ALASKA

THE REGIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SUMMARY AND ACTION PROGRAM

Division of Cultural Resources
Alaska Region

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INTRODUCTION

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The purpose of the Alaska Region Cultural Resources Summary and Action Program is to provide an overview of the current status of the cultural resources of the region; a discussion of the Region's major cultural resource needs and issues and an action program outlining the Region's resources management objectives and activities.

It is difficult to sum up on charts or in brief narrative the complexity of Alaska's resource issues and the immense tasks that face managers and resource specialists in the Region. We are at the beginning of the process of inventory and evaluation. Our lands are patterned with multiple ownership, utilized by individuals with often vastly conflicting interests and needs, and managed in an arena of public scrutiny where anti-government sentiments and skepticism die hard. This is not an apologia, rather a statement of fact.

There are 15 National Park System Units in the Alaska Region, covering over 54 million acres. The following synopsis of their significant features and accompanying cultural resources overview should help to put the Alaskan challenge in perspective.

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve (602,779 acres) - volcanic formations, coastal ecosystem.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve (2,457,000 acres) - prehistoric to contemporary coastal Eskimo occupation, extensive paleontological material, rare Arctic lava flows, migratory bird nesting area, arctic coastal ecosystem.

Cape Krusenstern National Monument (659,807 acres)- 4000 years of Eskimo coastal occupation, a National Historic Landmark and on the National Register of Historic Places.

Denali National Park and Preserve (6,028,100 acres)- The Mt. McKinley massif, glaciers, wildlife, interior ecosystem, gold mining, an Archeological District and an Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (8,472,500)- boreal forest, river systems, inland Eskimo occupation.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (3,283,000 acres) - active tidewater glaciers, temperate coastal ecosystem, marine and land mammals, Tlingit occupation.

Katmai National Park and Preserve (4,090,000 acres)- Wildlife (Alaskan brown bears and fish), volcanism,

coastal and peninsula ecosystem, prehistoric Eskimo or Aleut occupation, and Archeological District on the National Register of Historic Places.

Kenai Fjords National Park (669,000 acres) - marine mammals, glaciation, rain forest coastal ecosystem, early mining and logging.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (13,200 acres) - 1898 gold rush, a National Historic Landmark on the National register of Historic Places.

Kobuk Valley National Park (1,726,000 acres) boreal forest ecosystem, arctic wildlife, 10,000 years of inland Eskimo occupation.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (3,858,000 acres) - mountain to coastal ecosystem, wildlife, spawning areas, prehistoric to contemporary Athapaskan occupation, active volcanoes.

Noatak National Preserve (6,569,710 acres) - transition zone between arctic and subarctic ecosystems, wildlife, geology, diverse flora, extensive archeological sites.

Sitka National Historical Park (106 acres) - Tlingit-Russian history since late 1700s, the Russian Bishop's House, a National Historic Landmark, the Tlingit Fort Site on the National Register of Historic Places.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (12,445,272 acres) glaciation, wildlife, mountain to coastal ecosystems, extensive mining history, long prehistoric Native occupation.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (2,523,509 acres) - interior river ecosystem, unglaciated prehistoric sites, remnant preglacial ecosystems, paleontological sites, peregrine falcon nesting sites, wildlife.

OVERVIEW

Although the archeological data base for Alaska Region remains both limited and sketchy, preliminary evidence allows us to state with confidence that a vast array of archeological sites, both prehistoric and historical, are contained within the park units. Among the most important are those that date from the last part of the Pleistocene. These provide a record of man's first entry into the Americas and consequently, they are associated with one of the great migratory events of human history---the peopling of the New World. The descendants of the "First Alaskans" who created these sites went on to spread across North and South America, and eventually reached Tierra del Fuego about 8700 B.C. As far as Native Americans are concerned, all roads lead back to Alaska; it is man's original starting place and homeland in the New World.

The majority of Alaska Region's archeological resources appear to date from the post-Pleistocene, roughly the period of time between 8000 B.C. and the coming of the Europeans (ca, 1750 A.D.). These sites document the diverse and changing adaptations of Alaska major Native groups--Aleut, Eskimo, and Indian. From all indications, the story contained in these later prehistoric sites is immensely complex and varied. This cultural complexity and diversity represented in the prehistory can be partly attributed to the varied environments of Alaska. The state stretches from the rainy and forested Pacific Northwest to the arid and treeless Arctic Coastal Plain. In distance, this span is comparable to the many miles that separate Florida from Northern Minnesota and the range of ecological variation is at least similar, if not greater. The prehistory of Alaska reflects this extreme variation.

Another source of the complexity of Alaska's prehistory is the interaction that occurred among the various groups. People did not stay put through time. One group would often invade the territory of another so there was a constant ebb and flow of cultural groups. In some cases the victor even adopted the cultural attributes of the defeated group. For example, the Den'ina Athapaskans apparently swept in from the interior and took over a large segment of the southwestern Alaska coast from the Yupik and Chugach Eskimo. Within a few centuries, however, their material culture became almost indistinguishable from their maritime Eskimo neighbors.

Trade was also widespread and this brought people in constant contact with each other and promoted the emergence of new cultural variations. The famous Chilkoot Trail of the Gold Rush Era was originally a major trade route which the coastal Tlingit used in their penetrations of the Athapaskan interior.

Still another complicating factor, and one not found elsewhere in

the prehistory of the Americas, was the link that existed between Alaskan Natives and the Old World. Ideas, goods, and oftentimes people moved back and forth across the narrow strait of sea that separated Alaska from Siberia. We know from Eskimo informants that Siberian raiders were frequent visitors to the shores of what is now the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve well into the nineteenth century. One of the favored items that passed across the Bering Strait in peaceful times was iron, a material symbol of Alaska's unique connection to the Old World that prevailed for thousands of years prior to the sailing of Columbus.

The prehistoric sites of Alaska compare well against the more spectacular sites of the lower 48 states. This is especially true of the large prehistoric settlements occupied by the sea mammal hunting Eskimo and maritime Tlingit. These are characterized by complex architecture and frequently yield bone, ivory and wood objects of unequaled craftsmanship and artistic skill. Nor are Alaskan sites necessarily few and far between. Extremely dense concentrations appear to be fairly common along many segments of the Alaskan coast, around certain lakes, along salmon-rich rivers, and at favorable locations beside major caribou migratory routes.

Archeological sites associated with the historic past also abound. The earliest are associated with the Russian colonization of Alaska and these occur not only at Sitka in the southeast but also in Lake Clark and Wrangell St.Elias, The most common historical archeological sites are linked to the American Period, and most particularly to the Gold Rush Era. These range from whole former towns like Dyea at Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park to the isolated camps of early trappers and prospectors. Sites associated with this explosive era in American history occur throughout most of the Alaska park areas. Also, worthy of note as archeological resources are the historic settlements of the Native peoples of Alaska. These document the acculturative changes that followed European contacts, and provide a valuable bridge to the more remote prehistoric past. Because these more recent sites are part of a remembered past, they often appear to have traditional cultural value to Native Americans. In this sense, they should also be viewed as ethnographic resources.

Because traditional lifeways have continued (with varied modifications) into the present it is difficult to define discrete ethnographic resources in Alaska Region. Use of many of the park areas by Native Americans is widespread and frequently intensive; and unlike numerous park areas in the lower 48, this use is not limited to an occasional ceremony or plant collecting expedition. A large percentage of the Alaskan park lands serve more than spiritual or cultural purposes, they serve very real subsistence needs for many Alaskan Natives. From this

perspective, park areas like Kobuk, Noatak and others do not contain ethnographic sites, they are ethnographic sites, writ large in the full holistic sense. As Superintendent Mack Shaver of Northwest Areas has emphasized, the Alaskan parks do not enclose Native Americans homelands, the homelands enclose them.

The image of the Alaska Region park areas as uninhabited wilderness has caused a misconception of the historic use of the areas and the type of resources found there. People have hunted, fished and trapped for the millennia in these areas; the first recorded history dates from 1741, when Bering sighted Mount St. Elias; the century that witnessed the Spanish advance into California witnessed the Russian advance into Alaska. The colonial trade system of Russian America imitated that of the British Hudson Bay Company; the year of the creation of Canada, lessening the power of the company, also saw the transfer of Russian America to the United States. We know little of this era, where exactly explorers went, what sites are associated with the period, and what may remain on the vast Alaska parklands.

The Alaska Gold Rush Era, the culmination of a half century of western mining rushes, is the best documented in terms of period publications, personal papers, and public documents, but we are still uncertain where the estimated 50,000 stampeders went, camped, and sought gold; of course, the well-known Chilkoot and White Pass Trail routes have been documented, but even here the extent of remains is unknown. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, eleven years after creation, still lacks staff to adequately research and document the estimated forty miles of trails and the ruins and objects along them.

There are many other history themes, the most significant being World War II. Vintage downed aircraft have become an issue, yet we have yet to collect site location data on all historic downed aircraft, let alone the military structures left standing in park areas from Bering Land Bridge to Sitka.

Without exception, historic structures in the Alaska Region are constructed of wood. They range in size from one room log houses to large wood frame or log office buildings and road houses. The structures are located in remote towns and sites throughout the state. From the functional simplicity of the trappers cabin and cache to the weathered,austere beauty of a Russian Orthodox Chapel, they give evidence of man's adaptability to a harsh and challenging environment.

Alaska's collections consist of natural history specimens representing temperate, subartic, and arctic flora and fauna; prehistoric, historic, and contemporary Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian native peoples; and non-native historic objects covering 300 years of exploration and settlement.

The objects themselves range from fossils to plants to study skins and skulls to the state's only amphibian. Man-made objects represent at least 14,000 years of occupation with materials ranging from stone tools to Russian icons, from delicate fabrics to heavy mining equipment.

The older parks, Denali, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Klondike Gold Rush and Sitka have extensive collections begun as far back as 1910. The first three have large natural history collections, the last two have historic collections from the 1700's Russian period to the early 1900's Gold Rush. All of the parks have some natural history material such as Klondike with several bone specimens and Glacier Bay with over 4000 herbarium sheets. All of the parks have some degree of historic material, such as Sitka with extensive Tlingit and Russian materials and the newer parks, Wrangell St. Elias and Yukon-Charley Rivers with major mining sites. All of the parks have archeological material! Ongoing Cultural Resource Inventories and Mining Compliance Surveys are increasing the prehistoric and historic collections each year.

In the following sections we have attempted to quantify and depict what we know and what our mission(s) will be. Each park and program area has multiple number one priority needs and projects. We do not establish priorities other than the broadest program objectives because we have learned to be creative and opportunistic and, therefore, flexible.

RESOURCE SUMMARY

REGIONAL SUMMARY CHART FOR SITES

TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES IN REGION 1,870

NUMBER OF PREHISTORIC SITES 1,358

NUMBER OF HISTORIC SITES 512

SIGNIFICANCE	ACREAGE	CONDITION					IMPACTS				DOCUMENTATION		
		GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DES.	UNK.	SEVERE	MOD.	LOW	UNK.	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
NAT. * 5/5+	564,000		5						5			5	
ST. & REG.** 150/170+	(3,659)		7	1		142	*** 6+	1	7	136		150	
LOCAL 21/21+	(5,046)					21				21		21	
NOT EVAL. 1,693	(2,298)					1,693				1,693			1,693

* The Cape Krusenstern National Historic Landmark of which Cape Krusenstern (CAKR) is merely a part has only been counted as "1". The number of contributing sites remain unknown, but a three-year inventory starting in 1987 should provide a more complete level of documentation. The same lack of information on contributing sites also holds true for Archeological Districts of regional or state significance.

** For many archeological sites in this category field documentation is too incomplete to permit significance evaluations; several hundred other sites recorded in recent surveys have sufficient documentation but determinations of significance must await the availability of funding and staff for assessment studies.

*** See narrative on impacts below.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

A number of sites both prehistoric and historic, are subject to severe impact from erosive wave action along the coast of BELA. These sites, situated on a narrow strip of barrier islands, are currently being evaluated as to significance. Erosion is from two sides, ocean side and lagoon side. The most severe impact is from the lagoon side.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

An unknown number of sites in the Brooks River Archeological District, located immediately adjacent to the banks of the Brooks River, are subject to severe impact from riverbank erosion. This impact situation is localized to a mile-long strip along the turbulent Brooks River. Takli Island Archeological District off the Katmai coast is under severe threat from commercial fishermen

who are vandalizing the site. According to Dr. Don Dummond the impact is high and threatens the integrity of the site.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Historical archeological resources in Skagway (associated with the Klondike Era) are threatened by severe impact from structural rehabilitation work (park operations-development). Specific earth-disturbing impacts include cellar and crawlway construction, foundation trenching, and utility trenching.

Dyea (National Register site), sister city to Skagway, and now a ghost town with high archeological values, is under severe impact from riverbank erosion. Erosion is particularly a problem at the north end of the town in the area of the Historic Cemetery and Indian (Tlingit) sector of old Dyea. Erosion is taking out great portions of the bank and will eventually destroy most of the town if the present erosional trajectory continues.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

The Kijik Mountain site which is part of the Kijik Archeological District is undergoing incremental inundation from beaver ponds. Earlier in the twentieth century this was not a problem; however, in the last decades most of the site has disappeared under water and, according to last reports (1979) the process continues.

Denali National Park and Preserve

Teklanika Archeological District meets the criteria for "poor condition" in that excavations carried out in the 1960's have never been backfilled or stabilized. The sites are reportedly under impact from erosion, partly precipitated by the open excavations pits. The degree and extent of this impact has not been recently evaluated; however, an evaluation is scheduled for this summer. Prior documentation has suggested a severe impact threat.

Projected Impacts

Severe wave action erosion may also occur along certain sections of the coasts of Cape Krusenstern National Monument (NHL), Katmai, and Lake Clark. This impact is projected based on occurrences elsewhere in the Region. Similarly, stream erosion may be having a severe impact on sites along rivers and streams throughout the park areas. Again this remains undocumented but it is expectable based on stream behavior in Alaska.

National Significant Sites in Poor Condition

Unknown

Ethnographic Resources

As mentioned in the introduction it probably makes the most sense to consider many of the Alaskan park areas as ethnographic sites in their entirety. Ethnographic usage in many park areas is extensive and broad-spectrum, essentially involving every aspect of traditional Native American life. Over a period of years almost every locale and resource obtains some degree of use. Intensity of use varies with the seasons, the fluctuating yearly availability of plant and animal resources, personal preference, the nearness of relatives, constantly changing interpretations of traditional use rights, weather, etc. For instance, along any river in BELA there is not one place to take fish or set up a fish camp. There are many. In one part of the year a family group (or groups) may be fishing the mouth of the river, a few weeks later they may be upstream, and another week they may be at the lake from which the river originates. At any time during this fishing activity they may be gathering berries, medicinal herbs, hunting, exchanging gifts with neighboring groups, trading, telling legends, singing, or praying. Admittedly, there are specific areas where certain activities tend to localized, but only in-depth study will bring these areas out in sufficient detail to allow for a realistic understanding of use and size. Thus far, only one park area, LACL, has been subjected to the level of research minimally necessary to have a meaningful understanding of how Native use relates to geographic place. However, this study is not yet complete and it is premature to present preliminary and incomplete data.

REGIONAL SUMMARY CHART FOR STRUCTURES

TOTAL NUMBER OF STRUCTURES IN REGION 190

NUMBER OF PREHISTORIC STRUCTURES U

NUMBER OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES 190

SIGNIFICANCE	CONDITION				IMPACTS				DOCUMENTATION		
	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNK.	SEVERE	MOD.	LOW	UNK.	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
NATIONAL	1				1				1		
CONT.	12	10	17	7	31	12	2	1	28	10	8
STATE & REGIONAL		1			1				1		
LOCAL	2	12	9	20	37	2		4	4	13	26
NOT EVAL.	1	3		95	18		2	79			99

There are two severe impacts on all historic structures in Alaska that are interrelated. They are weather and deterioration. The climate in coastal regions and mountainous locations is particularly harsh for maintaining historic structures. As noted in the Regional Summary Chart, even buildings in good condition are being impacted by the severity of the weather. Roofs that last twenty years in the lower 48 states tend to last only about five in locations like Skagway. The same is true with paint. Additionally, many of the log structure foundations are timber, and thus, are subject to constant dry rot.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

Two significant "structures," a reindeer coral and a twenty mile mining ditch, are being nominated to the National Register. But because of isolation the resources will be lost to natural decay.

