that the potential exposure to lead-based paint be mitigated as part of the stabilization/maintenance of the site, through a combination of removal and disposal of the lead-based paint, encapsulation of the lead-based paint or repainting with non-lead paint, or capping impacted surrounding soils.

Title 43 CFR 36.11(g)(2): This Alaska-specific regulation was promulgated in 1986. This regulation authorizes federal agencies to issue permits for the use of Off Road Vehicles (ORVs) on existing ORV trails, except in areas designated as wilderness, upon a finding that such ORV

use would be compatible with the purpose and values for which the area was established. Permit conditions are required to protect resources. Under this regulation, recreational use of ORVs may be permitted on existing trails, in the park or preserve portions of Wrangell-St. Elias, with a finding of compatibility.

Title 36 CFR 13.46: Allows the use of surface transportation traditionally employed for subsistence uses. The 1986 Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve General Management Plan made the determination that ORVs were a traditional means of access to subsistence resources in the park.

Title 36 CFR Part 13: This section lists the regulations for the National Park System Units in Alaska. Subpart V lists the special regulations that apply to Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve and section 13.1904 lists regulations specific to the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark.

3. Management Concepts

Introduction: The 2001 Interim Operations Plan for the Kennecott National Historic Landmark included a section titled **Management Concepts**. This section described elements of a shared community vision for management of the NHL. The Management Concepts were derived from two primary sources: 1) the set of documents that were produced at the time the NHL was created (including, but not limited to, the 1997 Park Service report “Kennecott Acquisition Past, Present and Future”, which supported federal ownership of the NHL; and 2) the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. These Management Concepts emerged from more than a decade of public discussion preceding the acquisition of the NHL and were put into writing by a local non-profit (Friends of Kennicott) and endorsed by the community in general at the time of acquisition.

In all management activities, the McCarthy/Kennecott community seeks to assure a future in which Kennecott:

- Is stabilized to prevent deterioration of historic structures or artifacts and to make them available to the public, to the greatest extent possible in accordance with public safety.
- Is managed with a “light touch” in which projects are undertaken in small steps, at modest costs, with minimal intervention process. How the “light touch” approach will be defined in relation to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties will be determined by a cooperative process involving local residents and NPS.
- Is not just an abandoned mining town, but also a place that reflects the vitality, creativity, and community spirit of today’s residents.
- Retains the slow pace, quiet, and spaciousness that foster contemplation and individual reflection. In particular, NPS will encourage visitors to enjoy the NHL as pedestrians, and will seek to minimize the impact of management activities (including, but not limited to, noise and visual impact) on both visitors and local residents alike.
- Is part of a larger community in which residents act both individually and collectively to guide the future of the area.

- Contributes to a strong, reasonably diverse economy that includes locally owned and operated businesses, community-based nonprofits, and traditions of barter and subsistence.
- Protects and honors small-town values: safety, cooperation, self-sufficiency, and personal freedoms consistent with state and Federal laws.
- Is a place where tourism is allowed to evolve within the capacity of the community, rather than a place where external intervention and control accelerate growth.
- Is seen by local residents and visitors alike in its true context: a remote outpost of civilization in the midst of an enormous mountain wilderness.
- Is managed to protect the cultural and natural resources of this historic mining district and the surrounding glacial landscape; and provides a safe, educational, and rewarding experience for the area's visitors and residents.

The NPS supports the management concepts that the community and Friends of Kennicott have articulated above, with the exception of the second bullet statement. NPS cannot commit to the undefined terms of “small steps”, “modest cost”, or “minimal intervention” in its proposals for preservation of historic structures in Kennecott. NPS is willing to work with the community in defining “light touch” relative to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Relative to the other concepts presented above, NPS is legally mandated to operate under the Laws, Regulations, and Policies presented in Section 2. If a proposal is necessary to meet the Laws, Regulations, and Policies but conflicts with the concepts presented above, NPS must defer to its laws, regulations and policies. If this is necessary, NPS will consult with the community utilizing the communication protocol described in Section 3.

To ensure that the foundational documents from which these management concepts derive are known and understood by NPS personnel charged with significant responsibilities for planning management operations in the NHL, all such personnel will be encouraged to:

1. Receive NPS-provided ANILCA training;
2. Read and study all relevant documents related to the history of acquisition and development of management planning listed in Section 1.4 of the Kennecott Operations Plan Environmental Assessment. These documents include but are not limited to: the Cultural Landscape Report, the 1997 NPS report “Kennecott Acquisition Past, Present, and Future”, and the 2001 Kennecott Interim Operations Plan. These documents are also available at the Friends of Kennicott webpage (<http://www.friendsofkennicott.org/documents.html>).

4. Specific Goals and Protocols of NPS and the McCarthy/Kennecott Community for Management of the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark

General Goal: The general goal for management of lands in and around the NHL is to conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife habitat and to provide for the enjoyment of the same by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of the future generations. The focus for management of the Kennecott National Historic Landmark is to stabilize, preserve, and interpret the key patterns, relationships, and remaining structures and features that define the historic, cultural and natural character of the NHL. In some cases, individual features may have such a high degree of historical significance that rehabilitation or restoration is warranted.

Partnerships

The NPS recognizes that a viable and diverse community of individuals and families existed in the area prior to the creation of the NHL, indeed prior to the entire region being designated a national park. NPS will work in partnership with this local community to manage the NHL in such a way as to maintain the character of the local communities of Kennecott and McCarthy. NPS and the Kennecott/McCarthy community define the partnership as an active cooperation trying to achieve **mutual** goals and objectives. The partnership is mutually beneficial.

NPS also recognizes that, as the largest single entity in the NHL, park management activities have the potential to have a greater impact on local residents than the activities of those residents are likely to have on the NHL. NPS will not infringe on the property rights of individuals to conduct any legal activity they choose on their private land within the NHL.

Local Hire

WRST was established by ANILCA. Within that act is a provision in title 13 section 1308(a) whereby Congress directed the Secretary of Interior to establish a program under which “any individual who by reason of having lived or worked in or near a conservation system unit, has special knowledge or expertise concerning the natural or cultural resources of such unit and management thereof (as determined by the Secretary), shall be considered for selection for any position within such unit” without regard to nationwide, standard open hiring procedure.

WRST has a proven track record of utilizing this local hire authority throughout the park and particularly in the McCarthy/Kennecott area. Local hires are invaluable for the local knowledge they bring to NPS programs as well as providing efficiency in housing for remote locations. However, a 2009 Office of Personnel Management (OPM) review led to a removal of the local hire authority. NPS continues to have the ability to use an excepted hiring authority for some locations, including McCarthy/Kennecott, but it requires a “local resident” to have lived permanently and exclusively contiguously or within park boundaries for the previous six years. There is another excepted hiring authority for “remote duty stations” that includes McCarthy/Kennecott, but anyone can apply under this authority.

The National Park Service will continue to look for opportunities to hire locally, while remaining compliant with Federal personnel requirements.

Hiring Procedure

To demonstrate a commitment for hiring locally, WRST will use the following hiring procedure for filling seasonal jobs in the Kennecott/McCarthy area: Jobs will be posted concurrently using the excepted service hiring authorities and by advertising nationally. If qualified individuals are available under the excepted hiring authorities, they will be offered the job. Double posting is necessary in the interest of time.

Civic Engagement by Park Employees

WRST recognizes that many of its employees in the NHL are also local residents. Local residents value sound park employment opportunities in the community, and both the park and local community recognize that allegiances to both the local community and NPS can coexist, and that it is mutually beneficial to cultivate those joint allegiances.

WRST will develop direction for employees that allows for appropriate participation in local public meetings. This direction will be described in the WRST Employee Handbook and will be reviewed with all employees at seasonal orientation.

