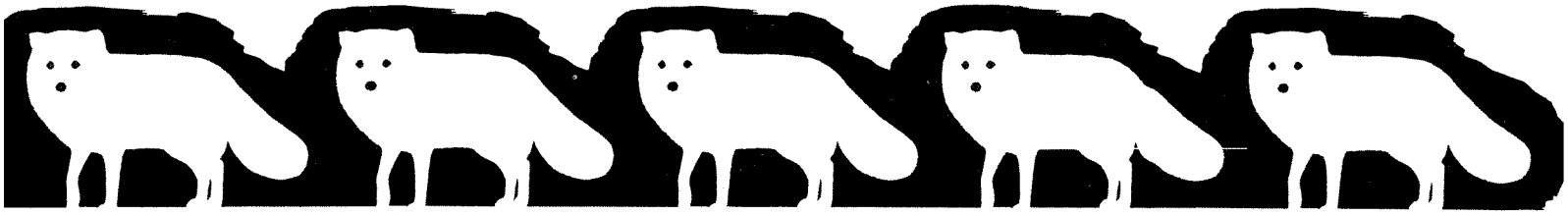

THE PLAN

THE PLAN

This final general management plan for Cape Krusenstern National Monument is the result of a more than two years of effort by the National Park Service, numerous agencies, groups, and individuals, especially the native corporations of northwest Alaska and the many individuals who live in the region. The plan is meant to be a firm but flexible guide for the National Park Service as it continues to manage the monument for all the people of the United States and in fact for the people of the world.

The plan presented here is very similar to the "preferred alternative" (alternative one) presented in the March 1985 Draft General Management Plan and the December 1985 Revised Draft. Both have been modified as a result of public comment. The National Park Service will continue to welcome ideas and suggestions about the ongoing planning and management of the monument.

It must also be noted that the monument is used and often occupied by Alaska natives, many of who depend upon the area's subsistence resources for their livelihood and way of life. The concept of a national monument has appropriately been extended as provided for in ANILCA to provide for local community needs, and thus some activities not normally asociated with national monuments are appropriate in Cape Krusenstern National Monument. The monument concept here must also embrace a living culture.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The primary purpose for the creation of the monument was the protection of a series of archeological sites. Section 201(3) of ANILCA states:

> The monument shall be managed . . . to protect and interpret a series of archeological sites depicting every known cultural period in arctic Alaska; to provide for scientific study of the process of human population of the area from the Asian Continent; [and] in cooperation with Native Alaskans, to preserve and interpret evidence of prehistoric and historic Native cultures....

The importance of these resources is supported by their placement on the National Register of Historic Places as an archeological district. The monument is entirely within the archeological district. Because of its international significance, it has been entered on the list of potential U.S. World Heritage nominations by the United States. On a practical level, this means that all archeological sites on federally owned land in the monument will receive certain levels of protection before any action can occur that might affect these cultural resources.

The National Park Service will carry out a slightly more active management strategy than has been followed in the past five years by identifying, recording, evaluating, preserving, protecting, and interpreting all significant cultural resources in the monument. These actions will be implemented through the cultural resources management part of the monument's resources management plan, which is updated annually to reflect changing

needs and priorities. Changes should be anticipated because of the expected Red Dog Mine start-up and its eventual operation.

The cultural resources in the monument will be managed for preservation and protection in a manner consistent with federal and state laws and NPS policies and regulations. A basic principle of this management strategy is preservation. In other words, leaving resources in place rather than excavating or collecting them will be the standard method for dealing with cultural resources. The National Park Service will waive this policy only when the resources are threatened with imminent damage or when there is a significant potential for legitimate scientific research that would expand our knowledge of the history or prehistory of the region. This research would be allowed only when there are no sites outside the monument that would provide comparable data. Research would be controlled through the NPS permit process.

Developments in the monument will be designed to be compatible with the cultural fabric and to avoid or minimize adverse effects on cultural resources. Development with potential for disturbance, either directly or indirectly, will be preceded by archeological clearances. When appropriate, the state historic preservation officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be given the opportunity to comment on those develoments and their impacts before they are constructed. Before any actions with potential for impacts on traditional sites are undertaken, local native Americans will be consulted.

The National Park Service also proposes that recovered artifacts not be allowed to permanently leave the northwest region of the state. Rather, a museum for the permanent care and exhibition of collections should be established in Kotzebue (see the section on recommended facilities in Kotzebue). It is proposed that a research project be undertaken to inventory all extant collections that originated in what is now the monument because a major cultural resource exists in the collections that are now located throughout the world.

Additionally the National Park Service will continue to implement or will initiate the following actions:

1.) Conduct a cultural resource inventory in the monument to identify and evaluate new and presently unknown sites.

2.) Develop a monitoring program to assess the effects of ongoing activities on sites within the monument, including the impacts of NPS activities.

3.) Obtain ownership of land, interests in land, or agreements for land management for lands that contain the primary resources for which the monument was created (see the "Land Protection Plan," chapter IV). In those cases in which fee-simple acquisition is not necessary, enter into cooperative agreements or employ other methods to protect resources on private land (see the "Land Protection Plan," chapter IV).

4.) Protect sites on federal land from pothunting and vandalism by use of ranger patrol.

5.) Develop a program in cooperation with native Alaskans to interpret and preserve evidence of prehistoric and historic native cultures.

6.) Research and record, for possible adaptive use, the old mail cabin near the mouth of the Tukrok River.

The National Park Service has protected and will continue to protect prehistoric and historic resources from fires. This protection is accomplished through participation in the interagency fire plan (see "Fire Management" in chapter III), which calls for immediate suppression efforts on all known sites.

Significant archeological resources are also known to be located on several native allotments, all potentially private land. After further research and an evaluation of their significance, the National Park Service will initiate acquisition procedures or seek cooperative agreements or other forms of protection for management of these lands to ensure that resources are protected (see chapter IV for more detail).

A comprehensive inventory of the known archeological resources of the monument and a reconnaissance-level survey for new sites will also be conducted. An archeological resources base map will be prepared and updated regularly. Changes in landownership or land uses resulting from the recently completed Cape Krusenstern land exchange could necessitate updating and shifting work priorities in the near future. This data base will be used to develop and update a cultural resources management plan for the monument to serve as the programming document for active management of these resources. From this inventory a cultural sites inventory list will be compiled. This list, with maps and site records, will be kept up-to-date and will serve as a primary reference for the management of archeological sites in the monument.

Section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA authorizes the transfer of historic and cemetery site lands to native corporations. Transfer is dependent on selection by NANA, adjudication by the Bureau of Land Management, and verification of historicity by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. To date none of the 16 sites selected in the monument has been transferred. If transferred, they must be managed for the preservation of their historic resources by the corporations. The National Park Service has and will continue to protect and manage all 14(h)(1) sites as if they were eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The National Park Service recognizes that these sites may represent sacred or otherwise traditionally important sites and that they are potentially closely associated with the very purposes for which the monument was established. After adjudication and verification, any sites not conveyed will be properly evaluated to determine their level of historic significance and managed accordingly. The National Park Service will encourage the participation of NANA, KIC, Maniilaq Association, IRA Councils, the state historic preservation officer, and any other interested groups, agencies, or individuals in the development of methods to protect, preserve, and interpret these sites.

If the ANCSA 14(h)(1) sites within the monument are transferred, the National Park Service will actively pursue cooperative agreements with NANA to achieve management goals similar to those expressed above.

Prehistoric Resources on Private Lands

The National Park Service will encourage and assist private landowners within the monument and individuals, groups, native corporations, and the state of Alaska to protect and preserve prehistoric resources on their lands.

Historic Resources

A historic resource study will be conducted as part of the comprehensive inventory of cultural resources. Oral and written information will be collected from early residents of the area. Any cabin sites or ruins scattered throughout the monument and all other aboveground structures will be located and their historical, architectural, and cultural values will be professionally evaluated. From this inventory, a list of classified structures will be prepared. Potential classified structures, like the old mail cabin near the mouth of the Tukrok River, will be evaluated for adaptive and interpretive uses. These properties will then be protected and interpreted, as appropriate.

Cultural Resources on Private Land

Wherever possible, the National Park Service will encourage the owners of significant cultural resources on private land within the boundaries of the monument to allow nomination of eligible properties to the National Register by the state historic preservation officer. The National Park Service will provide technical assistance and advice in the proper care and treatment of such properties.

Collections Management

A "Scope of Collection Statement" has been written to guide the monument staff in the acquisition and management of museum objects. All monument collections, including archeological artifacts, natural history specimens, library and archival materials, records, and museum collections, will be managed in accordance with this statement and relevant NPS guidelines and policies.

Cultural Resource Research Recommendations

A list of proposed projects for the cultural research component of the resource management plan include the following:

cultural resources inventory

archeological site monitoring and impact survey

archeological collections inventory project

Cape Krusenstern ethnohistory and oral history project

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The natural systems within Cape Krusenstern National Monument have been left largely unaltered by man. This condition is due to the remote and rugged nature of the area and the sparse human use of resources for subsistence purposes. With the use of new technologies in the region and the emerging requirements for access through the monument, the National Park Service needs to be able to identify and respond promptly to proposals or potential impacts on resources.

The current emphasis in natural resource management is to study natural systems so that baseline data can be developed. These efforts will receive increased emphasis. Some work has already been done by the state of Alaska, the National Park Service, other government agencies, universities, and private organizations. A need exists to gather and synthesize this past work and then to plan and carry out effective programs for greater resource understanding and protection.

The monument's natural resource management program will consist primarily of studies. Studies and monitoring will be conducted so that thorough information about the condition of resources will be available to monument managers. Management of natural resources will be achieved primarily by the management of human uses that affect resources. The only direct management of natural resources will be to restore natural conditions in areas where resources have been unnaturally altered by human intervention.

Collections made during the research process will be categorized into the monument's collections, in accordance with existing regulation 36 CFR 2.5. They will be housed either in the administrative offices or the proposed museum.

The research objectives for natural resources are threefold: 1) to perpetuate and interpret natural resources and processes, 2) to devise and implement subsistence programs that fulfill the intent of ANILCA, and 3) to provide for visitor enjoyment and appreciation of the natural features of the monument.

In 1962 the secretary of the interior established the National Natural Landmarks Program as a natural areas survey to identify and encourage the preservation of geologic features and biotic communities that best illustrate the natural heritage of the United States. Although no sites within the monument have yet been designated as national natural landmarks, a portion (209,360 acres) of the monument surrounding Cape Krusenstern (Cape Krusenstern and the Igichuk Hills) has been identified as a potential national natural landmark (Bliss and Gustafson 1981). Further evaluation of that site by the National Park Service, which has not yet occurred, may result in its designation as a national natural landmark. All national natural landmarks will be managed to protect those features contributing to their national significance and would be managed in a manner consistent with ANILCA provisions.

Ecosystem Approach

National Park Service policy requires that the management of lands possessing significant natural features and values be managed with respect to ecological processes and that the impacts of people upon these processes and resources be mitigated. The concept of perpetuating a total natural environment or ecosystem, in contrast to the protection of individual features or species, is a distinguishing aspect of the National Park Service's management of natural lands. The major ecosystems within northwest Alaska have received little comprehensive study in the past. A fuller understanding of the natural movements and interplay of energy and materials within major ecosystems is crucial to effective management decisions affecting the monument and other national park system areas in the region.

Of particular interest are the impacts upon natural systems of existing and potential future modes of transportation across the monument. While current transportation is largely limited to the use of snowmachines, motorboats, ATVs, and aircraft between the monument and surrounding villages, there is increasing pressure to develop larger transportation systems that will facilitate economic development.

Air Quality

The National Park Service is mandated to protect habitat for seals, other marine mammals, birds, and other fish and wildlife resources so that their populations remain natural and healthy. The prevention of significant deterioration of air quality and its secondary impacts on wildlife habitat in the monument is crucial to fulfilling this mandate.

Cape Krusenstern is currently classified as a class II airshed under the provisions of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.).

The monument will be managed so as to achieve the highest attainable air quality levels and visibility standards consistent with the Clean Air Act designation for the respective area and mandates specified by enabling legislation, e.g., ANILCA and the NPS organic act.

The National Park Service established a monitoring program to provide baseline data on air quality within the monument, against which future sampling can be compared.

Water Quality

Maintaining the quality of waters within the monument is important to man and to all wildlife species. Maintenance of water quality within the monument will be carried out under the regulatory authorities of the National Park Service, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation will be consulted prior to initiation of any National Park Service developments that may have adverse effects upon water quality in the park. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Environmental Protection Agency enforce water quality regulations on National Park Service lands.

The National Park Service will establish a monitoring program in coordination with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Environmental Protection Agency to provide baseline data on water quality of the monument against which future sampling can be compared.

Fish and Wildlife

The National Park Service is mandated by ANILCA and other laws to protect the habitat for, and populations of, fish and wildlife within the monument (ANILCA, Section 201(3) and 16 USC 1). The National Park Service will strive to maintain the natural abundance, behavior, diversity, and ecological integrity of native animals as part of their ecosystems. NPS management of fish and wildlife will generally consist of baseline research and management of the human uses and activities that affect such populations and their habitat rather than the direct management of resources.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, under the constitution, laws, and regulations of the state of Alaska, is responsible for the management, protection, maintenance, enhancement, rehabilitation, and extension of the fish and wildlife resources of the state; in accordance with the state constitution, the department manages fish and wildlife using the recognized management principle of sustained yield. Within conservation system units, including the monument, state management of fish and wildlife resources is required to be consistent with the provisions of ANILCA; therefore, some aspects of state management may not apply within the monument.