Denali National Park and Preserve

Active use by the park of structures listed on the National Register requires close work between park staff and regional staff in order to minimize impacts and ensure compliance.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

A significant trapper cabin is being lost because of neglect; recent initiatives by the park may save the structure, one of a number of such structures within the expanded boundary.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Historical objects and structures within the White Pass and Chilkoot units (both National Historic Landmarks) are being lost to weather, natural decay, and vandalism. Land ownership complicates resource management because of overlapping jurisdictions of NPS and the state.

The Skagway unit (also a National Historical Landmark) is undergoing active restoration of structures which requires close monitoring to ensure that rehabilitation minimally impacts the historic integrity of the unit.

Sitka National Historical Park

Active restoration of the Russian Bishop's House (a National Historical Landmark) requires close monitoring to ensure that a minimum of historic fabric is lost. The battle site continues to be eroded by the Indian River; a water rights case also may affect the site, especially if the river, a natural feature associated with the battle, is dammed and diverted.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

The Chisana Historic District may lose half the historic structures to weather and neglect. Five additional historic districts (North Midas, Coppertown, Green Butte, Gold Hill, and Bremner) being nominated to the National Register will be lost to weather, neglect and vandals.

Yukon-Charley National Preserve

The Coal Creek dredge, being nominated to the National Register, requires a management plan and guidance for renovation work. Vandalism at this significant site is an issue as well as loss of structures owing to neglect. Structures along the Yukon River need similar management attention or be lost.

Other

The creation of the new NPS units in Alaska restricted or stopped access to structures, which were used by local residents for trapline cabins, trail shelter cabins, residences, etc. These structures are being lost to weather and neglect.

	ARCH	ETHN	HIST	ARCHV	BIOL	PALEO	GEOL	TOTAL
DOCUMENTATION FORMS 10-254 SUBMITTED TO NAT. CAT. AT HARPERS FERRY								
REGISTRATION DATA ONLY	2		1					3
REGISTRATION & CATALOG DATA	(15,333)	436	1,805	398	1,749	20	50	(19,791)
TOTAL FORMS COMPLETED	(15,335)	436	1,806	398	1,749	20	50	(19,794)
BACKLOG TO BE CATALOGED	(262,900)	70	(1,906)	(12,411)	(6,109)	(104)	(553)	(284,051)
TOTAL COLLECTION SUMMARY	(278,235)	506	(3,740)	(12,809)	(7,858)	(124)	(603)	(303,845)

CONDITION BY %

EXCELLENT	5	18	5	30	65	90	95
GOOD	—	30	50	50	20	—	—
FAIR	10	2	35	20	9	10	5
POOR	—	—	10	—	1	—	—
UNKNOWN	85	—	—	—	5	—	—

SIGNIFICANT COLLECTIONS

BELA - Materials from early man sites, paleontological material.
CAKR - Materials from early man sites, National Historic Landmark.
DENA - Early man sites, mining history materials, photo history collection from early park development, National Historic District.
KLGO - National Historic Landmark, original Gold Rush materials from community, care of state park materials on Chilkoot Trail.
NOAT - Natural history from newly established Biosphere Preserve, early man sites.
SITK - National Historic Landmark, collection from 1804 fort site, Russian collection from Russian Bishops House, loan collection of Russian material from the Alaska State Museum.
WRST - National Historic District, mining.
YUCH - Yukon River Lifeways National Historic District, mining history, early man sites, paleontology.

Each park has materials that are specific to the establishment legislation. Those parks not mentioned have collections but they are not out-of-the-ordinary.

IMPACTS

Human Forces

Nine areas have dedicated storage where human impacts are at the minimum and security is at the maximum. Six areas have storage equipment in same space with office activity, near public use spaces, maximum potential for human impact because of multi-use and accessibility, as well as crowded offices.

SITK has a extremely dangerous situation with maintenance activities on the first floor conflicting with the curatorial work and storage on the second floor. Flammable materials, welding, vehicle storage creates a daily hazard that would prove disastrous to the complete Russian-American collection of not only the NPS but the Alaska State Museum.

Road, trail and river access to mining areas and prehistoric sites can result in major impacts to in-situ materials, both subsurface and surface. These impacts apply to the natural history materials, but not as blatantly as the prehistoric or historic that have market value. Ease of access can result in stolen, or just damaged, materials.

KLGO has the care of the state-owned objects along the Chilkoot Trail, materials loaned to the NPS, but subject to hikers whims as they walk the trail and remove, or move, objects along the way. This impact is definitely outside traditional Park Service authority.

The antique market has an impact on accessible materials throughout the parks.

SITK visitation can pose a potential threat to collections in exhibit. It has not been a problem up to now.

Natural Forces

Slight evidence of insect infestation has been found, but it is not posing a major threat. Storage areas not solely dedicated to collection storage may develop into a problem with increasing staffs and multiple use in small spaces.

Materials in the large mining sites and Historic Districts are open to the elements. The materials on the Chilkoot Trail, owned by the State of Alaska, are subject to severe winters, wet and hot summers, as well as hikers. The smaller objects disappear, the larger ones move a bit, the very large ones become weathered.

Cold storage of large objects in NWA and KLGO is not affecting the materials at this time, but prolonged exposure to extreme temperatures can seriously damage materials.

Management Limitations

The lack of dedicated storage areas away from administrative or maintenance activities remains the major problem. Small staffs in small buildings require that storage equipment be used as office furniture, are in unlocked areas, are in areas with hazardous materials and are easily accessible from public areas. Theft and vandalism are not serious problems at most of the small areas, but inappropriate activities are.

CONDITION

SITK, excavated Russian-American metal and metal from the Russian Bishops House are in unstable condition and need conservation treatment to stabilize them and stop the creeping deterioration.

Materials on the Chilkoot Trail, and in the mining sites throughout the parks, are exposed to the elements and are deteriorating with each season of extremes in temperature and humidity.

STORAGE AND SECURITY

The lack of dedicated storage for the remaining areas is the main storage problem. Equipment at this time is nearly adequate, the place to put additional equipment is the problem. Ongoing Cultural Resource Inventories and Mining Compliance Surveys are creating limited collections, future excavations and surveys will produce collections for which the is no adequate storage at all at this time. There are no parks with collections in rapidly deteriorating condition.

Security is at a minimal level at this time. Isolated areas in small communities provide security for the small collections in the present parks. As those communities grow, and as the collections grow, this will no longer be true. Dedicated storage with maximum security is the solution to the upcoming situation.

SITK remains the major problem, with an area of dedicated storage but located in the second floor of the park maintenance facility. Hazardous material storage and use, acetylene torch use, welding, power machinery, paint storage, and vehicle repair and storage in the lower part of the building create daily hazards that could destroy the entire Russian-American collection for the park, as well as a major portion of the collection belonging to the State of Alaska.

ETHNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS

Unknown.

RESOURCE NEEDS AND ISSUES

III. RESOURCE NEEDS AND ISSUES

A. Treatment Issues

SITES

1. Security and Fire Detection/Suppression Needs: n/a.

2. Collections Storage Needs: n/a.

3. Preservation Needs and Problems

Since only a tiny fraction of the archeological sites within the Region have been surveyed and recorded it is difficult to be exact with regard to preservation needs and problems. Furthermore, because an even smaller fraction has been assessed as to significance, it is even more difficult to identify preservation needs and problems for sites that are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Thus, our primary problem is a lack of knowledge about the resource base, and Region's foremost need is for more complete survey and assessment information. Beyond this, we need more studies to determine the rate, location, extent of wave erosion, stream abrasion, rechannelization, and sheet wash. From hydrological-erosion studies we could establish preservation priorities, weigh the cost-benefits of various treatment approaches, and schedule and target mitigative actions in accordance with the immediacy of the threat.

In order to counteract the growing threat of vandalism at coastal sites (particularly those with "artistic" ivory and bone artifacts) we need to establish a greater law enforcement presence. The first and most important step is to increase ranger patrols in vulnerable areas. Here, the old maxim applies--"an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". One way to increase the "presence", without straining manpower, is to actively enlist the support and cooperation of the Native Americans who use the park areas or actually live on holdings within the parks in a "site watch" program. This site watch program should be highly publicized in local newspapers so that potential vandals would begin to feel that somebody could be watching them and could report their activities at any time.

Another way to deal with vandalism problem, is the allocation of sufficient resources to obtain solid prosecutions under ARPA. According to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer for Region, the primary need in this realm is for funds and manpower to set up " sting" operations to enable strong case building, and hence, a reasonable chance of prosecution. With a few good prosecutions a stiff warning would be give to future "pothunters".

Finally, we need to initiate an educational program to discourage future vandalism. This should be coordinated with the national effort being implemented by the Assistant Director, Archeology (WASO).

4. Object Stabilization and Conservation Needs: n/a.

5. Monitoring

Once baseline data has been collected there will be a need to include visits to key archeological sites in the regular ranger patrol effort. Basic observations as to site status can be made during these ranger monitoring patrols. Reports and photographs submitted by the rangers can be reviewed by the Regional archeological staff. Where problems are noted follow-up monitors can be mounted the archeologists, or in the case of vandalism, by law enforcement staff together with archeologists. In instances where unpredicted or problematical erosional changes have occurred, it may be necessary to have a hydrological specialist conduct the monitor so as to assess the nature of the problem and possible treatment.

6. Other Major Impacts

a. Park Related Development

1. Structural rehabilitation work at any of the historic sites (Chisana, Sitka, etc.). Particularly foundation work and utility hook-ups.

2. Facility development in the park areas. Includes maintenance, roads, borrow pits, construction, etc.

3. Visitor use within park areas, particularly repeated camping around lakes and other locations which were used prehistorically. This can result in ground disturbance which can impact sites and lead to inadvertent "pothunting " by visitors who do not know the laws (for example, the surface artifacts associated with a site in Noatak were completely picked up by a hunter).

4. Cleanup of modern mining sites in order to make the areas safe for visitors. These cleanup activities can result in impacts to earlier archeological sites, particularly if earth moving equipment is involved.

b. Mining

1. Mining is permitted within certain park areas, most particularly Denali, Wrangell-St. Elias, Yukon Charley, and Gates of the Arctic, Kenai Fjords, Bering Land Bridge, Glacier Bay, and Lake Clark. Mining operations can impact

archeological sites, and a study of the effect of mining is now underway.

2. Similarly, mining-related activities (roads and access routes) may be also be viewed as potential impacts to archeological sites (for example, the Cominco Mine road corridor through Cape Krusenstern).

The single most important tool to mitigate the potential impacts of park development and mining is the strict and consistent application of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended 1980) and NPS-28. This will insure that proper consideration is given to any site or any group sites in the decision-making process.

7. Ethnographic Use

As brought out in the Resource Summary contemporary ethnic groups (primarily Native Americans) engage in extensive use of the animals and plants of the park areas. Our knowledge of their use of cultural resources is much more limited. It would probably be generally correct to say that the more recent archeological sites provide physical reference points to their cultural past, much the same as places like Valley Forge, Ellis Island, and Martin Luther's boyhood home serve other Americans. Russian Americans may feel similarly about Sitka.

The only subsistence activity that appears to have a potential impact to archeological resources is the increasing use of all terrain vehicles (ATV's) in hunting. This issue is now undergoing study in Gates of the Arctic as part of a wider study of impacts on natural and cultural resources. "Subsistence pothunting" is practiced by some Native Americans on their own lands, but the extent of this activity on park land has not been assessed.

The National Park Service needs to begin to conduct studies of the use of archeological sites among Native Americans. These studies could be included in the broader socio-cultural studies of the park areas. The important thing is to obtain a wide range of opinion on the subject so that a true picture of Native American usage and cultural attachment is gained. In brief, we need to conduct systematic anthropological investigations on this issue. Otherwise, we may end up asking the wrong people the wrong questions and get a totally erroneous impression of cultural resource use.

Furthermore, we could improve our liaison by providing more information to Native Americans on our archeological finds. This would give them a better chance to offer their thoughts or express their concerns. Minimally, this involves sending courtesy copies of our archeological reports to Native leaders

and corporations, schools and libraries. We could also give talks on our discoveries in Native communities. An open and sharing attitude will most likely result in the best feedback in the long run.

It needs to be stressed that a number of park areas already have solid liaison programs. Perhaps the best step we could take now would be to solicit the opinions of Native leaders as to how we could improve consultations and liaison on archeological matters.

STRUCTURES

1. Security and Fire Detection/Suppression Needs: n/a.

2. Collections Storage Needs: n/a.

3a. Maintenance Needs and Problems

Areas with established maintenance programs need to understand the compliance procedure so that professionals are brought in before significant historic fabric is lost through negligence or inappropriate maintenance treatments.

Areas that have established Historic Structure Preservation Guides (HSPG) should be using them. To this date, there has been little or no comprehensive inspection of restored historic buildings even when an HSPG is available.

b. Primary Stabilization and Rehabilitation Needs

The headquarters area of Denali National Park and Preserve needs a complete refurbishing of the highly impacted structures there. There is tremendous fire potential in these structures because of the flammable materials used in their construction. This is primarily a life safety threat.

Structures on the Yukon River (YUCH) are in need of stabilization to preserve them until planning work (HSRs) are completed.

Two structures in Sitka are in need of restoration as are several on the Yukon River. The remaining structures in Skagway are to undergo restoration as funding is available.

4. Object Stabilization and Conservation Needs: n/a.

5. Interior and Exterior Monitoring Needs

As stated under Item 3a, our maintenance staffs need to regularly inspect historic structures to enable them to perform the required monitoring of historic structures.

6. Other Major Impacts: n/a.

7. Ethnographic Use: n/a.

OBJECTS

1. Security and Fire Detection/Suppression Needs

Most of the new areas with small collections and small headquarters buildings are in remote areas where security is not a problem at this time. As the areas expand and the visitation increases, the communities might grow and security would be a greater problem. At this time the needs for security are covered by proper storage equipment with locks, in dedicated storage areas where no other activities are carried on that would be damaging to the collections. Up-to-date extinguishers in the buildings, fire plans prepared with the local volunteer fire departments will cover the detection/suppression systems as the areas are in locations where even dry-pipe water systems are not feasible because of the extreme temperatures, and facilities without water systems, and sometimes without heat year round.

SITK needs to have the maintenance functions separated from the curatorial functions, before the hazardous materials and potentially damaging activities result in the loss of their collections, all of the collections. A new halon and dry-pipe water system for the new facility will be needed.

KLGO curatorial processing of archeological work requires space for washing, sorting, testing, analysis and marking of objects. Storage for large objects is still a problem, requiring space with easy access and capability to store and conserve large, heavy objects.

2. Collections Storage Needs

As mentioned above, dedicated storage areas should be identified for eight of the new areas, for additional secure storage equipment that would not only hold the present collections but also allow for expansion. The space required for dedicated storage varies from one room to a separate and environmentally controlled building.

3. Preservation Needs and Problems (Sites and Structures): n/a.

4. Object Stabilization and Conservation Needs

Object stabilization and conservation needs lie mainly in SITK with a large collection of metal artifacts from the Russian Bishops House and excavated during building restoration. These materials need cleaning and stabilizing, then storage in stable environment that will not allow them to deteriorate any further.

Archival materials in DENA require work and extensive copying and deacidifying.

Ongoing Cultural Resource Inventories, Mining Compliance Surveys, and research projects may continue to bring in collections that will require cleaning, stabilization and conservation in the future.

