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A Cultural Resource Management Plan

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Fort Egbert, Alaska
A Five Year Cultural Resource Management Plan
Proposed 1980 through 1984

Prepared by:

Steven M. Peterson, Project Supervisor
Fort Egbert Preservation Project
Fortymile Resource Area
Fairbanks District Office
Bureau of Land Management

Plan #AK-027-08-01

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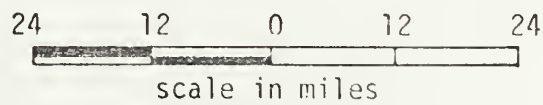
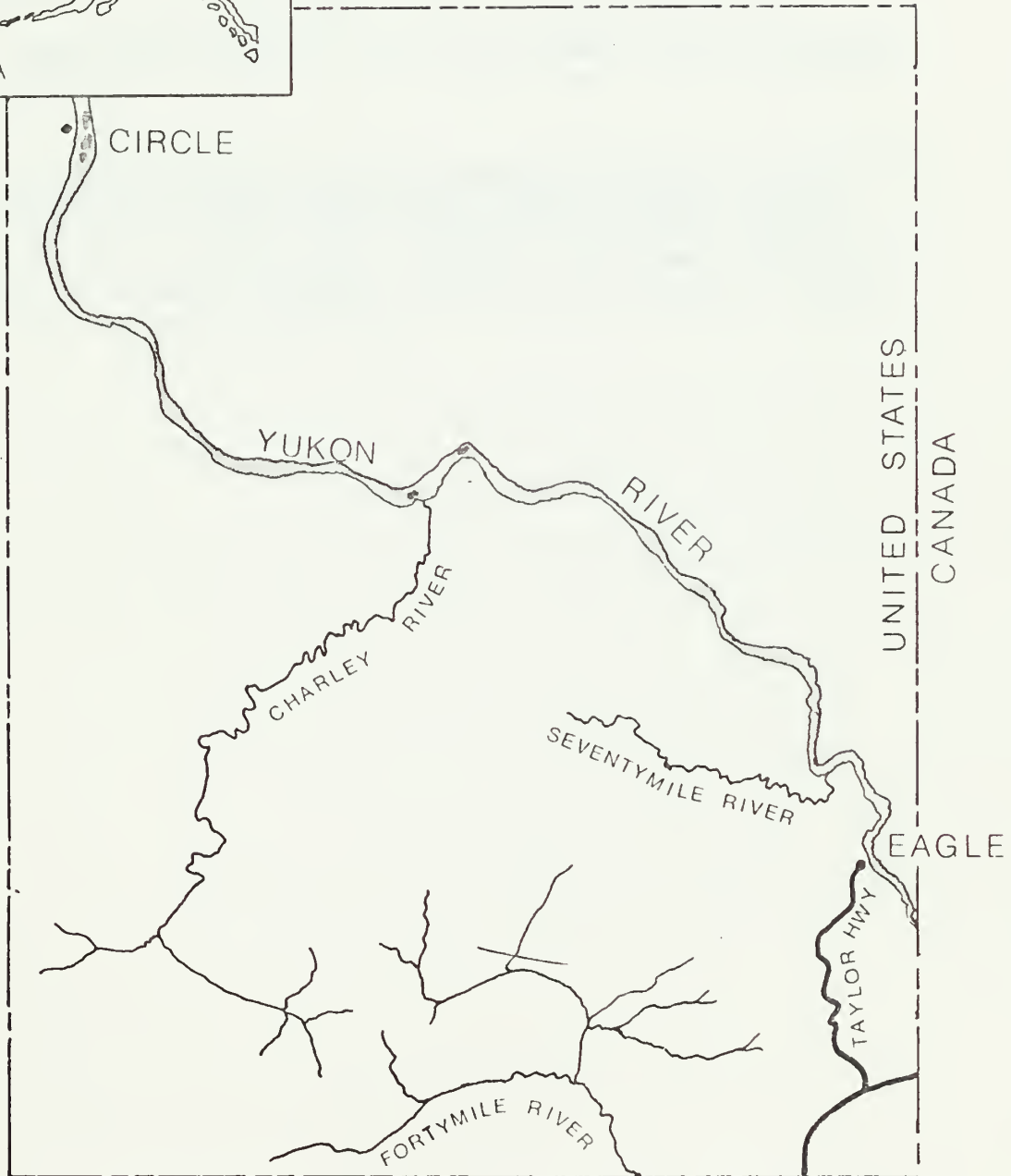
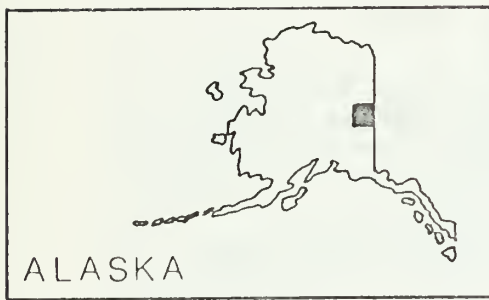
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A. Introduction

STUDY AREA



1. Description of the Area

Fort Egbert adjoins the City of Eagle. It is 162 miles north of Tetlin Junction, which is located on the Alaska Highway in the eastern interior of Alaska. Eagle is connected to the Alaska Highway by the Taylor Highway, built in the early 1950's.

Fort Egbert gains access to the Taylor Highway via city streets and a newly constructed road from the Highway to the Eagle Campground.

The Fort Egbert Cultural Resource Management Plan and the Environmental Analysis address those areas within the Eagle Historic District that are under BLM's management. Particular emphasis is placed upon the Fort Egbert core area, described in the exhibits at the end of the CRMP, and the Eagle Campground located in close proximity to the Fort.

2. Purpose and Background

In 1975 the BLM contracted with the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) to conduct a historical survey of the Eagle and Fort Egbert area and produce a long-range preservation plan. Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan, is a thorough and far-sighted document in its analysis of the resource and recommendations for the long-term preservation of the area.