The National Park Service and the state of Alaska will cooperatively manage the fish and wildlife resources of the monument. A memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (see appendix B) defines the cooperative management roles of each agency. The "Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Policy: State-Federal Relationships" (43 CFR 24) further addresses intergovernmental cooperation in the protection, use, and management of fish and wildlife resources. The closely related responsibilities of protecting habitat and wildlife populations, and of providing for fish and wildlife utilization, require close cooperation of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the National Park Service, and all resource users.

Sportfishing and subsistence fishing, hunting, and trapping are allowable uses in the monument (ANILCA, section 1314 and applicable state law). Trapping in national park units can only be conducted using implements designated to entrap animals, as specified in 36 CFR 1.4 and 13.1(u). ANILCA requires that such harvest activities remain consistent with maintenance of natural and healthy populations in the monument (ANILCA, section 815 1).

Congress recognized that programs for the management of healthy populations may differ between the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service because of differences in each agency's management policies and legal authorities; therefore "the policies and legal authorities of the managing agencies will determine the nature and degree of management programs affecting ecological relationships, population dynamics, and manipulation of the components of the ecosystem." (Senate Report 96-413, p. 233.)

The state of Alaska, through the boards of game and fisheries, establishes fishing, hunting, and trapping regulations for the monument, consistent with the provisions of ANILCA. The National Park Service will cooperate with the state wherever possible to establish regulations that are compatible with monument management goals, objectives, and NPS policies.

Section 805(d) of ANILCA authorizes the state to manage the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence purposes on federal lands if state laws that satisfy specific criteria in sections 803, 804, and 805 of ANILCA are enacted and implemented.

A subsistence resource commission has been established for the monument in accordance with section 808 of ANILCA. The commission is charged with devising and recommending a subsistence hunting program for the monument. Submission of a program is anticipated in 1986 (see "Subsistence Management" section for a more complete discussion of the commission).

Regarding customary and traditional subsistence uses in parks, monuments, and preserves in Alaska, the legislative history of ANILCA states that

> The National Park Service recognizes, and the Committee [on Energy and Natural Resources] agrees, that subsistence uses by local rural residents have been, and are now, a natural part of the ecosystem serving as a primary consumer in the natural food chain. The Committee expects the National Park Service to take appropriate steps when necessary to insure that consumptive uses of fish and wildlife populations within National Park Service units not be allowed to adversely disrupt the natural balance which has been maintained for thousands of years. (Senate Report 96-413, p. 171.)

The National Park Service "may temporarily close any public lands..., or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of particular fish or wildlife population only if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to assure the continued viability of such population" (ANILCA, section 816 (b)). Except in emergencies, all such closures must be preceded by consultation with appropriate state agencies. If it becomes necessary to restrict the taking of populations of fish and wildlife in the monument, nonwasteful subsistence uses will be accorded priority over the taking of fish and wildlife for other purposes.

The state has developed resource management recommendations containing management guidelines and objectives that are generally developed for broad regions. Therefore, some of the guidelines and objectives may not be applicable to the monument. The state has also developed fish and wildlife management plans. The master memorandum of understanding indicates that the National Park Service will develop its management plans in substantial agreement with state plans unless state plans are formally determined to be incompatible with the purposes for which the monument was established.

Habitat and animal population manipulation will not be permitted within the monument except under extraordinary circumstances and when consistent with NPS policy, as described in the master memorandum of understanding.

Congressional intent regarding this topic is presented in the legislative history of ANILCA as follows:

> [I] t is the intent of the Committee that certain traditional National Park Service management values be maintained. It is contrary to the National Park Service concept to manipulate habitat or populations to achieve maximum utilization of natural resources. Rather, the National Park Service concept requires implementation of management policies which strive to maintain the natural abundance, behavior, diversity, and ecological integrity of native animals as part of their ecosystem, and the Committee intends that that concept be maintained. (Senate Report 96-413, p. 171.)

In recognition of mutual concerns relating to protection and management of fish and wildlife resources, the National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue to cooperate in the collection, interpretation, and dissemination of fish and wildlife data. The National Park Service will continue to permit and encourage the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to conduct research projects that are consistent with the purposes of the monument.

The monument's informational programs will inform visitors about the allowable uses of the monument, including consumptive uses of fish and wildlife, to prevent or minimize user conflicts. Information will also be provided to visitors about ways to avoid or minimize adverse effects on fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

Aquatic habitat of the monument will be protected to maintain natural, self-sustaining aquatic populations. The introduction of eggs, fry or brood stocks, and the alteration of natural aquatic habitat, will not be allowed. Artificial stocking of fish in monument waters will be considered only if necessary to reestablish species extirpated by man's activities.

The National Park Service will continue to review priorities, regulations, and harvest limits established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Board of Game and will provide its recommendations to them for consideration. During the life of this plan, the National Park Service will seek to strengthen the enforcement of hunting regulations through closer cooperation with the state of Alaska and with NANA and Cominco, Ltd., when the Red Dog Mine becomes operational.

Because the perpetuation of natural and healthy wildlife populations in the monument is a major concern of the National Park Service, it is important that the harvest of wildlife for subsistence purposes is regulated in consideration of the most comprehensive data available for the region. Annual census work is performed for major big-game species in northwest Alaska by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and affords important information about the health of specific wildlife populations. A comprehensive compilation and analysis of existing historical data will be accomplished by National Park Service's Northwest and Alaska Regional Office personnel. Information gaps will be identified, and goals for additional research will be established.

A coordinated system between the National Park Service's Alaska Regional Office and Alaska Department of Fish and Game will obtain statewide harvest ticket information divided into regions, park units, and game management units. This data will then be used by park managers to identify problems associated with specific species and to undertake appropriate management actions.

The existence within and use of the monument's habitat by threatened and endangered wildlife species is not well documented. Although sightings of peregrine falcons have been recorded in the past, a more systematic survey will occur. Gathering of baseline information about the importance as a spring and fall staging area of the Cape Krusenstern and the Sheshalik area to migrating birds including geese, ducks, shorebirds, gulls, and swans will also occur.

Fluctuations in caribou and moose populations in the region are not well understood. For the purpose of coordinating habitat research for these species, a cooperative agreement will be initiated by the National Park Service Alaska Regional Office with other agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the Soil Conservation Service. Each cooperating agency would identify and assume its research responsibility, commensurate with its available funding level and related to its specific lands and interests. The goal of this joint effort would be to assemble a regional mosaic of habitat types and their uses by these large mammals. The work will also be coordinated with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, which is preparing a regional land use plan, and with the NANA/Cominco partnership. This approach is consistent with regional research policies as stated by numerous participants who attended the 1984 and 1985 NANA Regional Strategy meetings held in Kotzebue.

A similarly structured cooperative agreement will occur for the study of seals and other marine mammals that use offshore habitat but are known to haul out on the beaches of the monument.

A research project for the small musk-ox herd that frequents the monument and the lower Noatak drainage will be undertaken to guide the mitigation of existing impacts of the existing herd. This will be accomplished jointly by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the National Park Service. The project will also assess the potential impacts of increased herd size if the state reintroduces additional musk-ox in northwestern Alaska.

Dall sheep, which moved into the Igichuk Hills in the southern portion of the monument in the early 1970s, today number 14. The National Park Service considers this herd too small and isolated to be subject to any harvest pressure and remain viable. Thus, it is recommended that the Alaska Board of Game, in consideration of joint National Park Service and Alaska Department of Fish & Game (Singer et al. 1983) research on Dall sheep, close the Igichuk Hills in the monument to hunting either sex of Dall sheep.

Although the major fisheries in northwest Alaska are productive by arctic standards, the combination of short summer seasons, cool temperatures, and limited food combine to limit growth rates of some resident fish; it also

increases their susceptibility to damage by overharvest. Recent increases in harvest pressures on all species require collection of more baseline information about the populations and pressures on them. The National Park Service will initiate a cooperative agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to to expand current fisheries research within the region to be performed on a joint basis. Actions will include a formal sharing and a review of information about northwest Alaska fisheries and, therefore, a more effective system of problem identification and definition of research needs.

Minerals Management

The public land within the monument is closed to new mineral entry and location, and there are no valid mining claims within the monument. Should patented or unpatented mining claims occur (through land exchanges or trades) they would be subject to National Park Service regulations governing mining operation and access to mining operations (36 CFR part 9A and 43 CFR 36.10). Plans of operations would be reviewed by appropriate federal and state agencies to ensure that mining operations would be in compliance with state and federal regulations and that adverse effects on resources and other uses would be minimized.

The U.S. Geological Survey is conducting an Alaska mineral resources assessment program. The National Park Service will work cooperatively with this agency and other public and private entities to carry out, as appropriate, the legislated responsibility to assess oil, gas, and other mineral potential on lands within the monument (ANILCA section 1010).

Paleontological Resources

Fossil resources within the monument are protected by existing laws and regulations. The significance and extent of the monument's fossils are not well known. The National Park Service will cooperate with interested agencies and universities who apply for scientific research permits to add to the information base about these fossils.

Vegetation

The public may gather natural plant food items for personal use and dead or downed wood for use in fires in the park (36 CFR 13.20). Local residents may gather plant materials, including fruits, berries, mushrooms, roots, and birch bark, and may cut and gather trees for subsistence purposes, as authorized by the law and existing regulations (36 CFR 13.49). However, a permit is required for subsistence users for the cutting of live standing trees with a diameter of greater than 3 inches at ground height.

The National Park Service will not use wood from the monument for construction materials, thereby avoiding additional harvest of forest resources. An effort to identify the current status, regenerative capability, and importance of existing forest resources within the monument and the NANA region will be undertaken jointly by the National Park Service and other land managers like NANA, KIC, the state of Alaska, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Fire Management

The National Park Service is a participant in the Kobuk Interagency Fire Management Plan, which encompasses an area of 32 million acre areas. All lands within the monument are within the area. This fire management plan coordinates fire suppression management objectives of all the participating landowners; it was completed and put into operation for the 1984 fire season.

In accordance with the fire management plan, the suppression objective for the monument is to allow natural forest and tundra fires to burn unless they threaten private lands or certain identified cultural sites, thereby necessitating suppression measures. ANSCA section 21(e) provides native lands with wildland fire protection services from the United States at no cost, subject to some limitations.

Additionally, the National Park Services proposes to continue research initiated in 1984 in Kobuk Valley National Park. This research, when completed, will enable the National Park Service to develop a fire management program consistent with the interagency fire supression plan. It could result in future prescribed controlled burns to provide greater degrees of protection for monument resources and for private lands. Before any such prescribed burn, the National Park Service will consult with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to determine when the best meterological conditions exist to minimize adverse effects on air quality.

Shorelands, Tidelands, and Submerged Lands

The Submerged Lands Act of 1953, the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958, and the state constitution provide for state ownership of the water (subject to the reservation doctrine discussed in the "Water Rights" section), shorelands (the beds of navigable waters), tidelands (lands subject to tidal infuence), and submerged lands (lands seaward from tidelands).

Determinations of what waters are navigable is an ongoing process in Alaska, at both the administrative and judicial levels. Only one area in the monument has been determined navigable by the BLM at this time, that being the approximately 10,000 acres of coastal water in the monument's southeastern township, which encompasses the Sheshalik Spit area. Other water bodies may be determined navigable in the future. Tidelands within the monument are located primarily in the vicinity of Sheshalik Spit.

The National Park Service will work cooperatively with the state to ensure that existing and future activities occurring on these shorelands, submerged lands, or tidelands within and adjacent to the unit boundary are compatible with the purposes for which the monument was created. Any actions, activities, or uses of nonfederal lands that will alter the beds of these lands or result in adverse effects on water quality or on the natural abundance and diversity of fish and wildlife species will be opposed by the National Park Service. The National Park Service will manage the monument's uplands adjacent to shorelands, submerged lands, and tidelands to protect their natural character.

In particular, the National Park Service is interested in establishing additional protection for seals and other marine mammal habitat that Congress specifically addressed in ANILCA section 201(3). The National Park Service will work with the state as it proceeds with its northwest area regional land use plan and will recommend that the state consider the purposes of the monument and the importance of monument resources as it makes recommendations for using state lands and waters.

Additionally, the National Park Service recommends that the state close these areas to new mineral entry or to extraction of oil, gas, and sand and gravel resources and will apply to the state for these closures. The National Park Service will also pursue cooperatiave agreements with the state for the management of lands under navigable water bodies (shorelands) and tidelands.

Management of Watercolumns

Sections 101 and 201 of ANILCA and 16 USC 1a-2(h) and 1c direct the National Park Service to manage all waters within the boundaries of the monument. The state of Alaska has authority to manage water, based on the laws cited in the previous section. These laws provide for water management by both the state and the National Park Service.