Communications

In recognition of the irreplaceable value of local knowledge to the development and implementation of NPS policy, and acknowledging that local residents, non-profit organizations, and businesses provide visitor services and contribute to the rich hospitality experienced by park visitors, NPS will establish frequent, on-going communication with the local Kennecott/McCarthy community. The communication protocol will consist of the following elements:

- The Superintendent will be responsible for setting spring and fall meetings. These will occur prior to Memorial Day and Labor Day and will be held at the Tony Zak Community building. The spring meeting will be an announcement of all proposed actions for the area that season. The fall meeting will be a review of the season's actions and expectations for the following year. The fall meeting will emphasize what project planning/compliance might occur during the course of the winter and how or when public involvement might occur. Spring and fall meetings will be intended to be brief and primarily informative, encouraging maximum participation.
- The spring/fall meetings will be supplemented with a series of additional in-depth meetings held in Kennecott/McCarthy during summer months and targeted at particular issues of concern (e.g., potential impacts of a Kennecott water system on Bonanza Creek and residents living along it, methods for noise abatement, alternative energy sources for Kennecott, preservation plans for particular structures, etc.).
- Once every five years, WRST will initiate a review of the Kennecott Operations Plan, seeking full community input in advance of adopting any revisions to the current plan.

These reviews will focus on any discrepancies between the plan and its implementation.

- A WRST leadership team member will attend each MAC meeting.
- Provide a web-based educational component regarding projects at Kennecott. This could include a generalized overview of how projects are entered into the budget system, and where and when project design, contracting, and NEPA compliance occurs. Identify points in the process where there are opportunities for public involvement. These materials will be posted on the park's website and on the Friends of Kennicott website.
- Continuation of the annual Superintendent's letter.

The park will inform the community with advanced notice of all issues requiring their input and the schedule and location of all meetings, through announcements at the mail shack and in the local paper, and through the community e-mail database. A list of participants will also be recorded and kept as part of the meeting minutes.

Cultural Resources

Structures: The goal of the NPS Kennecott preservation program is to apply measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of key historic buildings within the Kennecott NHL by repairing and replacing deteriorated roofs, walls and foundations and, in some cases, by replacing and maintaining windows, siding and paint to ensure preservation of historic structures for generations to come. Some historic structures have been specifically identified for adaptive re-use. These will be generally managed at a higher standard consistent with the "Rehabilitation" definition provided in the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. Other historic buildings may be preserved or managed as ruins.

Archeological Features: Preserve archeological resources contributing to the character and interpretation of the NHL. If removal is required to facilitate building stabilization, archeological objects or features will be returned to their original location upon completion of the project. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (WRST) will implement a regularly scheduled inventory of these archeological resources to ensure their retention and assess their vulnerability and stability. Resources determined to be intrusive or non-contributing to the historic district may be removed if they present a safety hazard.

Small-Scale Features: To preserve the character of the landscape and to enhance the interpretive environment, consideration will be given to preserving and/or reconstructing small-scale structures and features. These features include functional and ornamental elements (such as benches), utilities (light standards, utilidors, and water systems) and mining features (such as equipment). Reestablishment or reconstruction of small-scale features must be based on historical documentation.

Circulation Systems: The majority of existing roads and trails throughout the mill town reflect historic patterns, and these will be maintained whenever possible. Pathways and boardwalks

may be reintroduced within the mill town. The addition of new roads within the mill town will be discouraged.

Natural Resources

Vegetation: Existing vegetation throughout the mill town is largely the result of growth since the historic period. Limited, selective thinning of vegetation would occur on NPS properties to reestablish historic views and view sheds and to protect the site from the effects of fire and damage to the buildings. The NHL provides habitat for unique and rare plant species that NPS will continue to monitor.

Exotic vegetation that causes damage to or threatens other resources will be removed whenever feasible. Revegetation of disturbed areas resulting from NPS activities will utilize native seeds/cuttings from local population sources.

Wildlife: The NHL provides habitat for numerous wildlife species. NPS will protect wildlife habitat and work to prevent negative wildlife/human interactions, while recognizing that wildlife is a resource for local subsistence use.

Water Resources: Local streams provide water for the community as well as for NPS operations. NPS will manage the quality of surface waters consistent with the Clean Water Act. NPS will continue to monitor water quality and will consult with the community in developing any necessary mitigation measures in regards to proposed activities.

Natural Soundscape: NPS recognizes that natural quiet is a component of the NHL, the surrounding landscape, and the communities within it. It is also critical to the quality of life of local residents and quality of experience for visitors. NPS will consider impacts of their proposed activities on the natural soundscape and will suggestions from the community to mitigate and reduce impacts.

Interpretation

NPS conducted a three day exhibits workshop in Kennecott in early June of 2011 with 13 NPS and regional staff and 17 local businesses, residents, park partners and other community members. Discussions produced valuable ideas for an interpretive approach that will form the foundation for specific projects spanning the next decade.

Interpretive programs at Kennecott will enable visitors to learn about the mines and the mill town, the historic relationship of Kennecott and McCarthy, natural resources and the surrounding wilderness, and the contemporary community through a variety of media, interpretive techniques, and programs. Interpretation will emphasize the opportunity for self-guided tours and a sense of exploration, utilizing unobtrusive interpretive displays. Where advantageous to the program, the NPS would enter agreements with qualified providers to conduct guided tours and with partners to facilitate fundraising and cooperative projects.

Subsistence

Federally qualified subsistence use is allowed within WRST in accordance with Titles II and VIII of ANILCA. Local residents depend upon the resources from the park for personal

consumption, cultural identity, and to maintain a subsistence way of life. NPS will consider how management actions taken within the NHL effect access to and use of subsistence resources.

Access/Transportation

As a partner in the community, NPS supports and will manage for long-term pedestrian visitor access to the mill town, utilizing local shuttle systems. NPS will continue to accommodate landowner use of subdivision easements and motorized use for access to subsistence resources.

Administration and Operations

NPS Utilities and Infrastructure: The goal is to support structural stabilization and maintenance, visitor use, and park management in a manner least obtrusive to the historical character of the NHL. Where possible, systems will be designed consistent with historical utility systems and circulation patterns. Serious consideration will be given to the use of alternative energy sources to reduce impact on the environment, the NHL and the local community.

Visitor and Resource Protection: NPS will manage the NHL to protect the cultural and natural resources of the historic mining district and the surrounding glacial landscape; and provide a safe, educational, and rewarding experience for the area's visitors and residents.

5. Architectural Control Committee

The Architectural Control Committee (ACC) was created in 1976 by the Great Kennecott Land Company to oversee neighborhood covenants in the Millsite Subdivision that are intended to keep the historic feel of Kennecott intact. The Millsite Subdivision's covenants are described in the Kennecott Subdivision Declaration of Restrictions, dated September 15, 1976. These covenants describe building restrictions, conditions of subdivision easements, composition of the Architectural Control Committee, process for revision of the covenants, and covenant enforcement.

The Architectural Control Committee and NPS worked with interested lot-owners during the summer of 2010 to revise the covenants. This effort was dropped due to the highly polarized comments received from lot-owners regarding the proposed changes, which included proposed changes to the composition of the ACC (to provide for more non-NPS representation) and changes to the voting procedure. Consequently, the ACC will continue to operate under the existing covenants for another ten-year period. The NPS, as a lot-owner in the Millsite Subdivision, has been and will continue to be a willing participant in future efforts to revise the covenants.

While the ACC may serve to notify lot-owners of non-compliance with covenants, it is not the ACC or NPS responsibility to enforce the covenants. According to the Declaration of Restrictions, "If any lot owner or their successors shall violate or attempt to violate any of the covenants herein during the period for which they are enforced, it shall be lawful for any person owning any real property subject thereto to prosecute any proceedings at law or in equity against the person or persons violating or attempting to violate any such covenants, and prevent him or them from so doing or to recover damages for such violation."

6. Zone by Zone Proposals

Introduction: The following sections describe specific NPS proposals for structural stabilization/preservation, interpretation, vegetation management, and small scale features. The proposals specifically apply to NPS property. The described zones are based on those described in the 2001 Cultural Landscape Report (see Figure 2), as follows:

- **Administrative Core:** Includes the following historic structures: General Manager's Office, Hospital, Railroad Trestle, Assay Office, Railroad Depot, and the Company Store. This zone consists entirely of NPS lands.
- **Industrial Core:** Includes the tram terminus, the mill building, the Leach Plant, the Machine Shop, the Power Plant, and the Transformer House. With the exception of Lots 64, 65, 66, and 76, this zone is made up of NPS lands.
- **Commercial:** Includes the NPS owned Refrigerator Plant, West Bunkhouse, New School, Recreation Hall, Old Schoolhouse, and Dairy Barn. Outside of these historic structures and lots, this zone consists mostly of private lands.
- **Residential A:** Residential area south of National Creek includes the East Bunkhouse, National Creek Bunkhouse, north Silk Stocking cottage, and south Silk Stocking Cottage. This zone is an equal mix of NPS and private lands.
- **Residential B:** Residential cottages north of National Creek along the railroad bed includes Kennecott Cottage 39C, Lot 88; Kennecott Cottage 13C, lot 80; and Kennecott Cottage 39B, Lot 87. This zone consists mostly of private lands, interspersed with NPS owned lots.