In 1980 management of the site will be shifted from a program of structural stabilization to recreational use, interpretation, physical site protection and site maintenance. This Management Plan is a tool to identify and define specific programs and to set forth implementation needs in accordance with the ...Preservation Plan.

This Management Plan addresses current visitor use and potential impacts to the area from d-2 proposals and private development of the surrounding area. Concerns expressed by the local population are also discussed. By addressing those impacts and concerns we hope to produce a practical and acceptable preservation and recreational program for Fort Egbert and the area under BLM Management. Implementation of this management plan will cause little physical disturbance to the area, and will protect and interpret the historic integrity of the area resources.

It should be noted that any recommendations made by the NTHP in ...Preservation Plan, for the City of Eagle are strictly for the City's use at its discretion. This Management Plan has been prepared by BLM for its use in the continued preservation of Fort Egbert and the lands under BLM administration within the two-mile buffer zone. The Eagle area referred to in this management plan does not include the Eagle townsite.

Background

The following paragraphs are from the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States report, ...Preservation Plan.

"In 1970, the Eagle Historic District, including Fort Egbert and the town of Eagle, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and in 1978 was included in the National Landmarks program. Both Fort Egbert and Eagle afford an important opportunity to preserve and interpret for the American public the history and development of interior Alaska. Both also provide an opportunity to determine feasible courses of action for the protection, preservation and management of other historic resources in remote environments."

"Until 1975, ownership of property was divided among private interests, the town of Eagle, the Alaska Department of Highways and the Bureau of Land Management of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Today, property within the incorporated limits of Eagle is owned by private individuals and the town of Eagle. Lands within the original Fort Egbert Military Reservation are substantially under federal ownership and are administered by the Bureau of Land Management."

In fiscal year 1975, BLM received a congressional appropriation for the emergency stabilization and long-term planning for the Fort Egbert site.

From FY75 to FY79 BLM efforts have dealt mainly with the stabilization of the five existing structures at Fort Egbert. BLM also assisted the City of Eagle at their request in the restoration of the Wickersham Courthouse in FY76. Funding for that project was provided by the Alaska Legislature and through a matching federal grant.

Various research programs have been conducted for documentation and planning purposes (see section 2).

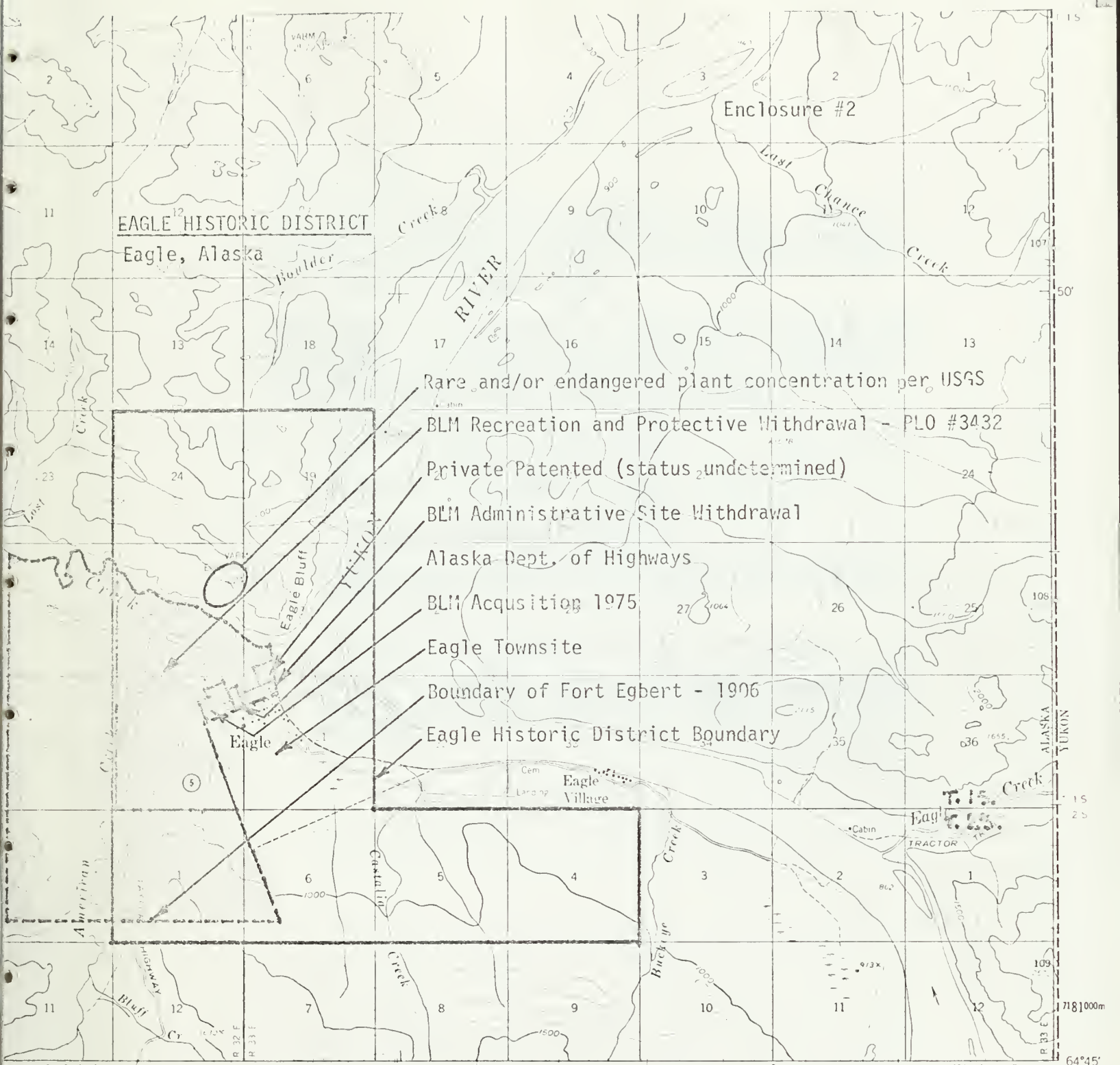
In addition, an interim interpretation program was designed in FY77 and installed in FY78 to help the visitors to better understand the history and significance of the area.

