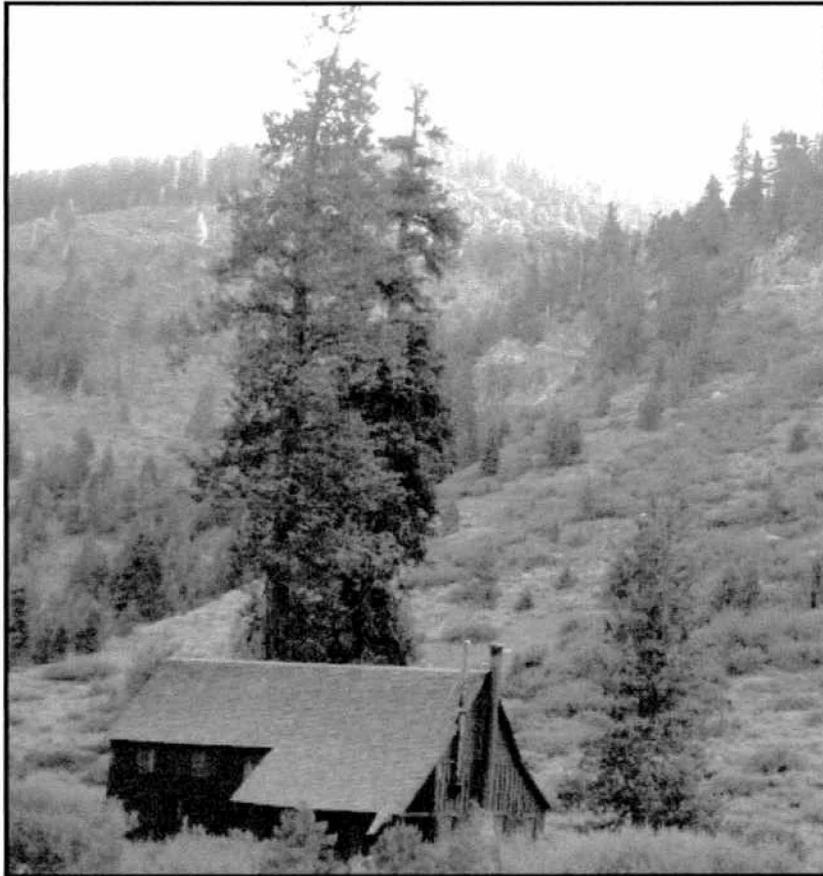


STANDARDS FOR SUSTAINING THE
MINERAL KING ROAD CULTURAL LANDSCAPE DISTRICT



June 2013
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

SIGNATURES

Execution and implementation of these Standards is agreed.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By: Woody Imell 6-19-13
Superintendent, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Date

MINERAL KING PRESERVATION SOCIETY

By: Stuart Hendricks 6-19-13
Stuart Hendricks, President Date

MINERAL KING DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

By: John Crowe 6-19-13
John Crowe, President Date

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

These standards were prepared in consultation with numerous individuals, including the State Historic Preservation Officer and key staff, the officers and key members of the Mineral King Preservation Society and Mineral King District Association, and National Park Service managers and specialists. Public review comments submitted in the Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) program also helped shape this document. The results reflect well on this collaborative effort and thanks are extended to all who contributed their time. It is hoped that the Standards prove easy to use and that they contribute directly to the long-term protection of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District, for that is the primary purpose.

Special thanks to Tom Burge (recently retired Park Cultural Resource Specialist who assisted with the drafting of this document), Tom Nave (whose interim guidelines have guided this process and the Mineral King cabins since 2003); Sueann Brown (former Historical Architect for Yosemite National Park who provided much of the historic character standards language); and Danny Schaible (former Historical Landscape Architect for Yosemite) who provided the features descriptions.

VISION STATEMENT

Future generations of visitors to the Mineral King Valley will be able to recognize and experience the unique cultural and physical characteristics of the community which developed during the 1900s (Mineral King Preservation Society, Mineral King District Association, and Sequoia National Park).

BASELINE

So as to ensure preservation of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District (listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on 10/24/2003) the Sequoia National Park (SNP), Mineral King Preservation Society (MKPS) and the Mineral King District Association (MKDA) agree that a credible baseline be established that allows for the character of the historic district to be preserved. It is also acknowledged by the aforementioned partners that noncontributing structures and / or features constructed prior to the completion of the Community Survey Map Book in 2012 may be allowed to remain, so long as they are consistent with the overall historic character of the cultural landscape and do not damage any other park resources.

Therefore, SNP, MKPS and MKDA collectively agree that the Community Survey Map Book completed in 2012 will serve as a baseline for identifying both cultural resources and other features within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

There is also shared acknowledgement by SNP, MKPS and MKDA that when the district was listed in the NRHP in 2003 and when the subsequent Cultural Landscape Inventory in 2008 was completed that both contributing and noncontributing resources alike were in existence. Assessment work on outbuildings and landscape features that heretofore have not been assessed to determine their National Register

status will be completed in summer 2013, to gain additional information in order to determine the treatment of outbuildings and other noncontributing features within the cultural landscape district.

INTRODUCTION

In 1915, the U.S. Forest Service issued the first special use permits in Mineral King for the construction of summer-use cabins. Then, as now, the federal government provided design guidance regarding the form and character of the permittee cabins. The guidance was intended to minimize the impacts to the natural landscape and maintain aesthetic qualities.

According to The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District Cultural Landscape Inventory (Brown and Schaible 2008, p. 2-3), the period of significance for the district is 1915-1942. This period begins with the year that the Term Occupancy Act was passed, which spurred substantial recreational development within the district and ends when the United States entered World War II, at which point demand for cabin permits declined and the area had largely taken on its current character and appearance. Landscape characteristics which help to convey the significance of the historic district are natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, circulation, topography, views and vistas, buildings and structures, and archeological sites. Natural systems and features, like the mineral deposits and cool summer weather, first drew development to Mineral King Valley. Mineral King Road is the focal point of and the physical link between the developed areas of the historic district and continues to have similar characteristics as were present during the period of significance. The buildings and structures along the road, both private and NPS owned, primarily date back to the period of significance and are largely considered contributing features within the district. Areas of significance listed on the National Register Determination of Eligibility form include: Recreation, Architecture, Transportation, and Community Planning and Development. The District is listed under criterion A and C. Criteria A is "Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." and Criteria C is "Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction."

The three Mineral King cabin communities, located on federal land within Sequoia National Park (SNP), were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. In 2003, the cultural landscape district was formally listed in the National Register. Fifty-nine of the seventy-one cabins, as well as four structures and the historic Mineral King Road itself, were identified as contributing resources. Because of the cabins' local level of historic significance, the park is committed to provide guidance for ongoing maintenance and treatment of the historic resources and features within the district, to ensure that features of the cabins and landscape are sustained over time.

At the time federal legislation transferred the management of Mineral King from the Forest Service to the National Park Service (1978), permits were not transferrable. This legislation was amended in 2005, expanding the language of the permits to allow permittees to transfer their permits to heirs, successors,

and assigns. While permits are still granted at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, there is no longer an identified time limit on the termination of the special use permits. The cabins and their permits can be transferred or sold. In response to this fundamental change, the parks' General Management Plan (2007) identified the need to develop a specific management plan for the Mineral King area. These Standards focus on the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District (MKR-CLD) and serve as supplement to the larger Mineral King Management Plan which will tier off the parks' General Management Plan.

The National Park Service, through its enabling legislation, directives, and management policies, is responsible for preserving the nation's significant resources in a way that leaves them unimpaired for use by future generations. This document builds from previous efforts to outline preservation guidance for both cabin permittees and the National Park Service, for the ongoing maintenance of the buildings and associated landscape features identified within the boundaries of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District. These standards are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, which provide guidance to stewards of historic properties nationwide for the ongoing treatment of historic properties (36 CFR Part 68. For definitions related to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties, see Appendix A: Definitions.

These Standards are designed to ensure that resources are preserved well into the future. These standards will help to:

1. Protect both the natural and cultural resources of the park in a manner consistent with federal laws, statutes, regulations, and management policies;
2. Maintain the character of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District, including its buildings, structures, and contributing landscape features;
3. Provide guidance for the introduction of compatible non-historic features within the landscape district;
4. Promote the health and safety of all park occupants;
5. Aid in complying with the Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
6. Inform stakeholder, cabin permittee, and NPS actions.

WORKING ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions made in this document are:

1. The National Park Service must prevent impairment of park resources and values; ensure that conservation will be predominant when there is a conflict between the protection of resources and their use; and must pass on to future generations natural and cultural resources that are well-maintained, along with improved opportunities for enjoyment (per the 2006 National Park Service Management Policies).
2. It is understood that the cabin owners, the MKDA and the MKPS all play a significant role in preserving the historic character of the cultural landscape district and are in partnership with SNP in that endeavor.

3. The California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Mineral King Preservation Society, and the Mineral King District Association were consulted during the drafting of this document.
4. Permit renewal and transfer are considered an “undertaking” pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
5. Actions discussed in this document that may be undertaken by Mineral King Permittees to provide for the use of their permitted cabins on federal lands, will be restricted to assigned areas (Appendix A: Definitions). Areas of assignment are defined as the lots previously delineated by the Forest Service and resurveyed by the NPS in 2011 and described in the Community Survey Map Book completed in 2012.
6. Public visibility is a consideration for all projects. For example, cabin modifications should appear (i.e., from ~50 feet away) as if they are replacements in-kind (color, texture, material, etc.).
7. Repairs made to existing cabins and associated buildings and structures should be made in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties under the standards for Rehabilitation.
8. These design standards apply to both contributing and non-contributing features within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.
9. These design standards apply to both privately owned and government owned structures and features.
10. Efforts to “bring back” a former feature, such as a porch, window, or chimney, through repair, alternation, or addition, must be guided by careful research. This research must be informed by information that is supported by photographs, drawings, historical documentation, painting of the time, or even archeology. Testimonials are not research.
11. Building permits (as required) are issued by Tulare County, CA (County). The project proponent is responsible for acquiring County permits.
12. Management of national parks must conform to their dominant values as defined by Congress. Recreation in and enjoyment of Sequoia National Park may not be exercised in derogation of the natural or cultural resources values. When there is a conflict between conservation of park resources and their use and enjoyment, the resources protection purpose is primary (per the 2006 National Park Service Management Policies).
13. The current California Historical Building Code is applicable for repairs and construction in the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.
14. As repairs and replacements are proposed, the “character defining features” which define individual buildings, structures, or objects will be brought into conformity with these Standards (see the Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Resources and definitions in Appendix A).
15. If a proposed project is not contained in Appendix D (Preapproved Projects), the streamlined approach described herein does not apply. Consultation between the SHPO, SNP, and the project proponent is required, which may take 90 days or longer.
16. Representatives from SNP will continue to meet regularly with representatives of the MKDA and the MKPS to ensure that all parties are moving forward with this endeavor.

PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

A process for project submittal is outlined in Appendix C: Project Submittal Procedures Workflow, including a streamlined review process specifically for items listed in Appendix D: Exempt Undertakings. For more complex projects, permittees will submit proposals by completing and submitting the Project Proposal Form (Appendix E) to Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. SNP review will take up to 30 days. For all projects, complete the Maintenance Repair Form (Appendix F) and submit it by November 15 to the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park, Attention: Mineral King Permits.

STANDARDS

A. Buildings

This document provides a brief description of features followed by standards established for maintaining the historic natural resources within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

A1. Cabins

Most Mineral King cabins share a Rustic Architectural Style and are typically utilitarian. Many were designed and built by the original permittees themselves. Standard plans and guidelines were published in books and magazines of the 1920s and helped influence the Mineral King cabins. The materials used were mainly wood and stone with colors tending to browns, and greens.

Most of the cabins in all three Mineral King tracts still exhibit simple rectangular plans. Typical features and additions, including porches, decks, and substantial stone, brick, or stone and brick chimneys, are commonplace. The average square footage of cabins in Mineral King is approximately 577 sq. ft.; with minimum 215 sq. ft. and maximum 1363 sq. ft. Wooden siding, whether board and batten, clapboard, or half log, is predominant. Roofs tend to be gabled. Entrances are both at the side and ends of the building. Cabins are usually approached by unpaved access roads and driveways. Exterior stone steps, retaining walls, and path edges are typical site improvements undertaken around a cabin's periphery. Many cabins have detached outbuildings such as outhouses and storage sheds, usually to the rear of the primary cabin. Common features found around the cabins include fire-rings and clotheslines.

STANDARDS:

- a. Modifications made to any building, site, structure, or object within the district will not substantially alter its historic fabric or introduce non-historic features or additions.
- b. Cabin permittees will properly maintain their cabins. Failure to maintain a building over time will result in the deterioration of historic materials, potentially diminishing the historic character of the building and ultimately the entire landscape district.

- c. When repairs are necessary, the historic integrity of a property will be retained and preserved, including distinctive materials and alterations of historically significant features, spaces, and spatial relationships will be avoided.
- d. When replacement is necessary due to extensive deterioration, replacement will be “in-kind.” This means all new work should match the original in material, size, design, color, and texture. If this is not possible, complete and submit the Project Proposal Form (Appendix E). SNP will work with the cabin owner and consult with the SHPO, when necessary, to determine a course of action.
- e. Permittees may alter the interior of their cabins (for example, by adding structural reinforcement, insulation, energy efficient appliances or windows, etc), so long as they do not alter the exterior appearance of the cabin.

A2. Exterior Walls

The most common exterior wall treatment in Mineral King is board and batten. These typically consist of wide, vertical, rough-sawn planks with narrow strips of wood covering the gap between the boards. Other exterior wall treatments include: vertical plank construction, with the planks serving as structural members and supplying both exterior and interior surfaces; framed and studded walls; and cladding with shake or shingle, log and horizontal lapping, and clapboard and / or shiplap.

STANDARDS:

- a. The rough sawn or hand-split character of the materials used is an important historic Character Defining Feature (Appendix A: Definitions) of the cabins and care should be taken to maintain these textures when repairs are needed.
- b. Original siding will be repaired and retained. When sections of siding are deteriorated beyond repair, replace original fabric with same material installed in the same pattern (replacement in-kind).
 - i. If a structure is clad with rough-sawn wood, replace with rough-sawn wood. This material can typically be ordered at specialty lumber yards. If an owner can demonstrate that appropriate matching materials are not available, then the use of common lumber of similar dimensions is acceptable.
 - ii. Replace damaged wooden shake siding with shakes of the same size and type of wood as the original material. When the same species of wood is not available replace with shakes of similar texture and the same dimensions. That is, replace hand-split shake with hand-split shake; replace sawn shingle with sawn shingle. The replacement shingles will match the original in size, coursing, thickness, lap exposure, and all other visual qualities.

- iii. Replace clapboard planks, lapped, or shiplap siding with milled boards of the same dimensions.
 - iv. Log wall cladding will be replaced with logs of similar species and dimensions.
- c. When replacing non-historic siding, determine the material used originally. Replace non-historic material with a material that matches or approximates the appearance of the original fabric.
 - d. For painted surfaces, non-wood alternatives such as similarly textured fiber cement board siding can be considered on a case-by-case basis through the project proposal process (Appendix E).

A3. Roofs and Dormers

Roof and dormer form and detailing are critical elements of a building's historic character and visual appearance. Roofing materials in the Mineral King Cabin Road Cultural Landscape District fall into two basic categories: 1) wood shake/shingle and 2) metal.

STANDARDS:

- a. These Standards recommend a gradual return to the visual appearance of roofing materials used throughout the landscape district during the period of significance (1915 – 1942).
- b. Ideally, wood should be replaced in-kind, including matching species and type (sawn shingle or split shake). For fire and other safety considerations, substitute materials may be considered on a case-by-case basis through the project proposal process (Appendix E), if overall visual character can be retained.
- c. When replacing non-historic roofing, replace with material that matches or approximates the appearance of the roofing during the period of significance (1915 – 1942). Original roof material may be determined by studying old photographs and by examining the building. Original or earlier wood roofing often remains under current metal roofing.
- d. When repairing or replacing a historic metal roof, retain as much of the original material as possible. When replacement is necessary, replace with metal retaining all visual aspects in place during the period of significance (1915 – 1942).



- e. When replacement of the entire roof structure is needed due to collapse, the original roof pitch and eave over-hang and detailing such as exposed rafter tails must be retained. Every effort should be made to retain as much of the original roof framing and sheathing as possible.
- f. Dormers will remain unchanged. If no dormers exist, no dormers will be added.

A4. Windows

Windows are considered to be the “eyes of a building” and contribute substantially to the historic character of a structure. Most of the windows in the Mineral King cabins have wood frames and sashes. There are a variety of window types and styles in use in the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District including: sliding, double hung, single hung, fixed, wood casement, simple single panes in fixed frames, and multiple panes.

STANDARDS:

- a. The original wood-framed windows in some cabins have been replaced with aluminum or vinyl-framed windows, substantially changing the historic character of the building. The gradual return to wood-framed windows is a goal for strengthening the visual character of the district.
- b. Original window sashes and framing should be retained and restored. Repair window frames and sashes by patching, piecing-in, or otherwise reinforcing them using appropriate preservation methods.
- c. If aluminum or vinyl framed replacement windows are present, the frames will be covered with a wood fascia and / or painted a color from the approved color palette (Appendix G). Preferably, replace non-historic windows with wood windows that match the original windows, to bring the building into conformance with these Standards.
- d. If replacing original windows that are beyond repair, always match the material, dimensions, operating style, and number of panes and pane configuration of the original windows.
- e. Caulking color will blend with the surrounding surface color.
- f. Energy efficiency may be improved by re-caulking, replacing or installing weather-stripping or by installing storm windows on the inside of the cabins. These measures provide similar energy saving benefits to replacement windows without damaging the historic integrity of the cabin or the associated environmental impact of window disposal (e.g., lead-based paint residue – see Appendix H for guidance).

A5. Doors

Doors on cabins have a variety of styles from rough, handmade, wood slabs to more refined designs. The typical doors of the Mineral King cabins were the 5-panel wood door with 5 horizontal raised panels in a heavy frame. Other door styles have wood-framed glass panes in the upper half of the door and a solid or raised wood panel in the lower half. Some doors are constructed of simple board-and-batten siding designed to match the exterior siding on the cabin while others are simple slabs or planks joined together and hung vertically. Doors are integral to the overall character of the historic building.

STANDARDS:

- a. Retain and repair original doors and door framing.
- b. When replacing a door that is beyond repair, use doors that are constructed of the same material and with the same design dimensions and paneling pattern as the original.
- c. Non-historic doors should be replaced with doors matching or approximating the original doors. If no documentation of the original doors exists, select a style common in the district that is compatible with the design of the cabin or doors dating to the period of significance.
- d. Doors will be stained or painted to match the original color or to comply with the approved color palette.

A6. Shutters

Shutters are an important visual and functional element and character defining feature of the cabins in Mineral King. Historic shutters are made of solid wood boards and are designed to protect the windows and doors of a cabin when unoccupied. The three most common types of mountings are: side-hinged; top-hinged; and simple hung types that are taken down when not in use. Shutters are generally painted or stained in colors that match either the trim or walls of a cabin.

STANDARDS:

- a. Original wood shutters should be repaired and retained.
- b. If shutters have deteriorated beyond repair, replacement shutters will be constructed of the same material, dimensions and paneling pattern as the original; (aka, replacement in-kind).
- c. When installing shutters on a cabin that currently does not have shutters, the new shutters will match shutters that existed during the landscape district period of significance (1915 – 1942). If no documentation of original shutters exists, new shutters must be plain, undecorated and compatible with the function and color of others in the district.

- d. Plywood is a poor material for shutters due to its appearance and its tendency to deteriorate when the edges are exposed to weather. Plywood should not be used for new shutters, and when appropriate existing plywood shutters should be replaced with board styles that are in compliance with these Standards.