In addition, proposals are listed for Transportation/Access, NPS Utilities and Infrastructure, Visitor and Resource Protection, and Other.

Buildings and Structures

Detailed NPS proposals for each of the buildings and structures within the NHL are presented below.

Before park/community discussions focusing on how to treat individual structures are conducted, a meeting will be held in May 2012 to focus on the general question of how managing with a "light touch", as articulated in the Management Concepts section of this document, is to be interpreted in light of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. Once this translation has been agreed upon by both NPS and the local community, it will be consistently applied in all decisions about how to treat individual structures into the future. Once established, any changes to that understanding will be made only with full discussion and buy-in from NPS, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the local community.

Administrative Core Zone

Archeological Resources: Wherever feasible, all categories of archeological resources identified in the 2000 Cultural Landscape Report will be retained on the landscape. If removal is necessary for public safety or to facilitate building stabilization, archeological resources will be re-located as close to the original documented location as possible. Areas within this zone that include a high density of archeological features include National Creek, the Sawmill and Carpenter's Shop, and the Store and Warehouse.

Vegetation: The following vegetation clearing would be done around all historic structures on NPS lands in this zone, for fire and windfall protection; and for access to the buildings:

- Clear all woody vegetation within 30' of all structures.
- Limb trees up to 10' above the nearest surface fuel within 100' of all structures.

Area will continue to be monitored for invasive plants and populations of such will be removed.

Circulation/Access: The following are proposed for this zone:

- Improvement and maintenance of a pedestrian trail from the General Manager's Office, up the creek to the footbridge, connecting to the top of the mill building (see Figure 3). This trail would connect with the Old Wagon road and Silk Stocking Loop described in the Residential A zone.
- Where historically appropriate, reconstruct hose houses in association with the proposed fire suppression system. See NPS Utilities and Infrastructure section.

General Manager's Office

What has been done: Between 2004 – 2009, reconstruction of site to reverse previous flood damage and installed ramp that meets Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards, constructed cribbing retaining walls, mitigated lead contaminated materials, dismantling and reconstruction of east, north and west additions, replaced deteriorated logs at foundation, new foundation, restored log structure, new electrical wiring and lighting, interior restoration, restored and replaced wood windows and doors, widen doors for ADA access, painted exterior and interior, reinstall cabinet works. Six historic photos were added to rooms on ground level in 2009.

Proposed Actions (structural): Cyclic maintenance. For most preserved or rehabilitated historic structures, cyclic maintenance means repairs to roofing, windows (re-caulking), and re-painting on a 5 – 10 year cycle.

Interpretation: Opened to the public in 2009. Enhance the sense of discovery by developing a hands-on resource space for corporate history. Plan components include durable, functional period workplace furnishings, mostly large tables and office chairs, and tabletop magnifying glasses, reinstallation of refinished drafting table and storage drawers that were taken out of the building during restoration and currently stored in the Machine Shop, and interpretive panels that

introduce corporate leadership, including financial investors, and their on-site jobs. Part of self-guided walking tour.

Vegetation: Re-vegetate area with native seeds/cuttings from localized populations.

Hospital

What has been done: Severe flood damage in 2006. Foundation stabilized, removal of ruins from east end. Windows and doorways screened to control access into unstable and unsafe environment.

Proposed Actions (structural): Implement interior false-work to keep walls, floors and roof from collapsing. Maintain a roof. No interior access proposed. No painting proposed.

Interpretation: Manage and interpret as a ruin. No interior access proposed. Part of a self-guided walking tour. Modify existing accessible windows so that visitors can see inside.

Assay Office

What has been done: Severe flood damage in 2006 resulted in a loss of structural integrity. Removed and relocated salvageable building parts to another site in 2010.

Proposed Actions (structural): Will move salvageable remains of the building back to its original location.

Interpretation: Manage and interpret as a ruin. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Vegetation: Remains of the building will be kept clear of tall woody vegetation for viewshed and fire protection.

Railroad Depot

What has been done: 2002: Lead paint mitigation, lifted and leveled, new foundation, siding repairs, construct interior ticket counter, stove, restored interior finishes, painted exterior siding, and new roofing. Installed exterior panel on the Flood of 2006.

Proposed Actions (structural): Cyclic maintenance. Restore electrical.

Interpretation: Opened to the public from 2004 - 2008 as a visitor center. Replicate original Wells Fargo and Railroad Depot signs. Produce at least one panel for the interior.

Sawmill and Carpenters Shop

What has been done: Nothing. Structure collapsed in the 1970's.

Proposed Actions (structural): Allow ruin to deteriorate in place.

Interpretation: Manage and interpret as a ruin. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Vegetation: Keep margins of site free of vegetation in order to interpret as ruin and to protect from fire/rot.

Company Store

What has been done: 2008 Phase I work included lifting and leveling of building, subfloor excavation for access, new foundation, floor structure, retaining wall at east elevation, removed siding, installed structural shear diaphragm and wall structure, reinstall siding, restored and replaced windows and doors, new electrical wiring, new furnace, clean and mitigate lead paint in store area, reconstructed egress rampways, repainted, constructed curatorial storage area and ranger cache. Opened as visitor contact station in 2009, with exhibits installed in 2010.

Proposed Actions (structural): Phase II work to include: Level 1--construct public restrooms, complete field lab area, interior finishes, lights, elevator/lift to Level 2 and 3, install utilities and additional furnaces. Level 3--construct staff office area, interior finishes, lights and communications. Maintain as primary visitor contact point and administrative office space.

Vegetation: Thin some trees to open up viewshed in front of deck area.

Interpretation: Opened to the public in 2009. Maintain as primary visitor contact point. To minimize interpretive intrusions in the town, the General Store will provide a central interpretive focus and a place to fully develop the landmark's primary stories. Given the need for durability and low maintenance, the full range of exhibit techniques can be used including hands-on and interactive media. Replicate original Post Office and General Store sign. Consider developing the outside area of the front and back of store as a gathering place for visitors.

Small scale features: Maintain Hoist House. Clear random building material from interior, strong interpretive value. Re-establish cribwall/utilidor from Company Store to the end of the Carpenter's shop.

Railroad Trestle

What has been done: Reconstructed in 2009 to preserve railroad feature and provide owner access to property north of National Creek. Work included dismantling of flood damaged trestle, contracted for concrete footings, and constructed replica of historic trestle.

Proposed Actions (structural): Minor finish work such as closing up utilidor. Cyclic maintenance.

Interpretation: Part of a self-guided walking trail.

Vegetation: Selectively clear for viewshed of glacier and tailings retaining wall.

National Creek Re-Channelization

What has been done: Re-channelization using rip-rap done in 2010. Planted alder and willow cuttings for stabilization and aesthetics in 2011.

Proposed Actions (structural): Work on National Creek will include building a flood wall by the upper foot bridge and placing rip-rap at the East Bunkhouse. Based on the geotechnical evaluation of National Creek, we know that the rock glacier at the head of the valley continuously contributes a large sediment load to the stream. Engineering for stream rechannelization identified the need for the periodic removal of sediment. Removal will require

periodic excavation from the stream bed to retain its current configuration. Excavation will require the use of heavy equipment such as backhoes and dump trucks. Planted materials in the actual streambed will be periodically impacted.

Industrial Core Zone

Archeological Resources: This zone contains a high density of archeological resources. Wherever feasible, all categories of archeological resources identified in the 2000 Cultural Landscape Report will be retained on the landscape. If removal is necessary for public safety or to facilitate building stabilization, archeological resources will be re-located as close to the original documented location as possible. This includes the concentration mill ore chute.

Vegetation: The following vegetation clearing would be done around all historic structures on NPS lands in this zone, for fire and windfall protection; and for access to the buildings:

- Clear all woody vegetation within 30' of all structures.
- Limb trees up to 10' above the nearest surface fuel within 100' of all structures.