Assistance ranging from preservation expertise to general labor has come from the following sources: the National Park Service, Alaska State Division of Parks, WICHE Student Interns, the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), the Eagle Historical Society, and the Young Adults Conservation Corps (YACC).

Special commendations must be given to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, specifically John Frisbie (West Coast Director) and George McMath (Project Architect), for their special interest in getting the project organized and underway and to the local residents who shared in the physical work at Fort Egbert.



Left to right - George McMath, Project
Architect, Jimmy Biddle, President
of the National Trust for Historic Preservation,
Curt McVee, BLM State Director
Project opening - 1975



EAGLE C-11 BOUNDARY 6.9 MI
60 MI TO ALASKA 504

SCALE 1:63360



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Light duty ———

○ State Route

EAGLE (D-1), ALASKA
N6445 - W14100/15x30

1956

BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
GRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3. Scope of Plan

This plan is drawn from consultation, research, and site management experience over the past four years to develop a realistic and useful cultural and recreation tool for Fort Egbert in the years ahead.

Development of the site must be compatible with the wishes of the local population, visitor use of the site, and BLM's management and protection responsibilities for the site. The BLM management plan provides the following:

- a. Identification of research needs.
- b. Defines an interpretive program.
- c. Outlines a site development plan.
- d. Analyzes the recreational use of the area and plans accordingly.
- e. Identifies the maintenance needs for the site.
- f. Identifies manpower needs and estimated costs for the program and combines them into a schedule for implementation.

4. Supply, Demand, and Trend Review

a. Nature of the Cultural Resources

The cultural significance of the Eagle Historic District is described in the ...Preservation Plan as follows:

"The extensive and varied history of the Eagle Historic District (EHD) in relation to the development of the Interior of Alaska gives meaning to the remaining physical resources of the area."

"Historic Eagle was first settled as a fur-trading station in 1873 and operated sporadically until 1894, when gold discoveries nearby created a small mining camp. It catapulted into national prominence during the peak of the Klondike gold rush stampede, serving as military, judicial, communications, and transportation headquarters for the Interior Alaska. The numerous gold camps of the Fortymile area were served by pack trains operating from Eagle."

"In September 1897, the U.S. Army selected Eagle for a military reservation and a port of entry by Treasury officials. The Army established Fort Egbert in 1899 as a reaction to the Klondike Gold rush to better maintain law and order on the frontier. Between 1899 and 1908 forty-six buildings were constructed at the Fort."

"In 1900, Judge Wickersham established the first federal court in the interior of Alaska at Eagle. In 1901, Eagle became the first interior city to become incorporated."

"Eagle became the communications center of all Alaska on May 5, 1901 with the completion of the Washington Alaska Military Cables and Telegraph System (WAMCATS). Messages were received from Valdez over the first trans-Alaska telegraph system and re-transmitted from Fort Egbert through Canada to Seattle. The telegraph system provided military and civilian Alaskans with the first rapid communications with outside points." Fort Egbert served as the construction headquarters for the system, which was supervised by Captain "Billy" Mitchell.

"In 1905, the Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen came to Eagle via dog sled from his ship Gjoa. From Eagle he telegraphed news to the world that he was safe after completing the first Northwest Passage exploration."

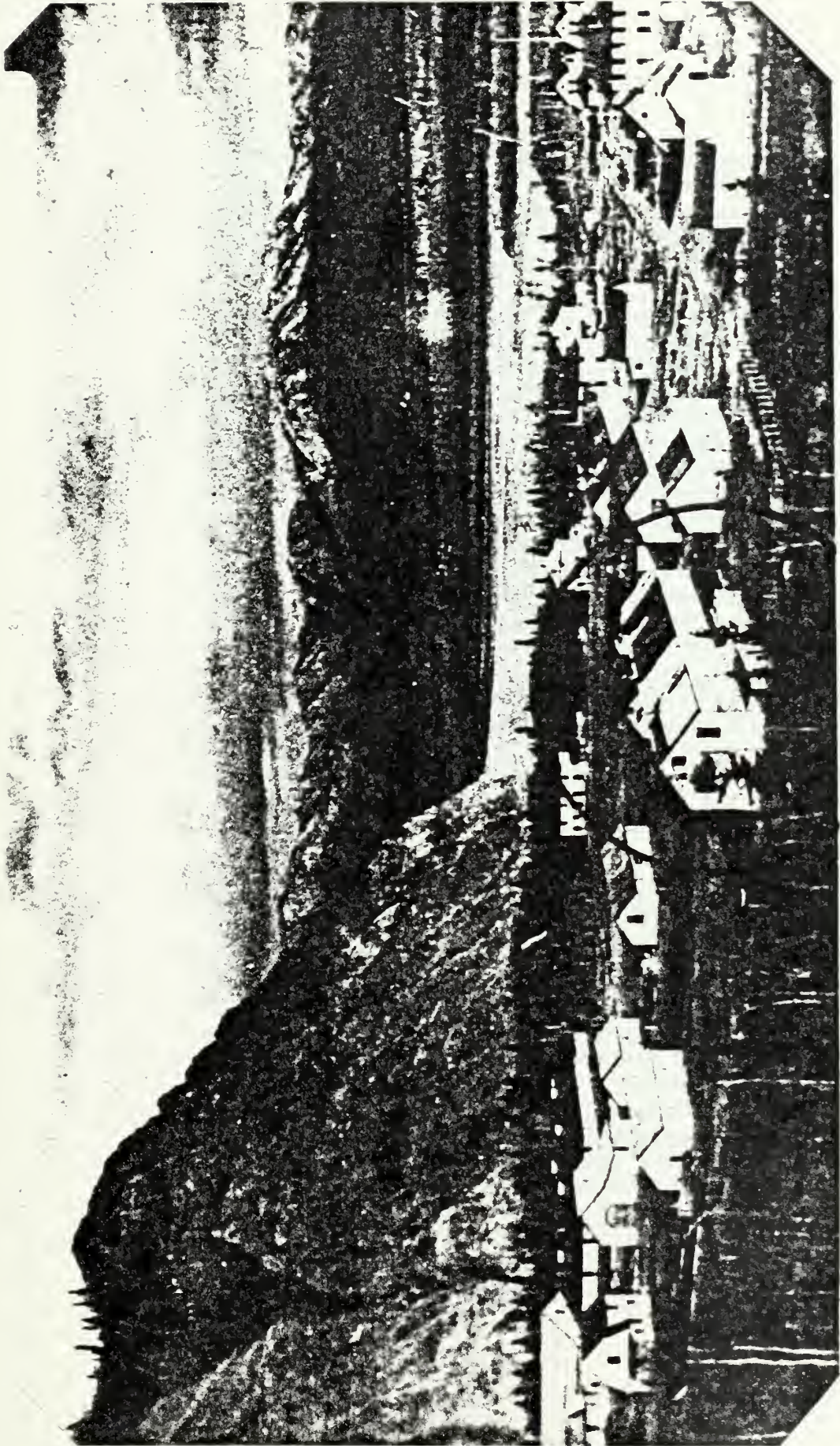
"In 1904, a shift in mining activity caused removal of Judge Wickersham's court to Fairbanks. By 1911, the Army's administrative mission had ended and Fort Egbert was abandoned except for a Signal Corps company which continued to operate a wireless system until 1925."