5. Monitoring

Resource monitoring needs for detecting and measuring changes to objects due to various types of impacts and the effectiveness of previous treatment over time, vary for each park. However, those new parks with small collections require little personal monitoring, with minimal equipment other than a hygrothermograph and care to act on the findings.

Larger collections require a professional staff member responsible for maintaining monitoring equipment and records, for carrying out mitigating actions to keep temperature, humidity, pollutants and pests away from collections. DENA, KLGO and SITK are the three areas with large collections that require regular and professional care.

The proposal to share a curator with at least SITK and KLGO would provide constant care to the degree needed by both areas. The Russian Bishops House will require strict attention to the conditions throughout the year when it has been refurnished and the exhibits are completed in the house. Exhibits at the visitor center will also need to be watched. KLGO will have a furnished building that will require year-round monitoring with more than just equipment.

6. Other Major Impacts

The major problem at this time with the collections in the state is simply the accountability. Objects are not easily retrieved at this time. The catalog records are not complete on many of the objects that were cataloged in the past, many are recorded as cataloged and were not, but have been assigned numbers. Some of the parks have lost the records or have incomplete records.

The establishment of a position to consolidate entry into the Automated National Catalog System will begin to mitigate the backlog of draft records that have been done since the catalog system was revised. Because the ANCS was imminent, only draft records were done, so a backlog of over 12,000 draft records is now ready for computer entry. A single, skilled and experienced cataloger can catalog records, enter them in the computer, and mark and store them approximately four times faster than inexperienced field staff available for the work. By having a 'circuit rider' position doing the work for the parks, the park

staff will only have to accession and store the materials, cutting down on the ancillary duties that have always been given low priority in the parks.

The establishment of a central repository for parks with insufficient storage conditions and space will mitigate poor storage conditions until such time as the parks are able to care for the materials themselves. It would also facilitate central cataloging and cut down on expensive and time-consuming travel costs.

7. Ethnographic Use: n/a.

B. **Documentation and Research Issues**

1. General

a. How many parks are in the region?	15
b. How many parks do not have adequate Historic Resource Studies?	1 3
c. How many parks do not have adequate Resource Management Plans?	6*
*All park have current RMP's, some need more work. They are revised annually.	
d. How many parks do not have adequate Administrative Histories?	13
e. How many parks need Ethnographic Overviews & Assessments?	14
f. How many parks need Archeological Overviews & Assessments?	14
g. How many parks need Cultural Landscape Reports?	U
h. How many parks need Traditional Use Studies?	12*

*A number of the park areas have partial Traditional Use Studies, but none have full-fledged studies that could be considered complete or current. An evaluation of the research needs for traditional use is now underway by the Division of Subsistence. At a minimum; the 5 parks, 2 monuments, and 5 preserves where subsistence is authorized should have more studies.

2. Sites

a. How many sites are listed on the National Register along with complete documentation? — 15 + 2 in review process.

b. How many sites have not been evaluated for National Register status? — 1693

c. How many parks need to complete an adequate archeological survey? — 14

Percentage of Park Areas That Still Require Adequate Archeological Survey

1.	BELA=75%	9.	CAKR=98%
2.	DENA=95%	10.	NOAT=99%
3.	GAAR=80%	11.	KOVA=99%
4.	GLBA=90%	12.	SITK=10%
5.	KATM=95%	13.	WRST=98%
6.	KEFJ=90%	14.	YUCH=85%
7.	KLGO=70%	15.	ANIA=100%
8.	LACL=99%		

Special Note: When reviewing the above figures it is important to keep in mind that the Alaska park areas encompass approximately 83,000 square miles of land. Sample or reconnaissance surveys have been conducted at BELA, GAAR, and YUCH. However, the large acreages involved and the extremely limited amount of prior archeological work conducted in each of these park areas makes it very difficult to obtain adequate levels of survey. Another factor in the equation is the tremendous effort that is required to perform archeological surveys in park units that can only be reached by fixed-wing aircraft, helicopter, or boat. Another contributing problem is that the thick vegetative cover of Alaska makes sites hard to see from a sample visual inspection of the surface; consequently, shovel testing (a labor intensive effort) is a necessary part of any archeological survey.

At first glance it may seem overly conservative to claim that we have only a general knowledge of the number, nature, and distribution of sites in about 25% of BELA after two seasons of reconnaissance work. But given the total acreage of BELA (2,509,360 acres) the ability to make relatively accurate projections for 25% of the land area (627,340 acres) must realistically be viewed as a success story. The latter acreage is equal to 12 Mesa Verde National Parks. It is necessary to comprehend that the task of archeological inventory in Alaska is a big one.

d. How many sites are proposed in current RMPs for preservation treatment or research activities physically affecting the sites? 5

- for how many of these is complete adequate documentation still needed. 4

3. Structures

a. How many structures are listed on the National Register along with adequate documentation? 43

b. How many potentially eligible structures have not been evaluated for National Register status? 99

c. How many Historic Structure Preservation Guides are needed? 5

KLGO and SITK underway by DSC. HSPG's needed for DENA, YUCH, KATM, WRST, CAKR as work is completed. Future needs depend on (b) & (d).

d. How many structures are proposed in current RMPs for major intervention work in the next 5 years? 40

- of these, how many need Historic Structure Reports. 24*

*As planned, 3 comprehensive HSRs will be completed.
14 patrol cabins at Denali - 1 HSR
9 cabins at Yukon-Charley - 1 HSR
Slavens Roadhouse, Yukon-Charley - 1 HSR

4. Objects

a. How many parks need, but do not have adequate Collection Management Plans? 7

BELA, CAKR, GAAR, KEFJ, KOVA, LACL, NOAT

b. How many parks need, but do not have adequate Collection Condition Surveys? 5

DENA, GLBA, KATM/ANIA, KLGO, SITK

GENERAL

Alaska Region is in desperate need of ethnographic overviews and assessments. One is underway and should be complete by the end of 1988 for Lake Clark, but that leaves 14 park areas to go.

Without such studies our understanding of traditional use (of both natural and cultural resources) will remain limited and perhaps result in poor decision making. The need for such studies is greatest at Cape Krusenstern, Noatak, Kobuk, Bering Land Bridge, Gates of the Arctic, Yukon Charley, Wrangell St. Elias, Katmai, and Aniakchak.

***Additional Information**

Land and water rights issues have created a demand for historical data regarding use, especially regarding such Alaskan cases as Native allotments, navigable water rights, and road right-of-ways.

Administrative histories have been helpful in understanding the context for claims; Alaska Region has only one administrative history underway.

Special studies have been essential to understand land, water and other rights and to help meet compliance needs of the National Historic Preservation Act. Mining in the parks compliance needs the completion of a special study of mining; right-of-way needs should be met by a special study of transportation.

Adequate inventories of the parks are needed, especially for the new units, narrative histories to set the framework of themes, and completed National Register forms (only one site within the new units has completed the process and been listed).
More specifically, of the five historic resource studies completed none have all National Register documentation complete. Standards for Historic Resource Studies require a narrative, base map and National Register forms completed. Roughly 45 million acres of Alaska parkland has yet to be inventoried and historic sites evaluated.

SITES

To put things in perspective it is necessary to understand that the Alaskan park lands enclose a vast area (approximately 83,000 square miles). This land area is equal in extent to the whole of England plus Scotland or the entire state of Idaho. Secondly, it is important to keep in mind that most of the Alaska Region parks are extremely recent entries into the National Park system (less than a decade). Thirdly, it must be emphasized that many of the park lands had a fairly high aboriginal population. The coastal areas of Katmai and Cape Krusenstern for example, have been estimated to have supported populations rivaling the American Southwest and Southeast in prehistoric times.

What all this adds up to is that we have a big job ahead of us. At present we have probably archeologically surveyed less than one percent of the total land area of the park areas. Our

highest priority in terms of archeological research must necessarily be in inventory. With the exception of Sitka, we cannot expect to conduct 100 percent surveys; only sample surveys. This still represents and immense effort that will take the next 20 years to complete.

As a stopgap, Alaska Region plans to produce as many archeological overviews (see NPS-28 for definition) as possible for the park areas. These will not only serve to guide inventory surveys when funds become available, they will also provide an important context for current decision-making.

In terms of documentation, we must begin to assess the significance of the sites that already have been inventoried. Otherwise, priorities for management and preservation cannot be established.

C. Staffing/Training Issues

1. Staffing

Archeology

To insure adequate archeological management and protection Alaska Region needs to place archeologists in the park areas, most preferably as Cultural Resource Specialists, The only Cultural Resource Specialist presently assigned to the parks has been just recently hired in Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. To meet the special needs of this park area the position was advertised for either an Archeologist/Historian and Historian/Archeologist. A candidate with necessary multi-disciplinary skills was eventually recruited and hired. The recruitment of incumbents with professional skills in both history and archeology is encouraged for park areas with numerous historical as well as archeological resources.

The following list details the archeological staffing needs for other park areas:

1. Cultural Resource Specialist (Archeologist GS-11/12) for Northwest Areas (Cape Krusenstern, Noatak, and Kobuk). At GS-12 level could be shared with Bering Land Bridge and Gates of the Arctic.

2. Cultural Resource Specialist (Archeologist/Historian GS-9) for Yukon Charley.

3. Cultural Resource Specialist (Archeologist/Historian GS-9) for joint use at Denali and Wrangell St. Elias.

4. Cultural Resource Specialist (Archeologist GS-9) for Katmai, Lake Clark, and Aniakchak.

The Regional staff would support these individuals in their work and also handle whatever parks do not have such expertise. If possible, we will attempt to fill some of the positions through the cooperative education program. The recruitment of Native Americans will be encouraged.

Anthropology

Given Alaska Region's heavy involvement with Native Americans it makes good sense to establish two different positions in cultural anthropology. One of these positions would be assigned to the Division of Subsistence at the GS-11/12 level. Ideally, the incumbent would be an applied economic anthropologist with strong research skills and a demonstrated background in community relations. The incumbent's primary role would be to serve as staff specialist in the anthropology of contemporary traditional subsistence practices.

The second position would be assigned to the Division of Cultural Resources. This position would also be for a Cultural Anthropologist, again at the GS-11/12 level. However, here the preferred incumbent would be an ethnohistorian. He or she would conduct or supervise longitudinal studies of traditional Alaskan lifeways and resource use, advise on the management of traditional ethnographic sites, and provide guidance on such matters as the Native American Religious Freedom Act and other non-subsistence related Native American issues.

Thus, these two positions would serve complementary roles; one an active implementing role, the other a documentary role that places Native lifeways in a historical perspective. Together these positions serve as a critical two-part bridge that links the cultural past to the present and the cultural world to the natural world.

Also, we encourage the recruitment of Native Americans for regular park positions. This would create a natural link with the local communities. The latter approach has already been implemented with success at Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

History

The obvious need for park historians at Sitka National Historical Park and Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park should not preclude the serious consideration of historians on the staff of other parks with major historic resources. This would include Wrangell-St.Elias National Park and Preserve, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, and Denali National Park and Preserve. These positions should be at the GS-9 level, would be responsible for completion of National Register forms, assist historic preservation and curatorial activities, and assist with historic

properties management.

1. Park Historian (GS-9), Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

2. Park Historian (GS-9), Sitka National Historical Park.

3. Park Historian (GS-9), Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

4. Park Historian (GS-9), Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

5. Park Historian (GS-9), Denali National Park and Preserve.

Historic Architecture

In most cases training and staffing for maintenance of historic structures is adequate to do the monitoring and maintenance of historic structures. What is needed are Regional based preservation log craftsmen that can be assigned to different parks as needed for log structure stabilization. The Alaska Region potentially will have as many as a hundred log structures at varying degrees of deterioration.

Curatorial

Regional Registrar, GS-1016-9, with funding for travel to the parks throughout the year. Specific training in Curatorial Methods, Automated National Catalog System (ANCS), basic Conservation and Stabilization skills, archival processing skills, supervision and training skills in curatorial methods and computer uses in collections management.

1. Curator, GS-1016-9, split position between KLGO and SITK, funded for travel and per diem. Specific training as above.

2. Museum Technician, GS-1016-9, for conservation/ stabilization, with laboratory space and equipment. Training in conservation and stabilization of natural history specimens, historic objects and archeologically excavated materials.

2. Training

Archeology

Provide basic training in historic preservation compliance to all resource managers in the park areas (for example, the NPS Cultural Resource Management course or its equivalent). This should be followed by the Advisory Council's course on historic preservation compliance, and for those from parks with numerous

archeological concerns, an Alaska-oriented workshop in archeological resource management.

The National Park Service's Archeological Resources Protection course should be taken by at least one commissioned law enforcement officer from each of the park areas with high vandalism threats (Northwest Areas, Katmai, Bering Land Bridge, etc.). The majority of the archeologists in Region should also have this training.

Anthropology

There is a strong interest and need for training in anthropology among the park staffs, especially by resource managers. This training should be oriented toward the special needs of Alaska and take the form of a workshop. It would be most effectively taught by a panel of respected anthropologists with recognized expertise in Native American lifeways.

History

Historians, especially in Alaska, are often used to conduct research for and testify as expert witnesses on land and water rights cases. The National Park Service should initiate a training course, possibly at Mather, to provide historians with the necessary skills to conduct such research and to serve as expert witnesses.

Provide basic training in Cultural Resource Management and Historic Preservation Law through the already established courses, the former at Mather Training Center and the latter given by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

D. Other Cultural Resource Issues

a. Subsistence Research

Sec. 812, ANILCA:

> The Secretary, in cooperation with the State and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall undertake research on fish and wildlife and subsistence uses on the public lands; seek data from, consult with and make use of, the special knowledge of local residents engaged in subsistence uses; and make the results of such research available to the State, the local and regional councils established by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 8805, and other appropriate persons and organizations.

Further, Section 808 of ANILCA states that..."technical information and pertinent data assembled or produced by necessary field studies or investigations..."will be used by the park and

monument subsistence resource commissions in recommending a subsistence hunting program within the park or monument.

History

Recently, there have been many cooperative studies undertaken within the park areas with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to determine wildlife populations and trends. The National Park Service has undertaken several studies on fisheries within the park areas as well. During the 1970's a number of studies were initiated to determine the extent of utilization and reliance upon fish and wildlife by local people.

Subsistence use studies of individuals or communities using the park areas have not been attempted (with minor exception), since 1980. The State of Alaska Division of Subsistence has conducted some broad studies which have involved portions of the park areas. As a general rule, these studies serve to document liberal use patterns but are of limited value in detecting the evolution of subsistence methods and means and for identifying trends which may become management issues of concern to the superintendents and the subsistence resource commissions.

Present Situation

Some preliminary investigations have surfaced numerous data gaps relative to subsistence use data needs, wildlife populations and user populations. For instance, the population (permanent residents), of the designated resident zone communities across the state of Alaska appears to have increased between 30-40% since 1980 when ANILCA became law. This means that nearly 4,000 more people may be attempting to utilize the fish and wildlife and plant resources of the park areas than were in 1980.

The ramifications of such population increases and the resultant increases in numbers of people eligible to take fish and wildlife and plant materials within the park areas vary from the legal to the political to practical resource management concerns. We are currently working cooperatively with the State to analyze by park area the existing data base and to define the current data gaps. This information is then being taken to the park and regional office staffs and management to identify the management related data gaps which will then be put into priority order and research designs developed to fill the identified data needs.

Future

Beyond identification of the data gaps, funding is being requested to support both people and research. Aside from the obvious needs, people are needed in the subsistence program to live and work in the many communities around the park areas to assist with uncovering trends within the communities that have

management implications and to continue to assure local people that the opportunity to live a subsistence lifestyle will continue within the park areas, but only for those people with a personal or family history of use,etc.

As new technologies for overland travel in Alaska are developed, as more people move to designated resident zone communities, as families move away from one park area or to another park area, as the populations of wildlife and fish which are utilized for subsistence purposes changes, as new and unforseen conflicts and trends develop over time, the Alaska Region must be more and more prepared to identify those changes early in the process and adjust management of the park areas to compensate for those changes. Because of the park management is a dynamic process, as in a subsistence lifestyle, changes and trends must be identified early on and adjustments made or conflict is assured.