Selective thinning for viewshed would also be undertaken in order to enhance views. Specific areas of consideration in this zone would be on NPS lands along the Portal trail above the mill building and along the trail linking the GMO to the top of the mill building (See Figure 3). Revegetation of disturbed areas (such as proposed water lines or temporary roads) would be conducted utilizing native herbaceous vegetation seed collected from the surrounding area. Area will continue to be monitored for invasive plants and populations of such will be removed.

Circulation/Access: The following are proposed for this zone:

- Construct accessible trails and boardwalks behind the power plant, machine shop, and leaching plant (See Figure 3).
- Where historically appropriate, reconstruct hose houses in association with the proposed fire suppression system. See NPS Utilities and Infrastructure section.

Tram Terminus

What has been done: Friends of Kennecott re-roofed in the 80s; NPS has maintained brushing; maintained roof; supported foundation repairs; walkway and railing; secured the site with doors.

Proposed Actions (structural): Scheduled for 2016 are structural repairs to the upper mill including the tram deck, structural reinforcement to ore bin, floor repairs, and reconstruction of upper tram deck and roof. Long term plans (more than 10 years) include window replacement and painting in order to protect interior work and stabilization.

Interpretation: Open to the public. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Vegetation: Maintain scenic views through continued brushing.

Concentration Mill

What has been done: Study, design, and engineering for the internal stabilization of the building. NPS has a concessions contract with St. Elias Alpine Guides to conduct mill tours.

Proposed Actions (structural): Work on the mill will take place in two Phases. Phase I - Work to include structural repairs including foundation repairs and column and truss repairs Levels 1 through 7. Mock-up for project to test internal stabilization methods was performed in 2011, with other work scheduled for 2012. Repairs to the mill to repair the foundations and reestablish deteriorated timber crib retaining walls will require site disturbance during the period of construction. Once completed, the landscape will be restored.

Phase II – Work to include structural repairs to the mill structure at Levels 8 and above. This work is currently planned for 2015 and will include foundation and column and truss repairs, stabilization of the ore bins and repairs and reconstruction to the upper tram deck to include the reestablishment of the original roof.

The intent of the proposed work is to stabilize the structure for a guided visitor opportunity. Long term (more than 10 year) plans would include siding repairs and replacement and painting. Window repairs and replacement may be required to protect the interior of the building and to provide draft control as part of future fire suppression within the mill.

Archeological resources: Replace ore chute.

Interpretation: Interpretation of the stabilized mill building through partnership/concession-led tours that meet NPS standards for interpretation. In the Sacking Garage, bring the sacking process to life by displaying an original flat car loaded with burlap bags filled with ore, show the sacking and stacking process with working pulleys to raise and lower the chute, and reinstall the original tracking scale and winch used to pull cars back and forth.

Small scale features: Track inclines on north and south sides of mill building will be brushed or otherwise cleared and managed as ruins; reconstruction of roof enclosure will occur on the utilidor along south edge of mill building.

Leaching Plant

What has been done: Measures were taken to prevent collapse or further deterioration of the building, including temporary roofing and foundation repairs on the sacking shed.

Proposed Actions (structural): Ongoing work to include repairs to halt collapse onto railroad corridor, site stabilization, lifting and leveling sacking sheds, foundation replacement, repairs to floor and wall structure, lead paint mitigation (including painting), rehabilitation of doors and windows to control access. Scheduled 2017 work includes structural repairs to the west, north and south walls of the leaching plant including column realignment and footings, shear wall repairs, truss repairs, and asbestos abatement. Allow south addition to collapse and manage as a ruin. Implement interior false-work/rigging to keep ruin structure from collapsing onto the railroad corridor or into the north addition. No interior access proposed.

Interpretation: Continued tour opportunity with mill building. North sacking shed identified for future milling exhibit to accommodate physically challenged visitors that cannot access the Mill. Exhibits could include reinstatement of original equipment such as shaker tables and crushers that demonstrate the different milling processes.

Small scale features: Stabilization/reconstruction of bracing and the original track incline for the leaching plant deck, north of leaching plant. Reestablish the deck at the north elevation, integrate ADA ramp into sacking shed.

Machine Shop

What has been done: 2002 work included new foundation, retaining wall construction, partial roof reconstruction, re-roofing, siding repair, painting, and some window replacement.

Proposed Actions (structural): Scheduled 2016 work to include reestablishment of collapsing service decks on north and south sides, door and window repairs and siding repair. Scheduled 2018 work includes reconstructed porch roof over east entrance.

Interpretation: This is the largest open interior space in Kennecott, and could be used to display original machinery such as the overhead hoist, forge, drive shaft, and belts, as well as return original machines and tools that were purchased in 1938 and shipped to Dunkle Mines. Produce at least one panel for the interior. Building is scheduled to open to the public in 2017. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Power Plant

What has been done: 2007 work included repair/replacement of entire building foundation, column repairs, partial roof replacement, re-roofing, smoke stack capping and structural stabilization, exterior wall repairs, ADA rampway system, access control, alleyway boardwalks. Repainted doors to mitigate lead paint hazard. Exhibit panel installed in upper mezzanine in 2006.

Proposed Actions (structural): 2011: Mediate oil and asbestos in the area. Boiler and stack preservation treatment. 2012 window repair/lead abatement including painting.

Interpretation: Upper balconies opened to the public in 2006. Maintain the one interpretive exhibit panel on upper mezzanine. Inside tour could be led by a concessioner on an ADA rampway. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Small scale features: The following are proposed:

- Stabilization of structure members (those affected by fire of the south deck of the power plant).
- Reconstruct small section of boardwalk with stairs west of power plant.

Transformer House

What has been done: 2006 to 2011 work included asbestos abatement and site clearing, re-roofing, site grading to resolve drainage into the building, new foundation, repairs to floor structure, repairs to exterior siding, windows, doors, and painting.

Proposed Actions (structural): Possible use as housing for water treatment.

Interpretation: Not open to the public. Part of a self-guided walking tour. Modify existing windows so that visitors can see inside.

Commercial Zone

Archeological Resources: Wherever feasible, all categories of archeological resources identified in the 2000 Cultural Landscape Report will be retained on the landscape. If removal is necessary for public safety or to facilitate building stabilization, archeological resources will be re-located as close to the original documented location as possible.

Vegetation: The following vegetation clearing would be done around all historic structures on NPS lands in this zone, for fire and windfall protection and to maintain public access:

- Clear all woody vegetation within 30' of all structures.
- Limb trees up to 10' above the nearest surface fuel within 100' of all structures.

Vegetation screening will be considered in this zone, particularly to screen the Dairy Barn area from the shuttle turn-around viewshed. Disturbed area revegetation would be considered as needed utilizing native herbaceous vegetation seed collected from the surrounding area. Area will continue to be monitored for invasive plants and populations of such will be removed.

Refrigerator Plant

What has been done: 2008 work included reconstruction of south, west walls and floor framing, roof repairs and reroofing, window and door repairs, lead mitigation and painting, new electrical wiring and lights and new steps and porch.

Proposed Actions (structural): Cyclic maintenance.

Interpretation: Opened to the public in 2008. Part of a self-guided walking tour. Produce at least one panel for the interior.

Small scale features: Restore historic ramp to the railroad corridor.

West Bunkhouse

What has been done: 2003 work included a new shingle roof and interior lead paint mitigation.

Proposed Actions (structural): 2012 and 13 work to include exterior rehabilitation to include new foundation, floor and wall repairs, construct exterior shear diaphragm, siding repair and painting, repairs to doors and windows. Retain interior options for potential partnerships and/or interpretation. Depending on the nature of future partnerships and the adaptive re-use of this building, it may be necessary to tie this building in with potable water and sewer systems.

Partnership: NPS will consider partnering with a non-profit for long-term adaptive re-use and management of this building. Criteria for potential partners include:

- Financially capable of funding interior rehabilitation to accommodate proposed adaptive re-use.
- A partner who places value on protection of historic, cultural, and natural resources.

- A partner who has an existing or historic connection with the community and/or Kennecott.
- Adaptive re-uses of the building must also allow some public access for interpretive purposes.
- Partnership may be in collaboration with other entities (such as Kennecott Corporation, Friends of Kennecott, etc.)