A7. Chimneys and Stovepipes

Many of the original, chimneys on Mineral King cabins are made of mortared, native stone and others used brick. The stones and the patterns used vary with individual builders. Some used flat stones in layers while others used larger chunks of stone with small pieces to fill in gaps. Many of the chimneys are topped with lengths of iron or steel stovepipe designed to extend the chimney a safe distance above the roofline. A number of cabins do not have external chimneys but rely on metal stovepipes that pass through the roof or a wall from inside the structure.

STANDARDS:

- a. When rebuilding a damaged chimney, the original appearance will be maintained. Rebuild a stone or brick fireplace with as much of the original stone or brick as possible and use only similar stone or brick to replace missing materials and portions of the chimney. If stone is needed, contact SNP for potential sources.
- b. Restore a damaged chimney to the design and appearance of the period of significance. For example, when rebuilding a stone chimney that has a later, non-historic red brick section, replace the brick with stone or face the brick with stone that resembles the original chimney materials.
- c. When repairing either a stone or brick chimney, the new mortar will match the original mortar in lime composition, joint size, color, and all other visual qualities.

NOTE: Hard Portland cement mortar expands and contracts at a different rate than stone or brick and can cause these materials to crack and deteriorate rapidly, therefore it is not approved for use in the district.

- d. When replacing damaged or unsafe stovepipe use pipe material that matches or closely resembles the original in length, diameter and appearance. Bright shiny metal finishes will not be used. Metal with a flat black finish is acceptable.
- e. Spark arresters in a compatible design should be added to flues for wood burning appliances.

A8. Foundations

There are two major types of foundations in use in the Mineral King tracts that date to the period of significance (1915 – 1942); native stone and post-and-pier. Stone foundations are either dry-laid (with no mortar to bind the stones together) or mortared stone. Post-and-pier uses either a stone or a formed block of concrete to support a wood beam or post.

STANDARDS:

- a. Always retain as much of the original foundation as possible while preserving the integrity of the structure.
- b. If it is necessary to replace a failing foundation, replace with the same type of foundation as the existing or original foundation. If this cannot be accomplished and meet code complete Project Proposal Form (Appendix E) and submit to the Park.
- c. Retain as much of the original enclosure material as possible and match any new material required to the existing material.
- d. When rebuilding stone foundations reuse the existing stones. If additional stone is needed, use stone that matches the existing stone, acquired from approved SNP sources. If stone is needed, contact SNP for potential sources.
- e. If a stone foundation must be replaced by a concrete or concrete block foundation for structural stability, use existing stone to apply a veneer of stone in order to simulate the appearance of the original foundation. Variation to this will be considered on a case by case basis.
- f. If digging is required, contact SNP Park Management **prior to work**, to ensure Park resources are not impacted.

A9. Paints and Stains

Traditionally, the cabins were painted in colors that blended with or complemented the surrounding environment. These colors were generally browns and dark greens with some accent reddish hues used occasionally. The cabins in Mineral King remain true to this general plan with light and dark shades of brown or green paint predominating. Many structures maintain a natural wood or oiled/varnished appearance.

STANDARDS:

- a. All structures within the district will be painted and stained in their original historic color or in colors selected from the approved palette listed in Appendix G.
- b. Historic colors may be determined by careful paint chip analysis. Unless already accurately determined from previous research, when preparing to paint/repaint a cabin,

paint samples should be taken from protected surfaces that are likely to retain original paint and are less likely to have faded.

- c. Testing for lead-based paint will be undertaken before any scraping or sanding of any paint applied prior to 1978. Proper safety precautions will be taken. See Appendix H for additional information regarding lead-based paint.

NOTE: When preparing a historic structure for refinishing, it is recommended not to use sandblasting, high-power water blasting or washing and heat (even from a hot air gun) as these methods can damage wood and masonry surfaces and can scorch wood and release toxic lead fumes. For more details, refer to Preservation Tech Notes for Proper Painting and Surface Preparation (see Appendix B: References and Additional Sources). Refer to Appendix H for more information about lead paint.

B. Structures

B1. Decks, Porches, Patios and Canopies

The majority of the cabins within the cultural landscape district have a deck, porch, and/or patio. Decks and patios are generally designed for outdoor socializing activities such as family meals or larger gatherings of friends and neighbors.

For the purposes of this document, a deck is an above-grade, exposed platform that is attached to the primary cabin and typically constructed of lumber. A patio is a platform, typically built of stone or concrete, that is built at grade and is either attached to or detached from the primary cabin. A porch is an enclosed or partially enclosed platform that is attached to and an integral part of the primary cabin. A porch is generally designed to serve one of two functions: to allow access to the interior of a structure or to provide additional sleeping and sitting space in warm weather. Most porches that were designed as points of entry to a cabin were included in the original design and construction. Through modifications, some porches have been enlarged and / or often become part of the interior of a structure as space needs changed over time.

STANDARDS:

- a. Decks
 - i. If replacement of historic materials is necessary, then the replaced material will be of like material and dimensions (aka, replacement in-kind).



- ii. New decks will be attached to the primary cabin and must be constructed in a manner that has minimal impact on the cabin's historic material and character.
- iii. New or existing decks are limited in size to approximately 50 percent of a historic cabin's footprint. If and when decks need to be replaced they will be brought into conformance with this size limitation.
- iv. Decks should be designed to minimize their imposition within the landscape district. This can be accomplished by building the deck closer to the ground and on the rear of a building. Associated railings should be designed to have minimal visual intrusion (per Standard vii below).
- v. All decks must use materials that are rustic in appearance and that are appropriate within the district, such as rough-cut wood and post-and-pier construction. Refer to the current California Historic Building Code (8.902).
- vi. Decks will not be enclosed.
- vii. Deck railings will match railings that existed during the district's period of significance (1915 – 1942). If no documentation of original railings exists, or if no railings existed, new railings must be compatible with the style, function and color of historic railings in the district. Refer to the current California Historic Building Code Section 8-504.
- viii. If needed, removable, transparent safety barriers around decks are encouraged.

b. Porches, Patios and Canopies:

- i. New porches will not be added to existing buildings or structures.
- ii. Existing porches will remain within porch footprints.
- iii. New patios are not allowed.
- iv. Historically used canopies are allowed.

B2. Outbuildings

In addition to the primary cabin, many cabin assignment areas include associated outbuildings, which may have been constructed without formal approval by the USFS or SNP, and which now function as storage, outhouses or guest cabins.

STANDARDS:

- a. Historic contributing outbuildings that have lost integrity should be brought to their historic appearance. Potentially contributing outbuildings should be evaluated and include: outhouses, guest cabins, storage sheds, utility sheds and wood sheds.
- b. Contributing outbuildings will remain as part of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District. Non-contributing outbuildings may be allowed to remain as long as they are consistent with the historic character of the district. Contributing status is defined in the National Register Nomination form and the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

- c. Existing contributing outbuildings will not be expanded.

B3. Retaining Walls

Retaining walls are typical site improvements found around a cabin.

STANDARDS:

- a. All contributing retaining walls will be preserved and maintained. Alteration of these retaining walls requires written approval from SNP.
- b. No new terraces or retaining walls will be constructed without written approval of SNP, which may be granted for the protection of resources and/or health and safety issues, and conditioned upon the use historically appropriate materials.
- c. Terracing of slopes will be avoided.

B4. Rocks, Boulders and Gravel

The geology of Mineral King is unusual for the predominantly granitic Sierra Nevada. Rather than the igneous granite of most of the range, large areas of Mineral King are comprised of metamorphosed marine rocks of phyllite and schist as well as remnants of underwater volcanic eruptions. The dark reds, browns and grays of rocks in Mineral King are distinctive.

STANDARDS:

- a. Use of rocks (cobble-sized) and boulders as design features will emphasize naturalistic blending with the surrounding area and should not stand out as design features. The introduction of new rock or boulder features must be approved in advance. Submit the Project Proposal Form (Appendix E) to the Park.
- b. If stone material is needed for a project, contact SNP for potential sources (Appendix J).
- c. Stone from outside sources will be considered by submitting a list of proposed stone sources on a Project Proposal Form (Appendix E). Any stone imported to the district must be chosen to best match the character of the existing stone found within the immediate vicinity of a given cabin.
- d. Gravel is not permitted for trails, paths and landscaping ornamentation. See "Cabin Driveways and Parking" for additional gravel information.
- e. No new trails will be constructed without SNP approval.

B5. Fences and Hedges

In general, fences and hedges are at odds with recreation-oriented public land. They break up the open character of the landscape and provide a misleading sense of exclusion and privacy on public lands.

STANDARDS:

- a. Any fences and ornamental hedges in Mineral King will be removed from the landscape, and no new fences will be permitted.
- b. Fences and hedges will not be installed to obscure utility items in the landscape, such as propane tanks. If possible, new items should be sited in inconspicuous locations using natural topography, rock outcrops, and existing vegetation, to hide or obscure the items' presence.

C. Outdoor Accessories and Features

C1. Fireplaces, Fire pans and Grills

For the purposes of this document, a fireplace is a permanent, above-ground, exterior feature to contain fire, ashes, and coals. A fire pan is a temporary, movable, metal container to hold fire, ashes and coals. Fire pans are often used by campers as a method of building a campfire that "leaves no trace." Grill is a device with parallel metal bars on which to cook by a fire.

STANDARDS:

- a. Portable systems such as fire pans, fireplaces, and grills that can be disassembled and stored when not in use are allowed.
- b. A single fixed fire feature, such as a fire pit or grill, compatible with the parks' architectural character guidelines, is allowed.
- c. Any new fire rings, or fire pits require SNP approval **prior** to construction.
- d. Fire features such as fire pits and grills, and such features will be located in a manner that minimizes hazards to buildings, structures, and wildland vegetation (e.g. an area free of overhanging branches).

C2. Hot tubs, Gazebos, Outdoor Seating Areas, Picnic Tables, etc.

STANDARDS:

- a. Hot tubs will be considered on a case-by-case basis through the Project Proposal Process (Appendix E).