B. Staffing/Training Issues

Please see memorandum in Appendix E, article in February Courier by Lou Waller, and Addendum at end of Section IV.D.

ACTION PROGRAM

IV. ACTION PROGRAM

A. Treatment Issues

SITES

Objective: Preserve and protect significant archeological resources.

Action 1. Establish an active site monitoring and protection program.

The vast area of Alaska's parks make it very difficult to track site impacts from natural forces and vandalism (pothunting). The Division of Cultural Resources will work with parks in establishing a ranger patrol program and involving local residents in a "site watch" program. The goal is to set up such a program in each park the year after the overview and assessment survey is completed.

Action 2. Perform erosion studies in areas where significant archeological resources are threatened by wave action, stream erosion, and other natural erosive agents.

Preliminary documentation suggest that water erosion poses a major threat to significant archeological sites in Alaska Region. Where such threats are potentially identified it is necessary to initiate studies of the rate, location, and extent of the erosion. The studies would also present mitigative options. This information would be used to develop treatment priorities and schedules (conduct studies at a minimum rate of one every three years; a wave action study at BELA is already underway).

Action 3. Maintain a regular Archeological Data Recovery Program.

The ongoing overview and assessment process has revealed that there are many National Register eligible sites that are under threat of loss or destruction either from natural forces such as erosion (BELA-Cape Espenberg/potentially of world-level significance similar to Cape Krusenstern) or from development (Red Dog mine road). An active program, that will maintain analytical and curatorial capabilities and will serve professional, managerial and interpretive needs, will be established in the Branch of Survey and Research. (One multi-year, multi-disciplinary project will be initiated every three to five years).

Action 4. Establish a educational program to discourage site vandalism.

The Assistant Director, Archeology (WASO), will be in charge of an educational program to enlist public support against site vandalism. In coordination with the Assistant Director we will participate in this program and modify it to meet local needs.

Objective: Improve quality of consideration for archeological sites threatened by NPS undertakings.

Action 1. Perform compliance oriented archeological overviews of high development zones within the park areas.

To facilitate effective and efficient archeological compliance decision making we will develop compliance oriented archeological overviews of high development zones within the parks. These include headquarters areas, camping areas, road corridors, structural rehabilitation zones, etc. Once completed, these will guide historic preservation decision making in the development zones (complete one overview per year).

STRUCTURES

Objective : Preserve and protect historic structures.

Action 1. Modify performance standards of maintenance personnel directly responsible for historic structures to reflect conformance to compliance policies (HSR and HSPG treatment and inspection requirements).

Action 2. Restore or rehabilitate nationally significant historic structures.

Sitka NHP and Klondike Gold Rush NHP contain nationally significant structures or structures that contribute to a nationally significant district. Preservation treatment is underway, but continued support is needed to ensure the completion of work.

Action 3. Rehabilitate locally or regionally significant structures where feasible.

The region should continue to seek creative means to reuse historic structures for park needs or for lease-back. The Alaska parklands contain many National Register eligible structures that may be utilized either as ranger stations or caches, as back

country camps or shelter cabins, or as possible lease-backs.

Action 4. Prioritization of historic buildings should be in line with that of other Park resources.

Action 5. Preservation of historic structures through Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record documentation.

Because of the great number of historic structures, trapline cabins, mining related structures, former trail cabins, etc., abandoned on parkland and which are too isolated for feasible use by the National Park Service, an active HABS/HAER program needs to be developed to selectively record exemplary historic structures.

OBJECTS

Objective: Analysis of funding requests regionwide for curatorial work, with phased schedule and funding, for projects identified as a result of work over the last two years.

Action 1. Consolidate funding requests.

Mesh the existing 10-237, 10-238, 10-577, into a prioritized long range plan, with funding identified for each phase.

Action 2. Develop schedule for achieving accountability, storage and security deficiencies identified in the Directors Special Directive 80-1 report.

Objective: Develop long range planning and funding strategy for collections management of materials resulting from the Cultural Resource Inventories, Mining Compliance Surveys, and other excavations, research projects, and database collections in the new and developing parks.

Action 1. Consolidate all documentation.

Integrate all Inventory, Survey, research proposals from the Division of Cultural Resources and the Division of Natural Resources to identify possible collections far enough in advance

to plan for curatorial work necessary to catalog collections as they are made.

Action 2. Provide for funding of future collections.

Include funding and schedules for archeological projects as part of the initial proposal for sufficient funding, staff and time for curatorial work to be done by the original crew before turning the collection over to the park.

Objective: Establish a fully functioning curatorial program in a central repository and laboratory.

Action 1.

The new parks with small staffs, small to medium collections that are growing, are not in a position to do curatorial work easily. The work requires relearning procedures that have not been used frequently, wasting time and effort that can more easily and efficiently be accomplished by someone familiar with the procedures. Proposal for a central repository and laboratory has been submitted to the Regional Directorate, outlining functions, space, and equipment required.

Action 2.

Submit action plan for development of the repository.

Objective: To have functional curatorial facilities at both Klondike Gold Rush and Sitka, with permanent curatorial museum technician position established for Southeast Alaska.

Action 1.

Eliminating the dangerous situation at Sitka of collections storage and maintenance functions in the same building.

Action 2.

Collections in both KLGO and SITK have reached proportions that are greater than seasonal personnel can handle. Establishing a curatorial museum technician position to service both KLGO and SITK on a year-round basis will provide the personnel to maintain the collections properly.

Action 3.

Archeological work done around the historic areas in KLGO has produced materials of such a volume and of such importance to the National Register Of Historic Places that the park needs an established archeological and curatorial processing area, large object storage, and long-term storage area.

Action 4.

Historic totem poles at SITK, once they are removed from the trail and reproduced, become fodder for the collections. Expansion of the collection storage capabilities will provide interior storage for the original poles, preserving them in the collections, rather than stacking them outside.

Objective: To have long-term curatorial help for collections in DENA and the Northwest areas (CAKR, KOVA, AND NOAT).

Action 1.

Natural history collections in DENA have grown to the point of requiring more than seasonal help. These collections are not of the proportions of SITK or KLGO, but are growing rapidly. A position on the staff of the Chief, Interpretation and Visitor Services would eliminate the present backlog and prepare for future collections and the return of collections stored elsewhere in the state and in institutions outside the state.

The three northwest Alaska areas combined, present a growing collections management problem. Cultural inventories and natural history research are generating materials rapidly in a very difficult environment. Collections throughout the country and the world are possible material for return to the area. Both a suitable facility and trained curatorial help will be required to keep these collections to NPS standards.

Action 2.

Establish base funds for curatorial positions for these parks.

B. Documentation/Research

ARCHEOLOGY

Objective: Obtain the baseline inventory and assessment data necessary for the management of Region's archeological resources.

Action 1. Perform a archeological overviews for all park areas.

As called for by NPS-28, these overviews, reviewing past research and presently known sites, will identify immediate needs, information gaps, research themes, evaluate known resources and provide a basis for interim resource management. A major goal of each overview will be the development of a formal research design for a reconnaissance survey and assessment. (these should be done at the rate of 1 new start every 2 years for 14 parks)

Action 2. Perform Archeological Inventories and Assessments.

Fully adequate archeological inventories are necessary if the National Park Service in Alaska is to meet the requirements of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended 1980), our own "Management Policies", and NPS-28. Because of the vast land areas involved these inventories will be designed on sample (reconnaissance) surveys (see NPS-28). Further, inventories will be scheduled first in those park areas with the highest projected archeological values as well as threats. In cases where archeological overviews have not been completed prior to the initiation of the inventory, the overview will be produced as one of the products of the inventory project together with an assessment of the inventoried resources. Our minimal goal is the production of one archeological inventory for every 4 year period (3 combined overview, inventory and assessment projects are underway; the one for BELA will be complete by the end of 1987, reconnaissance surveys are complete for GAAR and YUCH, overviews and assessments are planned for completion by 1990).

Action 3: Maintain a continuous program of National Register evaluation and nomination of qualified sites.

Many studies identify sites that require further testing and/or treatment. Evaluation for the National Register is a prerequisite for most treatment. This will be accomplished through establishment of a regular seasonal or permanent position. This National Register archeologist will follow through on all research studies, entering sites on the CSI and preparing nominations on all qualified sites.

HISTORY

Objective: Obtain the baseline inventory and assessment data necessary for the management of Region's historical resources.

Action 1. Perform research and analysis necessary for preparing history narratives.

History narratives are components of Historic Resource Studies (defined in NPS-28). HSR's are needed for all the new units, except Bering Land Bridge. Two other narratives are underway. Additional HSR's are needed to provide accurate history data which will define themes, the context into which sites will be evaluated, and assist in historic properties management. The five year plan outlines the sequence for accomplishing this task (one HRS initiated every year for a two year time span).

Action 2. Perform field inventory and assessments.

Field inventory work is a major component of the Historic Resource Study. It provides the descriptive data on the present condition of sites and provides information on sites that are the best examples of a type or the last remaining example of a kind, critical information needed to adequately assess all historic properties within a park unit. Because Alaska parks are so vast, inventory work must be focused on areas with already known significant resources or must be in a reactionary mode for compliance needs (for mining operations, land exchanges, etc.). HSR's are scheduled as described above which will include an inventory component. Historical base maps are a component of the HRS inventory (see NPS-28).

Action 3. Nominate qualified sites to the National Register.

A final component of the Historic Resource study is the completion of National Register forms on all qualified historic properties. Since the Alaska Region requires immediate evaluation of some sites for compliance with federal historic preservation law, the cultural resource division needs an internal programs National Register staff to complete evaluations and nominations; this work can be accomplished via seasonal, temporary or contract staff.

Objective: Assist management by supplying history data which provides a context or background for legal or administrative needs.

Action 1. Develop an active administrative history program.

Develop a long-term program to provide each unit with a history of the administration, management decisions and changing context of park units. These histories will assist managers better

understand their unit and to make decisions based on knowledge of past events. These studies should be done by contract or via Denver Service Center historians.

Action 2. Develop an active special study/ research program to assist with legal issues.

Alaska region parks are being reshaped by decisions on land ownership, water rights, right-of-ways, etc. based on history of use, among other factors. The region should develop the capability to complete short term research assignments as well as long term research capabilities. (past work provides an indication of future needs: a study of the history of use of the Chilkoot trail in area claimed by Natives; a study of jurisdiction of the Denali road; and the review of reports on the history of water bodies determined navigable by the Bureau of Land Management).

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Objective: Assure 106 compliance documentation on initial and continuing preservation treatment for historic structures.

Action 1. HSPG inspections forms should be submitted to the Regional Historical Architect twice a year upon completion.

Develop a program of inspection that can be verified and monitored by the Regional Historical Architect on a regular basis. A file of inspection records would be maintained in the Regional office that parallels those kept in the Park. This inspection process would be linked with the maintenance management system and would alert management to fabric deficiencies.

Action 2. Completion of all HSR's and HSPG's as required to protect Park resources.

When the park management decides to treat a known historic structure the Regional Historical Architect should be contacted so that HSR or HSPG work can be initiated in a timely manner. This would insure proper treatment and compliance.

OBJECTS

Objective: Launch a search for natural history and cultural materials collected in

what are now national park areas.

Action 1.

Begin contacting non-NPS museums and other institutions to locate collections made in the parks as well as the federal lands that are now parks. Secure inventories and accession this material into the park collections.

Action 2.

Begin cataloging collections and entering records into the Automated National Catalog System, whether these collections are returned to the parks or remain in the institutions were they now reside.

C. Staffing/Training

*Elements related to staffing are also found in Sections IV.D; in addition, personnel request are consolidated in an Addendum at the end of this document.

Objective: Provide basic training in enforcement of ARPA to commissioned law enforcement officers and archeologists within the Region.

Action 1. Supply baseline training to at least one law enforcement officer from each park and majority of staff archeologists. (Target; training goals met within next five years).

Objective: Upgrade Regional staff expertise to level required for adequate ethnographic resource management.

Action 1. Establish and recruit for two positions in cultural anthropology.

Establish two anthropology positions in region at the GS-11/12 level. One position would be for an applied economic anthropologist in the Division of Subsistence; the other would be for a cultural anthropologist (ethnohistorian) in the Division of Cultural Resources. (Establish and recruit for positions within the next five years).

Objective: Improve internal program history staff to better respond to internal program needs.

One permanent, internal program historian serves the history needs of the region. In order to better respond to the needs of the region, at minimum two historians should be hired to handle the above resource needs. These positions would be in the region or, better, located in the parks (one for Sitka or Klondike and one for Denali, Wrangell-St. Elias or Yukon-Charley).

Objective: Upgrade Regional capability for historic structure preservation.

Action 1. Develop regional based log preservation specialists.

A permanent position for a log craftsperson will need to be developed so that skills gained through experience are not lost each year. These "talents" could be retained and moved from park to park as the need arises.

Action 2. To form a permanent preservation "hit team" for all types of historic structures in the Alaska Region.

A group of seasoned craftsperson's would move from park to park under the direct supervision of a permanent lead craftsperson. This team would stay with a project until its completion and would be answerable as a whole to the Regional Historical Architect. This would alleviate all the parks having to purchase the same tools and hire craftspersons independently.

D. Other Cultural Resource Issues

Objective: Enhance preservation and protection of Region's cultural resources.

Action 1. Develop programmatic memoranda of agreement for Historic Preservation Compliance.

Develop programmatic memoranda of agreement with State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to meet cultural resource protection requirements for all NPS undertakings. Includes park development of wilderness recommendations and environmental impact statements, as well as plans, and environmental impact statements for minerals management.

Action 2. Provide adequate levels of cultural resource management training to Resource managers in park areas.

Provide basic training in the historic preservation process, archeological and historical resource management, and cultural anthropology to Resource Managers within park areas. (Target, to supply training to all Resource Managers within next five years).

Action 3. Add cultural resource management as critical element in performance standards of Superintendents.

Include cultural resource management as critical element in the performance standards of the park superintendents. This would include compliance with the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended 1980) and NPS-28. (Target date for completion 1990).

Action 4. Establish and recruit for Cultural Resource Specialists duty stationed in the park areas.

Establish a minimum of four additional park-based Cultural Resource Specialists in Region. These would be assigned to park areas with the most critical cultural resource management needs. (Establish and recruit for two positions with next five years).

Objective: Improve quality of communication with Native Americans.

Action 1. Conduct operations evaluation of effectiveness of NPS communications and interaction with Alaskan Native communities.

The effectiveness of NPS relations and consultation with Native communities has not been objectively evaluated. A park-by-park study of this area of activity will be initiated to identify successful approaches and problems. The study will be conducted by independent social scientists who will also make corrective recommendations. Priority will be given to parks with heavy Native use (complete one park area evaluation every three years).

Objective: Obtain baseline data necessary to the management of ethnographic resources and traditional use in Alaska Region.

Action 1. Obtain ethnographic overviews for all parks.

As called for by NPS-28, these projects will review past research, known resources and current uses of NPS resources by "contemporary ethnic users". These studies will identify immediate needs, crisis areas, information gaps and provide the basis for research designs for more intensive socio-cultural

studies (such as LACL) where needed. (These should be done at the rate of 1 new start every 3 years.)

Action 2. Implement Socio-cultural Studies for all Alaska Parks

The Alaska region is unique in that it encompasses viable native and local cultures which are regular users of NPS resources and with large areas of inholdings in many parks. Much of the basic information for professional, managerial and interpretive needs is lacking. In addition, these native cultures are under extremely strong acculturative pressures and as a consequence the available information base is shrinking. These multi-year, multi-purpose Socio-cultural studies will be conducted in each Alaska park. Each study, based upon a full ethnography of the local culture, will also address such concerns as oral history, resource use, native place names and cultural landscapes, Native American Religious Freedom Act needs, traditional uses such as trails specialized local knowledge (i.e. ethnobotany) and ethnohistory. (These should be done at the rate of 1 new start every 4 years.)