Of the three bunkhouses remaining in the mill town, the National Creek and East Bunkhouses are in poor condition and will be managed into the future with little or no interior access to the public. Only the West Bunkhouse retains a high level of integrity reflective of its historic past, both with respect to its exterior appearance and to its interior design, functionality, and spatial layout. Because of the high historic and interpretive value of the structure, NPS has classified the interior rooms of the building relative to potential adaptive re-use. The purpose is to give potential partners an indication of where adaptive re-use might be considered. NPS rated each interior portion of the building as primary or secondary space. Primary space indicates rooms or areas that have maintained the integrity of their character-defining elements and retain high interpretive value. In general, adaptive re-use of these areas is acceptable provided the proposed use is compatible with the historic use of the room and as long as the design and materials needed for restoration are relective of the original structure. Areas identified as primary space have a high interpretive value and NPS (or its partner) will have access for interpretation purposes. The following rooms and/or areas of the West Bunkhouse were identified as primary spaces:

Ground floor: Locker room; wash-up/sink area; office; west staff bunk room; staff area corridor; back porch.

First floor: Entryway; west side dining hall; and Kitchen/Pantry area.

Second floor: Lounge area; bunkrooms 1, 2, and 3 on the east end; and the hallway/corridor.

Third floor: Head of the stairway and the hallway/corridor.

Interpretation: Open to the public after interior modification, in cooperation and consultation with prospective partner. After adaptive re-uses to support partnership have been determined, develop an interpretive panel for the interior that links the building, via text and images, to the historic use of the structure. Include interpretation of the Japanese cooks. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

New Schoolhouse

What has been done: 2003-2009 work included lifting and leveling of building, new foundation, floor structure, foundation skirting, lead paint mitigation, remove and restore historic siding, install shear diaphragm, restore doors and windows, reestablished two working restrooms, restored interior finishes, new electrical system and lighting, new septic and leach field system. Used as site maintenance offices and crew training room.

Proposed Actions (structural): ADA ramp completed in 2011. Restore classrooms after maintenance activity is removed from building. Install chalk boards, refinish floors 2016. In use as maintenance facility at least through 2018.

Interpretation: Possible future classroom for visiting school groups and/or interpretive exhibit space. Part of self-guided walking tour. Acknowledge the location of the handball court in future interpretive material.

Small scale features: Re-establish cribwall/utilidor between New School and West Bunkhouse.

Recreation Hall

What has been done: 2001 - 2003 work included new foundation, dismantled and reconstructed east and west wall structure, lead paint mitigation, removed and reinstalled interior walls and ceiling and exterior siding, installation of structural shear diaphragm, repairs to trusses and roof sheathing, lead paint mitigation, exterior and interior painting, interior finishing, restoration of windows and doors, construction of ADA ramp, furnace, new electrical wiring, projector installation, furnace and ducting installation. In use as interpretive theater and shared community hall.

Proposed Actions (structural): Cyclic maintenance.

Partnerships: Currently working on lease agreement with Wrangell Mountain Center to manage the building for community events, interpretive programs, and classroom purposes.

Interpretation: Opened to the public in 2003. Part of a self-guided walking tour. Two interpretive panels were installed in 2004.

Small scale features: Hose house was rehabilitated and will be utilized to provide water source for fire suppression in proposed water and fire suppression system (see NPS Utilities and Infrastructure).

Old Schoolhouse

What has been done: 2009 work included dismantling and reconstruction of the west and east walls, lead paint mitigation, removed and reinstalled historic siding, installed shear diaphragm, restored windows and doors, reroofing, new electrical and lighting, interior and exterior painting, and floor repairs. In use as park offices.

Proposed Actions (structural): Cyclic maintenance.

Interpretation: Convert the Blackburn School into a staffed, contact station offering backcountry information, orientation, and safety messages. Install interpretive panels that introduce each of the landmark's themes and that interpret the Blackburn School building history. Update the Scope of Sales and develop displays for Alaska Geographic sales. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Partnerships: Intent is for NPS to vacate this space when Company Store is finished. This is long term. After NPS vacates, potential uses include winter caretaker offices or partnership office space.

Dairy Barn

What has been done: 2009 - 2011 work included new foundation and roof, construction of a shear diaphragm, lead paint mitigation including painting, door and window repairs, insulation, interior finishes, new electrical system, lights, plumbing. Connections to existing septic system/leach field.

Proposed Actions (structural): Communication system installation. Cyclic maintenance. Future use as shop/break room and this area will be utilized for employee parking. NPS will explore solar installation potential for this site.

Residential A Zone

Archeological Resources: Wherever feasible, all categories of archeological resources identified in the 2000 Cultural Landscape Report will be retained on the landscape. If removal is necessary for public safety or to facilitate building stabilization, archeological resources will be re-located as close to the original documented location as possible.

Vegetation: The following vegetation clearing would be done around all historic structures on NPS lands in this zone, for fire and windfall protection and for access to the buildings:

- Clear all woody vegetation within 30' of all structures.
- Limbing of trees up to 50' from the buildings. Consideration will be given to the effects on thinning/limbing on adjacent landowners and maintaining privacy/vegetation screening.

Elsewhere in this zone, selective thinning would occur in order to open views of the Kennicott glacier and/or mill building. Specific locations include (See Figure 3):

- Selectively clear mill building view sites on the Silk Stocking trail approaching the National Creek bridge.
- Selectively clear specific view positions along the historic wagon road on south side of National Creek to frame views of historic structures and glacier and mountains beyond. See description under Circulation and Access.

Encourage and/or allow vegetable and flower gardens present in 1938, including vegetable beds and flower boxes, based on historical documentation and precedent. Consider re-establishment of foundation plantings, and grass between cottages as reflective of the period. Invasive and high water demanding species will be avoided. Area will continue to be monitored for invasive plants and populations of such will be removed. Disturbed area revegetation would be considered as needed utilizing native herbaceous vegetation seed collected from the surrounding area.

Circulation/Access: The old wagon road from the Company Store through the landslide at the south slope of National Creek would be cleared and maintained for pedestrian use only. The landslide would be by-passed or a trail constructed through it (see Figure 3).

East Bunkhouse:

What has been done: 2010 work included excavation of flood materials from the interior of the structure, lead waste removal, foundation replacement, and repairs to exterior structural walls, shear diaphragm, floor structure, and access control. Work also included removal of bathhouse wing from the west end of the building.

Proposed Actions (structural): Re-siding with salvaged materials and new, "shadow" reconstruction of lower-level windows and doors (openings are framed but do not contain actual doors or windows). Repair roof and stabilize. This building is critical to maintain in place for National Creek stability.

Interpretation: Manage and interpret as a ruin. No interior access proposed. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

National Creek Bunkhouse:

What has been done: Windows and doors screened to prevent access.

Proposed Actions (structural): Work to include interior reinforcement to help stabilize the structure, re-roofing to extend the life of the ruin structure. Manage as a ruin as part of the Kennecott streetscape.

Interpretation: Manage and interpret as a ruin. No interior access proposed. Part of a self-guided walking tour. Modify existing windows on the lower level so that visitors can see inside.

South Silk Stocking Cottage:

What has been done: 2008 work included new foundation, roofing, window and door rehab, exterior and interior lead mitigation, painting, refinished floors, new electrical wiring, propane lighting, plumbing, septic/leach field. In use as employee housing. Missing garage structure reconstructed to provide summer storage, for both cottages, to keep staff bicycles etc. out of the landscape and provide space for power generator and backup battery bank.

Proposed Actions (structural): Cyclic maintenance.

Interpretation: Part of a self-guided walking tour, incorporating educational materials regarding respect for private property.

North Silk Stocking Cottage:

What has been done: 2008 work included new foundation, roofing, window and door rehab, exterior and interior lead mitigation, painting, refinished floors, new electrical wiring, propane lighting, plumbing, septic/leach field. In use as employee housing.

Proposed Actions (structural): Cyclic maintenance.

Interpretation: Part of a self-guided walking tour, incorporating educational materials regarding respect for private property.