"Eagle's population declined to fewer than a dozen during the 1940's, but has increased slowly since the opening of the Taylor Highway. Present population is 120-180. Because of little change or commercial development, Eagle retains the charm of the 1920's and the remaining buildings and structures testify to an extremely rich recent past."

Five structures, the Quartermaster Stables (mule barn), the Quartermaster Supply Building, the Granary, the Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, and the Fire Station (Water Wagon Shed) remain today. They are the only remaining structures on the site. Remnants of the Fort can be found in various ruins around the site and in the architecture of the local structures.

Occupancy of the Eagle area prior to the settlement of the area by the military has also been documented through various surveys in the Eagle Historic District NPS pit house excavations, 1976; University of Alaska archaeological excavation of the U.S. Courthouse, 1975; the Fort Egbert inventory and excavation in 1977 and the BLM-sponsored WICHE archaeological survey of the BLM fire administration site in 1976 have all revealed prehistoric components. Chronological and cultural placement of artifacts obtained in these investigations awaits further analysis.

Note: For a much more detailed history of the cultural resources refer to Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan.



Fort Egbert - Looking North - 1911 (approx)

b. Status of Inventory

A Class I (historic resource inventory) and Class III inventory (archaeological survey) focusing on Fort Egbert - its history, function, and demise - were conducted by the University of Alaska under contract to BLM during summer, fall, and winter 1977.

Historic research was limited to sources at the National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C., and the University of Alaska Archives, Fairbanks. A narrative describing the historic circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Fort, its physical structure, and the tenor of life at the Fort was prepared. The establishment of the Fort in 1899 and its subsequent history is inextricably associated with perceived military needs, to monitor border traffic, protect settlers, and to establish communication and transportation systems and served as a center for domestic law and order in interior Alaska. At the same time, the internal history of the Fort is equally significant and interesting. The fact that a military Fort, nearly "modern" in appearance and nature by 1911, with an impressive physical plant, was developed with such rapidity in interior Alaska and successfully met its goals so quickly is a case study of major historic interest. While a great deal of data has been gathered and synthesized, a number of additional historic sources should be examined for a fuller reconstruction.

The Fort Egbert Core Area and four square miles under BLM's management and within the EHD, were intensively surveyed. Seventy-two sites were located outside the fort core area and the City of Eagle. These prehistoric and historic localities document activities related to the occupation of the Fort as well as a number of other cultural patterns representative of the history and prehistory of the area. Results of the archaeological and historic research illustrate continuities as well as change in human adaptation in the EHD. Excavations were conducted at the Quartermasters Stables at the Fort in connection with stabilization work. Structural remains as well as 9000+ artifacts were found. The excavations represent the first in Alaska at an early military fort and the importance of the data retrieved here will increase with additional comparative archaeological work (here or elsewhere).

The detailed archaeological survey of the remains at Fort Egbert in conjunction with the historic data on the Fort's physical plan combine to provide information necessary for decisions regarding management of this historic property.

c. Current Pressures

The uniqueness of the Eagle Historic District has survived throughout the years. Economic depression of the area, remoteness from the rest of the State, and lack of communications have been the primary reasons for the preservation not only of the physical structures in the EHD, but of a unique self-sufficient lifestyle. For these reasons, the area is experiencing a growth in both permanent population and in tourism.

The Eagle Historic District is located at the hub of several national land proposals:

- (1) The Klondike International Goldrush Park (western boundary 9 miles to the east).
- (2) The Fortymile Wild and Scenic River Proposal (northern boundary 30 miles to the south).
- (3) The Yukon-Charley National Monument (eastern boundary 20 miles to the west).

Private exploration for oil and minerals is also extensive, and development of an asbestos open pit mine which will employ 200 persons is anticipated within the next five years.

Realization of any of the land proposals and the private development of minerals and oil will have a profound impact upon the area. Without proper precaution and preparation, the physical integrity of the EHD and the current lifestyle within the area could be severely threatened.