The National Park Service will oppose any uses of waterways that will adversely affect water quality or the natural abundance and diversity of fish and wildlife species in the monument. The National Park Service will work with the state on a case-by-case basis to resolve issues concerning the use of the various waterways where management conflicts arise. Cooperative agreements for the management of uses on the water will be pursued if a case-by-case resolution of management issues proves unacceptable to the National Park Service and the state.

Water Rights

(Descriptive information about water rights is found in chapter II.) For waters available under the reservation doctrine, unless the United States is a proper party to a stream adjudication, the National Park Service will quantify and inform the state of Alaska of its existing water uses and those future water needs necessary to carry out the purposes of the reservation. When the reserve doctrine or other federal law is not applicable, water rights will be obtained in accordance with Alaska laws and regulations. In all matters related to water use and water rights, the National Park Service will work cooperatively with the state of Alaska.

Natural Resource Research Recommendations

Resource management plans are prepared to describe the scientific research, surveys, and management activities that will be conducted in each national park system unit. Information obtained from research described in a resource management plan is used by monument managers to better understand the unit's cultural and natural resources and is used in making resource-related decisions and funding requests. Resource management plans are evolving documents that respond to the changing requirements of managing a unit's resources. They are reviewed at least once each year and are updated as

necessary. The most elementary resource management plan is essentially a list of proposed research projects that are required to better understand the resources of a national park system unit. More fully evolved resource management plans may include detailed management strategies for addressing specific resource issues.

A resource management plan is being prepared for the monument. The National Park Service will consult with interested parties, including the state of Alaska, during the preparation and subsequent revisions of the plan. Draft plans will be transmitted to the state and will be available to the general public for a 60-day review and comment period. Adequate notification of the availability of the draft plan will be provided. If significant changes are made in the resource management plan during the annual review, the same public involvement practices as described above will be followed.

This listing of research projects is current at the time of printing of this document; however, proposals and priorities for research projects are reviewed annually and are updated as necessary.

Research Projects

1. Population data: big-game and fur-bearing species
2. Role of natural fire in northwest Alaska ecosystems (Northwest Area Fire Management Plan)
3. Baseline study of the genetic characteristics and monitoring of Noatak River chum salmon
4. Compilation and analysis of big-game harvest information on all harvested species
5. Baseline study of ecosystem dynamics within northwest Alaska
6. Study and monitoring of caribou and moose habitat
7. Study of the impacts of existing and proposed methods of transportation on northwest Alaska ecosystems
8. Analysis and monitoring of conflicts between subsistence and recreational users
9. Musk-ox cooperative research and reintroduction study
10. Endangered species inventory and monitoring cooperative survey
11. Baseline research on waterfowl and shorebirds, with emphasis on Cape Krusenstern and Sheshalik Spit

12. Cooperative baseline research on fishery populations and pressures

13. Baseline research into the potential for mineral extraction

14. Impact study on popular visitor use areas

15. Air quality monitoring

16. Water quality monitoring

17. Cooperative timber inventory

PUBLIC USE

Carrying Capacity

National Park Service planning guidelines require that the "carrying capacity" of the monument be addressed in the general management plan. This policy requires that the service "carefully plan and regulate the use of the parks so that park resources are perpetuated and maintained unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Because recreational visitor use is currently very low, because the National Park Service recognizes that subsistence uses by local rural residents have been and will continue to be a natural part of the ecosystem, serving as a primary consumer in the natural food chain (Senate Report 96-413, p. 171), and because scientific data about the ecosystem and its many components are scarce, no "carrying capacity" study is presently recommended. However, the various studies and research projects called for in this plan will provide the basis for such a future study. A human use study to measure the impacts of human use in selected areas in the monument is planned and will be designed to monitor impacts on the resources by existing use levels. If the resources of the monument are thought to be threatened or are threatened, use levels or activities could be limited in accordance with ANILCA.

Management Zoning

National Park Service planning guidelines require that management zoning for the monument be addressed in the general management plan. However, the National Park Service does not now recommend management zones for the monument. Until further studies produce better knowledge of the monument resources, zoning is considered premature.

Information and Interpretation

Interpretation and education activities are important to the protection and use of the natural and cultural vlues of the monument. Professionals and volunteers will carry out these important functions of interpretation and education by using a variety of media to reach monument visitors and the general public.

Information and interpretation will be provided to monument users for the purposes of public safety, understanding and enjoying the monument resources, avoiding and minimizing conflicts between user groups, and precluding damage to monument resources. Because of the specific purposes of the monument, especially the cultural resource values and the need to maintain the viability of subsistence resources, the National Park Service will not encourage visitation to any particular sites or features in the monument. Instead, it will encourage individuals to seek out information about the area and choose their own destinations.

Several methods will be used to provide information, including brochures, scheduled interpretive talks and presentations, displays, slide programs, movies, and informal talks with the staff.

The National Park Service will develop an interpretive prospectus to define the monument's interpretive themes. These themes will focus on the primary purposes and resources of the monument. These include the following:

1. Interpretation of the monument's archeological sites, including known cultural periods in arctic Alaska

2. The processes of human habitation of the area from Asia

3. Natural resources of the monument and adjacent lands

4. Subsistence resources and activities in the monument

In response to the public need for information about the monument, the National Park Service will update the current monument brochure. The brochure will present information on current subsistence uses, general recreational opportunities, methods of avoiding conflicts between user groups, bear behavior, location of private land, known hazards to public safety, and other topics as needed. The National Park Service will not attempt to advocate use in any one area. Local native corporations, the Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission, and IRA Councils will be offered an opportunity to review the brochure so that information about subsistence use and activities and information about private land is accurately portrayed. Additional brochures, similar to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game brochure on bear safety, will also be distributed.

The National Park Service will conduct annual meetings in the villages most directly affected by the monument and will continue to conduct scheduled programs on request. These programs will include information about the local areas and various resources administered by National Park Service, the significance of the monument, other national park system areas throughout the United States, career opportunities, and local hire.

The National Park Service will try to have all presentations translated into Inupiaq so that all village residents will be better able to understand the information. Additionally, the National Park Service will continue to work with the NANA Regional Strategy Lands Subcommittee, which is investigating how to improve communication between agencies and people in villages.

The primary location for disseminating information and presenting interpretive programs will be the National Park Service visitor contact station in Kotzebue (see the "Public Use Facilities" section in this chapter). Information about the monument and written interpretive materials will also be available at a ranger station to be located at the village of Noatak. This office will serve residents of Noatak and nonlocal recreation visitors who require information about Noatak National Preserve and Cape Krusenstern National Monument.

Personnel assigned to a ranger station in the southern end of the monument will provide simple and basic information and interpretive services for the entire monument, with particular emphasis on the southern half. These services will be provided to monument users on request and as other duties allow. Personnel will also be trained to discuss the cultural and natural resources of the area, including previous archeological and scientific investigations. As appropriate and necessary, personnel will explain to nonlocal monument visitors the current subsistence activities, including caribou and fish harvests that occur within the monument and marine mammal hunting that occurs adjacent to the monument. Personnel will also provide information about recreational opportunities, private lands in the monument, and other topics of interest to visitors.

Personnel assigned to a ranger station in the northern half of the monument will, in addition to these duties, provide information about the proposed Red Dog Mine in an attempt to preclude any potential conflicts between the out-of-region recreation visitor and the proposed industrial uses.

Access

Because of the complexity of access and transportation issues related to the monument, planning for the various topics described in this access section is an ongoing process. The National Park Service will continue to document past and current uses of the monument, inventory access routes, and study special issues as described below. This process will of necessity be accomplished in phases over a period of several years. In carrying out this process of inventorying and collecting information, the National Park Service will consult with interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. When sufficient information has been gathered on a particular topic, the National Park Service, in consultation with others, may propose further action. Actions may include developing further management policy; proposing closures, restrictions, or openings; proposing access improvements; or proposing revisions to existing policies or regulations. Pursuant to section 1110(a) of ANILCA, 36 CFR 13.30 and 13.46, 43 CFR 36.11(h), and NEPA where applicable, adequate public notice and opportunity to comment will be provided.

Access is guaranteed to nonfederal land, subsurface rights, and valid mining claims, but any such access is subject to reasonable regulations to protect the values of the public lands that are crossed (ANILCA, sections 1110 and 1111). Existing regulations (43 CFR 36.10) govern access to inholdings.

Pack Animals. One change is proposed in existing regulations. Animals that can be used for transportation in the monument will be limited to dogs. Sled dogs have been used for transportation for many years in the monument, whereas pack and saddle stock, such as horses, mules and llamas, have not been used. Detrimental impacts associated with regular use of pack and saddle stock in other park areas have included soil compaction, denudation of vegetative cover, erosion, excrement deposition, and the introduction of exotic plants and diseases. Since the monument was established (in part) to maintain its environmental integrity, it is inappropriate to subject the monument to such possible impacts. Therefore, the National Park Service proposes to permanently close the monument to all other pack or saddle animals.

This closure is proposed, but not implemented, in this general management plan. Any proposed closure can be implemented only after following the closure procedures contained in federal regulations (36 CFR 13.30 and 43 CFR 36.11(h)). Complete analyses of proposals will be developed before initiating closure proceedings. Closure proposals may require revision before initiation of closure proceedings if more detailed information indicates that different measures (for example, less than unit-wide closures) are required to remedy resource problems.

Rights-of-Way. Revised Statute 2477 (formally codified at 43 USC 932 and enacted in 1866) provides that: "The right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted." The act was repealed by Public Law 94-579 as of October 21, 1976, subject to valid existing claims.

The monument is subject to valid existing rights, including rights-of-way established under RS 2477. The validity of these rights-of-way will be determined on a case-by-case basis. One right-of-way that the state contends may be valid under RS 2477 is #21, the Coastal Winter Trail.

A map illustrating the location of the Coastal Winter Trail is found in appendix G. This list and map are not necessarily all-inclusive. Private parties or the state of Alaska may identify and seek recognition of additional RS 2477 rights-of-way within the monument. Supporting material regarding potential rights-of-way identified by the state may be obtained through the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities or the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Identification of the potential right-of-way listed above and the map in appendix G does not establish the validity of these RS 2477 rights-of-way and does not provide the public the right to travel over them. The use of off-road vehicles in locations other than established roads or designated routes in units of the national park system is prohibited (EOs 11644 and 11989 and 43 CFR 36.11(g)). Identification of possible rights-of-way does not constitute the designation of routes for off-road vehicle use.

ANCSA 17(b) Easements. Campsite and linear access easements may be reserved on native corporation lands that are within or adjoin the monument, as authorized by section 17(b) of ANCSA. The National Park Service will be responsible for the management of these public access easements inside the

monument and for those assigned to the National Park Service outside of the monument. Pursuant to Part 601, Chapter 4.2 of the Department of the Interior "Departmental Manual" (601 DM 4.2), where these easements access or are part of the access to a conservation system unit, the easements shall become part of that unit and be administered accordingly. The purpose of these easements is to provide access from public lands across these private lands to other public lands. The routes and locations of these easements are identified on maps contained in the conveyance documents. The conveyance documents also specify the terms and conditions of use, including periods and methods of public access. A list of 17(b) easements and authorized uses is included in chapter II. These easements appear on the Land Status map in chapter IV. Further record-keeping by the National Park Service may result in revision to the locations and authorized uses of 17(b) easements presented in chapter II.

The National Park Service will work cooperatively with the affected native corporation and other interested parties, including the state of Alaska, to develop a management strategy for the easements. Management of these easements will be in accord with the specific terms and conditions of the individual easements and applicable park regulations (pursuant to 43 CFR 2650.4-7(d)(4) and 37 CFR 1.2). As the easements are reserved and the National Park Service assumes management responsibilities for them, the locations, mileages, and acreages will be compiled and management strategies will be formulated. This information will be maintained at monument headquarters.

As authorized in 601 DM 4.3G, an easement may be relocated to rectify a usability problem or to accommodate the underlying landowner's development of the lands if both the National Park Service and the landowner agree to the relocation. Easements may also be exchanged if an acceptable alternate easement or benefit is offered by the underlying landowner and the exchange would be in the public interest. An easement may be relinquished to the underlying landowner if an alternate easement has been offered by the landowner or termination of the easement is required by law. The National Park Service may also propose to place additional restrictions (to those authorized in the conveyance document) on the use of an easement if existing uses are in conflict with the purposes of the unit. In all cases where a change is proposed in authorized uses or location from the original conveyance, the National Park Service will give adequate public notice and opportunity to comment to the affected native corporation and other interested parties, including the state of Alaska. Any National Park Service proposal for changing the terms and conditions of 17(b) easements will include justification for the proposed change, an evaluation of alternatives considered, if any, and an evaluation of potential impacts of the proposed action.

The various types of access routes and easements discussed in the previous sections may overlap. For example, a valid RS 2477 right-of-way may overlap an easement conveyed under section 17(b) of ANCSA. Where this occurs, management strategies will reflect valid existing rights and other considerations unique to the situation. The National Park Service will work cooperatively with interested parties to ensure that management is compatible with the purposes of the monument. Overlap situations will be dealt with on

a case-by-case basis in conformance with the general management policies discussed in these sections.