Residential B Zone

Archeological Resources: Wherever feasible, all categories of archeological resources identified in the 2000 Cultural Landscape Report will be retained on the landscape. If removal is necessary for public safety or to facilitate building stabilization, archeological resources will be re-located as close to the original documented location as possible.

Vegetation: The following vegetation clearing would be done around most historic structures on NPS lands in this zone, for fire and windfall protection and for building access:

- Clear all woody vegetation within 30' of all structures.
- Limbing of trees up to 50' from the buildings. Consideration will be given to the effects on thinning/limbing on adjacent landowners and maintaining privacy/vegetation screening.

In cooperation with private landowners, clear woody vegetation along the rail corridor north of the Mill building to end-of-rail to reestablish conditions reflective of historic period and improve glacier views (see Figure 3).

Encourage and/or allow vegetable and flower gardens present in 1938, vegetable beds, flower boxes. Consider re-establishment of foundation plantings, and grass between cottages as reflective of the period. Invasive and high water demanding species will be avoided. Area will continue to be monitored for invasive plants and populations of such will be removed. Disturbed area revegetation would be considered as needed utilizing native herbaceous vegetation seed collected from the surrounding area.

Circulation/Access: Maintain historic access routes for pedestrian and local vehicle use.

Kennecott Cottage 39C, Lot 88

What has been done: Previous owners did interior work. Two interpretive panels.

Proposed Actions (structural): Tentative for 2014 but not funded. Work to include roofing, lead paint mitigation, re-establish trim and cabinetry details, repairs to interior paneling, floors and ceiling, new electrical wiring and lights, interior and exterior painting, doors and window repairs.

Interpretation: Opened to the public in 2006. One interpretive panel installed in 2007. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Vegetation: Re-establishment of historical vegetation - this may be a lawn and garden.

Small-scale features: If permission/cooperation can be obtained from adjacent landowners, consider re-establishing boardwalks in front of the cottages in this zone on the west side of the railroad bed.

Kennecott Cottage 13C, Lot 80

What has been done: This cottage on the east side of the railroad bed, was acquired by NPS in 2005. Nothing has been done.

Proposed Actions (structural): Manage as ruin.

Interpretation: Manage and interpret as a ruin. No interior access proposed. Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Vegetation: Selective thinning that allows views of boardwalk, cottage, and railroad bed without allowing for entry to this unsafe area.

Kennecott Cottage 39B, Lot 87

What has been done: Acquired by NPS in 2011.

Proposed Actions (structural): Not funded at this time. New temporary roof added in 2011. Potential work to include, lead paint mitigation, repairs to interior paneling, floors and ceiling, new electrical wiring and lights, interior and exterior painting, doors and window repairs. Consider as potential future office space or backcountry contact station.

Interpretation: Part of a self-guided walking tour.

Vegetation: If structure is preserved, consider re-establishment of historical vegetation - this may be a lawn and garden.

Small scale features: If permission/cooperation can be obtained from adjacent landowners, consider re-establishing boardwalks in front of the cottages in this zone on the west side of the railroad bed.

Transportation/Access

Kennecott Arrival/Orientation

The park will hold a public meeting in summer 2012 to discuss the arrival and orientation of visitors to Kennecott. Issues that need to be addressed include:

- Greeting visitors at Kennecott (see proposals in the “Recommended Actions” section of the Interpretive Concept Plan).
- Providing visitors with a basic orientation to Kennecott (see proposals in the “Recommended Actions” section of the Interpretive Concept Plan).
- Making visitors aware of private property within the NHL (see proposals in the “Recommended Actions” section of the Interpretive Concept Plan).
- What to do with the “shuttle turnaround” area (the Turnaround currently has an area for shuttle buses to drop off visitors and turn around, a sculptural metal sign that announces the landmark, and one kiosk/shelter with two benches and four exhibit panels. NPS proposes to add additional benches, restrooms, and vegetation screening. Additional interpretive exhibits will be added, along with a bulletin board and telephone. A bicycle rack will be provided).
- Location, content and quantity of any orientation literature or signage (see proposals in the “Recommended Actions” section of the Interpretive Concept Plan).
- Needs of the local businesses that operate the shuttle service (including the need for a location to sell tickets and to monitor the number of users waiting for the shuttle).

Motor Vehicle Use Within the NHL

The rights-of-way within the NHL are governed by the Kennecott subdivision plat that was established by the Great Kennecott Land Company in 1976. Local landowners accepted the conditions of the plat when they purchased their land, prior to the acquisition of the remaining parcels by WRST in 1998. As a newer neighbor of the local residents within the subdivision, NPS recognizes that it is bound by the same conditions.

The Kennecott subdivision plat filed with the State of Alaska specifies that “the rights-of-way as shown or noted are private, reserved for the use of the present owners of lots in this subdivision and their guests, but not the public in general.” The majority of landowners in Kennecott have requested of WRST that, as the rights-of-way cross their private land, their property rights as specified by the plat be respected. They have also raised with WRST liability concerns regarding use of motorized vehicles by the general public on the Kennecott rights-of-way, as

those vehicles pose a hazard to pedestrians on steep and narrow roads with reduced visibility. The residents have specifically requested that the park notify non-local visitors to the NHL that they are welcome to use the rights-of-way on foot or bicycle, but that ORV, motorcycle, and motor vehicle use by the general public within the subdivision is not allowed. As the residents of the subdivision have made clear to all local residents within the greater McCarthy/Kennecott area that they are guests of the subdivision residents, this restriction against motor vehicle use with the NHL does not apply to those area residents.

Therefore, to respect the private property rights of the residents of the Kennecott subdivision, NPS will work with the community to:

- Post signs and circulate brochures notifying members of the general public (not including residents of the McCarthy/Kennecott area) that they are welcome to use the rights-of-way on foot or bicycle, and to come to Kennecott on the shuttle vans, but that no visitor ORVs, motorcycles, or other motorized vehicles are allowed in Kennecott. This restriction will in no way be seen to limit the rights of local residents within the NHL and residents of the McCarthy/Kennecott community (as guests of the NHL residents) to use their motor vehicles on the rights-of-way within the NHL.
- Notify ORV user groups throughout Alaska of the restriction of ORV use in the NHL.
- In conjunction with local businesses, provide adequate parking for the motor vehicles of non-local visitors outside the NHL.

Subsistence ORV use: The use of Off-Road vehicles by federally qualified subsistence users in the area is authorized by 43 CFR 13.46, which allows the use of “surface transportation traditionally employed”. The 1986 Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve General Management Plan made the determination that ORVs were a traditional means of access for subsistence purposes in the park. This Kennecott management plan does not propose any restrictions on this activity.

Parking

Kennecott residents and the park agree that Kennecott has very limited parking space. In consultation with the local community, the park will develop a parking policy for residents, NPS employees, and visitors in the NHL. In particular:

- NPS will develop a Memorandum of Understanding with NHL landowners to manage vehicle access and parking.
- Vehicle parking in the NHL will be in designated, limited areas, some specified for day use only.
- Exceptions will be made for ADA access and for subsistence purposes.

- The lease agreement for the Recreation Hall will describe a strategy to avoid parking overflows during events.
- When access to private property is restricted due to winter conditions, Kennecott landowners will be free to park on the main rights-of-way within Kennecott.
- NPS will consider a courtesy parking area within the NHL for remote access landowners.
- In support of NPS commitment to reduce vehicular traffic in the NHL, contracted employees will be discouraged from driving their personal vehicles while performing work duties for the NPS, and as much as possible, limit traffic from construction equipment and vehicles by leaving them onsite and not used as commuter transportation.
- NPS will establish a parking area for employees and contractors near the Dairy Barn and encourage its use by those individuals. NPS will run a shuttle for employees that live on the West Side but work in Kennecott, so as to minimize park vehicle traffic.
- WRST will work with the local community to support an efficient public shuttle system and adequate hours of operation, to reduce the need for parking within the NHL.
- The park will develop a public education campaign through the park's website, signs, and brochures at information kiosks in Kennecott/McCarthy and along the McCarthy Road, informing the public of the local shuttle system and the lack of public parking in the NHL.

Roads

State ROW, McCarthy to Kennecott: NPS would encourage ADOT&PF to design the rail corridor road as a one-lane gravel road that maintains its historic character with a 25-mph speed limit designed to accommodate safe vehicle passing. Between McCarthy and Kennecott, a cooperative agreement would be sought with NHL landowners and businesses to address NHL road maintenance and another cooperative agreement would be sought with the State and local landowners to address road maintenance outside of the NHL.