- i. It must be demonstrated that the wastewater and associated chemicals will be disposed of appropriately.
 - ii. Hot tub water should test neutral before releasing or draining on to ground.
 - iii. Runoff should not flow into water courses, septic systems, wetlands or cause any erosion.
- b. No fixed shelters are allowed, such as gazebos.
- c. No new permanent picnic tables, benches and other fixed seating areas may be constructed.
- d. When locating picnic tables, do not regrade or disturb the ground surface.
- e. Temporary seating (e.g., lawn chairs and hammocks) is allowed provided that it requires no permanent infrastructure and is removed from sight and stored at the end of October when the road is closed.

C3. Recreation Areas and Equipment Installations

STANDARDS:

- a. Temporary recreation equipment is allowed provided that it does not require permanent infrastructure and that it is removed at the end of October when the road is closed.
- b. Activities that alter the character of the landscape by requiring installation of permanent outdoor infrastructure or grading are not allowed.
- c. Do not affix temporary recreational equipment items to natural features (trees, shrubs, stone, etc.) with bolts, nails, or similar hardware.

C4. Clotheslines

STANDARDS:

- a. Clotheslines must be temporary in nature and need to be sited so that they are not easily viewed from public paths and road ways.

C5. Tarpaulins

STANDARDS:

- a. All tarpaulins used within cabin sites in the landscape district must be dark, earth tone colors, such as dark green, brown and black, to better blend into the landscape. Silver,

blue, white and clear tarps will not be used because of their strong visual impact within the district.

- b. Tarpaulins should be removed when not in use.

D. Pets and Wildlife Attractants

D1. Pets

The Superintendent's Compendium stipulates restrictions related to pets in the Parks (36 CFR Part 2).

STANDARDS:

- a. Unattended or unleashed pets (e.g. cats and dogs) are prohibited for all park visitors, including permittees.
- b. Pet food left out or unattended is considered a wildlife attractant and is not permitted.

D2. Wildlife Attractants

Wildlife attractants, artificial habitat or food sources for wildlife, including bird feeders, salt licks, birdbaths, and birdhouses are prohibited in National Parks (36 CFR 2.2).

STANDARDS:

- a. Wildlife attractants are uniformly prohibited within SNP lands. Any existing wildlife attractants must be removed.

E. Food Storage

STANDARDS:

- a. Everyone must abide by SNP food storage regulations (36 CFR Part 2). "The superintendent may designate all or a portion of a park area where food, lawfully taken fish or wildlife, garbage, and equipment used to cook or store food must be kept sealed in a vehicle, or in a camping unit that is constructed of solid, non-pliable material, or shall be stored as otherwise designated. Violation of this restriction is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to food that is being transported, consumed, or prepared for consumption." Similarly, outdoor kitchens and appliances, such as refrigerators, are prohibited.
- b. Food should be stored inside cabins, preferably in sealed containers, except when being transported, consumed or prepared for consumption.

F. Exterior Areas

F1. Planters and Planting

Park visitors, including permittees, are prohibited from manipulating vegetation including, but not limited to, planting (in ground or potted), pruning, and trimming. See F3. a. – c. for more information.

STANDARDS:

- a. All exotic and invasive species are prohibited within the park.
- b. SNP will use only native plants propagated from Park sources for landscape improvement or revegetation projects within the landscape district.
- c. SNP plantings will mimic the natural density and distribution of native plants.
- d. SNP planting of trees will factor in long-term maintenance issues, including proximity to buildings and shading potential.
- e. Irrigation (the artificial application of water to land to assist plant growth) is not allowed, except for the first year of SNP supervised revegetation projects. See G. 8.a. for information on dust abatement.

F2. Hazard Tree Identification and Removal

Hazard tree removal will follow the Mineral King Hazard Tree - Operating Procedures (Appendix I).

STANDARDS:

- a. Permittees notify SNP of any suspected hazard tree(s) associated with their cabin.
- b. SNP inspects the tree(s) in the area of concern and arranges for the removal of hazard tree(s) per Appendix I.
- c. Hazard tree removal will not be performed by permittees.
- d. The permittee can request, in exceptional cases, that SNP coordinate with a permittee to remove, at the permittees expense, a tree which may threaten to damage a historic structure. Contact SNP for additional guidance.

F3. Hazard Fuels Identification and Removal

STANDARDS:

- a. In order to protect buildings and structures from wildland fires and to provide for firefighter safety, permittees will maintain a 30 foot defensive space around their cabins (see F3 parts b. and c. below).
- b. Permittees will clean roofs and grounds within the 30 foot defensive space around their cabins of leaves, needles, and other dead and down plant material.

Note: It is unnecessary and undesirable to rake an area to bare mineral soil. Leave a thin layer of compact needle litter, not to exceed 1/2 inch in thickness, to prevent erosion.

- c. Brush and saplings can be removed within the 30 foot defensive space. No live vegetation over four feet in height will be cut without prior SNP approval.

F4. Exterior Signs

STANDARDS:

- a. Signs located on the front façade of a cabin should be of modest size, and new or replacement signs should not exceed 24" x 12" x 2".
- b. Signs mounted on cabins will be wooden and rustic in appearance. Lettering should be routed or painted with non-reflective paint, colored black, white, or an earth tone color, and measure approximately 2.5 to 4 inches in height.
- c. Painting or carving signs on natural features is prohibited.
- d. SNP interpretive and traffic signs will follow established SNP sign standards, and have a minimal presence in the landscape.
- e. Non historic mailboxes should be removed and may not be repaired or installed unless and until mail service is again available.
- f. Wayfinding signs: cabins are allowed up to one wayfinding sign, placed at the end of the cabin's access road and measure no larger than 18" x 8" x 2" mounted on a post, and the bottom of the sign will be no more than 30 inches above the ground.
 - i. Signs will be wooden, and should be rustic and unobtrusive in appearance.
 - ii. Lettering can be routed or painted with non-reflective paint, colored black, white, or an earth tone color.

- iii. Any contributing wayfinding signs will remain as part of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.
- iv. All other signs, besides those listed above, will be removed from the landscape.
- v. At an intersection with several wayfinding signs, the preferred arrangement is a central post with multiple signs attached.

F5. Landscape Ornaments and Statuary

STANDARDS:

- a. Landscape ornaments are not allowed (e.g., gnomes, sports flags, whirligigs, statuary, wind chimes, etc.).
- b. American flags attached to cabins may be flown. Historically they have been used when cabins are occupied.

F6. Construction Debris

STANDARDS:

- a. When structures are rebuilt or repaired, construction debris shall be removed as soon as reasonably practical after the conclusion of the project.

G. Access and Transportation Features

G1. The Mineral King Road (within SNP boundaries) will be maintained by SNP.

The Mineral King Road is a contributing element of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District. Its character defining features include: rustic nature requiring low speed of travel; winding narrow lane(s); irregularly surfaced road bed; unstriped even when paved; dry laid/ rustic stone retaining walls on the fill side of the road cut; and earthen or stone masonry culvert headwalls.

STANDARDS:

- a. The varied width and surfaces of the road will be maintained
- b. The historic character qualities described above will be preserved.
- c. No guardwalls along the Mineral King Road corridor will be added. There were none historically and there are none now.

G2. Access Roads

Access roads within Areas of Assignment will be maintained by cabin permittee. Access roads that fall outside Areas of Assignment are SNP responsibility.

STANDARDS:

- a. Access roads will be preserved and maintained in their existing locations per the 2012 Community Survey Map Book, unless SNP authorizes a relocation, as narrow (less than 10 feet in width), single lane unpaved roads that retain their rustic character and historic integrity.

G3. Cabin Driveways and Parking

STANDARDS:

- a. Driveways will retain their narrow (8 - 12 feet) width.
- b. New driveways or expansions of existing driveways must be approved, in writing, by SNP.
- c. Driveways that have evolved beyond the need for reasonable access will be downsized and impacted lands and naturalized by the permittee, in consultation with SNP.
- d. Driveways will remain rustic and will not be improved with paving.
- e. If driveway repairs are needed, aggregate base as directed by SNP of an earth tone color approximating that of the surrounding soils from an SNP approved weed-free source will be used.
- f. Driveway maintenance is the responsibility of respective cabin permittees, with guidance provided by SNP.
- g. Parking should be located on the flattest available land to minimize the need for grading. When grading is deemed necessary by SNP, cuts and fills must be kept to a minimum. The construction and maintenance of approved grading is the responsibility of the permittee assigned to that site.
- h. Parking areas located within the cabin's assignment area should be utilized, to allow for the safe public use of the Mineral King Road.
- i. Parking areas, not including driveways, will be minimally sized and maintain a footprint of no more than 650 square feet.

- j. There are no attached or detached garages or carports within the cabin communities- and they are not permitted.
- k. Pickup-campers, trailers, tent trailers, and motor homes may be parked temporarily on a given cabin's Area of Assignment.

G4. Trailheads

STANDARDS:

- a. SNP trailheads along Mineral King Road should be rustic in character.
- b. Trailheads should include a graded, identifiable parking area.
- c. SNP sign or trail marker installations should be consistent with the rustic nature of the district.

G5. Trails

There is one formal trail in the Cultural Landscape District: Cold Springs Campground Trail.

STANDARDS:

- a. Trail maintenance and repair shall follow Griswold's 1996 "A Handbook on Trail Building and Maintenance for National, State and Local Natural Resources Managing Agencies" (Appendix B).

G6. Pathways within Cabin Communities

STANDARDS:

- a. The design and dimensions of pathways dating from the district's period of significance (1915-1942) should be retained.
- b. New pathways will not have formal edge delineations, (e.g., being lined with rocks or other items).
- c. Pathways will not be paved or improved with gravel with the exception of a cabin permittee or family member with a documented disability. Cabin access may be made accessible within the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). To the greatest extent possible, ADA-related modifications should be designed using materials and dimensions that blend into the landscape district. Such modifications will also be constructed so that, at a later time, they can be easily removed without damaging a cabin's historic fabric.

- d. The design of ADA-related modifications, including material types and sources, must be approved in advance, in writing, by SNP.