Fort Egbert - looking south - 1977

d. Projections

Visitation and population growth in the Eagle Historic District will increase substantially by 1985. The development potential of the area, as noted in section c, and the media coverage that accompanies development, the continued development of the tourist industry in the State, Eagle's location on the Taylor Highway and Yukon River, and the scarcity of land for settlement in the State all will figure significantly in the population and visitation increase in the area.

Based upon current usage of the area (see section 5a) BLM predicts a +200 percent increase in visitation to the area by 1984.

Current service in the private and Federal sectors will not be adequate to handle such increases.

Existing BLM facilities at the campground and at the site must be upgraded to handle the expected increased use.

BS, be specific

5. Coordination with Related Documents and Agencies

BS

a. d-2 Legislation

Historically, the Eagle Historic District has been tied to the Yukon River, the Seventymile River, and Charley River to the west and the Fortymile River to the south.

Should the Yukon-Charley National Park and the Fortymile Wild and Scenic River be approved by Congress, the EHD will play a key role in providing access and interpretation for these areas. Interest created by Yukon-Charley National Park and the Fortymile River will affect Eagle by encouraging more visitors who will need expanded services.

does plan need this

Coordination with other managing agencies and BLM for those d-2 proposals should be established.

b. Dawson City

If Eagle had a sister city, it would be Dawson in the Yukon Territory, Canada. For the past several years, Parks Canada has been actively involved in the restoration of that city. Because Dawson is so close to Eagle (104 miles by river), BLM should work more closely with the City of Dawson and Parks Canada.

c. The National Trust for Historic Preservation

BLM, as noted elsewhere, has worked extensively with the NTHP throughout the project. A continued working relationship with the NTHP is advisable as BLM moves into its next step in the development of Fort Egbert. The NTHP can provide access to expertise in the preservation field and individual program guidance when needed.

d. The University of Alaska

BLM and the University of Alaska Anthropology Department have worked together in the EHD. The anthropology department has provided qualified personnel for several archaeological projects in the area.

The University's Archives staff has also provided assistance on mini-research projects for the Fortymile Area.

Finally the University Museum staff acted as curators for the artifacts found at Fort Egbert during the stabilization work. Those items are accessioned through the museum's system and are on loan to the Eagle Museum.

e. The Alaska Resource Library

The U.S. Department of the Interior's Resources Library in Anchorage, serves as the primary repository for all research information, photographs, and oral history tapes collected in the area. The library has also agreed to initiate searches for information requested by BLM.

All items deposited with the Resources Library are maintained as a collection.

f. Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum

All artifacts discovered on the Fort Egbert Archaeological investigation in FY77 have been deposited with the museum, remain the property of BLM. Those artifacts will be returned to the Fortymile Resource Area when facilities for safeguarding them are available.

g. Eagle City Council and Eagle Historical Society

The relationship between BLM and the Eagle City Council and Eagle Historical Society has been difficult.

BLM involvement in the management of other resources that affect the area, the political instability of the council, and the seasonal representation of the Eagle Historical Society have all made it difficult to establish continuity in disseminating information about the BLM program at Fort Egbert.

The need for better cooperation between the Eagle City Council, the Eagle Historical Society, and BLM is obvious.

A priority for BLM should be to work with the Eagle City Council and Eagle Historical Society to establish a Fort Egbert "Advisory Board" to review and make recommendations for the management of the Fort Egbert site and the area in the EHD under BLM's management.

h. Alaska SHPO and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

BLM will work closely with the Alaska SHPO and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to insure compliance and coordination in the implementation of this CRMP to better insure the historical integrity of the site.

i. Cooperative Agreements

BLM's efforts at Fort Egbert since 1975 have been successful largely due to cooperation with other agencies and organizations on an informal basis. With the implementation of this CRMP additional cooperation will be necessary and should be formalized through letters of understanding or cooperative agreements.

The necessity of letters of understanding or cooperative agreements should be explored with the following groups:

The State of Alaska, Department of Highways, to insure road maintenance within the BLM R&PP.

A cooperative agreement with the State of Alaska, Department of Public Safety, concerning law enforcement authorities for the Fort Egbert site and the campgrounds around Eagle.

The City of Eagle, concerning use of the NCO Quarters and the Quartermasters Stable, relocation of the city dump, etc.

The Eagle Historical Society and BLM, to define each party's involvement within the area, specifically the continuation of the historic tour, responsibilities for the artifacts stored at Fort Egbert and a joint interpretive program.

The City of Dawson and Parks Canada's efforts in Dawson and effects they will have on Eagle.

The National Parks Service and the Yukon-Charley National Monument and its relation to the Eagle area.

B. Basic Information

too much garbage

Physical Profile

1. Nonliving Components

a. Climate

Weather stations (official and unofficial) are maintained by the U.S. Weather Department, the U.S. Army, and BLM at various locations within the area. Both an official weather station and an unofficial BLM fire weather station are maintained in Eagle. From those observations the following summary has been compiled:

- (1) Official elevation at Eagle is 850 feet above sea level.
- (2) Eagle is located within an Arctic Continental climate, typified by extremes in temperatures ranging from -75°F in January to $+90^{\circ}\text{F}$ during July. The climate is relatively stable, with a pressure area of downward air motion and moderate storm tracks during mid and late summer. The prevailing winds are light and from the northeast.
- (3) The average annual precipitation recorded at Eagle is 11 inches, including snowfall.

Minimum monthly precipitation = none
Maximum monthly precipitation = 4.60 inches
Maximum daily precipitation = 1.52 inches

- (4) The average annual snowfall at Eagle is 34 inches (October to April).