Wagon Road: NPS would consider developing a map and interpretive panel at the cemetery. Part of a self-guided walking tour. Proposed NPS activities at the cemetery include fence maintenance/reconstruction, brushing of vegetation, and maintenance of some grave markers.

Silk Stocking Loop: See vegetation clearing proposals under Residential A zone. Part of a self-guided walking tour, with educational material provided regarding private lots and houses in this area and the need to respect private property.

Railroad grade through the mill town: In cooperation and consultation with private lot owners, explore restoration of rails from National Creek trestle to the north end of lot 86. Rails would be partially buried to allow vehicle access.

Trails and Glacier Access

Kennecott is not just a historic site; one of the most common and important activities undertaken by visitors to Kennecott is use of the hiking trails that provide access to surrounding frontcountry and backcountry, including the heavily visited Root and Kennicott Glaciers. Indeed, two of the most popular hiking trails in the park are included, in their entirety, within the boundaries of the Kennecott NHL: trails to the Root Glacier and to the Bonanza/Jumbo Mines. Management of these and other trails and associated visitor activities is therefore central to the Kennecott Operations Plan. This section addresses trails which provide access to the surrounding frontcountry and backcountry from the Kennecott townsite, including the following: 1) the Root Glacier Trail with connections to the glacier itself and the Erie Mine area; 2) the Bonanza Trail with connections to Bonanza and Jumbo Mines; 3) the “Wagon Road” towards McCarthy, and 4) a proposed trail alongside the Kennicott Glacier towards the Kennicott River footbridge with connection to a proposed walk-in campground. Short pedestrian trails and boardwalks within the Kennecott townsite are discussed elsewhere in this document (see proposals listed under “Circulation and Access” for the Industrial, Administrative Core, and Residential A zones), but we note here that these shorter trails work in concert with frontcountry/backcountry trails to promote and preserve a pedestrian-oriented experience within and around the NHL.

All frontcountry/backcountry access trails will be managed and maintained as pedestrian-oriented trails with accommodation, where appropriate, for permitted uses of motorized vehicles by local residents and their guests and for subsistence activities. To preserve the wilderness character of the area surrounding the NHL, regulatory and interpretive signs will be kept to a minimum along the corridors of these trails, but a strong emphasis will be placed on provision of educational and interpretive information at trailheads and within the NHL itself. This information will be delivered by an appropriate combination of posted signs and maps, available pamphlets and self-guided tours, and direct contact by NPS rangers and other interpretive partners, and will collectively emphasize the following: 1) safe and low impact travel techniques in the front and backcountry, including bear safety; 2) interpretation of natural/cultural/glacial history of the surrounding area, and 3) appropriate locations and practices for hiking, camping, picnicking, food storage, use of toilets, etc., with an emphasis on protecting natural resources and private property. Patrolling of trails will be provided at a level sufficient to enforce visitor observance of these practices.

NPS will construct a 3.5 mile pedestrian trail to the NHL from the footbridge over the east (dry) fork of Kennicott River. The route will generally follow the east side of the Kennicott Glacier, staying well away from private property, from the viewshed of the railroad corridor, and from popular swimming areas at the toe of the glacier. Route planning will incorporate community input and will take into account the evolving viewshed as the Glacier continues to thin and retreat. At the north end, the foot trail would connect with the old Wagon Road in the vicinity of the West Bunkhouse or Company Store. Near the south end, a trail segment that links with the proposed walk-in campground would also be included. The trail would be constructed and

maintained exclusively for non-motorized use, with a tread approximately 2 feet in width constructed of existing moraine material, and with minimal alterations of grade as necessary only to ensure safety and that water will move off the trail.

Walk-In Campground

A 2002 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact proposed and evaluated effects of a walk-in campground. NPS is still committed to the concept, which would designate 42 acres of land east of Kennicott River for primitive tent camping. The site under consideration is one mile northeast of McCarthy and 0.35 mile from McCarthy Airport. Public input will be solicited prior to final determination of the detailed site location in order to minimize impacts on valued resources (water supplies, popular recreational sites, etc.).

Campground facility development and amenities would include drinking water, vault toilets, bear-resistant trash receptacles, bear-resistant food storage boxes, and centralized food storage area. Camper food storage, food preparation, and food consumption would be restricted to the centralized area and prohibited at individual campsites. Access to the campground would be provided by local shuttle vehicles and non-motorized methods. Routes of access would be either the trail described above, or from McCarthy airport using public rights-of-way (Kennecott-McCarthy Road and/or the Wagon Road) crossing a platted subdivision on nonfederal land. NPS rangers would regularly patrol the campground to ensure compliance with food storage, non-motorized access, and other regulations. A campground host would be considered if campground management needs warrant staffing the site.

However, before a campground is approved in the proposed location, potential human-bear conflicts will be given full consideration. In particular, this area harbors an abundance of soapberry (*Sheperdia Canadensis*) bushes on which bears feed heavily in July and August, and the bears depend on this food resource to prepare for their winter hibernation. If careful consideration leads to a conclusion that human presence would negatively impact the bears, the campground will either be relocated or closed to campers during the period when bears are feeding in the area.

NPS Utilities and Infrastructure

Mill Site Water System (this system was proposed, analyzed, and presented in the 2006 Kennecott Mines Support Facility Plan/EA). See Figure 4. The following description of the proposed water system is taken from that document. The design for the water system is still taking place and the Kennecott Operations Plan/EA will not serve as the NEPA compliance document for the water system. Instead, once specific design details are known, the project will be presented and analyzed in a separate Environmental Assessment. The Environmental Assessment would consider the impacts of the proposed system on water quality and quantity, vegetation, wildlife, area access, and scenic quality. The comments submitted by the MAC subcommittee and individuals regarding the water system will be retained and addressed in that site-specific EA. Construction of the system is tentatively scheduled for 2013, so the components of the water system can be discussed with the community in 2012, using the protocol identified in the Communications portion of this document. The same applies for the Fire Suppression and Sanitary Sewer System proposals described below.

Water Gathering and Storage.

A water intake structure has been planned to be constructed on Bonanza Creek. Historically, water intakes were constructed at an elevation of 2350 feet on Bonanza and National creeks. The water was used for milling operations, power generation, fire protection, and drinking water. The following elements are proposed:

A water intake structure is proposed to be constructed below the historic intake (currently in private ownership) on Bonanza Creek at an elevation of about 2,350 feet. To construct the intakes, the sides of both stream beds would be excavated and concrete intakes about 6 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet would be constructed and installed nearly flush with the ground surface. The areas of construction would be backfilled and restored.

A water storage tank with a capacity of approximately 120,000 gallons would be constructed at an elevation of about 2270 feet. A smaller, potable water treatment tank with a capacity of about 5,000 gallons will also be required in the vicinity of the larger water storage tank. Vegetation would be cleared and a level gravel terrace would be graded in an area of about 0.5 acres. About 2200-2600 lineal feet of 10-inch diameter hydroelectric waterline between the Bonanza Creek intake and the storage tank would be constructed. This would include 1000-1300 feet from the intake to Bonanza Road that would be cleared and graded. A water pipeline would be constructed either on grade, or buried at a depth of 4-6 feet. A pathway for construction equipment and line maintenance would be constructed along the pipeline.

Water Treatment

A potable water treatment facility would be constructed at either the Transformer House or the Power Plant. Facility design to assure compatibility with the historic fabric would be provided.

Potable Water Distribution Lines

A treated potable water line would be constructed in parallel with a fire flow distribution line in the historic railroad alleyway of the Mill Town. The piping would run together in buried or reconstructed above-ground wood utilidors. About 2800-3600 lineal feet of potable water pipeline would be required; if buried, the line would be 1 - 2 feet deep. Trenching and excavation in the alleyway would have to proceed in a way to avoid damage to buried archeological features such as railroad ties, piping, and utilidors.

Water service will come to the Dairy Barn, Old School, New School, West Bunkhouse, Store, Machine Shop, and Power Plant over time. Potable water distribution lines and connections and fittings will be buried.

Fire Suppression (covered in 2006 Kennecott Mines Support Facility Plan). See Figure 4.