Action 3. Conduct and maintain up-to-date traditional use studies for all park areas

In view of the importance of traditional resource use in the Alaskan park areas, effective and balanced management regulates the availability of Traditional Use Studies for each park. In some cases these can be incorporated in the larger socio-cultural studies or at least be conducted as an adjunct to the larger ethnographic studies. In other cases, critical management need for such documentation may necessitate the independent conduct of Traditional Use Studies; especially when a major socio-cultural study is not expected for several years (these should be done at the rate of one very 3 years, either independently in combination with larger socio-cultural studies).

ADDENDUM

Consolidated Staffing Plan
(Based on memorandum to Director, 3/06/86)

Regional Office

Division of Cultural Resources

(Prioritized)

(1) Historian, GS-09/11
(2) Historical Architect/Exhibit Specialist (Restoration), GS-09
(3) Museum Technician, GS-07/09
(4) Lab Technician (Archeology), GS-05/07/09
(5) Regional Registrar (Curator), GS-09
(6) Cultural Anthropologist (Ethnohistorian), GS-11/12

Division of Subsistence

(1) Cultural Anthropologist (Applied Economic) GS-12 or GS-11/12

Parks

Cultural Resources

(Prioritized)

(1) Park Curator, KLGO-SITK, GS-09
(2) Historic Architect or Exhibit Specialist, KLGO-SITK, GS-09
(3) Cultural Resources Specialist (Archeologist), KATM-LACL, GS-09
(4) Historian, WRST, GS-09
(5) Cultural Resources Specialist (Archeologist), NWA-BELA, GS-09/11 or GS-12 if shared with GAAR
(6) Cultural Resources Specialist (Archeologist or Historian), YUCH, GS-09
(7) Cultural Resources Specialist (Archeologist), GAAR, GS-09
(8) Archeologist, WRST, GS-09
(9) Cultural Resource Specialist (Archeologist or Historian), DENA, GS-09
(10) Historian, KLGO, GS-09
(11) Historian, SITK, GS-09
(12) Historian, DENA, GS-09

Subsistence

(1st Priority Set)

(1) *Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, GAAR, GS-11
(2) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, KOVA, GS-11
(3) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, CAKR/NOAK, GS-11
(4) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, WRST, GS-11
(5) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, YUCH, GS-11
(6) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, DENA, GS-11

(2nd Priority Set)

(1) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, GAAR, GS-11
(2) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, WRST, GS-11
(3) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, BELA, GS-11
(4) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, LACL/KATM, GS-11
(5) Cultural Anthropologist/Wildlife Biologist/Planner, ANIA, GS-11

*Position can be filled by an one of the disciplines noted.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Multi-Year Plan

APPENDIX A
MULTI-YEAR PLAN

PACKAGES PRESENTLY FUNDED IN THE CURRENT MULTI-YEAR FILE; IN PROCESS OF UPDATE. NEW PROGRAM CHARTS WILL BE PROVIDED UPON COMPLETION.

			1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
STUDIES													
BELA	103	CR INVENTORY	65										
LACL	105	SOCIO CULT	70	40									
CAKR	101	CR INVENTORY	150	150	110								
ARO	107	CATALOGUING	50	100	150								
DENA	240	HRS OVERVIEW	60	40	55	160	150	65					
YUCH	102	CR INVENTORY		55									
NOAT	102	CR INVENTORY				190	145	145	65				
KOVA	101	CR INVENTORY							145	145	65		
GATES	104	CR INVENTORY					55						
WRST	107	OVERVIEW						55					
NWA	104	ETHNOGRAPH. OVER.				60	60	60					
LACL	103	CR INVENTORY				282	232	156	52				
GLBA	175	CR INVENTORY							95	95	65		
KATM	150	CR. INVENTORY								210	120	110	40
KEJF	106	CR INVENTORY									135	80	
SITK	162	HRS				50	20						
KLGO	145	ADMIN. HIST.					50						
KLGO	148	WHITE PASS					20						
GLBA	103	ADMIN HIST						50					
ARO	106	COLL MGMT. PLANS					40	30					
FABRIC													
WRST	108	CHISANA	50										
SITK	156	RSH ARTIFACTS	30										
KATM	204	FURB'S CABIN	20										
KLGO	105	PRES/CONSV.	30										
BELA	101	CAPE ESPENBERG		75	75	75							
CAKR	102	MAIL CABIN			32	29							
DENA	263	TEKLANIKA STAB.					10	75	75	20			
YUCH	105	HIST. STRUCT. STAB.					64	47					

APPENDIX B/C

Cultural Cyclic Maintenance
(No separate Repair/Rehab)

PARK	PRI	PROJECT	CODE	CYC	YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
BELA		Update Museum Catalog	301	2	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
BELA		Exhibit Maint/Repair	301	2	86	6.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
BELA		Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	87	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
BELA		Update Photo File	301	2	88	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
BELA		Replace Bldg. Felt on	301												
BELA		Shelter Cabin	301	2	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
DENA		Update Museum Catalog	301	2	86	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
DENA		Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
DENA		Update Photo File	301	2	87	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
DENA		Update Library & Archive	301	3	86	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
DENA		Exhibit Maint/Repair	301	3	87	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
DENA		Stain Bldg. 12 & 13	301	5	86	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DENA		Stain Bldg. 105,102,103,	301												
DENA		110,111,22 ;	301	7	88	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
DENA		General Cyc. Maint. of	301												
DENA		14 Hist. Struct.	301	1	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
GAAR		Update Museum Catalog.	301	2	86	7.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
GAAR		Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
GAAR		Update Photo File	301	2	87	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
GLBA		Update Museum Catalog	301	2	87	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
GLBA		Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
GLBA		Update Photo File	301	2	87	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
GLBA		Update Library/Archive	301	2	86	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
KATM		Update Catalog	301	2	88	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
KATM		Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	87	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
KATM		Update Photo File	301	2	88	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
KATM		Paint Roof & Corners of	301												
KATM		Fure's Cabin	301	3	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
KEFJ		Update Museum Catalog	301	2	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
KEFJ		Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
KEFJ		Update Photo/Res Files	301	2	88	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
KLGO		Update Museum Catalog	301	2	86	10.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
KLGO		Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
KLGO		Update Photo File	301	2	87	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
KLGO		Update Resource File	301	3	88	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
KLGO		Update Library/Archive	301	2	87	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
KLGO		Exhibit Maint/Repair	301	3	87	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
KLGO		Repaint Int. & Ext. RR	301												
KLGO		Depot	301	5	86	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KLGO		Repaint 12 Hist. Struct.	301	5	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
KLGO		Reroof RR Depot	301	10	94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
KLGO		Reroof 12 Hist. Struct.	301	10	95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
KLGO		Replacement of RR Depot	301												
KLGO		Boardwalk Planks	301	10	94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
KLGO		General Cyc. Maint. of	301												
KLGO		14 Hist. Struct.	301	1	87	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
LACL		Update Museum Catalog	301	2	86	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
LACL		Preserve Museum Objects	301	3	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
LACL		Update Photo/Resour File	301	2	87	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
NWA		Update Museum Catalog	301	2	86	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
NWA		Preserve Museum Objects	301	3	91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0

NWA	Update Photo Resour File	301	2	87	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
NWA	Update Library/Archive	301	2	86	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
NWA	Exhibit Maint/Repair	301	3	87	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
SITK	Totem Repair/Maintenance	301	2	86	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
SITK	Exhit Maint/Obj Preserve	301	3	87	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
SITK	Update Museum Catalog	301	2	86	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
SITK	Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	87	0.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	6.0
SITK	Update Photo File	301	2	86	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
SITK	Update Hist Resour. File	301	2	86	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
SITK	Update Library/Archive	301	3	87	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
SITK	Repaint RBH	301	5	86	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SITK	Repaint Old School &	301												
SITK	Priests Quarters	301	5	88	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
SITK	Reroof Old School &	301												
SITK	Priests Quarters	301	10	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SITK	Replace Fence Planks at	301												
SITK	RBH	301	10	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SITK	General Cyc. Maint. of 3	301												
SITK	Hist. Struct.	301	1	87	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
WRST	Update Museum Catalog	301	2	86	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
WRST	Preserve Museum Objects	301	2	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
WRST	Update Photo/Lib/Archive	301	3	87	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
WRST	Log Cyc Maint of 3 Hist.	301												
WRST	Cabins	301	1	88	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
YUCH	Update Museum Catalog	301	2	86	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
YUCH	Preserve Museum Objects	301	3	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
YUCH	Update Photo/Lib/Archive	301	3	88	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
YUCH	Log Cyc Maint of 4 Hist.	301												
YUCH	Cabins	301	1	88	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	TOTAL				271.0	114.0	215.0	329.0	176.5	306.0	228.0	171.5	448.0	38[illegible].0

NAME: cultural.4/24;wemple

APPENDIX D

Park Base Funds

HRC/RCR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Alaska Region

NO ARO 87-02

PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION — 1987 FY BASE AUTHORIZATION — 2/13/87

Appropriation Symbol and Title
1471036 ONPS - FY 1987

Activity Number and Title:
(10) PARK MANGEMENT

AREA, OFFICE or ORG. UNIT	PRIOR AUTHORIZED	INCREASE or DECREASE	CURRENT AUTHORIZED
ALASKA REGION	21,873,900	1,452,800	23,326,700
ANIAKCHAK NAT.MON.& PRES.	100,400	-1,500	98,900
BERING LAND BRIDGE NAT.PRES.	254,600	-5,600	249,000
CAPE KRUSENSTERN NAT.PRES.	97,400	-3,200	94,200
GLACIER BAY NAT.PARK & PRES.	1,132,900	-30,100	1,102,800
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK & PRES.	690,900	-19,400	671,500
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH N H P	781,700	-20,700	761,000
DENALI NATIONAL PARK & PRES.	4,965,400	-93,400	4,872,000
SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	419,700	-12,400	407,300
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NP & PRES.	710,100	-17,800	692,300
KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK	289,400	14,900	304,300
KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL PARK	328,700	-8,500	320,200
LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK & PRES.	670,300	-16,900	653,400
NOATAK NATIONAL PRESERVE	205,300	-5,700	199,600
WRANGELL-ST.ELIAS NP & PRES.	952,500	-25,600	926,900
YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NAT.PRES.	234,600	-7,100	227,500
FAIRBANKS INTERAGENCY V.C.	97,100	-2,300	94,800
ANCHORAGE INTERAGENCY V.C.	68,900	-1,600	67,300
OFFICE of the REGIONAL DIRECTOR	9,874,000	1,703,900	11,583,600

Recommended by: Date
Budget Officer 3/2/87

Concured In: 3/3/87
Associate Regional Dir.,Adminstration

Issued in lieu of form 10-550

Approved by: 3/3/87
Regional Director

File: d:PA.mod

PARK/OFF	NAME	1987 BASE ARO 87-01	ARO 87-02	REVISED AUTHORIZED
9710-101	ARD-Operations	229,000	-5,300	223,700
9711-169	Prot./Ranger Act.	304,700	-7,500	297,200
9711-165	Safety Program	34,900	-800	34,100
9712-120	Concessions Mgmt.	159,400	-5,200	154,200
9713-190	Energy Cons. Prog	0	0	0
9713-290	Cyclic Maint.-Reg.	251,500	0	251,500
9713-291	Regnl.Repair/Rehab	576,500	0	576,500
9713-294	Cyclic Maint-Qtrs.	0	0	0
9713-298	Maint.Mgmt.Prog.	0	0	0
9713-299	PGM Adm/Support	474,000	-11,000	463,000
9714-101	Gen.Aircraft Serv.	228,800	-8,400	220,400
9714-180*	R/M Aircraft Supp.	68,600	-4,000	64,600
9716-149	Interpretation	98,900	-3,100	95,800
9716-154	VIP Program	0	21,400	21,400
9717	Lands (LWCF)	0	0	0
xxxx	External Programs	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL	OPERATIONS	2,426,300	-23,900	2,402,400
9721-101	ARD-Res. Services	97,200	-80,800	16,400
8722-101	Land Use Planning	330,900	40,100	371,000
9723-101	Env. Compliance	51,700	5,900	57,600
9713-301*	Cultural Cyclic	75,700	0	75,700
9724-302	Cult.Res.Pres.	0	468,000	468,000
9724-309	Cultural Res.Mgmt.	384,600	-8,900	375,700
9724-186	Cultural M&M	600,000	0	600,000
9725-182	Reg.Base Sci.Prog.	843,900	0	843,900
9725-183	N R P Proj.	0	997,000	997,000
9725-189	Admin/Support-Sci.	340,500	-7,900	332,600
9725-187	Air Quality (DENA)		10,500	10,500
9726-186	Mining & Minerals	2,143,800	-9,000	2,134,800
9726-101	Land Resources	0	78,500	78,500
9727-101	Subsistence Coord.	191,500	-4,400	187,100
SUB TOTAL	RESOURCE SERVICES	5,059,800	1,489,000	6,548,800

ORG.	PARK AREA / OFFICE	PRIOR AUTH.		CHANGE +/	REVISED AUTH
*****	**********	**********	|	********** |	**********
9701	-052 Perm Change of Sta.	400,800		199,200	600,000
					0
9701	-054 Incentive Awards -PCS	4,900		-100	4,800
					0
9702	-101 Imm.Off.of Reg.Dir.-PCS	238,800		-5,500	233,300
					0
9703	101 Pub.Affairs -PCS	21,900		-500	21,400
	Incr.for Expanded Info.Prog.		(N)	20,500	20,500
	Revised Program				41,900
9704	101- E O PCS ass'mt	71,900		-1,700	70,200
	N/R Program Change		(N)	6,500	6,500
	Revised Program				76,700
	SUB TOTAL	738,300		218,400	956,700
9710	-101 ARD Operations -PCS	229,000		-5,300	223,700
9711	-169 Ranger Activ. -PCS	304,700		-7,500	297,200
	-165 Safety Prog. -PCS	35,400		-800	34,600
9712	-120 Concess. -PCS	159,400		-5,200	154,200
9713	-299 Maint. -PCS	474,000		-11,000	463,000
9714	-101 Gen. Aircraft -PCS	228,800		-8,400	220,400
	-180 to EO for eqpt.	68,600		-4,000	64,600
9716	-149 Interp.(-Unif.& PCS)	98,900		-3,100	95,800
	SUB TOTAL	1,598,800	0	-45,300	1,553,500
9721	-101 ARD Res. Serv. -PCS	97,200		-2,300	
	BASE Funds to 9726-101		(R)	-78,500	16,400
9722	-101 Land Planning -PCS	330,900		-7,700	323,200
	N/R Program Incr.		(N)	47,800	47,800
	Revised Program				371,000
9723	-101 Env.Compl. -PCS	51,700		-1,200	50,500
	N/R Incr. for Salaries		(N)	1,100	1,100
	N/R Incr.for Other Services		(N)	6,000	6,000
	Revised Program				57,600
9724	-309 Cult.Res. -PCS	384,600		-8,900	375,700
9725	-189 Science Base -PCS	340,500		-7,900	332,600
9726	-186 M & M Base Only -PCS	2,143,800		-9,000	2,134,800
9726	-101 Base funding from 9721		(R)	78,500	78,500
9727	-101 Subsistence -PCS	191,500		-4,400	187,100
	SUB TOTAL	3,540,200		13,500	3,553,700

1	2	3	4	5
NATIONAL REC. & PRESERVATION		1987 FY ALLOCATION	ARO 87-02	REVISED AUTHORIZED
9722-662	Natural Programs	0	0	0
				0
9723-660	Rec.Prog.Planning	0	0	0
				0
9724-665	Maint.Nat.Register	87,100	0	87,100
				0
9724-666	Tech.Pres.Services	41,400	0	41,400
				0
9724-667	H A E R	0	0	0
				0
9724-668	H A B S	27,100	0	27,100
				0
9724-669	I/A Archeo.Serv.	15,400	0	15,400
				0
9723-658	Fed.Real Property	0	0	0
TOTAL		171,000		171,000
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND				
9724-672	HPF Administration	24,000		24,000
LAND & WATER CONSERV.FUND				
9723-723	Grants Admin.	0		0
TOTAL FOR ALASKA REGION		22,352,700	1,452,800	23,805,500
				0
			BASE FUNDS:	$21,899,900

File: d:87auth.mod
date: 12/24/86
****

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
970D	00.1	A

ID	Fisc Yr.	PGM Cat.	Sub PGM Cat	Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1	88	100	06		10

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification — Line 1: MINIMUM REGIONWIDE STAFFING TO
Line 2: CONDUCT RESEARCH - MONITOR AND
Line 3: PROTECT NATURAL AND CULTURAL
Line 4: RESOURCES - MANAGE THE CONSUMPTIVE
Line 5: SUBSISTENCE USES OF FISH-WILDLIFE
Line 6: AND PLANTS - PHASE 1 of 3

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	R/N	FTE Perm Rec	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title/Cost Component	PIS	PIS	
01	A	070	34	R	1.0		GS	09	NAT. RESOURCES PROGRAM COORDINATOR			ARO
02	A	011	41	R	1.0		GS	11	WILDLIFE RESEARCH BIOLOGIST-DENALI			DENA
03	A	011	41	R	1.0		GS	11	WILDLIFE RESEARCH BIOLOGIST WR-ST. ELIAS			WRST
04	A	010	41	R	1.0		GS	11	GEOGRAPHIC INFO. SYSTEM COORDINATOR			ARO

Full Description and Justification

The research and resources management program of the Alaska Region lacks even the skeleton on which a sound body can be built. To begin a rudimentary response to the mandates given us by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), not to mention those of the Redwoods Act and the Act of August 25, 1916, we need: (1) enough scientists, and cultural resource experts, with basic disciplines, representing each park or cluster to: (a) be sufficiently acquainted with the resources and more obvious problems, to identify the most important and urgent research needs; (b) work with Regional staff in arranging, by contract, donation, cooperative agreement, hook or crook, for the research to be done - professionally and on a sustained basis; and (c) direct and (where possible and appropriate) personally participate in the ongoing research thus begun.
(2) Enough subsistence relations specialists to: (a) provide a professional synthesis of what is accomplished by the natural and cultural scientists; and (b) relate, on an ongoing daily basis, with subsistence users of park/preserve resources.