Maximum monthly snowfall = 18 inches
Maximum daily snowfall = 10 inches
Maximum on ground snowfall = 28 inches

- (5) Seasonal temperature fluctuation is extreme, with a diurnal variation of 20°F . Range of mean temperature:

Winter = -24°F to 25°F
Summer = 37°F to 73°F
Freezing degree days = 6000

Thawing degree days = 2750
Heating degree days = 1500
(2477 January)
(177 July)

- (6) Winds prevail from the northeast at a speed of 3.5 knots in December to 8.4 knots in May.
- (7) Light variation at Eagle is extreme due to its northern location.

Winter solstice: (Dec. 22) sunrise at 9:05 a.m.
sunset at 1:48 p.m.

Summer solstice: (June 22) sunrise at 1:21 a.m.
sunset at 9:39 p.m.

- (8) Ice freezing on the Yukon River:

Annual freeze-up - Oct. 17
Annual breakup - April 26

Pedestrians may travel on the river an average of 165 days (Oct. 17 - April 26) and vehicles (snow machines) 105 days (Dec. 13 - April 1).

- (9) Air quality is unmonitored in Eagle, but is considered high with some contamination due to the burning of wood and fossil fuels for home heat and in vehicles. The area has no major industrial development.
- (10) Permafrost is present but spotty within the area and is found at an average depth of 8 feet.
- (11) The agricultural growing season averages 80 days per year, with 1600 growing degree days and has less than a 20 percent risk of frost during the period from June 6 to August 16.

b. Terrain

Eagle is located approximately 9 miles from the Canadian border. It flanks the south bank of the Yukon River next to Eagle Bluff, an early day river navigation-
al landmark. Adjacent to the city lies Mission Creek, a seasonal freshwater stream that drains into the Yukon River.

The Yukon River cuts its way through a country of rolling, relatively unglaciated hills (Tanana Uplands) that rise to 3,500 feet above sea level and in areas has revealed fossil remains 700 million years old. The hills are covered with upland spruce and hardwoods (poplar and aspen), bushy willows, and tundra lichens. The wooded hills and the low-lying tundra bogs and swamps sometimes make pedestrian and vehicle traffic impossible.

The setting of Fort Egbert and the Eagle Historic District is uniquely beautiful with its lowland swamps, rising cliffs, and the Yukon River.

c. Land

(1) Land Form

Eagle lies within the Tintina (fault) Valley, a narrow belt of low country, consisting of low rounded ridges and open valleys. Discontinuous low hills are found to the north of the valley and the Yukon-Tanana Uplands gradually rise above it on the southwest. The elevation at Eagle is 850 feet at Eagle Bluff. Less than a half mile to the north the elevation exceeds 2,000 feet. Elevations to the south do not rise above 2,000 feet until more than two miles from the community.

(2) Geology

Eagle is located on Holocene-age alluvium, consisting of poorly sorted sand, gravel, silt, and some peat. The higher terraces to the south consist of the same material, in which some sorting and stratification have taken place. Eagle Bluff to the north is limestone and greenstone of Precambrian age.

The Tintina Valley is generally underlain by a belt of highly deformed, easily eroded sedimentary rocks of Cretaceous and Tertiary age. These sedimentary rocks are probably in contact with the metamorphic and granitic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Uplands on the south and the well-consolidated Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks of the Ogilvie Mountains on the north.

(3) Soils

The soil information is based primarily upon studies provided by the USDA Soil Conservation Service and compiled by the University of Alaska. The soil types defined for the Fort Egbert/Eagle Historic District are as follows:

IAHP-EFT: This association occupies nearly 1 m level flood plain, bordering major streams in the interior of Alaska.

Definition by part:

1 m = slope under 12% - loamy (medium)

IAHP = Approximately 45% of the area occurs on a nearly level portion of the flood plains; vegetation is dominantly black spruce, sedges, mosses, and shrubs; the soils are silt loam or sandy loam.

Inceptisols I = Soils that have been altered to some extent by soil-forming process and that have lost mineral materials as a result of leaching.

Ag A = Characteristics of wetness such as mottling in a surface accumulation of peat.

Histic H = Layer of peat at least 8 inches thick at the surface.

Pergelic P = Annual soil temperatures 32°F or lower.

EFT = Approximately 35% of area; occurs on natural levees and low terraces; vegetation is forest of white spruce, paper birch, and willows; soil is stratified silt loam and sand.

Entisols E = Soils that have little or no alteration as a result of soil-forming process; that is, soils that are essentially identical with their parent materials.

Fluv F = Irregular distribution of organic matter characteristic of soils that are periodically flooded.

Typic T = Central concept of the subgroup; other adjectives are used to indicate differences from the typic subgroup.

The natural fertility of the area soils are not high, but do respond to fertilizers, particularly nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Soils do not require large amounts of lime as they contain little acidic property. Some subsistence gardening takes place in Eagle. Commercial farming has not taken place since the early part of the century. The short season is the major obstacle.

Limiting soil factors: (Scale: slight, moderate, severe, and very severe).

(a) Common Crops = Moderate Scale

Contributing factors: parts of the Eagle Historic District are within the Yukon flooding area.

Complex soil patterns, stream core soil limit needs to be recognized; but can be overcome; common crops can generally be grown, but careful management is required and special practices may be needed.

(b) Forestry = Slight

Soil limitations do not restrict the growth of naturally adapted commercial species or the use of modern harvesting equipment.

(c) Recreation = Moderate (with consideration to flooding)

Soil limitations need to be recognized but can be overcome with careful planning and design; a few special practices or modifications may be required.

- (d) Low buildings = Moderate to Severe - (with consideration to flooding)

Soil limitations must be recognized; with some difficulty can be overcome; special precautions may be needed.

- (e) Highway or Road Construction = Moderate (with consideration to flooding)

Soil limitations can be overcome, but the problems of highway or road design and construction are moderately difficult.

- (f) Off Road Traffic = Slight

Soil limitations do not restrict movement of cross country vehicles. Note: Vehicles on repeated trails will destroy natural vegetation and cause extensive water and wind erosion.