Off-Road Vehicles. The use of off-road vehicles (ORVs)*, including all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), off established roads, parking areas, or designated routes is generally prohibited. Experience and research indicate that such use of ORVs adversely affects the natural, aesthetic, and scenic values of the monument and as such is contrary to existing laws, executive orders, regulations, and policy. Section 1110(a) of ANILCA provides for the use of snowmachines, but not for ORVs other than snowmachines. Consequently, the recreational use of other ORVs is subject to the provisions of Executive Order 11644, "Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Lands." The executive order requires the designation of specific areas for ORV use in national park system areas and a determination that ORV use in these areas will not adversely affect the natural, aesthetic, or scenic values. The executive order specifically provides ORV routes in designated wilderness areas.

The research in the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve** was designed to measure the effects of various types of all terrain vehicles (ATVs) in tussock-shrub terrain and document the amount of damage that occurs to the vegetation and terrain as the number of vehicle passes increases. The findings of this study are that the use of ATVs off established roads does result in substantial resource damage even at the lowest traffic levels (10 passes) and that resource damage increases with additional use.

Two exceptions to the general prohibition on the use of ORVs off established roads occur in the monument. They include access to inholdings allowed under section 1110 of ANILCA and use of ATVs along two trail easements from Kivalina to Noatak as provided for by ANCSA, sections 34 and 35. Section 1110(b) of ANILCA guarantees the right of access to inholdings within park areas, subject to reasonable regulations to protect natural and other values of park lands. Access to inholdings is covered in existing regulations (43 CFR 36.10). The use of ORVs for access to inholdings may be allowed under 43 CFR 36.10 by the superintendent on a case-by-case basis on designated routes. In determining what routes and restrictions should apply to the use of ORVs for access to inholdings, the superintendent will consider the potential for resource damage and user conflicts and the availability of alternate routes and methods of transportation. The use of ORVs for access to inholdings will only be allowed upon a finding that other customary and traditional methods of access will not provide adequate and feasible access. All ORV use allowed

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*An off-road vehicle is any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, wetland, or other natural terrain, except snowmachines or snowmobiles (36 CFR 13.1).

**"Response of Tussock-Shrub Terrain to Experimental All-Terrain Vehicle Tests in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska." A progress report by Charles H. Racine and Gary M. Ahlstrand, USDI, NPS, ARO, July 1985.

under section 1110(b) of ANILCA will be subject to applicable state and federal laws and to permits and restrictions necessary to prevent resource damage. These restrictions may limit the size and type of vehicle, vehicle weight, season of use, number of trips and other conditions necessary to protect park resources and values.

The use of ORVs on rights-of-way and easements established under various authorities, including RS 2477 and ANSCA section 17(b) but excluding ANCSA sections 34 and 35 easements, will be determined as their validity is determined (i.e., RS 2477 rights-of-way) or they come under management authority of the National Park Service (i.e., 17(b) easements). Whether ORV use will be allowed on a particular right-of-way or easement will depend on the specific terms and conditions of the right-of-way or easement, the history of use, and other environmental factors.

Air Access. Fixed-wing aircraft may be landed and operated on lands and waters within the monument, except where such use is prohibited or otherwise restricted by the superintendent pursuant to 36 CFR 13.30 and 43 CFR 36.11(f) and (h). The use of aircraft for access to or from lands and waters in the monument for purposes of taking fish or wildlife for subsistence uses therein is generally prohibited as set forth in 36 CFR 13.45.

Currently all federal lands within the monument are open to authorized aircraft uses and no changes are proposed at this time. In the future, if the need for closures or restrictions is identified, the National Park Service will propose them through the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 13.30 and 43 CFR 36.11(f) and (h).

No designated landing sites for helicopters have been previously designated, and none are recommended in this plan. The use of a helicopter in the monument, other than at designated landing areas or pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the superintendent, is prohibited (43 CFR 36.11(f)(4).

The National Park Service will actively advise pilots that all aircraft maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet above the ground whenever possible to avoid disruption of wildlife movement as well as subsistence and recreational activities. The suggested altitude minimums over any national park unit have been printed on the sectional aeronautical charts (scale 1:500,000) since the mid-1970s.

These flight advisories will be a stipulation in all special use permits and commercial use licenses subject to the requested use. It is recognized that these minimum altitude suggestions are advisory only (except for permits and licenses mentioned above) because the Federal Aviation Administration regulates air space and lower altitudes may be required because of weather conditions, terrain, and emergency conditions.

Additional discussion of management intent on landing strip maintenance is found under "Landing Strips" later in this chapter. Additional discussion of access for subsistence uses is found under "Subsistence Management" later in this chapter.

Red Dog Mine. Access for the Red Dog mine is provided for under the provisions of "Terms and Conditions Governing Legislative Land Consolidation and Exchange between the NANA Regional Corporation, Inc., and the United States of America as amended by the Act of September 25, 1985," Public Law 99-96, 99 Stat. 460-464. In brief, the United States conveyed to NANA an easement (19.747 acres) for developing a transportation system across approximately 25 miles of the monument including rights to use and sell sand, gravel, rock, and other construction materials for the system. The easement provides access from the mine site to the coast across the monument.

Reservation Of Public Use Easements. The National Park Service will request the reservation of public (nonexclusive) use easements from the BLM on lands being conveyed under the Native Allotment Act of 1906 where important public use trails cross the lands being conveyed. The public use easements will ensure continued public access to public lands and resources in the monument.

To more fully understand the many and varied provisions relating to access, the reader is encouraged to review the "Access" section in chapter II and tables 1 and 2, which consolidate legislative and regulatory provisions and plan proposals for access.

Commercial Visitor Services

Commercial visitor services presently provided within the monument are chiefly related to air and water transportation and guide services for various purposes. Private entrepreneurs are adequately meeting the current demand for these services, which is very low.

All commercial services in the three National Park Service units in northwest Alaska are currently managed under a system of commercial use licenses. Commercial use licenses are issued annually to any applicant if the services are deemed "necessary and appropriate" to the use and conservation of the area. Each commercial use license contains stipulations to ensure the protection of monument resources, the continuation of other uses occurring within the monument (for example, subsistence uses), and assurances of visitor safety. Each license holder is required to submit a yearly report describing the types of services provided, the number of clients served, the dates services were provided, and the areas of the monument where services were provided.

The National Park Service will continue the present commercial use license system to manage commercial services. This allows for commercial services to be provided to the public while reducing associated management costs to both the provider of services and to the government; it also ensures the protection of the monument's resources and other uses. The superintendent will continue to determine what commercial services are necessary for public use and enjoyment of the monument and what services are appropriate based upon the legislatively stated purposes of the monument.

If, during the projected 10-year life of this plan, commercial services need to be limited in number or to be more strictly regulated to prevent unacceptable impacts on the resources or other uses of the monument, a concession permit system will be instituted. Under this system the number of

Table 1: General Access Provisions For Subsistence And Recreation, Cape Krusenstern National Monument

This chart is a summary of current access provisions and proposed changes. For a complete discussion of access, including where the various provisions may overlap, please refer to the "Access" section.

PROVISION	SUBSISTENCE	REFERENCE(A)	RECREATION	REFERENCE(A)	CHANGES PROPOSED IN PLAN
1. SNOWMACHINE	Yes Except: (B)	ANILCA 811 36 CFR 13.46 43 CFR 36.11(b)	Yes Except: (C)	ANILCA 1110 36 CFR 13.10 43 CFR 36.11(c)	None
2. OFF-ROAD VEHICLES (ORVs)	No Except: (F)	ANILCA 811 36 CFR 13.46 ANCSA 34 & 35	No	ANILCA 101 43 CFR 36.11(g)	None
3. MOTORBOAT	Yes Except: (B)	ANILCA 811 36 CFR 13.46 43 CFR 36.11(b)	Yes Except: (C)	ANILCA 1110 43 CFR 36.11(d)	None
4. FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT	No Except: (D)	ANILCA 811 36 CFR 13.45 43 CFR 36.11(f)	Yes Except: (C)	ANILCA 1110 43 CRF 36.11(f)	None
5. HELICOPTER	No	43 CFR 36.11(f)	No Except:(E)	ANILCA 1110 43 CFR 36.11(f)	None
6. DOGS, HORSES, AND OTHER PACK ANIMALS	Yes Except: (B)	ANILCA 811 36 CFR 1.4 36 CFR 2.16 36 CFR 13.46 43 CFR 36.11(b)	Yes Except: (C)	ANILCA 1110 36 CFR 1.4 36 CFR 2.16 43 CFR 36.11(e)	Superintendent to permanently close entire monument to to use of horses and other pack animals, except dogs, as authorized by 36 CFR 13.30 and 43 36.11(h).

7. ULTRA LIGHTS, HOVERCRAFT AND AIRBOATS	No	ANILCA 811 36 CFR 2.17 36 CFR 13.46	No 36 CFR 2.17 43 CFR 36.11(f)	ANILCA 1110	None

NOTES

The terms "yes" and "no" in this chart reflect a general rule as to whether a type of access is allowed. Where exceptions exist, they are footnoted.

FOOTNOTES

A. "ANILCA" stands for the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980; 36 CFR 13.00 stands for Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part thirteen; 43 CFR 36 stands for title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 36; and EO stands for Executive Order.

B. The superintendent may restrict or close a route to use of snowmachines, motorboats, dog teams, or other means of surface transportation (36 CFR 13.46 (b & c).

C. The superintendent may close an area or restrict an activity on an emergency, temporary, or permanent basis (36 CFR 1.5 and 13.30, and 43 CFR 36.11(h).

D. In extraordinary cases authorized by 36 CFR 13.45, an aircraft may be employed for the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife, but aircraft may be used for subsistence uses that do not include the taking of fish and wildlife resources.

E. The use of a helicopter in any area of the monument, other than at designated landing areas or pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the superintendent, is prohibited (43 CFR 36.11(f)(4).

F. ATVs are allowed on two trail easements established under an amendment to ANCSA (addition of sections 34 and 35) when sufficient snow and or frozen ground exists. Additional details on stipulations allowing use are available in National Park Service offices in Kotzebue and Anchorage.

Table 2: Summary Other Access Provisions, Cape Krusenstern National Monument

PROVISION	REFERENCE	PROPOSALS IN THE PLAN
1. Access to Inholdings (Valid property or occupancy interests) Ensures adequate and feasible access, subject to reasonable regulations to protect the natural and other values.	ANILCA 1110 36 CFR 13.31 43 CFR 36.10 43 CFR 36.11	Continue to follow provisions of ANILCA and and existing regulations.
2. Temporary Access (Applies to state and private land-owners not covered in 43 CFR 36.10 and 36.11). Superintendent shall permit temporary access across a park area for survey, geophysical, exploratory, or similar temporary activities on nonfederal lands when determined that such access will not result in permanent harm to park area resources.	ANILCA 1111 43 CFR 36.12	Continue to follow provisions of ANILCA and existing regulations.
3. Transportation and Utililty Systems in and across, and Access into, Conservation System Units Sets procedures for applications and approvals. Must be compatible with purposes for which the unit was establisted and no other economically feasible and prudent alternative route exists; establishes terms and conditions of rights-of-way.	ANILCA TITLE XI 43 CFR 36	Continue to follow provisions of ANILCA and existing regulations.

PROVISION	REFERENCE	PROPOSALS IN THE PLAN
4. Revised Statute 2477 (Rights-of-Way) Revised Statute 2477 (repealed in 1976) provides that: "The right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted." The monument was established subject to valid existing rights, including rights-of-way established under RS 2477. The validity of these rights-of-way will be determined on a case-by-case basis. These rights-of-way are discussed further in the "Access" section of the plan. A list and map of the rights-of-way that the state contends may be valid under RS 2477 are in appendix G.	43 USC 932	Work with state of Alaska to determine validity of RS 2477's on a case-by-case basis.
5. Navigation Aids and Other Facilities Access is provided to the existing water navigaton aids, subject to reasonable regulation. Access is also provided to facilities for national defense purposes.	ANILCA 1310	Continue to follow provisions of ANILCA and existing regulations. Continue use of existing permit to U.S. Coast Guard for navigational aid at Cape Krusenstern.
6. Alaska Department of Fish and Game The National Park Service recognizes the right of ADF&G to enter onto park lands after timely notification to conduct routine management activities that do not involve construction, disturbance to the land, or alterations of ecosystems.	NPS/ADF&G master memorandum of understanding	Continue provisions of master memorandum of understanding (see appendix B).

PROVISION	REFERENCE	PROPOSALS IN THE PLAN
7. Alaska Mineral Resource Assessment Program Allows for access by air for assessment activities permitted by ANILCA sec. 1010, subject to regulations ensuring that such activities are carried out in an environmentally sound manner.	ANILCA 1010	Continue to follow provisions of ANILCA and existing regulations.
8. Easements Campsite and linear access easements may be reserved on native corporation lands that are within or adjoin the monument, as authorized section 17(b)of ANSCA. The routes and locations of these easements are identified on maps contained in the conveyance documents. The conveyance documents also specify the terms and conditions of use, including periods and methods of public access. It is anticipated that the National Park Service will be responsible for the management of several public access easements within and adjoining the monument.	ANCSA sec. 17(b)	Continue to follow existing provisions of law, regulation and policy
9. Helicopter Use The use of helicopters is generally prohibited. The superintendent may permit the use of helicopters subject to terms and conditions of a permit.	43 CFR 36.11(f)(4)	Continue to follow existing regulations; no proposed designated landing areas.