(Cont. on next page)

Park or Office	Superintendent or Office Chief (Signature & Title)	Date	Regional Director (Signature & Title)	Date
ALASKA REGION	[signature]	5/6/86	[signature]	5/6/86

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
9700	001	A

ID	Fisc Year			PGM Cat	Sub PGM Cat		Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1								

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification	Line 1	Concise Description & Justification	Line 2
	Line 3		Line 4
	Line 5		Line 6

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	RK	FTE Perm Rec	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title/Cost Component	PIS	PHS	
05	A	011	41	R	1.0		GS	11	RESEARCH ECOLOGIST - WRST			ARO
06	A	013	41	R	1.0		GS	11	MARINE RESEARCH ECOLOGIST - KEFJ, GLBA			GLBA
07	A	011	41	R	1.0		GS	11	WILDLIFE RESEARCH BIOLOGIST - GAAR			GAAR
08	A	011	41	R	1.0		GS	11	WILDLIFE RESEARCH BIOLOGIST - NWA	R		NWAK

Full Description and Justification

The full description and justification are included in the attached memorandums (2), which were written at the request of the Director and were discussed with him in March. This 10-237 is submitted under Part IV of the Fiscal 1988 Budget Call. The FY 88 request is that for "Fiscal Year" on page 2 of the attached memorandum to the Director from the Regional Director, Alaska Region. The following exceptions apply:

1. FTE's requested in the memorandum are reduced in the 10-237 from 24 to 22. The 2 FTE's out, for Cultural Resources Division, are requested in separate 10-237's (for Cyclic Maintenance, Item V; and for Curatorial Support, Item IV of the Budget Call).

2. The total funding requested in the memorandum is reduced in this 10-237 by $100,000 because that amount is requested in a 10-237 for Cyclic Maintenence, Item V.

3. The amount requested in the memorandum includes $250,000 for base increases for natural science and natural resources projects. Any requests made in behalf of the Alaska Region by WASO for the "Resources Preservation Initiative: for FY 88 under Part I of theBudget Call should be subtracted from that $250,000.

Park or Office	Superintendent or Office Chief (Signature & Title) Date	Regional Director (Signature & Title) Date

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
9200	00.1	A

ID	Fisc Year			PGM Cal.	Sub PGM Cal		Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1								

US Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification — Line 1

Line 3

Line 5

Concise Description & Justification — Line 2

Line 4

Line 6

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	PK	FTE Perm Pos	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title/Cost Component	PIS	PHS	
09	A	0.11	41	R	1.0		GS	11	RESEARCH ECOLOGIST-KATM/ANIA			GLBA
10	A	0.24	30	R	1.0		GS	09	HISTORIAN-RS2477, NATIVE ALLOTMENTS			ARO
11	A	0.22	30	R	1.0		GS	09	ARCHEOLOGIST-NAT'L HISTORIC LANDMARKS			ARO
12	A	0.22	20	R	1.0		GS	05	LAB TECHNICIAN (ARCHEOLOGY)			ARO

Full Description and Justification

Park or Office

Superintendent or Office Chief
(Signature & Title) Date

Regional Director
(Signature & Title) Date

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
9700	00.1	A

ID	Fisc Year	PGM Cat.	Sub PGM Cat	Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1					

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification — Line 1 | Line 2
Line 3 | Line 4
Line 5 | Line 6

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	%	FTE Perm Rec	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title / Cost Component	PS	PHS	
13	A	020	30	R	1.0		GS	09	MUSEUM CURATOR-SITKA, KLGO			SITK
14	A	023	40	R	1.0		GS	09	HISTORICAL ARCHITECT-KLGO, SITKA			KLGO
15	A	024	44	R	1.0		GS	12	CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGIST-SUBSISTANCE (ARO)			ARO
16	A	060	37	R	1.0		GS	11	SUBSISTANCE COORDINATOR-GAAR	✓		GAAR (ANAKTUVUK

Full Description and Justification

Park or Office

Superintendent or Office Chief
(Signature & Title) Date

Regional Director
(Signature & Title) Date

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
9700	00.1	A

ID	Fisc Year			PGM Cat.	Sub PGM Cat		Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1								

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification — Line 1

Line 3

Line 5

Concise Description & Justification — Line 2

Line 4

Line 6

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	Pos No	FTE Perm Pos	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title/Cost Component	PS	PHS	
17	A	0.60	37	R	.10		GS	11	SUBSISTANCE COORDINATOR-KOVA			AMBLER
18	A	0.60	37	R	.10		GS	11	SUBSISTANCE COORDINATOR-CAKR			NOATAK
19	A	0.60	37	R	.10		GS	11	SUBSISTANCE COORDINATOR-WRST			McCARTHY
20	A	0.60	37	R	.10		GS	11	SUBSISTANCE COORDINATOR-YUCH			CIRCLE

Full Description and Justification

Park or Office

Superintendent or Office Chief
(Signature & Title) Date

Regional Director
(Signature & Title) Date

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
270	001	A

ID	Fisc Year			PGM Cal.	Sub PGM Cal		Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1								

US Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification	Line 1	Concise Description & Justification	Line 2
	Line 3		Line 4
	Line 5		Line 6

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	PK Yr	FTE Perm Rec	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title / Cost Component	PIS	PHS	
21	A	060	37	R	1.0		GS	11	SUBSISTANCE COORDINATOR-DENA			LAKE MINCHUMINA
22	A	070	20	R	1.0		GS	05	CLERK TYPIST-SUBSISTANCE DIVISION			ARO
23		070	855	R					PROJECT BASE INCREASES FOR 3 DIVISIONS			
24		070	61.0	R					REGIONWIDE FIELD SUPPORT (HELLO, ETC.)	✓		

Full Description and Justification

Park or Office	Superintendent or Office Chief (Signature & Title) Date	Regional Director (Signature & Title) Date

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
97.00	001	A

ID	Fisc Year			PGM Cat	Sub PGM Cat		Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1								

US Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification	Concise Description & Justification
Line 1	
Line 3	
Line 5	

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	Pay Ind	FTE Perm Pos	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title/Cost Component	PS	PHS
25		07.0	59.5	N					SEVENTEEN PCS		
26		06.0	25.5	N					STAFF HOUSING DENA AND NWA		
27	A	0.20	3.0	R	1.0		GS	07	MUSEUM TECHNICIAN		
28	A	02.0	4	R					TRAVEL		

ARD

Full Description and Justification

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION: This region has 15 areas with attendant museum collections for natural and cultural resources research projects, interpretation, study and exhibit. Collections from Multidisciplinary Inventories, FirePRO, clearances collecting permits and incidental collection, are accumulating in both old and new parks faster than park staff can care for them (curatorial duties are given approximately 10% of staff time). Mandates in NPS-28, 36CRRFR2.5, NPS Museum Handbook and other policies, indicate the need for more strict accountability for these collections. The new National Catalog computer system for the NPS is in gear. IBM compatability and experienced personnel are not available in all of the parks to begin clearing up the backlog accumulated while waiting for the new system to be completed. Alaska is the only region with just one professional curator for all of the parks.

JUSTIFICATION/PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES: No action would lead to violation of preservation laws and policies, it would allow present backlog to increase and result in records not being entered into the computer system. Action would: allow quick registration/cataloging of unrecorded objects, increasing accountability of existing collections; allow draft catalog records to be entered in the National Catalog system to clean up the present backlog of drafts by the end of 1988 fy; stay current with registration level for materials coming in during that time; and provide proper professional conservation work as it is needed rather than creating an additional backlog.

Park or Office	Superintendent or Office Chief (Signature & Title) Date	Regional Director (Signature & Title) Date

Park No.	Inc. No.	ACT
9700	001	A

ID	Fisc Year			PGM Cat	Sub PGM Cat		Priorities Park	Priorities Region
1								

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Detail of Annual Operating Requirements

Concise Description & Justification	Concise Description & Justification
Line 1	Line
Line 3	Line
Line 5	Line

Item	ACT	Cost Ctr	Net Amount (in thousands)	R/N	FTE Perm Rec	FTE Other	Pay Plan	Grade	Position Title/Cost Component	PIIS	PIHS
29	A	0.20	.20	R					CURATORIAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		
30	A	0.20	.25	R					OBJECT CONSERVATION TREATMENT		

Full Description and Justification

Superintendent or Office Chief — Date

Regional Director (Signature & Title) — Date

APPENDIX E

Recommended Reading on Alaska Region's Plans for the Development of an Integrated Natural, Cultural, and Subsistance Resource Program

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503 - 2892

IN REPLY REFER TO:
N22 (ARO-ONR)

Memorandum

To: Director, WASO (001)

From: Regional Director, Alaska Region

Subject: Research and Resources Management Program of the Alaska Region

The research and resources management program of the Alaska Region lacks even the skeleton on which a sound body can be built. To begin a rudimentary response to the mandates given us by Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), not to mention those of the Redwoods Act and the Act of August 25, 1916, we need:

1. Enough scientists, within basic disciplines, representing each park or cluster, to:

   a. be sufficiently acquainted with the resources and more obvious problems, to identify the most important and urgent research needs;

   b. work with Regional staff in arranging, by contract, donation, cooperative agreement, hook or crook, for the research to be done - professionally and on a sustained basis; and

   c. direct and (where possible and appropriate) personally participate in the ongoing research thus begun.

2. Enough cultural resource experts to do much the same as described under #1.

3. Enough subsistence relations specialists to:

   a. provide a professional synthesis of what is accomplished by the natural and cultural scientists; and

   b. relate, on an ongoing daily basis, with subsistence users of park/preserve resources.

4. Enough Resource Management experts to plan and direct the implementation of measures by which research results are applied to ensure the continuation/restoration of the integrity of cultural and natural resources.

5. The fundamental facilities (i.e., laboratory and basic equipment) on which the functioning of 1-4, above, depend and which can become a significant attractant of free or very low cost assistance from non-NPS personnel.

6. Enough administrative and increased support so that the professional's time is not wiped out by having to perform such tasks (including routine coordinative functions).

It will be costly to go from today's struggling and disheartening fetal ("infant" would exaggerate its level of development) organization to the lean, coordinated young adult that is essential in responding to the many urgent political and legal pressures, and in building the knowledge base that will be crucial to sound management over the long haul.

It would be infinitely more costly not to use the good minds assembled here, to make sure that the necessary growth in our capabilities and knowledge occurs. We can pay now, and begin living up to our foremost responsibilities - or we can pay later, by forfeiting permanently our guidance of the fate of America's greatest remaining wildland resources.

To accomplish these goals, the minimum needed will be:

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Permanent Increase
POSITION (with salary and benefits)	24 FTE $847,000	+15 FTE $564,000 (+847,000)	+16 FTE $547,000 (+1,411,000)	55 FTE
	$847,000	$1,411,000	$1,958,000	$1,958,000
FACILITIES AND SUPPORT COSTS				
Project base inc.	$855,000	$1,205,000	$1,455,000	$1,455,000
Field Support *	610,000	1,185,000	1,568,000	$1,680,000
41 PCS (at 35k ea.)**	595,000	490,000	350,000	
Housing **	255,000	500,000		
Office **		125,000		
Subtotal	$2,315,000	$3,505,000	$3,485,000	$3,735,000
TOTAL	$3,162,000	$4,916,000	$5,443,000	$5,093,000

* (Seasonal hire, travel, per diem, equipment)
** One time cost

The enclosed memorandum and support papers document more completely the issues and needs at hand.

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N16 (ARO-ONR)
(X)N22

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Alaska Region

From: Chiefs, Divisions of Natural Resources; Cultural Resources; Subsistence; Alaska Region

Subject: Increasing the Research and Resources Management capabilities of the Alaska Region

The Alaska Region's Natural Resources, Cultural Resources and Subsistence staffs must be augmented and better funded if they are to obtain the basic data needed to guide critical resource management decisions and activities. They presently are forced primarily into reactive modes and cannot adequately address many brushfires and controversies. Programmed studies must be mounted to provide data bases for meeting anticipated and unanticipated challenges while at the same time charting a course for the future.

Two needs not totally unique to Alaska, although certainly unique and unparalleled in their magnitude here, are paramount: (1) the need for information, as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) to manage consumptive uses of natural resources and (2) the need for information to establish baselines of ecological, historical, anthropological and archeological conditions from which to measure and evaluate changes. Most of the new park areas are open to subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, tree cutting and related access and cabin building and use; and the preserves are, in addition, open to sport hunting and trapping although mandated to be managed as parks in all other ways. Certain of the consumptive uses and ancillary activities are permitted only if they are continuations of historical or traditional patterns. Increasingly, political and legal procedures are employed to assert such patterns, or to challenge them. We must be capable of validating or invalidating such assertions in order to assure appropriate stewardship of the parklands.

Other major concerns are increasing visitation, usually concentrated along rivers and other access corridors where fragile northern environments and cultural values are susceptible to damage; and industry, tourism, development and mining, which are publicly encouraged, state subsidized, and expanding inexorably. National, State and local conservation and preservation groups of all persuasions are present in strength, ever watchful and openly critical of every move we make, or don't make.

Wealth, mystique and outstanding resources enable the State of Alaska to attract top rated employees, affording development of perhaps the finest State Fish and Game Department research organization in the nation, attested by its publication record, and the only State subsistence research organization. By law and necessity, we must work with those organizations whose goals and policies often differ substantially from those for national parks, including legislative mandates to provide sustained yields through hunting, fishing and trapping regulations while our mandate is to maintain natural and/or healthy wildlife populations. The well-funded resource development interests also employ top-rated professional researchers and advisors. Our personnel, too, must be academically qualified, highly experienced, first class professionals if they are to maintain credibility.

As you have stated: "Here [Alaska] we have a chance to do it right from scratch...We must get a plan to manage the parks up there based on solid research..." The following staffing and funding, in our judgment, will accomplish that goal.