(4) Water Resources

American Creek, which drains into Mission Creek, and a natural spring, which lies within the BLM campground, are the only fresh-water sources within the area. A hand-dug well approximately 60 feet deep and several private wells within the city provide drinking water for the City of Eagle. High concentrations of soda are in some wells within the city.

While the Yukon is not polluted, it does have a high concentration of glacial silt, making it unpotable except in early spring and late fall. Clearing occurs when the high glacial areas of the White River in Canada are frozen.

Drilling for water in the Eagle Historic District is risky. Based upon the experience of several area residents in 1976, water-bearing areas seem spotty. In some areas, water is abundant at 60 to 80 feet below the surface. In other areas, adjacent to producing wells, drillers have gone as far as 240 feet and produced nothing. These areas have a silty organic composition with the consistency of cement which plugs the casing and is impermeable.

2. Living Components

a. Plants

(1) Terrestrial

The forest designation of the Fort Egbert area is "Transcontinental Boreal Forest". The Bottomland Spruce-Poplar forest, the Upland Spruce-Hardwood forest, and Alpine Tundra-Barren ground forest are all Boreal Forest subgroups and are located within the area.

scrub?

The Transcontinental Boreal Forest suffers the greatest climate extremes of any forest system in North America. Thus, the interaction of repeated fires, discontinuous permafrost, and braided drainage systems results in a complex vegetation pattern.

The Bottomland Spruce-Poplar Forest is a relatively tall dense system. White spruce (Picea glauca) is mixed with balsam poplar (P. balsamifera). The white spruce does best in low river areas and level flood plain, reaching an average size of 16 inches by 90 feet in height. The balsam poplar usually occurs in the early stages of succession within the same area as the white spruce and reaches an average size of 12 inches by 75 feet.

Undergrowth consists of dense shrubs (green alder, thinleaf alder, willow, rose, dogwood, Labrador tea, and berry bushes).

The forest floor is made up of ferns, bluejoint grass, fireweed, horsetails, lichens, herbs, and mosses.

The Upland Spruce-Hardwood forest is also a fairly dense forest of white spruce and paper birch (Betula papyrifera), aspen (Populus tremuloides), and balsam poplar. Black spruce (P. mariana) is found in the system, replacing white spruce on north-facing slopes and poorly drained areas. Root systems are predominantly shallow and frequently have fire scarring.

In fire succession, the birch and aspen develop in an even manner and are uniform in size. Average size of the birch is 8 inches by 50 feet and the aspen, 10 inches by 50 feet.

The Upland Spruce-Hardwood forest is found at elevations of 2,000 to 3,500 feet. It has basically the same undergrowth and forest mat as the Bottomland Spruce-Poplar forest.

The Alpine Tundra and Barren Ground system is spotty within the area identified approximately 6 miles to the west. It occurs on ridges and unstable slopes, usually where bedrock is near the surface. It also is found on porous soils such as alluvial fans and dry river terraces, where the soils are poor and nonbuilding. Elevations vary from 2,000 to 4,500 feet. Above the 4,500 foot level, the ground is generally bare but will support some rock lichens and flowering plants at the 6,000 foot level.

Special Note: In Geological Survey Bulletin 1198-F, Phytacology of a Greenstone Habitat at Eagle, Alaska, a special study area has been noted as follows:

"There are seven plant taxa that generally are rare in Alaska and whose distribution is mostly or entirely restricted to the upper part of the Yukon River drainage system in Alaska and Yukon Territory. These plants are: Campanula aurita, Erysimum inconspicuum, Oxytropis viscida forma albida, Pentstemon gormanii, Phacelia mollis, Potentilla pensylvanica var. strigosa, and Silene repens subsp. purpurata. With the exception of Erysimum and Potentilla, these plants are endemic to Alaska and Yukon Territory. It is noteworthy that so many rare Alaska plants were found in the small study area on Eagle Bluff."

The plant Erysimum angustatum has been found in the study area and is considered endangered.

(2) Aquatic

The general area around Fort Egbert lacks major lakes, but does contain settlement ponds and overflows. The overall aquatic life is dependent upon the clear-water streams and the turbid Yukon River.

The plant life is primitive and basically consists of filamentous and bluegreen algae in various cyclic seasons, usually from late April (pre-breakup) to late fall.

The ponds and overflows produce an abundance of pond weeds, water lily, bladderwort, and water milfoil.

b. Animals

(1) Terrestrial Animals

The Fort Egbert area is unusual in its abundance and variety of wildlife.

Mammals such as moose, caribou, bear (grizzly and black), wolf, coyote, porcupine, red fox, cross fox, and silver fox, lynx, wolverine, shrews, squirrels, marten, and Dall and fannin sheep are present within a 25-mile radius of Fort Egbert. Some of the mammals migrate and others are residents.

The Upper Yukon basin from Rampart to the Alaska/Canadian border is an area of exciting and unusual bird population. Studies and inventories have revealed several groups of bird species. Twenty species of raptors occur in the Upper Yukon River basin; eighteen are suspected or known to breed and nest within the area. The bald eagle is found near the Yukon lowlands, while the American golden eagle resides in steep areas adjacent to alpine tundra. Ospreys, goshawks, and owls are also abundant.

The peregrine falcon, an endangered species, nests along the river system, but has declined by approximately 40 percent since 1950. The decline is caused by pesticide poisoning on its migratory path. There are no known nests within the Eagle Historic District.

Some species of shorebirds, such as killdeer and plovers are found in the area, but not in the concentrations found on the coast.

Some 60 species of passerine birds may be seen. Yellow-shafted flickers, Traill's flycatchers, cliff swallows, robins, water pipits, Bohemian waxwings, and several species of thrushes and sparrows are found, along with a number of belted kingfishers, western wood pewees, horned larks, dipper, wheatears, chipping sparrows, and shrikes. Approximately 14 species remain year around, including woodpeckers, chickadees, gray jays, black-billed magpies, and common ravens.