G7. Social Trails / Unofficial Paths

“Social” trails effect resources and can increase erosion and the presence of exotic plants. Off-trail hiking and use of social trails in the park extends the amount of trampling beyond designated trails, directly impacting vegetation. Soil compaction in these areas inhibits the ability of vegetation to regrow.

STANDARDS:

- a. Constructed paths that facilitate access will only be allowed within a single cabin’s assigned area.
- b. Use formal trails, paths, and access roads, wherever possible.

G8. Dust Abatement

STANDARDS:

- a. Requests for dust mitigation will be considered on a case-by-case basis using the Project Proposal Form (Appendix E).

H. Utilities

Working Assumption: The National Park Service does not anticipate providing or establishing any additional utility services in the Mineral King area. Any treatments for utilities related to the landscape district will follow the current California Plumbing Code.

H1. Water Impoundment, Diversion, Delivery, Treatment, Storage and Use

The Community Survey Map Book completed in 2012 will serve as a baseline for “as built” water acquisition, storage and delivery systems for each privately owned and federally operated water system in the landscape.

STANDARDS:

- a. Surface or groundwater will not be extracted outside of existing water rights and SNP permit conditions.
- b. Streams will not be altered by constructing permanent pools, catchment basins, or water intake areas. Outside of features needed to access existing water rights, and with the exception of existing features (such as bridges, headwalls and culverts), streams will remain unobstructed, and contain no built features.

- c. All excavations for water system installation, repair or improvements will follow project submittal procedures workflow (Appendix C). Include a description of disposal of any excess dirt or soil from excavation as part of your Project Proposal Form (Appendix E).
- d. Cabin permittees are responsible for any individual system's maintenance, monitoring and associated costs.

H2. Septic and Wastewater

Wastewater systems will be individually evaluated relative to compliance with applicable health and safety codes and impacts on Park resources.

Cesspools and pit toilets are no longer allowed.

STANDARDS:

- a. All cesspools and pit toilets must be removed or replaced to be in compliance with current septic standards, at the cabin permittees expense.
- b. Major repair of failing and installation of new septic systems must include a site plan and map for review and approval by the appropriate SNP and then County offices. See Appendices C, D and E. Contact SNP for potential solutions.
- c. Acceptable technologies include: septic tanks and their associated drain fields, vault toilets, composting toilets, incinerating toilets and self-contained tank systems.
- d. Installation of wastewater systems should minimize impacts to the visual character of the landscape district.
- e. All excavations for septic repair or installation will adhere to Appendices C, D and E. Disposal of any excess dirt or soil from excavation will follow project submittal procedures workflow (Appendix C).
- f. Cabin permittees are responsible for any individual system's maintenance and associated costs.
- g. Gray water will be disposed of in accordance with all regulations. Separate gray water systems are prohibited.

H3. Trash Disposal and Recycling

STANDARDS:

- a. Garbage must be stored in secure, hard-sided, animal-proof containers (36 CFR Part 2). Containers should be kept in a location, so that they do not diminish the historic character of the landscape district.
- b. Cabin permittees are responsible for removing all garbage from their permitted cabins and disposing of it appropriately. Park garbage receptacles intended for visitor use will not be used by permittees for disposal of garbage generated during cabin use and recreation.
- c. Permittees are responsible for removing all garbage from their permitted cabins and its disposal in the designated community cabin waste dumpsters or outside of the Park in an authorized recycling center or landfill, as appropriate.

H4. Energy Storage (including propane tanks and firewood)

STANDARDS:

- a. Propane Tanks
 - i. Where possible, propane tanks should not be readily visible to the public. Propane tanks should be sited so that they are not readily visible from the primary circulation routes or destinations for visitors, including the Mineral King Road and the numerous trails in the area, or painted to blend into the landscape.
 - ii. Energy storage should not be readily seen, smelled or heard.
 - iii. Tanks will be minimally-sized for one season's use, and must be sited at least 10 feet from any structure or road.
 - iv. Tanks which do not conform to these standards must be brought into compliance.
- b. Firewood
 - i. Dead and down wood may be collected for use by all park visitors for use in the Park for campfires.
 - ii. Stored firewood will be located within that cabin's assignment area.
 - iii. Storage of firewood should be limited to one season's worth to avoid the stockpiling of fuels and increasing the associated fire danger.
 - iv. To avoid importation of pests, disease and exotic plants, firewood sources should come from within the Park.

H5. Energy Supply and Telephone Lines

At this time, there is no electrical service to the area, outside of generators and solar panels.

STANDARDS:

- a. Cabin-specific energy transmission and reception will be accommodated if it can be accomplished without visual intrusion within the landscape district, or adversely affecting the structural integrity of a given building.
- b. The natural setting will not be manipulated to accommodate energy transmission and receiving (e.g., cutting trees or trenching).
- c. Future energy generation and distribution systems will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis using the Project Proposal Form (Appendix E).

H6. Exterior Lighting

STANDARDS:

- a. All exterior lighting will only illuminate what needs to be lit for safe movement; lumens will be the minimum needed to achieve this purpose.
- b. To reduce the impacts on the night sky, any source of stationary light must be shielded from view and projected downwards.
- c. Lights will not be mounted on trees or other natural features, or placed on landscape.
- d. To mitigate safety concerns, it is recommended that portable light sources be used, such as flashlights and lanterns.

H7. Remote Communications Devices (e.g., all types of information transmitters and receivers)

STANDARDS:

- a. The installation of such arrays may be considered but they will not adversely affect the integrity of a building, structure or landscape. For dishes proposed by occupants of historic structures the following requirements apply:
 - i. SNP written approval, which could involve consultation with the SHPO
 - ii. If approved, the dish must be pole mounted or in another manner that does not impact the structure
 - iii. Arrays will be properly installed and maintained
 - iv. Dishes are to be a flat finish, preferably gray, flat black, or other earth tone and a matte finish to be as unobtrusive as possible on the landscape

- v. Connections meet the latest national health, safety and Tulare County uniform building codes and do not present a fire or lightning hazard
- vi. Connections do not allow rain or snow to penetrate the room or other structural area
- vii. Dish diameter is 18" or less
- viii. No more than 1 dish per cabin
- ix. Such arrays will not be visible from the Mineral King Road
- x. Such arrays will not manipulate the natural setting to accommodate transmission and receiving needs (e.g. cutting trees)

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Access road: Provides vehicular access from the Mineral King Road to multiple cabins.

Agency: Sequoia National Park or SNP

Approval: Written authorization from SNP.

Assignment Area: The lots previously delineated by the Forest Service and resurveyed by SNP in 2011, on federally owned lands, for which the cabin permittees have the ability, through their permits, to make certain changes upon the landscape to provide for the use of their permitted cabins. There is no real property transference and the public maintains the right to access these areas.

Building: a house, barn, or similar construction, created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Building may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a house, cabin, shed, barn, latrine, garage, or stable. (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 4.)

Cesspool: A lined excavation in the ground that receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, so designed as to retain the organic matter and solids discharging therein, but permitting the liquids to seep through the bottom and sides.

Character Defining Feature: A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, views, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.

Clapboard: A wood siding used as exterior covering in frame construction. It is applied horizontally, overlapped with the grain running lengthwise. The thickest section of the board is on the bottom.



Comment: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to “comment” on undertakings (i.e. projects). In this context, “comment” refers to the Council’s written findings and recommendations.

Communication array: Used here to refer to a satellite dish, antenna, future technological device, and the like, that is mounted on the exterior of a building or structure to facilitate communication.

Consultation: A concept within the National Historic Preservation Act that involves the process of formally seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement regarding matters arising from the Section 106 process. The Secretary of the Interior’s “Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act” provide further guidance on consultation.

Contributing resource: A resource that contributes to a cultural or historic district's significance to the National Register of Historic Places and has the following characteristics, it: was present during the period of time that the property achieved its significance; relates to the documented significance of the property; and possesses historical integrity or is capable of yielding important information relevant to the significance of the property.

Cultural landscape: A place (geographic) that have been manipulated by humans.

Day or days: Calendar days.

Deck: an above-grade, exposed platform that is attached to a cabin and typically constructed of lumber.

Driveway: Provides vehicular access from either the Mineral King Road or from an access road to individual buildings or structures.

Effect: A concept within historic preservation that relates to any alteration to the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. (May or may not be an Adverse Effect).

Eligible for inclusion in the National Register: Refers to those historic properties (i.e., a building, site, district, structure, or object) that have been evaluated against the four criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60), and, for which the federal agency and/or the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Keeper of the National Register have "formally" agreed that a given historic property meets one of the criteria and has the qualities of integrity need to be "eligible" for listing. See also the definition for "Listing in the National Register of Historic Places."

Exempt undertaking: An undertaking that is exempt from NHPA's Section 106 review under an agreement such as these Standards, because the nature of the undertaking is such that it has little potential to affect historic properties. Undertakings that are exempt under these Standards are listed in Appendix D.

Feature, Character-defining: A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, spatial relationships, views, decorative details, and materials may be such features.

Fire pan: A temporary, movable, metal container to hold fire, ashes and coals. Fire pans are often used by campers as a method of building a campfire that "leaves no trace."

Fire pit: A semi-permanent or permanent, in-ground pit constructed to contain fire, ashes, and coals. Construction of fire pits includes ground disturbance and requires SNP approval within Park lands.

Fireplace: A permanent, above-ground, exterior feature to contain fire, ashes, and coals.

Fire ring: A semi-permanent, above-ground feature designed to contain fire, ashes, and coals. Fire rings are made out of inflammable materials like stone, metal or concrete.

Gazebo: a small roofed structure (open air or screened), used for outdoor entertaining and dining.

Gray water: Untreated wastewater which has not come into contact with toilet waste. Gray water includes used water from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, clothes washing machines and laundry tubs or an equivalent discharge as approved by the permitting authority. Surfacing of gray water means the ponding, running off or other release of gray water from the land surface.

Grill: A device with narrow parallel metal bars on which to cook by a fire.

Historic integrity or integrity: The seven National Register elements of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). See National Register Bulletin No. 15 (http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm).