PROVISION	REFERENCE	PROPOSALS IN THE PLAN
10. Kivalina to Noatak Trail Easements Allows for access from Kivalina to Noatak along the routes of two trail easements. Use is allowed according to the terms and conditions of the agreement as ratified by the Act of September 25, 1986. Uses include foot, dogsled, snowmachine, and ATV; some restrictions apply.	ANCSA 34 & 35	Continue to follow provisions of agreement.
11. Transportation System Lands Provides for a 100-year easement to NANA for developing a transportation system across 25 miles of the monument.	ANCSA 34 & 35	Continue to follow provisions of agreement.

providers of one or more commercial services offered within the monument will be limited. For instance, it might be determined that three hiking guide companies could adequately accommodate this demand within the monument. Concessioners would be selected on the basis of their ability to furnish adequate services and operate in a manner that is compatible with the legislative purposes of the monument.

A commercial services survey may be conducted by the National Park Service if it is believed that monument resources are being adversely impacted or if the public is being inadequately served. The purpose of the survey would be to assess the quality of commercial services provided to the public in the monument, the impacts of commercial services on resources and other monument uses, and whether public needs are being satisfied by existing commercial services. Based on this survey, the National Park Service will determine whether additional commercial visitor services were appropriate and where and when they are required to help fulfill the purposes for which the monument was established. In the meantime the National Park Service will continue requiring commercial operators to obtain the commercial use license. If the replacement of commericial use licences with the more restrictive concessions permits is recommended, the National Park Service will issue concession permits or contracts to commercial operators who operated within the monument before January 1, 1979, to the extent practicable, and who are able to meet the needs of visitors and to operate in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the monument was established (ANILCA, section 1307).

Revenue-Producing Visitor Services. Section 1307 of ANILCA provides that persons who were providing visitor services on or before January 1, 1979, in any conservation system unit established by ANILCA, under certain conditions, shall be permitted to continue providing such services. Section 1307 also specifies that in selecting persons to provide any type of visitor services (except sportfishing and hunting guiding activities) for any conservation system unit, preference shall be given to affected native corporation and local residents. Every effort will be made to carry out these provisions of ANILCA. Any interpretation of this section will be implemented through rule-making and published in the Federal Register.

The National Park Service has expressly asked representatives of both NANA and KIC about their current interests in revenue-producing visitor services as they relate to the monument. No positive interest has been shown. The National Park Service will, however, again contact both NANA and KIC should the commercial service study (proposed) recommend any new commercial services for visitors.

Commercial Fishing

The plan recommends no changes in existing legislative (ANILCA, section 205) or regulatory (36 CFR 13.21) provisions.

The National Park Service will initiate work, in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, to determine what levels of use occurred in 1979. ANILCA allows the secretary of the interior, after a public hearing, to restrict users of the monument for such things as campsites, cabins, motorized vehicle use directly related to commercial fishing activities if

there occurs a "significant expansion of the use of park lands beyond the level of such use during 1979." By establishing exactly what these levels were, the National Park Service will be able to better carry out the legal mandate of ANILCA.

Additionally, the National Park Service recognizes that the fishing industry is variable; from year to year the number of participants and the number of fish caught fluctuate relative to availability of fish, weather conditions, and market prices. Thus, the National Park Service recognizes that the year 1979 may or may not truly reflect the level of use that has typically occurred. The National Park Service will discuss the matter and openly consider alternative measures of the use levels that satisfy the intent of ANILCA.

Subsistence Management

One of the purposes of ANILCA is to provide the opportunity for local, rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so, consistent with the management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized scientific principles and consistent with the purposes for which each conservation system unit was established (ANILCA, section 101(c)). Section 201(3) of ANILCA permits local residents to engage in subsistence uses within the monument according to the provisions of Title VIII of ANILCA.

Title VIII of ANILCA addresses subsistence management and uses, and section 802 states the subsistence policy of ANILCA. Consistent with sound management principles and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, the use of public lands in Alaska is to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend upon subsistence use of the resources of such lands. Also nonwasteful subsistence uses of fish and wildlife and other renewable resources on the public lands are to be given preference over other consumptive uses. Furthermore, federal land-managing agencies, in managing subsistence activities and in protecting the continued viability of all wild renewable resources, shall cooperate with adjacent landowners and land managers. Other sections of Title VIII give further direction for the management of subsistence resources.

Under section 805(d) of ANILCA, the secretary of the interior shall not implement portions of the subsistence provisions if the state of Alaska enacts and implements subsistence preference laws that provide for the taking of fish and game on federal lands for subsistence purposes and that are consistent with the other applicable sections of ANILCA.

The state did enact within the specified time a law that met the criteria. Therefore, the state of Alaska's fisheries and game boards set the bag limits, methods of take, the seasons of take, and other factors related to the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence purposes in the monument. Insofar as state laws and regulations for the taking of fish and wildlife are consistent with the provisions of ANILCA and the applicable federal regulations, the state shall continue to regulate the subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife within the park units.

Sections 805 and 808 of ANILCA authorize the establishment of subsistence advisory councils and subsistence resource commissions, respectively. The councils and the Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission have been established and are executing their duties as defined by ANILCA. The regional subsistence advisory councils currently advise on subsistence matters on both federal and state lands. Section 808 of ANILCA states that:

> (a) . . .the Secretary and the Governor shall each appoint three members to a subsistence resources commission for each national park or park monument within which subsistence uses are permitted by this Act. The regional advisory council established pursuant to section 805 which has jurisdiction within the area in which the park or park monument is located shall appoint three members to the commission each of whom is a member of either the regional advisory council or a local advisory committee within the region and also engages in subsistence uses within the park or park monument. Within eighteen months from the date of enactment of this Act, each commission shall devise and recommend to the Secretary and the Governor a program for subsistence hunting within the park or park monument. Such program shall be prepared using technical information and other pertinent data assembled or produced by necessary field studies or investigations conducted jointly or separately by the technical and administrative personnel of the State and the Department of the Interior, information submitted by, and after consultation with the appropriate local advisory committees and regional advisory councils, and any testimony received in a public hearing or hearings held by the commission prior to preparation of the plan at a convenient location or locations in the vicinity of the park or park monument. Each year thereafter, the commission, after consultation with the appropriate local committees and regional councils, considering all relevant data and holding one or more additional hearings in the vicinity of the park or park monument, shall make recommendations to the Secretary and the Governor for any changes in the program or its implementation which the commission deems necessary.
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> (b) The Secretary shall promptly implement the program and recommendations submitted to him by each commission unless he finds in writing that such program or recommendations violates recognized principles of wildlife conservation, threatens the conservation of healthy populations of wildlife in the park or park monument, is contrary to the purposes for which the park or park monument is established, or would be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs of local residents. Upon notification by the Governor, the Secretary shall take no action on a submission of a commission for sixty days during which period he shall consider any proposed changes in the program or recommendations submitted by the commission which the Governor provides him.

The Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission is proceeding with the formulation of a program. If any of the recommendations of the commission that are accepted by the secretary of the interior are in conflict with this general management plan, the land protection plan, or other planning

documents, these planning documents will be amended or revised to incorporate the commission's recommendations.

Section 810 of ANILCA requires the heads of federal agencies to evaluate the effects upon subsistence uses of any proposed land withdrawl, reservation, lease, occupancy, use or other disposition of federal lands. These evaluations will be conducted by the National Park Service for all such actions. A section 810 evaluation for this plan is contained in appendix C.

Section 811 provides for access to subsistence resources: "The Secretary shall ensure that rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall have reasonable access to subsistence resources on public lands."

Section 814 directs the secretary of the interior to prescribe regulations, as necessary and appropriate, to implement Title VIII of ANILCA. Regulations that implemented or clarified the provisions of ANILCA, including Title VIII, became effective on June 17, 1981, following a public comment period on proposed regulations. These regulations (CFR 36 13) address numerous aspects of subsistence management and uses within park units in Alaska, including determination of which rural residents qualify to engage in subsistence activities in the park units, what means and methods of access may be used in conducting subsistence activities, what laws and regulations apply to the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence purposes, subsistence use of timber, and how and under what conditions subsistence uses may be temporarily terminated. Residents of the following communities are authorized by 36 CFR 13.62 to engage in subsistence activities in the monument: Kivalina, Kotzebue, and Noatak.

The National Park Service will prepare a subsistence management plan for the monument that will provide additional clarification in the management of subsistence uses. This management plan will be developed in cooperation with all affected parties and the appropriate subsistence advisory councils and the Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission. The plan will be available for public review and comment before it is approved. The approved subsistence hunting program and recommendations of the Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission will be incorporated into the subsistence management plan. Following adequate notification, the draft plan will be available for public review and comment for a minimum of 60-days prior to its approval. Significant future revisions to the plan require public involvement procedures like those used in the plan's formulation.

The following items are proposed elements of the subsistence management plan:

Timber. Section 13.49 of the interim regulations governs the use of timber for noncommercial cutting by local rural residents for appropriate subsistence uses within the park units. As specified in these regulations, cutting of live, standing timber with a diameter greater than 3 inches requires a permit. Cutting of live, standing timber of less than 3 inches in diameter and cutting of dead or down timber do not require a permit. The National Park Service now requires that all timber cut within the park units in northwestern Alaska be used respectively within those units. This policy will be continued, at least until the cooperative timber management plan for northwestern Alaska is completed.

Resident Zones. The National Park Service will, in accordance with 36 CFR 13.43, periodically carry out surveys of the resident zone communities to determine if significant changes have occurred in the makeup and character of the communities. The Park Service will consult with the subsistence advisory councils, subsistence resource commissions, IRA councils, and other interested publics before and during such surveys. Resident zone communities that do not meet the criteria contained in ANILCA and the Code of Federal Regulations will be deleted from resident zone status following completion of the proper regulatory procedures. Individuals within these communities who have customarily and traditionally (as defined in title 5, chapter 99 Alaska Administrative Code) engaged in subsistence uses within the monument will be issued subsistence permits and allowed to continue to engage in subsistence activities.

Requests were made during the public comment period for the Draft General Management Plan to have other communities in northwest Alaska added as resident zone communities for the monument. This would allow all other people in the region to engage in subsistence harvests within the monument without a National Park Service permit. This recommendation will be forwarded to the Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission for their consideration.

Subsistence Shelters and Cabins. Section 1303(a)(4) of ANILCA authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue permits for the use, occupancy, construction, and maintenance of new cabins or other structures if he determines that the use is necessary to reasonably accommodate subsistence uses.

Regulations governing the use of shelters and cabins have been proposed and reviewed by the public and are expected to be implemented in the future. (Additional information about cabin regulations can be found in the "Cabins" section later in this chapter.)

Trapping. To gather necessary data and to measure impacts on the resources of the monument, a trapping monitoring program will be instituted. This program will build upon past efforts to identify trapping areas and persons engaged in this activity. The program will address trapping methods, harvest levels, the role of trapping in the local economy, the cultural implications of trapping, and other pertinent topics. The information acquired will be used to develop guidelines for the management of trapping for subsistence uses within the park unit, as necessary. If it is determined that park resources are being harvested and sold for purposes that exceed basic subsistence requirements or that the health of the resource is threatened, the National Park Service will work directly with the Subsistence Resource Commission, the Subsistence Advisory Councils, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and other interested persons to devise means of protecting monument resources and prevent activities that exceed the intent of Congress.

Congress intends that "trapping or any other customary trade practice within parks and monuments. . ." are not intended ". . . to be or become a solely or predominantly commercial enterprise beyond its traditional role as part of the subsistence regimen" (Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 116, June 17, 1981, Rules and Regulations). The National Park Service will work with the state

of Alaska in monitoring the "customary trade" aspect of subsistence (including trapping) and will promulgate regulations consistent with the intent of Title VIII of ANILCA (Senate Report No. 96-413, p. 234).

Access. Access to subsistence resources is provided for in section 811 of ANILCA, which states:

> (a) The Secretary shall ensure that rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall have reasonable access to subsistence resources on the public lands.
>
> (b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or other law, the Secretary shall permit on the public lands appropriate use for subsistence purposes of snowmobiles, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for such purposes by local residents, subject to reasonable regulations.

In the monument subsistence uses by local residents are allowed in accordance with the provisions of Title VIII of ANILCA and ANCSA sections 34 and 35. Authorized means of access for subsistence uses include snowmachines, motorboats, and dog teams. They are governed by existing regulations (36 CFR 13.46). The use of ORVs for subsistence is not allowed because the use has not been shown to be a traditional means of access. However, ATVs are authorized for subsistence use on two trail easements between Kivalina and Noatak (ANCSA sections 34 and 35). If another means of surface access is shown to have been traditionally employed in the monument for subsistence purposes, it will be permitted in the monument subject to reasonable regulations. The existing regulations contained in 36 CFR 13.46 do not allow for transportation modes other than snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed. Any additional information about traditional means will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

The legislative history of ANILCA indicates that it was not Congress' intention to foreclose the use of new or presently unidentified means of surface transportation (Senate Report No. 96-413, p. 275). New modes of access that are developed and implemented for general use in rural Alaska and originate from technological advances that cannot be shown to have been traditionally employed may be allowed in the future for subsistence purposes under circumstances that prevent waste or damage to fish, wildlife, or terrain and that would not degrade other monument resources or values. The effect of new technology on areas and intensity of subsistence use that would also need to be addressed.