Enclosures

A.LOVAAS:lf:03/06/86
Lib: LOVAAS Doc: MEMO127

Alaska Region

Natural Resources Division (ONR)

Present Staff: Regional Office (ARO)

1 GM-14	Division Chief (Regional Chief Scientist)
1 GS-13	Research Ecologist
2 GS-12	Wildlife Research Biologist (one position vacant)
1 GS-12	Fishery Biologist
1 GS-12	Resources Management Specialist
1 GS-5	Secretary (typing)

(The Research Ecologist, Wildlife Research Biologists and Fishery Biologist are field personnel assigned to the Regional Office and they actively conduct projects in parks.)

Positions in Parks (on park staffs):

1 GS-11	Resources Management Specialist (RMS) - Denali (DENA)
1 GS-7	RMS - DENA (less than full time)
1 GS-11	RMS - Gates of the Arctic (GAAR)
1 GS-11	RMS - Glacier Bay (GLBA)
1 GS-11	RMS - Katmai (KATM)
1 GS-11	RMS - Lake Clark (LACL)
1 GS-9	RMS - Northwest Areas (NWA): Noatak (NOAT), Cape Krusenstern (CAKR), Kobuk Valley (KOVA) (less than full time)
1 GS-11	RMS - Wrangell-St. Elias (WRST)
1 GS-7	RMS - WRST (less than full time)
1 GS-9	RMS - Yukon-Charley Rivers (YUCH) (less than full time)

Training Positions (presently in Regional Office)

1 GS-7	RMS - Bering Land Bridge (BELA)
1 GS-7	RMS - Aniakchak (ANIA)/KATM

Base Funding - Regional Office

Administration	$313,200
Project funds	$325,400*

* (Resource Management Specialist funded from this account)

Proposed Additional Staff in Priority Order

1.	GS-9	Program Coordinator - ARO
2.	GS-11	Wildlife Research Biologist - DENA
3.	GS-11	Wildlife Research Biologist - WRST
4.	GS-11	Geographic Information System Coordinator - ARO (FY87)
5.	GS-11	Research Ecologist - WRST (ARO)*
6.	GS-11	Marine Research Ecologist - GLBA, WRST, Kenai Fjords (KEFJ), (GLBA)**

7. GS-11 Wildlife Research Biologist - GAAR
8. GS-11 Wildlife Research Biologist - NWA
9. GS-11 Research Ecologist - KATM/ANIA, LACL (KS)***
10. GS-11 Wildlife Research Biologist - BELA
11. GS-11 Research Ecologist - GAAR, YUCH (FBX)****
12. GS-11 Fisheries Research Biologist - KATM/ANIA, LACL (KS)
13. GS-12 Wildlife Research Biologist (supv.) - KATM/ANIA, LACL (KS)
14. GS-11 Fisheries Research Biologist - NWA, BELA (ARO)
15. GS-11 Fisheries Research Biologist - GAAR, DENA, YUCH (FBX)
16. GS-11 Hydrologist - ARO
17. GS-6 Administrative Officer (typing) (KS)
18. GS-6 Administrative Officer (typing) (FBX)
19. GS-11 Research Ecologist - NWA, BELA (ARO)
20. GS-11 Fisheries Research Biologist - KEFJ, WRST (ARO)
21. GS-11 Fisheries Research Biologist - GLBA, SITK (ARO)
22. GS-4 Clerk-typist ARO
23. GS-6 Laboratory Technician ARO
24. GS-4 Clerk-typist (FBX)
25. GS-13 Assistant Division Chief (supv.) (FBX)
26. GS-11 Research Ecologist - GLBA, KEFJ (ARO)
27. GS-4 Clerk-typist (ARO)
28. GS-11 Research Ecologist - DENA (FBX)

* Duty stationed ARO, ** Duty stationed GLBA, *** Duty stationed King Salmon, **** Duty stationed Fairbanks.

General Priority Rationale

The priorities are flexible. As experience is gained with increased staffing the priorities will change somewhat. First priority is for program coordination in the Regional Office. The present staff is field-oriented and the necessary budgeting; programming; project tracking; review, reporting and housekeeping duties are overwhelming. Emphasis is placed on Wildlife Research Biologists (DENA, WRST, GAAR, NWA, BELA, etc.) because of the importance of getting and staying abreast of sport and subsistence uses of large mammals and furbearers. A high priority is for a Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinator due to implementation of this technology in the Region, obtained through WASO funding, in FY87. Without a coordinator, the system will be of limited use. A Marine Research Ecologist position at GLBA is high priority because of the potentially explosive humpback whale situation exacerbated by commercial fishing. Research Ecologist positions are high priority at WRST, LACL and GAAR because of subsistence uses of forest products and increasing visitor uses along limited routes. Fisheries Research positions are needed at LACL and KATM since protection of salmon spawning habitat was important in establishment of those parks and guided sport fishing is expanding rapidly. General needs and problems at some of the parks are summarized below:

BELA: BELA has all the Alaska ingredients: mandated reindeer grazing which conflicts with fire management and an expanding caribou population and predators (bears and wolves); expanding moose and muskoxen populations; subsistence activities; and politically-active native people. Management of reindeer grazing alone (allotments, pastures, roundups, range use, etc.) could take up the time of one Resource Management Specialist. In addition, the area has a wealth of waterfowl and shorebirds of which we

know nearly nothing and marine mammals, including polar bears, in certain seasons. We don't know whether we need a fisheries biologist there or not, but could start with one covering NWA and BELA.

Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP) funding of $90,000 for three years beginning in FY86 was expected, but was cancelled. Out of that, we planned to conduct three studies: 1) a continuing willow ecology study started in FY85 with base funds in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. We will provide $15,000 out of base funds. 2) a radiotelemetry study of reindeer movements and seasonal habitat selection. The reindeer herders affected and several agencies/organizations associated with the reindeer industry were contacted; the study was cancelled. 3) a grazing study. A proposal was elicited from the University of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station for a relatively intensive effort requiring habituation of reindeer fawns to people and the construction of paddocks for grazing trials; the project was cancelled. Reindeer grazing "in accordance with sound range management practices" is mandated in ANILCA.

DENA: The natural resource potential of this area is staggering, but the threats to it are just as staggering. That has led to spending much of the ONR budget and present manpower in the park. Problems include: effect of visitation (road) on wildlife viewing; bear management; land trades; effects of mining on fisheries and water quality; wolf management and protection; subsistence (and sport) hunting and trapping; fire management; development adjacent to the park; air quality; and water quality. All of these are going to intensify rapidly.

An NRPP-funded project for $55,000 in FY86, $25,000 in FY87 was scheduled to stop erosion from and rehabilitate and revegetate an old mine area which included an air strip and much debris. This project was primarily for helicopter costs in hauling out abandoned equipment and junk (crashed helicopters, bulldozers, pickup trucks, ATV, tin roofs, etc.) from the abandoned mine and to haul in rock fill for eroding roads (2 miles) and the airstrip (1500 feet) at the site. This is the only human impact site in the pristine western end of the park. The Sierra Club was prepared to provide contributed labor. Overland transportation would be self-defeating. The NPS funding for the project was cancelled.

GAAR: Primary concerns are subsistence uses - hunting, trapping, woodcutting, ATV access and cabins; also mining, sport hunting and fishing and increasing visitor uses along narrow corridors. Fire management is important and use of fisheries in this arctic, infertile environment is a major concern. The area contains major caribou, sheep, moose, and bear populations. It is a great Arctic National Park.

Funding from NRPP was scheduled for four projects beginning in FY86: 1) Furbearers study, $50,000/year for three years. A cooperative project was developed with ADF&G for a monitoring method to determine furbearer abundance and distribution and to collect and analyze furbearer harvest information; a final proposal was submitted that met approval of the Regional and park staffs, but the study was cancelled. 2) Population

Ecology of Wolves, $80,000/year for three years. Discussion with ADF&G led to plans for a cooperative study with our wildlife research biologist (Adams) as co-principal investigator with Bob Stephenson, ADF&G, who has substantial expertise on wolves in Alaska, and worked for three years in Anaktuvuk Pass in the early 1970's conducting a broad ranging wolf study and attempting to document insights into wolf ecology of the Nunamiut Eskimo of Anaktuvuk Pass. He has very close ties to the people in Anaktuvuk Pass and is well known and respected by most of the trappers in GAAR.

We developed a study plan cooperatively and drafted a Statement of Work and a Cooperative Agreement. The ADF&G held onto an experienced technician in preparation for this project. We had much to gain if this project was carried out as planned. Bob Stephenson has a great deal of experience working with wolves, is intimately familiar with the GAAR area, and is well known and respected in Anaktuvuk Pass (he owns a house there) as well as elsewhere around GAAR. Although NPS would have done the bulk of the work, Bob's expertise and contacts were essential to this project. We would not get nearly the same quality of harvest information if we went into Anaktuvuk Pass to do this work ourselves.

We also had much to gain with ADF&G in general by cooperating in this, as well as other studies. Working on projects at the field level will improve our relationship with ADF&G throughout and will stimulate a more open and cooperative dialog on management problems.

When this cooperative study fell through (it was cancelled) our credibility was permanently affected. We had told ADF&G for three months that this funding was relatively secure and that we could expect authorization at any time (which was what we were lead to believe by WASO). We may experience difficulties in setting up future cooperative efforts, which will be unfortunate. We plan to conduct a minimal wolf den and pack survey with $15,000 of base funds.

3) Lake fish population/harvest study, $75,000/year, for two years, $50,000 for the third year. In September we asked for and received competing proposals from both USFWS and ADF&G to conduct this study. USFWS provided the more cost-effective proposal and we informed them that they could conduct the work via an interagency agreement, as soon as funding was released from WASO. A meeting was held with USFWS in November to refine their study proposal and negotiate preliminary details of the interagency agreement. The study was cancelled. Fishing pressure from fly-in anglers is increasing yearly (we think) and the fish in this northern, infertile environment are very slow growing and vulnerable.

4) A study of methods for authorized off-road vehicle access and use, $75,000/year for three years. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) contracted a preliminary study in FY85 through the Cold Region Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) to study the impact of all-terrain vehicles (ATV's) on vegetation along temporary easements in Gates of the Arctic National Park used by Anaktuvuk Pass village residents. The principal investigators were Larry Johnson (CRREL) and Charles Racine (subcontractor). Objectives of the ATV study are: to conduct a literature search of past and present methods being utilized to measure impacts of

disturbance on vegetation in Arctic and sub-Arctic areas; to conduct interviews of village subsistence users to document specific areas of ATV use since the period of use began; devise a preliminary design to be used in measuring impacts of ATV use on land and vegetation; and test the design methodology by conducting preliminary inventory measurements on temporary easements designated by the NPS, and document the test trial results.

A meeting was held in September with GAAR personnel, a BIA representative, and ARO staff to discuss the proposed NPS study and better define the research problems. Other meetings have since been held and plans for the study were refined. Although NRPP funding was cancelled, this study is of such importance from resource protection and human relations aspects that we still hope to field it this year by diverting funds from other projects. Just how we will do this is unknown at present, but we believe it must be done.

GLBA: Primary problems are commercial fishing and its effects on the marine ecosystem, and protection of humpback whales, including change in prey abundance, and effects on whales of boating activity. These are long-term concerns. Other problems are effects of visitor use; aquaculture proposals; coordination and interaction with both local and external scientific interests wanting to study (and direct) research in the park.

A NRPP study of black bears was approved for $50,000/year, for three years. Preliminary contacts were made with CPSU's in other states and meetings were held between Regional and park staffs. The project was cancelled.

KATM/ANIA: Concerns include bear, caribou and moose management; effects of visitor use, including fishing and river running; aquaculture proposals; and protection and interpretation of geologic features. Of special importance are expanding guided sport fishing and effects of commercial fishing, salmon energize much of the system and we lack information for oversight of commercial fishing which occurs outside the boundaries. Bear-visitor relationships are extremely important and potentially explosive. We know little about ANIA, and effects of visitor and subsistence uses there.

An NRPP brown bear study was scheduled to begin in FY86 at $60,000, continuing for two more years at $80,000. We planned a radiotelemetry study to determine movement, mortality, and reproductive biology of brown bears within the park and assess the effects of outside harvest on the Park bear population. Involvement with ADF&G, at least in the capture efforts, was expected this year. We discussed the possibility of a large interagency study (NPS, USFWS, and ADF&G) to compare the population dynamics of hunted and unhunted brown bear populations on the Alaska Peninsula. We would have started in FY86 with our portion of the study and USFWS would have begun in FY87 with ADF&G involvement in both efforts. ADF&G forwarded a proposal for part of the study. We conceptualized a study plan for the initial year's work. The project was cancelled.

KEFJ: Important for marine mammals, Rocky Mountain goats, black and brown bears, moose and other wildlife. Visitor use is increading rapidly. Little is

known about the hydrology, mining impacts, fisheries or birdlife. Records of recession of the Harding Icefield and glacial movements are almost non-existent.

An NRPP project was planned for FY86 to conduct a marine mammal and bird survey, for $25,000. This was a scheduled survey conducted of a large area by USFWS following a 10 year period from the original survey. We made verbal commitments to that agency to participate for the park. Funding was cancelled. We were able to provide $18,100 out of base funds at the expense of other projects and the survey will go forward. The survey will provide data for evaluating ecological conditions and trends.

LACL: Visitation to this close-to-Anchorage park is increasing rapidly and will expand greatly because of development on native inholdings. This will impact the fisheries and other environment since the visitors will be there to recreate. Other major concerns are bear, caribou, sheep and moose management, bear-human relationships, aquaculture proposals, effects of commercial fishing outside the boundary, and protection of wolves. Subsistence uses are important.

NOAT/KOVA/CAKR: These areas are especially important for subsistence uses and NOAT is increasingly important for sport hunting. Sport and subsistence fishing are also increasing. The areas have bears, moose, huge caribou herds, wolves, muskoxen, Dall sheep and furbearers. Development of the Red Dog Mine with its road through CAKR will affect wildlife, air quality and subsistence uses. Visitation is increasing with its environmental effects and conflicts with subsistence users.

An NRPP project for a moose study was scheduled to begin in FY86 with $75,000 for two years, $50,000 for a third. After further deliberation and discussions with ADF&G and the park staff, we intended to request authority to change this study to a brown bear project. To gain some understanding of the affects of harvest on grizzly bears in NOAT was considered a more pressing management problem. With that in mind we proceeded in developing a project to meet those management needs.

We met with ADF&G in mid-September to discuss the needs of each agency and to lay out the framework for the project. The ADF&G Regional Supervisor mentioned at that meeting that Warren Ballard, a highly regarded researcher for ADF&G, was going to be moved to Nome to conduct this research. ADF&G provided a brief research prospectus in early October and we requested a cooperative study plan by 15 December. After several discussions with Warren Ballard, we received the draft proposal. This project was slated to begin this spring. The funding was cancelled, but we will provide $25,000 of base funds and the park will provide some flight time to get this cooperative study started on a much-reduced basis.

WRST: Problems in the largest of U.S. parks include sport and subsistence hunting of sheep, caribou, moose, bear, and goats; fire management; hazardous wastes; sport, commercial, and subsistence fishing; aquaculture proposals; river running; effects of visitor use; ATV use; subsistence use of forest products; trapping; development (inholdings); and mining.

An NRPP study of the Mentasta Caribou herd was scheduled to begin in FY86 at $42,000; FY87, $45,000 and FY88, $25,000. Very little is known about this population, its dynamics, range use and movements. We are mandated by ANILCA to cooperate with the State in studies and surveys of wildlife populations utilized for subsistence. Discussions were held with ADF&G for a radiotelemetry study to determine movements and mortality patterns. It was cancelled.