Historic landscapes: Are composed of a number of character-defining features which, individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time.

Historic preservation activities: In the current context, this term simply means the activities and procedures by which the National Park Service conducts cultural resource identification, evaluation, and documentation within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

Historic property: As used within the context of the National Historic Preservation Act, this is a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture. Historic properties are eligible for listing in the National Register if they are nationally, regionally or locally significant and if they have integrity. The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District is listed at the local level of significance.

Historic resource: Synonymous with "Historic property." In general, a resource must be at least 50 years old to be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Its National Register eligibility status is considered after it has been evaluated; some historic properties end up being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, some do not (i.e., property may be at least 50 years old but it does not meet one of the National Register's four eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60) or does not retain historic integrity.

Hot tub: A wood encased tub, usually large enough to accommodate several persons, that is filled with hot water and often equipped with a thermostat and whirlpool: used for recreation or physical therapy and often placed out of doors, as on a porch.

Integrity: refers to the condition and authenticity of a property's historic identity. A concept used when working within the National Register of Historic Places specifically related to a property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. The term is used to help identify the extent to which a historic property retains its historic, physical appearance.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): This Law (16 U.S.C. §§ 470a to 470w-6), is the primary federal law governing the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the United States. It established a national preservation program and a system of procedural protections which encourage the identification and protection of cultural and historic resources of national, state, tribal and local significance.

National Register: See National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Criteria: The established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The four criteria are found at 36 CFR 60.

National Register of Historic Places: established under Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act and is the official list of historic properties in the United States that are significant in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and worthy of preservation.

NHPA: see National Historic Preservation Act.

Non-contributing resource: A site, building, structure, or object that does not add to the historical associations, and/or the historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A resource may be non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance, is not 50 years of age, or, has been so altered that it has lost historic integrity.

Non-historic resource: A site, building, structure, or object that does not date to a historic property's period of significance or is less than 50 years of age. A non-historic resource is necessarily a non-contributing resource as well. The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District's period of significance is 1915 to 1942.

NPS: National Park Service.

Outbuilding: All buildings, except the primary cabin.

Park: Sequoia National Park

Parks: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Patio: A platform, typically built of stone or concrete that is built at grade and can be either attached or detached from a cabin.

PEPC: Planning, Environment & Public Comment (PEPC) is a web-based tracking and comment tool for planning actions for the National Park Service. Visit: <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/SEKI>, to learn more about Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks' current planning projects.

Period of Significance: The period of significance is the range of dates or that identifies the time in which the property was built, used, designed and otherwise functioned. The period of significance for the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District is 1915 – 1942.

Pit toilet: An un-lined excavation in the ground serving as a “toilet” designed and constructed to retain human waste and permitting liquids to seep into the earth/soil.

Porch: An enclosed or partially enclosed platform that is attached to and an integral part of a cabin.

Preservation: See Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Private sewage disposal system: A septic tank with the effluent discharging into a subsurface disposal field, into one (1) or more seepage pits, or into a combination of subsurface disposal field and seepage pits.

Project: An action undertaken by a person that physically alters a structure or landscape.

Reconstruction: See Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Rehabilitation: See Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Replacement in-kind: A historic preservation term that means to replace a material with an identical or nearly identical type of material. Replacement will match the old in material, design, dimensions, color and texture and any difference will not be discernible.

Restoration: See Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Routine maintenance: In the context of historic preservation activities, this term means the repair or replacement of materials, as required, to maintain the physical integrity of a building or structure. Examples include, but are not limited to: exterior painting, repairing broken shutters, window pane re-glazing, and minor shingle replacement.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: Has four specific standards including: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration and Reconstruction.

- Preservation is the act or process of applying measures to maintain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure. Preservation may include initial stabilization work as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials. Generally speaking, it does not include extensive replacement and new work.
- Rehabilitation is the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient, contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, cultural and architectural values.
- Restoration is the act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting, as it appeared at a particular period of time, by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.
- Reconstruction is the act or process of reproducing, by new construction, the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time. It is rarely used. Within National Parks, this historic preservation standard requires the approval of the Director of the National Park Service.

Section 106: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 108-72) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their “undertakings” on cultural resources that are on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Seepage pit (leach field/drain field): A lined excavation in the ground which receives the discharge of a septic tank and designed to permit the effluent from the septic tank to seep through its bottom and sides.

SEKI: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Septic tank: A water-tight receptacle that receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, designed and constructed so as to retain solids, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through a system of open joint piping or a seepage pit meeting the requirements of this code.

Shiplap: Lumber that has been worked to make a rabbited joint on each edge so that pieces may be fitted together snugly for increased strength and stability.



Social Trail: Is a trail created by users, generally as a compacting and erosional process from people walking or riding in the same place time and again, (i.e. there has been no intentional construction activity). It is not established or maintained by management actions.

SNP: Sequoia National Park. In the case of approval by the SNP, this specifically means written approval from the Superintendent of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

Stabilization: An activity within accepted historic preservation program activities where the work is designed to lessen the wear and deterioration of a historic property without altering the property's historic character.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The role of the SHPO is defined in the National Historic Preservation Act under Section 101, and includes serving as the official that administers each state's historic preservation program. State Historic Preservation Officers are appointed by the respective Governors. Consultation between federal agencies and State Historic Preservation Officers serves as a critical check-and-balance for federal projects (or "undertakings").

State small water system: means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that serves at least five, but not more than 14, service connections and does not regularly serve drinking water to more than an average of 25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year. Section 116275 of Health and Safety Code.

Structure: This term is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. (Examples: bridges, tunnels, canals, ditches, dams, water troughs, systems of roadways and paths). (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 4.)

Tarpaulins (or tarps): Used for covering a wood pile, temporarily patching a leaking roof or as a seasonal shelter from the elements.

Undertaking: A concept defined in both the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 301) and that act's implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.2). The recognition of "undertakings" within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District is critical to the sound management of the landscape district. Specifically, as applied to Section 106 compliance, an undertaking is any federal, federally assisted, federally licensed, or federally sanctioned project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties. Undertakings include new and continuing projects, programs, and activities that are (1) directly undertaken by federal agencies; (2) supported in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by federal agencies; (3) carried out pursuant to a federal lease, permit, license, approval, or other form of permission; or (4) proposed by a federal agency for congressional authorization or appropriation. These Standards are an "undertaking" because they have the potential to affect the cultural landscape district resources.

Vault toilet: A water-tight receptacle underneath one or more toilet seats, designed and constructed to retain the waste until it is pumped and disposed of in a wastewater treatment facility or approved landfill.

Vernacular: Everyday. For instance, vernacular architecture is common, everyday domestic architecture of a region. Vernacular structures are characterized by inexpensive materials and straightforwardly utilitarian design.

Wood shake / shingle: Thin overlapping elements used for roofing or siding. The distinction between shake and shingle is that shakes are made by splitting wood, while shingles are sawn. Cabins within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District are commonly found to be covered in wood from nearby sources, often acquired during the original time of a cabin's construction. Sugar pine and incense cedar are among the wood types more commonly used for this purpose. The rustic structures within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District exhibit straight split shake and shingles with squared ends.

APPENDIX B: REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. Publications

Brewer, Christopher

- 1998 National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: Mineral King Historic Cabin District.

Griswold, Stephen

- 1996 A handbook on trail building and maintenance: For national, state and local natural resource managing agencies. Three Rivers, California: Sequoia Natural History Association and National Park Service.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee.

- 1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A Knopf.

Nave, Thomas E.

- 2000 National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.
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2. Federal Publications

(Available from Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks)

Brown, Frederick and Daniel Schaible

- 2008 The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District Cultural Landscape Inventory. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (<http://www.nps.gov/seki/parkmgmt/index.htm>).

Nave, Thomas

- 2003 A Guide to Repair and Maintenance of Historic Summer Homes within The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District. The Mineral King Preservation Society and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (<http://www.nps.gov/seki/parkmgmt/index.htm>).

NPS

- 1989 Architectural Character Guidelines, Sequoia / Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA.
- 1990 Road Character Guidelines, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Sequoia / Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA.

1999 The Cultural Landscape of Mineral King, Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks: Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, Ethan Carr and Steve McNiel.

n.d. Working on the Past with Local Historical Districts,
<http://www.nps.gov/hps/workingonthepast/>, accessed 6/15/2011.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

n.d. Wood Window Repair and Retrofit, electronic document
(http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=25935), accessed 9/28/2009.

Tweed, William, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law

1977 Rustic Architecture: 1916 – 1942(online book:
http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm)

Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer

1995 The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships Heritage Preservation Services
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards/index.htm>)

U.S.D.A., Forest Service, Region 5

2002 Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Management of Historic Recreation Residence Tracts.

n.d. A Thematic Study of Recreation Residences in the Pacific Southwest Region. San Francisco, California.

3. Federal and State Regulations

36 CFR Part 2: Superintendent’s Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and other Restrictions. Approved June 1, 2011
(http://www.nps.gov/seki/parkmgmt/upload/2011_superintendent-s_compendium.pdf).

36 CFR Part 67: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties,
(http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standards_guidelines.htm and
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/>)

36 CFR Part 68: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, (http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standguide/overview/using_standguide.htm)

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (<http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/nhpa1966.htm>).