The use of aircraft as a means of access to areas within the monument for purposes of taking of fish or wildlife for subsistence purposes is prohibited except in cases of extraordinary hardship, when a permit may be granted by the superintendent pursuant to 36 CFR 13.45. In allowing for exceptions to the ban on aircraft use for subsistence activities, the legislative history of ANILCA states that "these types of situations are the exception rather than the rule and that only rarely should aircraft use for subsistence hunting purposes be permitted within National Parks, National Monuments and National Preserves" (Congressional Record-House, November 12, 1980, p. H 10541).

General provisions for subsistence and recreation access are summarized in a chart found earlier in the "Access" section of this chapter.

Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission. The National Park Service will offer all possible assistance to the subsistence resource commission. When a subsistence program is recommended by the commission and accepted by the secretary of the interior, it will be incorporated in the subsistence management plan.

Although the subsistence resource commission's primary responsibility is to formulate a subsistence hunting program, the National Park Service will consult with this body whenever possible on all substantive matters relating to subsistence uses.

Section 810 of ANILCA. The National Park Service will, as required by section 810 of ANILCA, evaluate all management actions in terms of their potential impacts upon subsistence activities.

Recreational Use

Recreational use by visitors from outside of the region is very low, approximately 50 persons per year. Such use over the next 10 years is likely to remain low, with only small increases in the number of these visitors using the monument because of limited interest and because transportation costs to the region are relatively high. Air transportation is the only logical option for these visitors, and costs are expected to remain high because the total number of passengers will probably continue to be limited by overnight lodging space and other available services in Kotzebue. Few services are available in the region's villages, and little change is expected.

Several other sections of this plan relate to proposals that affect recreational use in the monument. Most importantly, sections on information and interpretation, access, subsistence, visitor facilities, and commercial visitor use all relate directly.

The National Park Service will provide visitors with only a minimum of services while they are in the monument. In Kotzebue, visitors will be advised about the hazards of local weather, given suggestions that could help prevent human/bear conflicts, asked to haul out their own trash, encouraged to "leave only footprints and take only pictures," and asked to respect private property, subsistence users and resources.

Staffing levels in the monument will be influenced by recreational and subsistence uses. The other major factor affecting staffing levels is the protection of the area's resources and the level of scientific study ongoing in the monument. The level of staffing proposed (see "Staffing" later in this chapter) is consistent with the existing and projected low-use levels and provides adequate protection of the monument's resources and support for planned studies.

Waste Disposal

The policy for trash removal in the monument will continue to be "pack in, pack out." Visitors will be informed of the policy and asked to adhere to it.

The several hundred abandoned 55-gallon drums, a variety of waste metal, and other litter near the former military landing site in the Igichuk Hills will be collected and removed. The National Park Service will request funds to clean up the site from the Department of Defense, which annually provides funding for such cleanup operations.

Finally, the removal or discard of human waste from administrative sites and visitor use sites within the monument will be accomplished in compliance with applicable regulations of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Pollution Control and Abatement

In addition to the air and water pollution potential (discussed previously), the National Park Service recognizes the potential for fuel and oil spills along the coastline of the monument. The sensitive nature of the resources and the difficulty of containing spills in shallow, wind-whipped waters and in ice, make these spills of special concern. To minimize the danger to the resources within and adjacent to the monument, the National Park Service will work with other federal and state agencies in preparing for and responding to spills, should they occur.

Closures and Openings

Regulation 36 CFR 1.5(c) specifies the following:

> Except in emergency situations, prior to implementing or terminating a restriction, condition, public use limit or closure, the superintendent shall prepare a written determination justifying the action. That determination shall set forth the reason(s) the restriction, condition, public use limit or closure authorized by paragraph (a) has been established, and an explanation of why less restrictive measures will not suffice, or in the case of a termination of a restriction, condition, public use limit or closure previously established under paragraph (a) a determination as to why the restriction is no longer necessary and a finding that the termination will not adversely impact park resources. This determination shall be available to the public upon request.

The superintendent has the authority to close and open areas of the monument to use as provided by CFR 36 1.5 and 13.30, parts (a)-(h), and 43 CFR 36.11(h). Regulation 13.30 allows for three types of closures: emergency, temporary, and permanent. A brief description of them follows.

Both closures and openings can be for reasons of public health and safety, resource protection, protection of cultural and scientific values, subsistence uses, threatened or endangered species, and assurance that the

activity or area is being managed in a manner compatible with the purposes for which the monument was established.

Emergency and temporary closures or restrictions can relate to any of the above and to the use of aircraft, snowmachines, motorboats, or nonmotorized surface transportation, or to the taking of fish and wildlife. Either type of closure must be accompanied by notice and hearings as prescribed in the regulations (CFR 36 13.30 (c)(f) and 43 CFR 36.11(h)). Emergency closures may not exceed 30 days, and they may not be extended.

Notices of permanent closure or restrictions and openings shall be published in the Federal Register, with a minimum public comment period of 60 days. Additionally, for closures, it is required that public hearings be held in the area affected and other locations as appropriate.

Public Use Research Recommendations

1. Commercial services survey

2. Cooperative study of 1979 commercial fishing levels

3. Human use study

FACILITIES

Existing Facilities in the Monument

Cabins. There is currently one dilapidated shelter cabin within the monument; no other habitable, unoccupied cabins are known to exist in the monument. The shelter cabin is maintained by NANA Search-and-Rescue Group and is about 4 miles north of Krusenstern Lagoon. The NANA Search-and-Rescue Group has been authorized to build a new cabin in the same general vicinity to replace the existing structure. The new cabin will be allowed to remain under provisions of ANILCA, other federal regulations, and the terms and conditions of the permit.

The National Park Service has proposed revisions to the existing regulations contained in 36 CFR 13.17 that deal with cabins and other structures authorized under sections 1303, 1315, and 1316 of ANILCA. The revised regulations would further establish policy, criteria, and procedures for issuing cabin permits as authorized by ANILCA. The proposed regulations have undergone a separate public review process. They were made available for public review on April 3, 1984, with the comment period being extended through January 10, 1985. Three public hearings were held during that time. The National Park Service and the Department of the Interior are in the process of finalizing the regulations at the time of publication of this plan.

The superintendent will maintain an ongoing inventory of the location and description of all cabins in the monument. As part of the inventory, the cabins will be evaluated for potential historic significance pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1980. The National Park Service will actively seek to determine any valid claims within applicable

regulations for cabins on federal lands. Unclaimed cabins will be evaluated according to the pattern of public use associated with them since the unit was established. Those that support intermittent compatible activities or authorized local activities without any adverse effects on monument resources or other valid uses will be left standing. For example, a cabin used for occasional winter dog team trips or used as an occasional stopover for local village-to-village snowmachine travel may be in this category. Such cabins will be available for nonexclusive public use, including use by commercial guides, on a first-come, first-served basis. Where determined to be essential for public health and safety and funding is available, the National Park Service may propose to maintain certain of these cabins. Maintenance by others may be permitted by the superintendent, but no possessory interest or exclusive use rights will be acquired.

Unclaimed cabins that do not support compatible activities or have adverse effects on park resources or other valid uses may be proposed for removal, in accordance with section 1315(d) of ANILCA and section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended 1980, where applicable. For example, a cabin that regularly attracts recreational visitors to an area during a season of important subsistence use may be proposed for removal. If the National Park Service proposes to remove a cabin, public notice and Congressional notification in the case of public use cabins in wilderness, should any be designated in the future by Congress, will be provided.

No new public use cabins are proposed in this general management plan. The construction of public use cabins is an issue that is evaluated through the planning process. New public use cabins will only be constructed after being assessed through an amendment to this plan or the preparation of a new general management plan.

The National Park Service could include shelter facilities as part of any reconstruction of the potentially historic mail-run cabin near the mouth of the Tukrok River.

Landing Strips. Fixed-wing aircraft may land anywhere in the monument. Typically aircraft land on gravel areas and on tundra. A number of these natural aircraft landing sites occur in the monument. These natural landing sites do not require any form of maintenance or improvement. The superintendent has inventoried landing strips within the monument and will designate, after public notice and opportunity to comment, those strips where maintenance is necessary and appropriate for continued safe public use of the area. These designations are for maintenance purposes only and will be made pursuant to 36 CFR 1.7(b). Designated landing strips may be maintained as needed with nonmotorized hand tools by people using the areas. Maintenance or improvements to designated landing strips involving equipment other than nonmotorized hand tools must be accomplished under a permit from the superintendent. Outside of designated areas, no alteration of vegetation or terrain is authorized for landings and take-offs except in emergency situations.

In the interim, established landing strips may be maintained as needed with nonmotorized hand tools by people using the areas. The superintendent may permit on a case-by-case basis the use of mechanized equipment for

maintenance. In determining whether to authorize such maintenance, the superintendent will consider 1) whether the proposed maintenance constitutes expansion of the landing strip, 2) any adverse impacts on natural or other values of the monument area that would result from the proposed activity, including the transportation of equipment across monument lands, 3) whether the maintenance is needed for public safety in support of an authorized activity, and 4) whether adequate and feasible access otherwise exists.

The construction of new landing strips on federal land may be allowed under one of the following circumstances:

1) When the need has been identified, assessed, and approved in an amendment to the general management plan or a new general management plan.

2) When approved under Title XI of ANILCA, which provides a process for approval or disapproval of applications for the development of transportation and utility systems across conservation system units.

3) For access to inholdings pursuant to 43 CFR 36.10.

The inventory has shown that there is one existing landing strip within the monument in the Kakagrak Hills (within the Igichak Hills). The landing strip is part of an abandoned military communications site. The 1500-foot landing strip will be maintained by the National Park Service in its present condition to provide access to the central portion of the monument and the beach that is 4 miles to the west. No new landing strips are proposed by the National Park Service in the monument. (Additional information about access can be found in the access section of this chapter.)

Ranger Station. There is one temporary ranger station (wall tent on a tent platform) within the monument; it is about one mile west of the mouth of the Tukrok River. This location was initially selected on a trial basis. The existing structure is a wall tent that can easily be moved. As use patterns develop, a permanent location for ranger station(s) will be determined. The target area for a station in the southern end of the monument is between Cape Krusenstern and Sheshalik Spit (see "Proposed Facilities" in this chapter).

Communications. The automated radio repeater on Mt. Noak will stay in place and continue to operate. Although no other facilities are now proposed, it may be necessary to relocate or establish new communications sites in the future.

Navigational Markers. The one existing U.S. Coast Guard navigational marker at Cape Krusenstern is maintained according to terms and conditions of a National Park Service permit. ANILCA section 1310 guarantees reasonable access to and operation and maintenance of existing air and water navigation aids. New facilities can also be permitted under provisions of the same section of ANILCA. If any additional facilities are proposed, they will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Abandoned Military Site. The National Park Service will work cooperatively with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Defense to clean up the abandoned military site in the Kakagrak Hills in the central portion of the monument. The landing strip at this site will be retained, as explained in the "Landing Strips" section.

Proposed Facilities in the Monument

Ranger Stations. The plan calls for a maximum of two ranger stations in the monument. One will be in the southern portion of the monument on or between Sheshalik Spit and Cape Krusenstern. The other will be in the northern half and near the Red Dog Mine developments on or near the coast; it will be constructed only if the Red Dog Mine becomes a reality.

The southern ranger station has been located according to criteria that include access for aircraft and boat and proximity to use areas and cultural resources. Its location should be sensitive to subsistence use patterns and local communities' concerns.

In summer 1984 the National Park Service established a southern ranger station at what was considered a test location. The ranger station consisted of a wall tent about 1 mile west of the Tukrok River's outlet to Kotzebue Sound (the outlet of Krusenstern Lagoon). The site was again used in the summer of 1985, and it continued to serve National Park Service needs. Also, in the summer of 1985 the National Park Service completed a historic building survey of the old mail cabin located near the tent site. Rehabilitation plans are to utilize this historic structure as a southern ranger station. In addition to the rehabilitated structure a small storage cache would be constructed. At that time, the existing wall tent and platform will be removed from the site.

The site for a northern ranger station has not been selected at this time, but it will likely be between Imik Lagoon and the unnamed lagoon 5 miles to the north or at the proposed port site. It will be located so that it has access to any road system constructed as a result of the Red Dog Mine project. It would also be desirable to have potential for small aircraft access to naturally occurring landing areas or facilities constructed as part of the port site. Facilities here are envisioned to include a permanent residence/office/garage structure(s) of 1,500-2,000 square feet. This ranger station will be built only if the proposed Red Dog Mine road is constructed.

Both the southern and northern ranger stations will be sited so they would not be damaged by floods. Cultural resources, stream confluences, important wildlife habitat, and other resources will also be considered.