The proposed fire suppression system would consist of underground piping with installed hydrants (utilizing historic hose house where possible), water suppression/sprinkler system at some buildings. A mini-pumper fire emergency response vehicle is anticipated. Specifically, as recommended in the 2005 Value Analysis, water suppression systems, such as wet/dry sprinkler system and foam deluge systems would be installed in some of the buildings including the Mill Building, Power Plant, Machine Shop, Leaching Plant, Company Store and Recreation Hall. The West Bunkhouse would be connected to the water supply for installation of fire suppression by any potential future partner.

A foam deluge system may be used at the Mill because of its unique construction and sheer size. At this date, computer modeling of fire behavior has been completed for the Mill, Power Plant, Machine Shop and the Leaching Plant. The computer model has provided data for the design of the water utility system.

Sanitary Sewer System

Collection, treatment and disposal of sewage (wastewater) generated by visitors and staff in NHL buildings and on the west side of the Kennicott River would be achieved primarily by septic systems (septic tanks and leach fields).

The buildings that would be equipped with sewer service are the Dairy Barn, Old School, New School, West Bunkhouse, Store, Machine Shop, Power Plant, and Silk Stocking cottages.

The existing ADEC approved septic system and leach field has been expanded to service Dairy Barn property acquired in 2005. The Store, West Bunkhouse, New School, Old School and Dairy Barn would be serviced by this system field.

Excavations would be made along the west side of the site behind the Store and under the historic wagon road. About 1050 lineal feet of buried sewer line from the Store to the Dairy Barn would be provided. Sewage lift station(s) may be required. The lift station would be installed in a buried manhole in the line between the Store and Dairy Barn. A total of 6-8 manholes would be constructed.

Power Generation and Distribution

A power generation and distribution plan will be developed based on projected power requirements for the next 10 to 20 years. The plan and subsequent design will take into account expansion of the system and use of alternate energy sources of power generation including hydro and solar power at Kennecott NHL. This information would include projected costs and the total hours of generator time that would be reduced/saved with alternative systems installed.

The generator located south of the Dairy Barn will continue to provide power for NPS operations at Kennecott as other alternatives are considered. NPS will construct an enclosure around the generator connex in order to mitigate noise production and visual impact. The 2006 Kennecott Mines Support Facility Plan proposed utilizing hydroelectric power utilizing water out of Bonanza Creek, a Pelton wheel housed in the Power Plant, power generation equipment, and batteries. The potential for utilizing hydroelectric power at the site is still being considered but a specific proposal will not be analyzed in this planning effort. In 2011, a five year water monitoring effort on Bonanza Creek will be completed. The data has been gathered to help determine the feasibility of hydroelectric power. NPS will continue to assess this idea as well as the potential to supplement generator power with alternative energy sources. Any consideration of hydroelectric power will consider the effects on water quality and quantity and on local landowners.

West Side Development

Proposed development for the West Side was discussed in the 2006 Kennecott Mines Support Facility Plan. Work yet to be completed includes construction of a material storage building, construction of three single family houses, and construction of additional cabanas. NPS still intends to construct the proposed housing, storage building, and cabanas, as funding becomes available. NPS will inform and engage surrounding residents and landowners, as well as the community at large, as West Side construction projects become potentially possible, so that public input can be sought and a shared vision can be reached—a common goal which minimizes impact on residents, landowners and the visitor experience while meeting the needs of the park.

Airport Office

Installation of a co-gen unit to supplement existing power generation and provide heating capabilities will occur in 2011. Long term intent is for this area to serve as the telecommunications hub for Kennecott and west side NPS facilities and serve as a winter office.

This office also will serve as an incident command post and provides an aviation support function.

Solid Waste Management

NPS supports working with the community to deal with solid waste issues, by promoting pack in/pack out concepts for visitors and landowners alike, by supporting a recycling program, and by acquiring a trash compactor at the west side development to reduce the number of back-haul trips to the landfill. Bear proof garbage containers have been installed in Kennecott and the kiosk on the west side. Bear proof recycling containers will be installed at the Company Store and at the old school in Kennecott. NPS supports the development of a privately owned solid waste transfer facility and would consider utilizing such a facility if economically viable.

Visitor and Resource Protection

Emergency Medical Service

The NPS would continue to develop area-wide EMS response in partnership with local individuals, organizations and EMS providers inside and outside the community. The NPS supports the development of an EMS function within the Kennecott-McCarthy Volunteer Fire Department (KMVFD) that would have primary EMS-response duty on private land in the Kennecott-McCarthy area. The NPS would remain the primary EMS provider on NPS-managed lands, but may provide EMS service on non-NPS-managed land, under specific circumstances. The authority for providing EMS assistance to neighboring communities and outside agencies is specifically provided for in 16USC1b(1), “Rendering of emergency rescue, firefighting, and cooperative assistance to nearby law enforcement and fire prevention agencies and for related purposes outside of the National Park System”.

The NPS would seek a cooperative agreement with the KMVFD that would address agency cooperation related to EMS and firefighting response. The NPS would continue to coordinate emergency response training and encourage participation by all interested parties. All EMS functions performed by the NPS would be in accordance with NPS Director’s Order #51 (EMS), the WRST Emergency Medical Services Plan and under the direction of the Park EMS Medical Advisor. The NPS supports the Park’s EMS Medical Advisor’s providing advice and oversight on EMS to the KMVFD and area guide services.

Search and Rescue (SAR)

The NPS would continue to provide SAR response within the NHL and greater park area. Major EMS and SAR incidents can quickly overwhelm local NPS staff resources. Due to this, the NPS supports an on-call EMS/SAR team of non-NPS responders. During an emergency incident, EMS/SAR team members would be hired and paid for the duration of that incident using the AD/Emergency Hire System. During on-call time, EMS/SAR team members are considered volunteers and are not paid. The NPS would continue to provide SAR training to staff and area volunteers. NPS would operate within the Incident Command System. The NPS would improve radio communication with other agencies, such as the KMVFD and AK State Troopers.

Fire Response

Structural fire response within the NHL would be accomplished primarily through the proposed mechanical fire suppression described on page 27. Protection of structures from wildland fire would be accomplished through the proposed clearing and thinning of vegetation around structures, as well as suppression response from NPS staff and the KMVFD. The NPS would work closely with KMVFD and State of AK Division of Forestry to develop appropriate fire

response strategies. The NPS would continue to issue Fire Fuels Reduction Permits to land owners adjacent to NPS-managed lands. The NPS supports the development and implementation of **DNR's** Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan. The NPS prohibits fires on NPS lands within the millsite, 36CFR13.1906. Fire extinguishers are maintained in all NPS properties.

According to the National Fire Protection Association, the single largest cause of fire in historic buildings is arson. Regular patrols of the NHL would be conducted by NPS personnel to guard against this threat. Hiring a winter caretaker would be considered to provide overall site security.

Bear-Human Conflict Management

The NPS would continue to address this issue through education of NPS staff, visitors and area residents on appropriate behavior around bears and through enforcement of the Park's food storage regulation. Placement of additional bear-resistant garbage cans will be considered if need increases. When necessary, the NPS would actively manage bear behavior if the animal poses a threat to human safety. The NPS would impose emergency closures when necessary to protect human safety.

Law Enforcement

The NPS would continue to provide a prevention-based law enforcement program in the NHL. Emphasis would be placed on education and enforcement of regulations that protect visitor safety and the area's natural and cultural resources. A memorandum of understanding would be maintained with the AK State Troopers, allowing for mutual assistance between the agencies when necessary.

Other

Jumbo Transfer Station

What has been done: 2008 work included volunteer effort for emergency foundation and roof repairs, improvements to stop animal access into the building.

Proposed Actions (structural): Future work to include reroofing, wall and floor repairs, structural repairs. Possible use as a public use cabin.

Mudhole Smith cabin

What has been done: Vegetation clearing for fire protection.

Proposed Actions (structural): Replace sill logs.

Interpretation: Interpretive site with exhibit regarding aviation history in the area.

Jumbo Mine/Root Glacier outhouse

A vault toilet would be installed near the junction of the Root Glacier trail and the Jumbo Mine trail. The intent is to take pressure off the more remote (and unserviceable) Jumbo Creek outhouse.