California, State of

California Code of Regulations, Titles 22 and 17

California Historical Building Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, part 8

California Plumbing Code, specifically Chapters 3, 6, 7 and appendices K and L

4. Historic Preservation Briefs

(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>)

(For a complete list of Preservation Briefs, use the URL above)

Preservation Brief 1: Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief01.htm>)

Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief02.htm>)

Preservation Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief03.htm>)

Preservation Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief04.htm>)

Preservation Brief 6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief06.htm>)

Preservation Brief 8: Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings: The Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief08.htm>)

Preservation Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm>)

- Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief10.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief14.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief15.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief16.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief17.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings - Identifying Character-Defining Elements (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief18.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 19: The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief19.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 24: Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings: Problems and Recommended Approaches
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief24.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 25: The Preservation of Historic Signs
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief25.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief26.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 28: Painting Historic Interiors
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief28.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief31.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief32.htm>)

- Preservation Brief 35: Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief35.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/TPS/briefs/brief36.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 37: Appropriate Methods of Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief37.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief39.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 41: The Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings: Keeping Preservation in the Forefront (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief41.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief43.htm>)
- Preservation Brief 45: Preserving Historic Wooden Porches
(http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief45_47.htm)
- Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings
(http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief45_47.htm)

5. National Register Bulletins

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. U.S Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1997
(Revised for internet in 2002 - <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>)

National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. U.S Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1999
(<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb30/>)

6. Preservation Tech Notes

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/technotes/tnhome.htm>

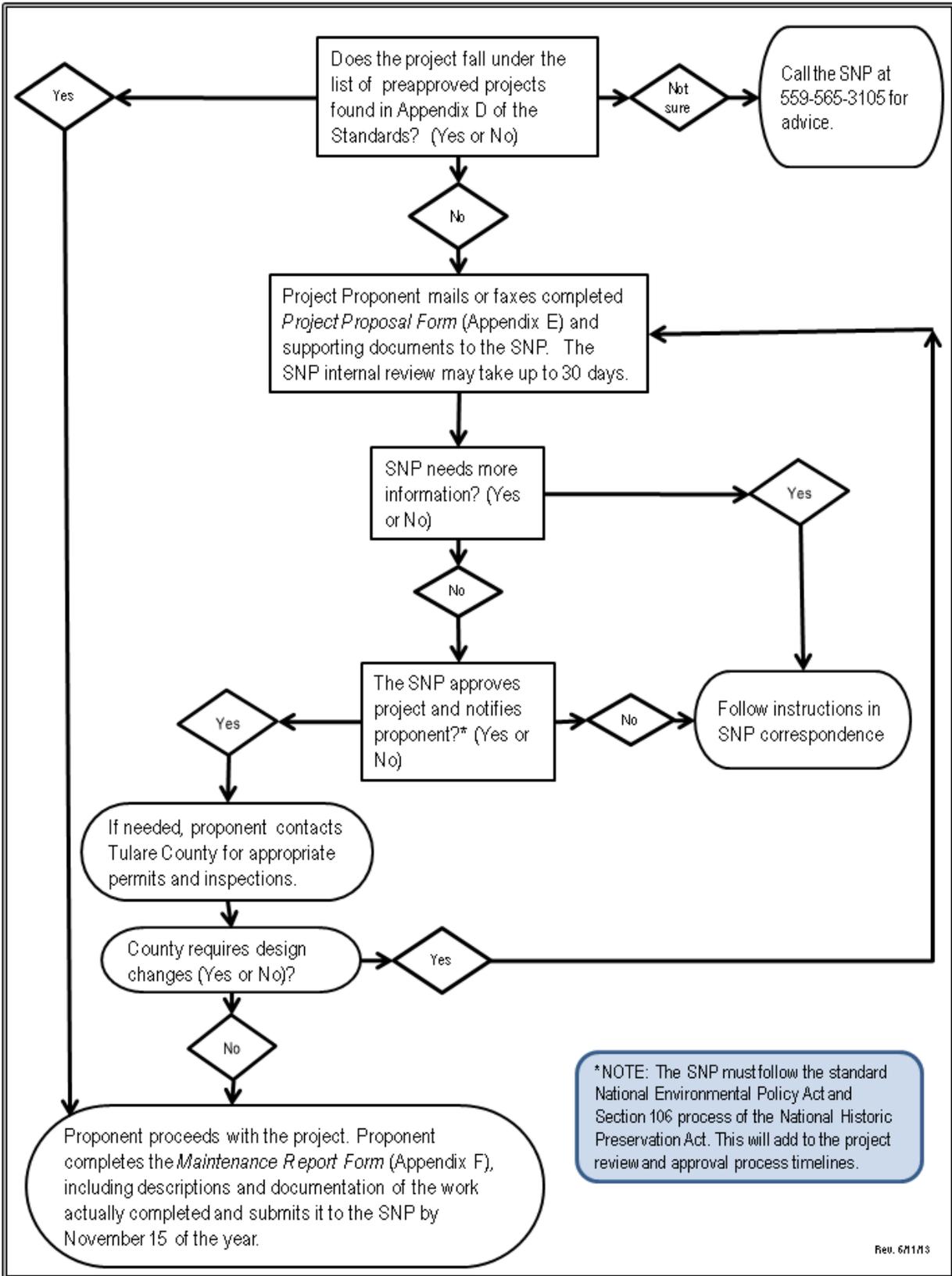
Log Crown Repair and Selective Replacement Using Epoxy and Fiberglass Reinforcing Rebars
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/technotes/PTN28/index.htm>)

Paint Removal from Wood Siding (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/technotes/PTN18/intro18.htm>)

Proper Painting and Surface Preparation (<http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/tech-notes/Tech-Notes-Exterior01.pdf>)

Protecting Woodwork Against Decay Using Borate Preservatives
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/technotes/PTN39/intro.htm>)

APPENDIX C: PROJECT SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES WORKFLOW



APPENDIX D: PREAPPROVED PROJECTS

1. In-kind replacement of hardware, such as door knobs, door and window latches, hinges, locks, etc.
2. Installation of security hardware, such as dead bolts, door locks, window latches, and inconspicuous door peep holes, matching historic hardware as closely as possible.
3. Replacement of broken window pane glass in existing, historic window frames, matching historic form, design, and transparency.
4. Application or replacement of caulking or weather stripping, where it is inconspicuous to outside views. Follow color guidelines and caulking color found in Appendix G.
5. In-kind repair of siding, trim, roofing or deck/porch flooring materials.
6. Repair of window frames and shutters by patching, splicing, or consolidating with epoxy resin or similar materials.
7. Protection and maintenance of historic fabric such as cleaning, rust removal, and limited paint removal using treatment methods that do not alter or cause damage to historic materials and adhere to OSHA CRF 1926.62, Lead in Construction Standard, May 4, 1993 and Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork.
8. The reapplication of protective coatings (like paint or stain), using approved historic color and texture.
9. Repointing or regrouting of masonry, matching historic materials.
10. Replacement of lightening rod wiring with new copper wire.
11. Ongoing up-keep of cabin grounds that includes removal of trash and dead and downed debris.
12. Hazard fuel removal following these Standards (Section F.3).
13. Winterization activities, including placing storm shutters, covering woodpiles and other objects susceptible to damage by ice and snow, removing or covering chimneys, etc.

Water Systems

14. Repairs to water storage tank(s).
15. Repairs to water treatment equipment and piping.
16. Repairs to water collection and/or distribution piping in the permitted right of way, if there are no associated cultural and/or natural resources.

Exempt from Reporting

17. Charging water intake lines to start water system each spring. This does not include cleaning water intake structure(s).
18. Flushing water system per regulations at the start of the season.
19. Changing water system filter media, if present.
20. Draining and winterizing water distribution system and associated water storage tank(s).

Wastewater Systems

21. Pumping septic tanks.
22. Accessing septic tank hatches/lids for pumping. This does not include digging to locate a septic tank. Probing with a small diameter probe is acceptable for locating septic tanks hatches/lids.
23. Snaking clogged sewer lines.

APPENDIX E: PROJECT PROPOSAL FORM

1. Project Type

(Cabin / Structure, Landscape, Water System, Waste Water System)

2. Contact Information

Permittee Name:				Property ID:	(e.g., WMK #1)
Phone:	() -	Email:		Date Submitted:	
Mailing Address:					

Project Proposal Form: This form is required for all actions/undertakings within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District falling outside of the list of preapproved projects (Appendix D). **Complete proposal, including required items below, will reduce unnecessary delays.**

3. The proposed project will involve (check as many as apply - provide detail in #4 Description below):

- New construction
- Repair / rehab / removal of existing structure
- Change in location of any existing improvement
- Digging or trenching required. If within tree drip line or in standing water, show these on site map.
- Debris disposal
- Installation of exterior light
- Relocation or removal of vegetation of any kind (note individual species on map)
- Fill material (including gravel) required
- Alteration of vehicular or pedestrian access
- Use of construction equipment (backhoe, excavator, dozer, etc.)
- Work within 100 feet of a water course, spring or meadow (if so, include relationship to cabin and project area on site map)
- Other - Describe briefly:

4. Submittals – (items are required, check additional items as needed):

- Description - Describe the proposed project (include lengths, widths, depths, estimated square feet of surface disturbance, cubic yards of excavation or fill, etc.). Attach additional sheets as required. _____

Maps (with north arrow, relevant dimensions included with project outlined and in proper orientation, setbacks, 8 ½ x 11 min.):

- Vicinity Map (circle cabin area)
- Site Map (with location and all relevant dimensions of project and tree and water feature locations)
- Other map (describe) _____

Drawings (dimensions or scale, north arrow and proper orientation, 8 ½ x 11 min.):

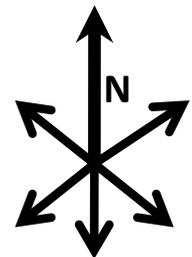
- Architectural
- Engineering
- Hand drawn

Photos: (digital or 4" x 6" print)

- Site overview (with cabin in the frame)
- 6 to 8 photos of views in all directions from project site
- Other (describe) _____

Building materials:

- Describe materials: _____



5. Transmit form for approval to: Office of the Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks,
47050 Generals Highway, Three Rivers, CA 93271
SEKI_Superintendent@nps.gov
OR Fax: (559) 565-4202

Once a project is approved by SNP, approval is in effect for two years from the date of written approval. Projects not accomplished within two years require a new project proposal submission.