Because the proposed ranger stations would be compatible with the purposes of the monument, they (according to ANILCA section 1306(a)(1)), could be located within the monument. Should locations within the monument later prove unsuitable, the National Park Service, whenever practical and desirable, will locate facilities on native-owned lands in conformance with ANILCA, section 1306.

Visitor Facilities. No visitor facilities within the boundaries of the monument are proposed in this general management plan.

Temporary Management/Research Facilities. The National Park Service anticipates and recognizes the necessity and importance of providing support for National Park Service staff and researchers and for those of other federal, state, and local agencies within the monument. As early as 1982, the National Park Service expressed its support for this need by including a provision for temporary facilities in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game/National Park Service master memorandum of understanding (see appendix B).

Consistent with that memorandum of understanding, the National Park Service proposes to continue to allow temporary facilities for both management and research projects. However, permits must be obtained from the superintendent before any projects may be undertaken. The National Park Service proposes that annual blanket permits may simplify this procedure for agencies. The procedures for application and granting or denying permits is found in 36 CFR 13.31.

Future Transportation Corridors. If ANILCA Title XI applications are received, they will be processed according to the provisions mandated in that title.

Existing and Proposed Facilities in Kotzebue

The National Park Service headquarters in Kotzebue services Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Park, and Noatak National Preserve. Facilities include administrative offices, a visitor contact and information/display area, and storage and maintenance space for aircraft and boats. The National Park Service will expand space for most of these functions and will share facilities with the Fish and Wildlife Service and possibly other federal agencies such as BLM. Facilities will be accessible to the handicapped to the extent practicable.

Additionally, ANILCA section 1306 directs the National Park Service "to the extent practical and desirable" to locate facilities on native lands. In 1984 the superintendent of the monument inquired of both NANA and KIC whether they might have lands suitable for various management facilities, particularly lots suitable for residential four-plexes. The National Park Service will again ask NANA and KIC about their interests in the sale or lease of suitable properties before closing any transaction with another party.

Administrative Offices. The plan calls for administrative offices that would accommodate up to 13 permanent National Park Service employees rather than the six currently employed. In addition, there would be space for several seasonal employees, a small conference room, library, laboratory, and small storage space. It is estimated that the administrative offices for the National Park Service would have a floor space of about 3,000 square feet--in contrast to 1,500 square feet presently rented from NANA.

In Noatak village, year-round storage (1,000 square feet) at the airstrip will be leased from the state and a ranger station/residence/office (about 1,800 square feet) will be leased or purchased for year-round use. The station/residence may also be shared by staff from Noatak National Monument. The location of any NPS facilities in Noatak village will be coordinated with the village government.

Public Use Facilities. The primary sources of information and interpretation about the three park units in northwest Alaska will be in a National Park Service multiagency visitor contact station in Kotzebue. The expanded visitor contact station will be designed and operated to serve the public interested in these areas. The visitor contact station would accommodate up to 50 people. It would have an information desk, space for small exhibits about each of the three park units, space for at least three or four topical exhibits, a small audiovisual room with a capacity for 30 people, for slide shows and movies, and space for the sale of books, other printed material, and local crafts. In total the area would increase from the 200 square feet now used to approximately 1,500 square feet.

The visitor contact station will also contain space for a work area and storage of interpretive exhibits, slide and movie files, books, and other items essential to operating the visitor contact station. The visitor contact station could also be located in a larger structure that also contained other National Park Service or other agency functions.

The facilities would be staffed during the summer with seasonal employees. Requests for information during the winter will be handled by administrative personnel.

Cooperative Museum. At present there is no facility in northwest Alaska where federal, state, or local agencies can adequately store and exhibit cultural artifacts. The National Park Service will work with other interested parties to cooperatively fund and operate a museum in Kotzebue. The museum will house and exhibit artifacts and specimens from the park units and other lands in northwest Alaska. Other organizations that may be interested in participating in the construction and operation of a museum include the Alaska State Museum, the University of Alaska Museum, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NANA, KIC, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the City of Kotzebue. A single organization will likely be designated to lead the planning and operation of the museum.

The primary objective of the museum would be to illustrate the cultural and natural history of northwest Alaska, including the resources of the National Park Service units in the region, for the benefit of residents and visitors to Kotzebue and the region.

Traveling exhibits would be a possible feature of this museum. Exhibits could go from village to village in the region in cooperation with existing state museum and local school district programs. Additionally, exhibits could travel to other locations inside and outside Alaska for brief periods of time.

The possibility of combining the multiagency visitor contact station and museum in a single building will be considered. This could serve to consolidate some facilities and would result in lower construction, maintenance, and operational costs. Museum collections and exhibits will be maintained to meet National Park Service museum standards.

Storage and Shop Space. The National Park Service will continue to lease, purchase, or construct space for equipment storage (including boats) and shop equipment. Approximately 6,000 square feet is required.

Aircraft Hangar. Operations for the three park system areas involve regular and extensive aircraft use because the three areas in the northwest are large and are far from the headquarters in Kotzebue; no road system or practical waterway system serves any of the areas. The National Park Service will construct or lease a heated aircraft facility. This facility would have approximately 3,000 square feet of floor space with a loft, a float plane dock with ramp, and a paved tie-down area of 4,000 square feet. It would have the capacity of housing three aircraft. Agreements might be made to share the facility with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Public Safety.

The facility will afford better protection and maintenance for the aircraft in contrast to the current, rental outdoor tie-down space. In addition, a hangar will make it possible for personnel to ready aircraft on short notice in response to emergencies, NANA Search-and-Rescue Group callouts, and particularly during periods of extreme cold weather.

Government Housing. One 5,000-square-foot four-plex is scheduled for construction in summer 1987. This four-plex should be in the community rather than adjacent to NPS offices or facilities. The four-plex units will be occupied by a mixture of permanent staff, seasonal staff, local hires, newly relocated staff (for limited time only) and temporarily assigned staff. The government housing, as proposed, will be economical and convenient for seasonal employees, many of whom are local hires, and National Park Service personnel on temporary duty who often find it difficult to get overnight accommodations during the summer season in Kotzebue. These combined factors would hopefully provide a greater degree of staff continuity, which the Kotzebue administrative office has had difficulty in achieving in the past.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MONUMENT

Staffing

The three national park system units in northwest Alaska will continue to be administered by one superintendent in Kotzebue. Most of the permanent staff of these units will also continue to be stationed in Kotzebue. Concentrating staff in Kotzebue, the regional center, will increase management efficiency. Managers and specialists will be able to distribute their time among the three areas while sharing office space and all support services. A new unit manager will be assigned to the monument, one to Kobuk Valley National Park, and another to Noatak National Preserve, so that one person will be knowledgeable about and responsible for each area. The total staff for all three units will consist of the following:

Permanent Full-Time Staff:	Existing Positions	Proposed Positions
Superintendent	X	
Chief Ranger	X	
Unit Manager (Cape Krusenstern)		X
Unit Manager (Kobuk)		X
Unit Manager (Noatak)		X
Headquarters Ranger		X
Maintenance Worker		X
Biologist	X	
Resource Management Specialist		X
Cultural Resource Specialist		X
Interpretive Specialist		X
Administrative Technician		X
Receptionist*	X	
Less-Than-Full-Time Staff		
Park Rangers	X 8 per season	
Biological Technicians	X 5 per season	
Resource Technicians*	X 10 per season	

*Currently filled by local hire

Of this total staff, one unit manager, two park rangers and two resource technicians will be assigned to work exclusively within the monument.

Local Hire

The minimum goal of park management has been and will continue to be to hire at least half of the seasonal staff from northwest Alaska to carry out ANILCA, section 1308, and chapter 320 of the "Department Manual," which relate to the hiring of local residents. Furthermore, the National Park Service will work to advance these employees into permanent staff positions as they obtain the necessary experience. A cooperative education program will continue to be used to provide local residents with necessary training with the cooperation of NANA and Chukchi Community College. However, efforts will be needed to make the program more effective. The National Park Service further recognizes that both the relative low pay, when compared with other wage jobs in the region, and the lack of community motivation for local permanent employment with the National Park Service have in the past four years contributed to a low return rate for local hires. The National Park Service will work to improve this situation.

Involvement of Local People in Management

Congress intended that the people of the region be involved in the management of the monument (Senate Report 96-413, p 145). Involvement of local people in the management of the monument is provided for in various sections of this chapter. The National Park Service is committed to local hire of staff; local involvement in management of cultural resources, natural resources, and subsistence (through the subsistence resource commission); and interpretation (through the proposed interagency visitor contact station and museum in Kotzebue).

In addition to these methods of involving local people in the management of the monument, the National Park Service will conduct annual meetings in the villages most directly affected by the park units in northwest Alaska. Meetings will be held in the villages of Ambler, Kiana, Noatak, Kivalina, and Kotzebue. At the meetings National Park Service staff will make presentations on the topics of interest to local people, including current informational programs, park operations, research projects, commercial operations, planning efforts, and the land protection program. A part of each meeting will be devoted to discussion and answering questions.

Search and Rescue

The National Park Service will continue initiating search-and-rescue operations within the monument boundaries when it believes that human life is in danger.

Additionally, the National Park Service will remain an active member of the NANA Search-and-Rescue Group and the local Civil Air Patrol squadron. The Alaska State Troopers have overall coordination responsibilities for search-and-rescue efforts in the region.

Concurrent Jurisdiction

The Act of October 7, 1976, commonly referred to as "The General Authorities Act," Public Law 94-458, section 6 states: "The Secretary shall diligently pursue the consummation of arrangements with each State, Commonwealth, territory, or posession within which a unit of the National Park System is located to the end that insofar as practicable the United States shall exercise concurrent legislative jurisdiction within the units of the National park System." Pursuant to this legislation, the National Park Service will request concurrent legislative jurisdiction with the state of Alaska regarding the monument and enabling authorized park rangers to enforce applicable state laws in the monument.

Naming of Natural Features

Numerous natural features within the monument are currently unnamed on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. These include local features like rivers and creeks, lagoons, mountain peaks, hills, valleys, and spits.

The National Park Service, in an attempt to maintain the natural and wild character of the monument, will normally discourage additional new names of unnamed features. However, should the National Park Service learn that some or many of these features have local names and are of cultural significance, it will recommend to the federal Board of Geographic Names that these traditional names be used when naming features on updated U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. Meanwhile, when the National Park Service produces maps, it will use traditional names for features without official names and the existing official names in accord with maps of the U.S. Geological Survey. In the future, the superintendent could utilize the services of local employees to research and develop updated base maps that identify traditional names of local features.

Boundary Marking

The National Park Service proposes to mark the boundaries where frequently used transportation routes enter or leave the monument. Materials and the form of the markers will be consistent with existing local custom.

Cooperative Agreements

The effective management and operation of many aspects of the monument depend on cooperation with other agencies and oraganizations. Already, cooperative agreements are in effect. They include the following:

1. The National Park Service's and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's master memorandum of understanding focusing on fish and wildlife management (see appendix B).

2. The National Park Service's and the Alaskan Air Command's Rescue Coordination Center cooperative agreement regarding high altitude search-and-rescue.

3. The National Park Service's and the Alaska State Troopers' cooperative agreement for search-and-rescue work throughout the state.

4. The National Park Service and the NANA Search-and-Rescue Group agreement for use of communications equipment during search-and-rescue activities.

5. The National Park Service and the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge agreement for shared shop and office facilities and use.

6. The Kobuk Planning Area Interagency Fire Management Plan, involving BLM, USF&WS, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game, NANA, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and Doyon Ltd. Corporation.

7. The National Park Service, NANA, and the Alaska Natural History Association agreement that provides for the sale of locally made native handicrafts in the National Park Service Kotzebue visitor contact station.

8. The National Park Service, USF&WS, and Federal Aviation Administration interagency agreement concerning aircraft over-flights. This agreement sets no restrictions on over-flights, but provides a system for identifying and minimizing the effects of low-flying aircraft on the resource values of conservation system units.

The National Park Service will seek to develop and to implement additional cooperative agreements to more effectively and efficiently administer the monument. These include the following:

1. An agreement on timber management that will include the resources in the monument, in Kobuk Valley National Park, and in Noatak National Preserve. This will be in cooperation with NANA, BLM, KIC, the state of Alaska (various departments), and the USF&WS.

2. An agreement focusing on the development of a regional museum, perhaps jointly operated, that will be a federal/state repository for materials of northwest Alaska and possibly a branch of the Alaska State Museum. This will be in cooperation with the Alaska State Museum, University of Alaska Museum, NANA, KIC, the City of Kotzebue, and other groups or agencies that wish to pursue the project.

3. Agreements with NANA, KIC, and owners of conveyed native allotments for management of culture resources on ANCSA 14(h)(1) cemetery and historic sites and native allotments. Additional recommendations on this subject are explained in chapter IV.

4. An agreement for coordinated search-and-rescue activities among all members of the NANA Search-and-Rescue Group, the Alaska State Troopers, and the National Park Service.

5. An agreement on radio communications among the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service.

6. An agreement for cooperative management with the state of Alaska regarding shorelands submerged lands, and tidelands.

7. An agreement for cooperative management with the state of Alaska regarding water rights.

8. An agreement for cooperative management with the state of Alaska regarding public uses on waterways (to be pursued only if case-by-case resolution of management issues proves unacceptable to the National Park Service and the state).