An NRPP project was scheduled to begin to eliminate toxic wastes and other hazards from the park, at $68,000/year for three years. In 1984, WRST used primarily PRIPS funding to make preliminary surveys of hazardous wastes and to train and equip personnel for future work. The park/preserve is very anxious that the removal work proceed while the present, trained staff is on hand. Since hazards were found, the staff is concerned about liability should steps not be taken to remove same. When budget cutting appeared imminent, we requested the park/preserve to report on what was found last year - the report in enclosed. The park/preserve rates the situation as their number 1 problem, and have since the area was established. The project was cancelled.

YUCH: Primary concerns are subsistence use, and sport hunting. Species include Dall sheep, caribou, bears, wolves, and moose. The fishing in the Yukon River is becoming more important and is international in scope. Cabin use is a management concern, as is mining and river running. The area is extremely important as endangered peregrine falcon habitat.

Strategy

Field seasons for ecologists and fishery biologists are, in general, limited to the warmer months. These positions are also heavily dependent upon laboratory facilities. Scientists are usually specialists in fairly narrow fields, i.e.: fire ecologist, botanist, plant physiologist, bryologist, environmental biophysicist, fishery geneticist, limnologist, fishery ecologist, etc. Housing in many of the remote field areas is not available. We recommend, for administrative purposes, not putting positions split between two or more parks under supervision of one of those parks. For the above reasons, we recommend establishment of 3 laboratories, primarily for fisheries biologists and ecologists: Alaska Regional Office, under supervision of the Regional Chief Scientist; Fairbanks, under supervision of an assistant Regional Chief Scientist; and King Salmon, under supervision of the senior scientist stationed there. The laboratories would be staffed with administrative personnel also. Fairbanks was selected because of its location and presence of the University of Alaska and King Salmon because of its location, airport facilities and presence of other state and federal biologists. Stationing in laboratories would permit use of a minimal number of facilities and form pools of expertise to interact and assign to specific problems regardless of area.

A summary of station staffs and general park assignment follows:

Alaska Regional Office (* presently existing position)

Position	Park Assignment
* Division Chief	
* Staff Research Ecologist	
* Staff Fisheries Biologist	KATM/ANIA, LACL
* Staff Wildlife Research Biologist	GLBA, KEFJ, Klondike Gold Rush (KLGO)
* Staff Resources Management Specialist	
Fisheries Research Biologist	GLBA, Sitka (SITK)
Fisheries Research Biologist	KEFJ, WRST, KLGO
Fisheries Research Biologist	NWA, BELA
GIS Coordinator	
Research Ecologist	GLBA, KEFJ
Research Ecologist	WRST
Research Ecologist	NWA, BELA
Staff Hydrologist	
Program Coordinator	
Laboratory Technician	
* Secretary	
Clerk-typist	
Clerk-typist	

Fairbanks Laboratory

Position	Park Assignment
Assistant Division Chief (Supv.)	
Fisheries Research Biologist	GAAR, DENA, YUCH
Research Ecologist	GAAR, YUCH
Research Ecologist	DENA
Wildlife Research Biologist	YUCH, DENA
Administrative Officer	
Clerk-typist	

King Salmon Laboratory

Position	Park Assignment
* Wildlife Research Biologist (Supv.)	KATM/ANIA, LACL
Fisheries Research Biologist	KATM/ANIA, LACL
Research Ecologist	KATM/ANIA, LACL
Administrative Officer (typing)	

Wildlife Reseach Biologists work in the field year-around and are less dependent upon laboratory facilities. While these biologists usually specialize (bears, ungulates, raptors, waterfowl, etc.), they are generally required to work with many species. They usually cooperate closely and interact with local wildlife biologists from other agencies and with the public and of prime importance is knowledge of their individual park areas. Parks individually assigned Wildlife

Research Biologists are:

BELA

GAAR

WRST

DENA

NWA

The only dual-park position supervised by a park is that of the Marine Research Ecologist who would reside at GLBA but also work the coastlines of WRST and KEFJ.

Base Increase Cost Estimates

1.	Salary and Benefits	28 positions	$1,051,000
	1 GS-13/5 @ 58,000		58,000
	1 GS-12/5 @ 45,000		45,000
	19 GS-11/5 @ 41,000		779,000
	1 GS-9/5 @ 34,000		34,000
	3 GS-6/5 @ 25,000		75,000
	3 GS-4/5 @ 20,000		60,000
2.	Scientist Support Costs (Increases to park and regional base, estimated by 20 field scientists @ 75,000)		$1,500,000
3.	Project Funding (addition to regional base)		$750,000
4.	Support for New Staff Positions	2 @ 5,000	$10,000
Total Base Increases			$3,311,000

One-Time Cost Estimates

Permanent Change of Station, 23 @ 35,000	$840,000
Housing, King Salmon, 4 @ 125,000	$500,000
Office, King Salmon	$125,000
Housing, Northwest Areas	$130,000
Housing, Denali	$125,000
Total one-time costs	$1,720,000

Additional positions needed in the Alaska Region are those for Resource Management Specialists. Every large area or group in the Region, with the exception of KEFJ, now has at least one. These are park staff positions and are not included here. We plan to submit a supplemental request later.

ALASKA REGION
CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Present Staff:

1	GM-13	Division Staff (Supv. Historian)
1	GS-12	Archeologist
1	GS-12	Curator
1	GS-12	Historical Architect
2	GS-12	Historians
1	GS-11	Historian
2	GS-11	Archeologists
1	GS-5	Secretary (TYping)

Positions in Parks: None (Term appointment Archeologist at GAAR is on park staff and not accoutable to ARO division. Resource Mangement Specialists in parks have varied responses to cultural resource requirements.)

Present Funding:

Base ONPS funds	$378,100	
Base Cultural Cyclic Maintenance	51,500	
Cultural Resource Preservation Program (FY86)	230,000	
National Recreation Preservation Program (FY86)	175,000	(est.)
Total	$834,600	

Work to be Accomplished with Staff Additions:

A research historian is critically needed to provide background information for RS-2477 and Native Allotment cases and for future water rights, navigable stream issues, etc. It takes approximately 10-14 days per case to develop informational reports on allotments and up to 3-4 weeks to research specific roads under RS-2477. The BLM has three Historians working strictly on adjudication issues, as does the State of Alaska. We have only been able to respond in an immediate need, crisis situation. Additionally, NPS must be able to provide expert witness in court and it is not wise to use contract or temporary employees for these purposes.

With completion of restoration work on several historical buildings in KLGO, SITK, DENA, and YUCH; plus the identification and continuing work on others it is necessary to both increase the cultural cyclic maintenance program and to provide support staff for the Regional Historic Architect. It will cost at least 100k per year for the next 5-7 years for maintenance (painting) on major structures. Ideally a Park Architect position can be split between KLGO and SITK in addition to a position in the region to assist in the production of necessary planning documents (Historic Structures Reports, Preservation Guides, working drawings, etc.).

The Regional Curatorial program is still embryonic. With the significant increases ongoing and anticipated for research in the new parklands more and more specimens and objects are being collected and need treatment. The Regional Curator needs an assistant to facilitate the handling of tens of thousands of artifacts/objects currently in need of curation and storage. With a Museum Curator position split between KLGO and SITK we would have an even better chance of implementing a coherent and cohesive curatorial program from the very outset. A storage facility is also needed but not included in this request.

For the past 3 years the Division has sought both FTE and funding from the NRP for an Archeologist position for National Register programs. Because of the heavy demands in the lower 48 for positions dedicated to tax certification our request has lost any priority. In the meanwhile we are building a tremendous backlog of work on National Historic Landmark boundary reviews, site visits, Section 8 data sections ad infinitum. We have use of a four month temporary position at this time. The NHL work is now an MBO for Cultural Resources and we must be able to respond in a timely manner with a well constructed program. This position is key to meeting that objective.

The Lab Technician position is necessary in order to provide a full time position in the ARO lab to facilitate the incorporation of all field data into the Computerized Cultural Sites Inventory, to provide monitoring and supervision of seasonal lab techs and to provide consistency in the treatment of information gathered during the seasonal field projects.

Proposed Additional Staff in Priority Order:
Duty Station - ARO career ladder where noted by *

		Salary (including COLA and benefits at entry level)
1	Historian GS-09/11*	$ 29,937
1	Historical Architect/Exhibit Specialist (Restoration) GS-09	38,920
1	Museum Technician GS-07/09*	24,472
1	Archeologist GS-09/11*	29,937
1	Lab Technician (Archeology) GS-05/07/09*	19,757

Proposed Additional Funding

Increase ONPS Base	$183,000
Increase Cultural Cyclic Maintenance	100,000
Develop Regional Base Project Funds	355,000
Total Increase for Regional Program	$638,000

Proposed Park Positions in Priority Order:

The positions recommended for the parks are based on current workload factors, existing 10-237's and/or positions called for in 10-238's that have been funded for survey/inventory work. It is anticipated that after 2 years of a

multi-disciplinary inventory in any Alaskan park, management recommendations can be made for resource protection or treatment and a cultural resources specialist should be on staff to implement any such actions. Wherever possible, and based on projected decreases in inventory work, we would attempt to roll ARO positions over into field positions.

Split positions are noted with park providing housing listed first and sharing park in parenthesis.

1.	GS-09	Park Curator, SITK (KLGO)	$ 29,937
2.	GS-09	Historic Architect, or/Exhibit Specialist (Restoration), KLGO (SITK)	38,920
3.	GS-09	Archeologist, KATM (LACL)	29,937
4.	GS-07	Historian, WRST	24,472
5.	GS-09	Cultural Resources Specialist, NWA (BELA)	29,937
6.	GS-09	Cultural Resources Specialist, YUCH	29,937
7.	GS-09	Cultural Resources Specialist, GAAR	29,937
8.	GS-09	Archeologist, WRST	29,937
9.	GS-09	Cultural Resources Specialist, DENA	29,937

Base Increase Cost Estimate:	
Salaries	273,000
Support (9 x 15,000)	135,000
	$408,000
One Time Cost Estimate:	
PCS (9 x 35,000)	315,000
Total Increase for Parks	$823,000

New Regional Base Program Base	$1,242,600
New Park Bases	$ 408,000
Total Base Increases after 3 years	$1,046,000

ALASKA REGION SUBSISTENCE

Present Staff: One GM-13 Subsistence Liaison

Positions in Parks: None

Discussion: The subsistence program in the Alaska Region has, for the past two years been limited to the above staff with duties assigned to park staff on an as needed basis. Most of the park staff duties have been related to providing staff assistance to the respective subsistence resource commissions for the parks, issuance of permits responding to public inquiries, etc. There has been some very limited time spent on cooperative subsistence studies with other agencies and some park superintendents have spent a considerable amount of time reacting to or planning for specific subsistence related issues. The one Regional Office staff person working full time in subsistence spends much time working on high level administrative, political and technical/legal aspects of subsistence but is not able to provide adequate time to developmenting policy guidance, developing research proposals and specific program direction at the park level.

Present Funding (FY86):

Base program funds	$195,200
Base project funds	none identified
Total	$195,200

Work to be Accomplished with Staff Additions:

Additional Regional Office staff (cultural anthropologist and temporary biological technician) will provide for needed expansion into several areas, such as identification of research and study needs at the Regional and park level along with development of the necessary contracts and cooperative agreements to carry out the various proposals. Temporary personnel will function as data collectors, i.e., provide data to be incorporated into developing definitions and associated boundaries of designated resident zones and assistants to the permanent Regional Office subsistence staff.

Closer working relationships with the actual users of the parks/monuments/ preserves will be attained if the National Park Service has someone living in the various communities where subsistence is a significant part of the lifestyle. These people must be trained observers and excellent communicators who are willing to invest their time and energies into discussions with the local people, living a subsistence lifestyle with them while at the same time representing the National Park Service (its rules, regulations, laws, and national perspective). These people will become involved with representing the superintendent at local meetings, working with local fish and game advisory committees, and perhaps regional advisory councils as established under Section 805 of ANILCA. NPS sponsored and/or conducted research and studies related to subsistence use patterns, methods, forms of access, socioeconomic trends/ patterns, species harvested, etc., will be a significant part of the workload. The National Park Service currently relies totally upon other agency or "outside" investigations and reports for its subsistence data base. Recent happenings in the state have emphasized the need for establishment of a total data/information base for

subsistence in the Alaska Region for subsistence.

Proposed Additional Staff (Year 1):

Regional Office staff:	Salary (inc. COLA and ben.)
One Cultural Anthropologist (GS-12)	$ 43,413
One Clerk Typist (GS-5)	19,757*
Two Seasonal Biological Technicians (GS-7)	24,648**

*To be funded from existing base
**Half to be funded from existing base.

Park Positions (in priority order):

Park	No. and Type of Position*	Housing Needed	Grade	Salary (inc. COLA and ben.)
GAAR	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (Anaktuvuk Pass)	GS-11	$36,221
KOVA	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (Ambler)	GS-11	$36,221
CAKR/ NOAT	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (Noatak)	GS-11	$36,221
WRST	1 Sociologist/wildlife biologist	Yes (McCarthy)	GS-11	$36,221
YUCH	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (Circle)	GS-11	$36,221
DENA	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (Lake Minchumina)	GS-11	$36,221

* Position can be filled by any one of the disciplines noted.

Proposed Additional Funding (Year 1):

Increase ONPS Base	$273,063
Develope project funds	250,000
**PCS 5 @ 35,000 ea.	175,000
Total increase	$698,063
Current base program funds	195,200

Total program requested, Year 1 $893,263

** PCS monitoring

Proposed Additional Staff (within three years):
In Priority Order

Park	No. and Type of Position*	Housing Needed	Grade	Salary (inc. COLA and ben.)
GAAR	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (Bettles/ Kobuk)	GS-11	$36,221 x2
WRST	1 Sociologist/wildlife biologist	Yes (Nebesna	GS-11	$36,221 x2
BELA	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (?)	GS-11	$36,221 x2
LACL/ KATM	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (Nondalton)	GS-11	$36,221 x2
ANIA	1 Cultural anthropologist/ wildlife biologist/planner	Yes (?)	GS-11	$36,221 x2

Year 2 Base increase $108,663 plus inflation + 1 PCS at 35,000.
Year 3 Base increase $108,663 plus inflation + 1 PCS at 35,000.

Total continuing increase to subsistence program after three years: $736,000

Summary

Total staff increases requested for the three functions, Natural Resources, Cultural Resources and Subsistence, are as follows:

Professional biologists/ecologists/hydrologists	21
Professional historians/architects/archeologists	14
Professional cultural anthropologists, etc. (subsistence)	13
Total professional	48
Technicians, clerical positions, program coordinators	7
Total positions (not all full-time)	55

Total base funding increases (Regional Office and parks)

Natural Resources	$3,311,000
Cultural Resources	1,046,000
Subsistence	736,000
Total Base	$5,093,000

Total one-time funding (PCS, housing, etc.)

Natural Resources	$1,720,000
Cultural Resources	350,000
Subsistence	245,000
Total one-time funding	$2,315,000

The requests for increased positions and funding may appear overwhelming in these times of fiscal austerity. When viewed from the realization of what is at stake, and from consideration of funding and staffing of other NPS Regions and of other bureaus in Alaska, which you are much better able to evaluate than we, the requests are very reasonable, in our opinion. We do not expect nor do we want the entire program to be enacted immediately or even rapidly, but even a trickle would be most encouraging. As described in the enclosed memorandum from our sole wildlife research biologist (Enclosure 1), at the present time we are in dire straits.

A summary of some of the problems and challenges facing us follows: land trades, Native allotments, aquaculture and fish genetics, road building and rights of way, water quality, endangered species, bear/human interactions, commercial fishing, environmental rehabilitation, access, ATV use, hazardous wastes, disturbance from aircraft, reindeer and horse grazing, predator control, exotic bison and muskoxen, wildlife migrations across boundaries, transcontinental wildlife migrations, fire, air quality, wilderness values, inholding development, water rights, controversies in interpretation of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

We have the will and basic staff cadres and have started on the huge tasks that face us, although frankly moral is sagging a bit as indicated in the Enclosure, but we would be deceiving you if we claimed will and hard work alone can do the job. We simply must increase our means.