This form was developed in collaboration with the Mineral King Preservation Society (MKPS), the Mineral King District Association (MKDA), and the Sequoia National Park (SNP). Its purpose is to help cabin owners comply with their responsibilities with respect to historic structures within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

If you have any questions concerning the form itself, or concerning the nature or scope of work which may be done on the cabins, you may contact any of the following individuals:

SNP:

Office of the Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, CA 93271
(559) 565-3105
SEKI_Superintendent@nps.gov

MKPS / MKDA:

Stuart Hendricks
(559) 623-3376 (cell)
stujan@aol.com

William Martin
(559) 731-2623 (cell)
Wam01@comcast.net

John Crowe
Visalia, CA 93291
(559) 734-0747 (wk)
(559) 906-0747 (cell)
mgcrowe@aol.com

APPENDIX F: MAINTENANCE REPORT FORM

1. Contact Information

Name:			Property Affected (e.g., WMK #1)	
Phone:	() -	Email:	Dates of work (MM/YY):	
Mailing Address:				

Maintenance Report Form: Use this form to document completed and ongoing projects in the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District. Attach drawings, photographs, maps, and / or addition information to describe the completed undertaking. Please submit this form by **November 15** of each year.

2. Description of work (use additional sheets if necessary):

WALLS: <input type="checkbox"/> Board-and-batten <input type="checkbox"/> Shake / shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Lapped <input type="checkbox"/> Clapboard <input type="checkbox"/> Shiplap <input type="checkbox"/> Log Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
ROOFS: <input type="checkbox"/> Shake / shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Windows <input type="checkbox"/> Doors <input type="checkbox"/> Shutters Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Decks <input type="checkbox"/> Patios <input type="checkbox"/> Porches Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Chimneys <input type="checkbox"/> Stovepipes <input type="checkbox"/> Vents Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Foundations <input type="checkbox"/> Landscaping Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Paints <input type="checkbox"/> Stains Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
UTILITIES: <input type="checkbox"/> Water Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Water Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Project approved via Project Proposal Form (Appendix E) Briefly describe what work was done:	Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/>

3. Submit form by November 15 each year to:

Office of the Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
47050 Generals Highway,
Three Rivers, CA 93271 OR Fax: (559) 565-4202

This form was developed in collaboration with the Mineral King Preservation Society (MKPS), the Mineral King District Association (MKDA), and the Sequoia National Park (SNP). Its purpose is to help cabin owners comply with their responsibilities with respect to historic structures within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

If you have any questions concerning the form itself, or concerning the nature or scope of work which may be done on the cabins, you may contact any of the following individuals:

SNP:

Office of the Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, CA 93271
(559) 565-3105
SEKI_Superintendent@nps.gov

MKPS / MKDA:

Stuart Hendricks
(559) 623-3376 (cell)
stujan@aol.com

William Martin
(559) 731-2623 (cell)
Wam01@comcast.net

John T. Crowe
3939 West School Avenue
Visalia, CA 93291
(559) 734-0747
mgcrowe@aol.com

By November 15, completed forms should be mailed to:

**Office of the Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, CA 93271 or FAX (559) 565-4202**

APPENDIX G: APPROVED PAINT COLOR PALETTE

Paint using the same color, or a dark earth tone palette established in consultation with the Mineral King Preservation Society and the State Office of Historic Preservation.

Primary paint colors will be subdued natural colors, such as forest green, bark brown, and brick red; trim colors may be brown, green, red or white. Use the original color(s) if possible to maintain the historic continuity of the cabin.

For current examples of paint colors, visit the Mineral King Preservation Society website:
http://www.mineralking.org/cabin_profiles.htm.

APPENDIX H: LEAD-BASED PAINT INFORMATION

Lead has been poisoning people for thousands of years. In construction, lead is frequently used for roofs, cornices, tank linings, and electrical conduits. In plumbing, soft solder, used for soldering tinsplate and copper pipe joints, is an alloy of lead and tin. Soft solder, in fact, has been banned for many uses in the United States. The Consumer Product Safety Commission has also banned the use of lead-based paint in residential application.

Some symptoms of lead exposure include loss of appetite, metallic taste, constipation, nausea, pallor, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain, numbness, dizziness, hyper-activity and severe stomach cramps.

Significant lead exposures can also arise from removing paint from surfaces previously coated with lead-based paint, such as in bridge repair, residential or historic structure renovations, and demolition. The trades potentially exposed to lead include ironwork, demolition work, painting, lead-based paint abatement work, plumbing, heating/air- conditioning, electrical work, welding and carpentry/renovation/remodeling.

Operations that generate lead dust and fumes include the following:

- Flame-torch cutting, welding, the use of heat guns, sanding, scraping and grinding of lead painted surfaces in repair, reconstruction, dismantling, and demolition work;
- Abrasive blasting of bridges and other structures containing lead-based paints;
- Use of torches and heat guns, and sanding, scraping, and grinding lead-based paint surfaces during remodeling or abating lead-based paint; and
- Maintaining process equipment or exhaust duct work.

Construction work is defined as work for construction, alteration and/or repair, including painting and decorating. It includes but is not limited to the following:

- Demolition or salvage of structures where materials containing lead is present.
- Removal or encapsulation of materials containing lead.
- New construction, alteration, repair or renovation of structures, substrates, or portions thereof, that contain lead, or materials containing lead.
- Installation of products containing lead.
- Lead contamination/emergency cleanup.
- Transportation, disposal, or storage of lead containing materials on the site or location at which construction activities are performed.
- Maintenance operations associated with the construction activities described above.

References & Bibliography

1. Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief10.htm>)
2. Preservation Brief 37: Appropriate Methods of Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief37.htm>)
3. US Consumer Product Safety Commission, CPSC Document #5055: Safety Alert - CPSC Warns About Hazards of "Do it Yourself" Removal of Lead Based Paint
(<http://www.cpsc.gov/CPSCPUB/PUBS/5055.html>)
4. OSHAs CFR 1926.62 Lead in Construction Standard, 2003
(<http://www.osha.gov/Publications/osha3142.pdf>)

5. Understanding Title X: A Practical Guide to the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (1993). (<http://rst2.edu/ties/lead/university/resources/leadsuite/Manuals/14FTITX.pdf>).
6. Preservation Technology Update, 1990 No.1: Guidance for Lead Based Paint Abatement in Historic Preservation Projects (pa.gov/portal/server.pt/document/816691/lead_paint_pdf)
7. Center of Environmental Health, Maryland Department of the Environment Prevention Pages for Tenants, Rental Owners, Parents, Home Owners, Contractors and Inspectors, Health Care Providers, Lead Poisoning Prevention Commission and Additional Resources (<http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Land/LeadPoisoningPrevention/Pages/Programs/LandPrograms/LeadCoordination/index.aspx>)
8. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, ASTDR, PHS Lead (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/substances/toxsubstance.asp?toxid=22>)
9. RCRA, Hazardous Wastes Handbook, Crowell and Moring, 12th Addition (ISBN-13: 978-0865878334)
10. Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851) (<http://uscode.house.gov/download/pls/42C63A.txt>)
11. Toxic Substances Control Act (Title IV: Lead Exposure Reduction) administered by the US Environmental Protection Agency, specifically 403 of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 4851)
12. EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart F (1996)
13. HUD 24 CFR 35 Subpart H (1996)
14. EPA Final Rule, Vol 66, No. 4 Federal Register, January 5, 2001. Identification of Dangerous Levels of Lead (<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-TOX/2001/January/Day-05/t84.htm>).

APPENDIX I: MINERAL KING HAZARD TREE REMOVAL - OPERATING PROCEDURES



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, California 93271-9651
(559) 565-3341



IN REPLY REFER TO:

N1617

March 2, 2010

Memorandum

To: File

From: Superintendent 

Subject: Hazard Tree Identification and Removal in Mineral King

Beginning in with the field season in 2009, Mineral King cabin permittees are requested to notify the NPS of any suspected hazardous trees associated with their cabin. It will be the responsibility of the National Park Service to inspect the tree(s) and the area of concern and advise permittees if tree removal from cabin sites or access ways is approved. The National Park Service will arrange for the removal of hazard trees at permittee cost.

Tree maintenance may not be performed by permittees.

With the following exception: Hazard Fuels Identification and Removal within 30 Feet of Cabins. Brush and saplings can be removed. No live vegetation over four feet in height should be cut without prior NPS approval.

Information supplied to permittees in 2009:

- **(no change)** A cabin permittee identifies a tree that they believe may be a hazard to their cabin.
- **(no change)** They contact the NPS and we survey the tree and determine if it is indeed hazardous and needs to be removed or if it can be maintained.
- **(change)** If the NPS determines that the tree does pose a hazard to the cabin or other structure, the tree is added to a list of hazard trees to be removed.
- **(change)** The NPS arranges for a private tree-removal service to remove the tree.
- **(no change)** Permittee is responsible for paying for the removal of the hazard tree. **(see related change in following bullet)**
- **(change)** The costs for removal of the hazard tree(s) will be figured into the next year's permit fees and split amongst all permittees and NPS as appropriate **(see FAQ below).**

FAQ

Question: Will I be paying for *all* of the hazard trees taken down in the Mineral King area?



Answer: No. The NPS will pay, in full, for trees that are being removed because they only pose a hazard to NPS owned and operated buildings (ranger station, maintenance facilities, etc.), cabins, campgrounds, and public road ways.

Question: What if a tree poses a hazard to a privately owned cabin *and* a NPS facility or a public road way?

Answer: The cost for removing the hazard tree will be split between the NPS and cabin owners. For example: In October 2008 a hazard tree adjacent to the road, but also posing a hazard to several cabins in the West Mineral King area (see attached map), was taken out by a contractor. The cost to remove this large hazard tree was split 50/50 by the NPS (\$4650.00) and the permittees (\$72.66 each).

Question: What if a tree only poses a hazard to a privately owned cabin?

Answer: The costs for removing the hazard tree will be covered in the following years' cabin permit fees.

Question: How many hazard trees are scheduled for removal? How will this affect my permit fee?

Answer: At this time, approximately 25 hazard trees in the Mineral King area have been identified (see attached maps for location details) for eventual removal. As hazard trees are assessed and removed the costs will be added to the following years' permit fees. In years when hazard trees are not removed these costs will *not* be part of your permit fee.

APPENDIX J: CONDITIONAL ACCESS TO SPOILS POLICY

Not yet available

--End--