9. An agreement for cooperative management with regional and village native corporation for management of 17 (b) easements should any be created by the BLM and subsequently transferred to National Park Service management.

Table 3: Summary of the Plan

The Plan	ANILCA* (citation)	CFR** (citation)	Issues Addressed (Page 4)
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
1. Conduct cultural resources inventory. 2. Monitoring program. 3. Land acquisition program. 4. Cooperative agreements and other forms of land protection. 5. Program to interpret and pre-evidence of prehistoric and historic native cultures. 6. Research and record mail cabin for possible adaptive re-use.	201(3)	--	1,3
NATURAL RESOURCES			
Air Quality Begin air quality monitoring.	--	--	2,3,5
Water Quality Begin water quality monitoring.	--	--	2,3,4
Fish and Wildlife 1. Continue to use NPS/ADF&G master memorandum of understanding. 2. Strengthen enforcement of regulations through closer cooperation with the state of Alaska. 3. Compilation and analysis of big-game species harvest information. 4. Coordinate harvest ticket information (cooperative). 5. Threatened and endangered species cooperative survey. 6. Cape Krusenstern/Sheshalik Spit waterfowl cooperative study. 7. Caribou and moose habitat research cooperative study. 8. Seal and marine mammal cooperative study.	804	36 CFR 13.21	2,4,5,6,7

The Plan	ANILCA* (citation)	CFR** (citation)	Issues Addressed (Page 4)
9. Musk-ox management plan (cooperative). 10. Recommend closure of either sex Dall sheep hunting in the Igichuk Hills with Alaska Board of Game. 11. Expand cooperative fisheries research.			
Minerals Management Work with U.S. Geological Survey as directed by ANILCA.	1010		3,4,5,6
Paleontologic Resources Cooperate with agencies and universities who apply for permits to initiate research.	--	36CFR13.20(c)	4,6
Vegetation Management 1. Continue existing management policies. 2. Initiate timber inventory and management plan (cooperative).	--	36 CFR 13.20	2,4
Fire Management 1. Continue as member of Kobuk Interagency Fire Plan Group. 2. Develop monument's fire management plan.	--	--	1,2,3,6
Shorelands, Submerged Lands, and Tidelands 1. Continue to manage as federal lands until determination of navigability is completed. 2. Work cooperatively with state to avoid incompatible uses on these lands.	--	--	4,5
Water Rights 1. Continue to use existing statutory provisions. 2. File for reservation of instream flow in accordance with AS46.15.030 as appropriate.	--	--	3,4

The Plan	ANILCA* (citation)	CFR** (citation)	Issues Addressed (Plan 4)
Research Recommendations See listing in this chapter.			2,4,5,6, 7
PUBLIC USE			
Carrying Capacity 1. No carrying capacity recommended. 2. Human use study.	--	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Management Zoning None proposed.	--	—	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Information and Interpretation 1. Minimal visitor services in the monument. 2. Primary visitor information provided in Kotzebue.	1318	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Access 1. Follow existing laws and regulations. 2. Close monument to pack animals (excluding dogs).	201 205 1100 and others	36 CFR 13.46 and 43 CFR 36.10, 36.12	1,2,5,7
Commercial Visitor Use 1. Continue existing practices. 2. Within life of plan consider initiation of a commercial visitor services study.	1306 1307	--	5,6
Commercial Fishing 1. Continue existing practices. 2. Initiate cooperative study to determine 1979 use levels.	205	36 CFR 13.21	2,4,6
Subsistence Use 1. Continue opportunities for subsistence uses. 2. No changes proposed for 36 CFR 13 3. Continue to work with Cape Krusenstern Subsistence Resource Commission and subsistence advisory Council(s). 4. Write subsistence management plan.	Title VIII	36 CFR 13.40-13.51	2,4,5,6, 7

The Plan	ANILCA* (citation)	CFR** (citation)	Issues Addressed (Page 4)
Recreation Use 1. Provide minimum services and protection to visitors in the monument. 2. Pass out basic safety information.	--	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Waste Disposal Pack in, pack out policy.	--	--	2,4,5,6
Pollution Control and Abatement Work cooperatively with other agencies.	--	--	2,4,5,6
Closures and Openings Continuation of existing procedures.	806 815 816	36 CFR 13.30 43CFR36.11(h)	2,4,5,6 2,4,5,6
Research Recommendations 1. Commercial services study. 2. Subsistence management plan.	--	--	1,2,3,6, 7
EXISTING FACILITIES IN THE MONUMENT			
Cabins 1. Existing shelter cabin (permit) to remain valid and renewable. 2. No new shelter cabins to be proposed. 3. Potential reconstruction of old mail cabin and possible use as southern ranger station.	1315 1316	36 CFR 13.17	2,4,5,7
Landing Strips 1. Continued use of Igichuk Hills airstrip. 2. No new airstrip construction proposed.	--	--	2,4,5,6, 7
Ranger Station Continue use of southern ranger station until old mail cabin is reconstructed and available for use.	--	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7

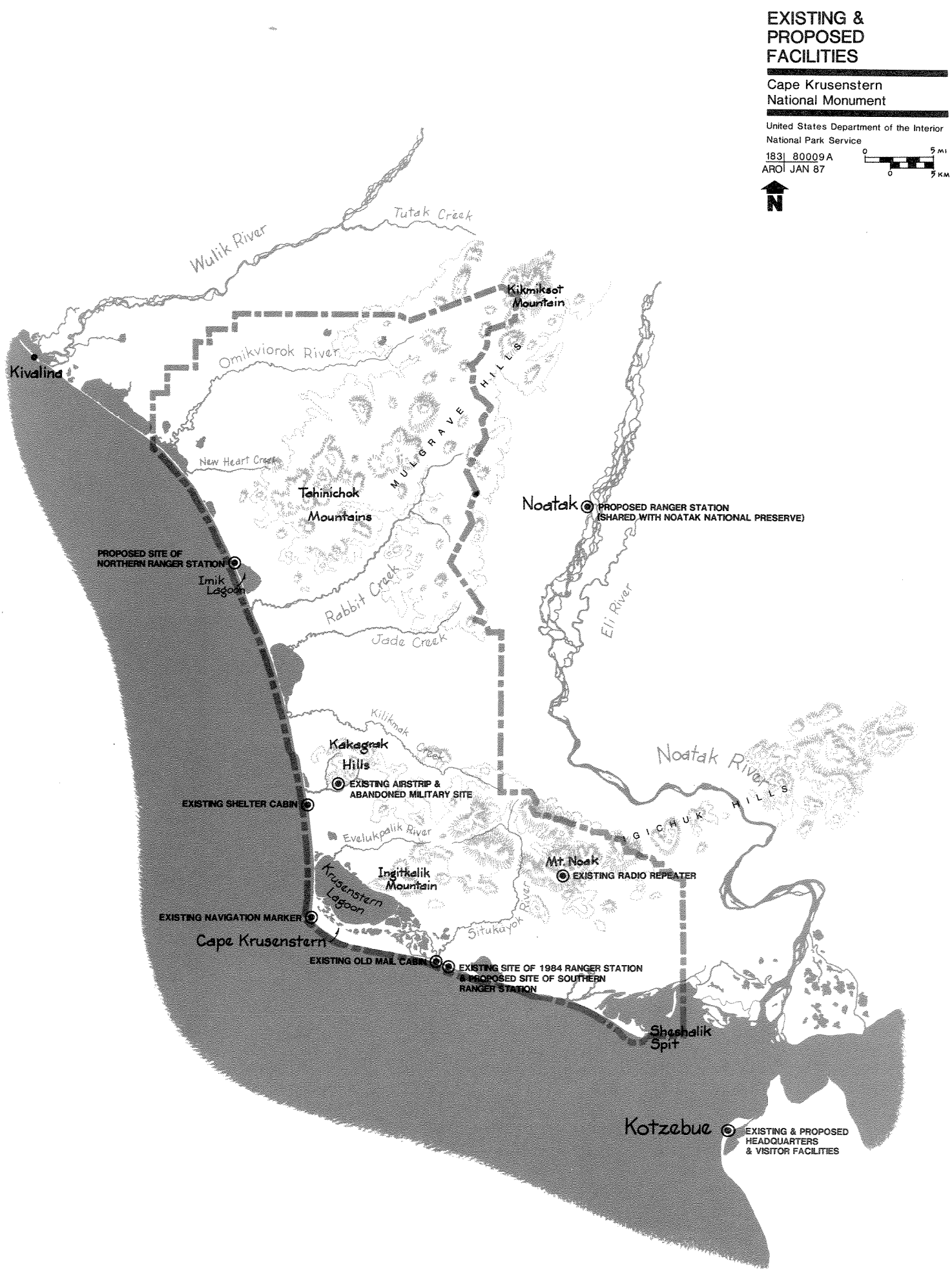
The Plan	ANILCA* (citation)	CFR** (citation)	Issues Addressed (Page 4)
Communications Mt. Noak repeater to remain.			
Navigational Marker Continue existing policies.	1310	--	7
Abandoned Military Site Clean up site through cooperative effort.	--	--	4,5,6
PROPOSED FACILITIES IN THE MONUMENT			
Ranger Station 1. One seasonal ranger station in southern half of monument. 2. One year-round ranger station with access to the proposed Red Dog Road (only if Red Dog Mine is developed).	--	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Visitor Facilities 1. Ranger station(s) serve as visitor contact point. 2. No new visitor facilities proposed in the monument.	--	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6
Temporary Management/Research Facilities Continue to allow temporary facilities.	--	--	1,2,3,4, 5,7
Future Transportation Corridors 1. Follow procedures in ANILCA Title XI.	Title XI	--	2,3,4,5, 6,7
EXISTING AND PROPOSED FACILITIES IN KOTZEBUE			
Administrative Offices Expand from 1,500 to 3,000 square feet.	1306	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Public Use Facilities Expand visitor contact station from 200 square feet to 1,500 square feet.	--	--	2,3,4,6
Cooperative Museum Pursue joint northwest museum.	--	--	2,3,4,6

The Plan	ANILCA* (citation)	CFR** (citation)	Issues Addressed (Page 4)
Storage and Shop Space Continue to utilize 6,000 square feet.	1306	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Aircraft Hangar Establish facility of 3,000 square feet with a heated hangar.	1306	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Government Housing Construct one 5,000-square-foot four-plex.	1306	--	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
ADMINISTRATION OF THE MONUMENT			
Staffing 1. Establish a unit manager position. 2. Share staff with Noatak Preserve in Noatak village. 3. Establish cultural resources position (shared among three northwest NPS areas). 4. Share additional staff with other northwest areas so that entire Kotzebue office staff equals 13 staff positions.	--	--	1,2,3,4 5,6,7
Local Hire 1. Follow ANILCA and departmental provisions. 2. Improve return rate of local hires. 3. Advance local hires into permanent positions.	1308	--	2,3,6
Involvement of Local People in Management Involve local people in the management of the monument.		-	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7
Search and Rescue 1. Initiate search-and-rescue when appropriate. 2. Continue as member of NANA Search-and-Rescue Group.	--	--	2,3,6

The Plan	ANILCA* (citation)	CFR** (citation)	Issues Addressed (Page 4)
Naming of Natural Features 1. Utilize existing USGS place names. 2. Discourage new additional naming of features. 3. Use native and local names whenever updates are made. 4. Update lists of native names names periodically.	--	--	2,3,4,6
Boundary Markers Use customary and traditional methods to mark heavily used access routes.	--	--	1,2,4,5, 6
Cooperative Agreements Initiate new cooperative agreements. See listing in this chapter.	--	--	1,2,3,4 5,6,7

*ANILCA is the abbreviation for the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

**36 CFR 13 is volume 36, part 13, the Code of Federal Regulations; 43 CFR 36 is volume 43, part 36, of the Code of Federal Regulations.


EXISTING & PROPOSED FACILITIES
Cape Krusenstern National Monument
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
183| 80009A
ARO| JAN 87
0 5 MI
0 5 KM
N
Wulik River
Tutak Creek
Kikmiksot Mountain
Omikviorok River
Kivalina
MULGRAVE HILLS
New Heart Creek
Tahinichok Mountains
Noatak
PROPOSED RANGER STATION (SHARED WITH NOATAK NATIONAL PRESERVE)
PROPOSED SITE OF NORTHERN RANGER STATION
Imik Lagoon
Rabbit Creek
Jade Creek
Eli River
Kilikmak Creek
Kakagnak Hills
EXISTING AIRSTRIP & ABANDONED MILITARY SITE
Noatak River
EXISTING SHELTER CABIN
GICHUK HILLS
Evelukpalik River
Mt. Noak
EXISTING RADIO REPEATER
Ingitkalik Mountain
Krusenstern Lagoon
EXISTING NAVIGATION MARKER
Situkayok River
Cape Krusenstern
EXISTING OLD MAIL CABIN
EXISTING SITE OF 1984 RANGER STATION & PROPOSED SITE OF SOUTHERN RANGER STATION
Shishalik Spit
Kotzebue
EXISTING & PROPOSED HEADQUARTERS & VISITOR FACILITIES