The invertebrate population around Fort Egbert is numerous and varied, ranging from bacteria eating parasites to the mosquitoes. These invertebrates are important for the preservation of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.

(2) Aquatic

The aquatic wildlife is important to the subsistence of the area. Fish such as chum, pink, and king salmon, arctic grayling, burbot, and northern pike are abundant, depending upon the season.

Most aquatic species are migratory and all heavily depend upon the seasons.

Waterfowl that nest within the area include sandhill cranes, geese (snow-covered and white-fronted), ducks (mallard, green-winged teal, canvasback, butterball, bufflehead wood ducks), and a variety of terns and gulls.

Fur-bearing mammals, such as muskrat and beaver, are found in the surrounding area and are periodically trapped.

C. Constraints

The Fort Egbert site and the lands under BLM administration within the two-mile buffer zone are relatively unencumbered in relation to the other resource considerations within the area.

Some constraints do exist, however, and must be identified, as follows:

1. The city possesses a lease from the State Division of Land for the Quartermaster Stables (mule barn) and the Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters for museum purposes.) - ?

2. A rare plant community exists within the EHD (see section B2b).

A plant survey of the area in FY78, under contract to BLM, will locate and determine protection measures. The suspected location is away from the core area of Fort Egbert and may be outside the two-mile buffer zone.

3. The endangered peregrine falcon nests in the upper Yukon area. No known nests exist in the immediate vicinity of EHD.
4. Development of Fort Egbert and the area BLM manages will require uses that do not detract from the historic integrity of Fort Egbert core area. Installation of utilities and visitor facilities must be nonvisual or must conform architecturally to the historic base date, 1911.
5. Adaptive use of the site is encouraged. Adequate steps to protect and preserve the integrity of the site must be emphasized, however, nothing will be done to alter the exterior of the structures or the site around it. Interior modifications may be allowed but only on a case by case basis with proper consultation.
6. Several privately owned parcels of land are within the two-mile buffer zone and outside of the City of Eagle. All planning and development of the site will respect private ownership.

D. Management Objectives

1. Primary Objectives

To preserve, maintain, and protect the Fort Egbert Site and BLM's property within the Eagle Historic District while providing the opportunity for recreational use and interpretation of the site by the general public.

2. Specific Objectives

- a. Conclude all cultural resource research programs dealing with Fort Egbert and those portions of the Eagle Historic District under BLM management.
- b. Develop and implement a long-term interpretive program for Fort Egbert and the area, using the interpretive program installed in 1978 as a basis.
- c. Preserve Fort Egbert and the cultural resources under BLM's management within the Eagle two-mile buffer zone. BLM will use Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan as a guide.
- d. ^{Provide} ~~Implement~~ a cyclical maintenance and protection ~~plan~~ for Fort Egbert and the EHD under BLM management.
- e. Provide for the recreation use of Fort Egbert and the area by the local and visiting public.
- f. Resolve all land actions within the Eagle Historic District, specifically those actions that affect Fort Egbert and the Recreational Withdrawal.
- g. Manage and administer the Fort Egbert Historic Site to insure optimum use of the site by the visiting public, and protect the cultural resources of the area in accord with Federal mandates, sound preservation principles, and local concerns.

E. Planned Actions

The stabilization of Fort Egbert has been a highly successful undertaking for BLM. The success of the project can be credited to many different reasons. First, the staff was able to work in an independent manner. It is necessary to be independent in remote places such as Eagle when the nearest lumber yard is 365 miles away by road and where there is only a 4 month field season.

In the programs outlined in this section, local labor, supplies, and equipment will be used whenever and wherever possible. To do otherwise in the small and remote place could seriously jeopardize BLM's relationship with the local population.

1. Research and Planning

"Conclude all cultural resource research programs dealing with Fort Egbert and those portions of the Eagle Historic District under BLM management."

a. Past Research

- (1) Andrews, E., 1976, Nibaeael Zhoo: An Early Historic Han Athapaskan Village, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Report on the location and excavation of several Han Athapaskan house pit sites. The house pits were located within the City of Eagle's boundaries, approximately half-way between Eagle City and Eagle Village.

- (2) Glick, Arthur N., and Mertes, James D., 1976, Fortymile - Minimum Personnel Contact Visitor Management Program, Texas Tech., 225 pp.

The program proposed in this document pertains primarily to the interpretation of the Taylor Highway and the Fortymile River area. The document provides visitor use information, site plans, and prepared interpretive messages. The Eagle and Fort Egbert area is identified because of its relationship to the Taylor Highway and the Fortymile River.

- (3) Grauman, Melody Webb, 1977, Yukon Frontiers, NPS, 563 pp.

The report is a chronological history and physical inventory of the proposed Yukon-Charley National Park.

Eagle and Fort Egbert, which lie outside the proposed Yukon-Charley National Park, provide one of two access points to the area and figure significantly in the history of the proposal.

- (4) Haynes, Terry L., 1976, They Didn't Come in Four-Wheel Drives, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), 99 pp.

Haynes, Terry L., 1977, The Best Days are Gone, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), 132 pp.

Quehrn, Patricia, 1977, Nineteen Times Water, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), 64 pp.

These reports are the result of three separate oral history projects that were conducted within the Fortymile Resource Area under BLM's sponsorship.

The reports deal with early lifestyles, communications, hunting, transportation, mining, and settlement of the Fortymile Resource Area and Eagle.

- (5) National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1975, Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan, BLM, 101 pp.

The Preservation Plan was prepared under contract to BLM as a guiding document in the stabilization, restoration, and long-range management of Fort Egbert. The second part of the Preservation Plan was prepared for possible implementation by the City of Eagle.

The document, which is attached as part of this management plan, presents a detailed physical inventory of the EHD, provides a historic overview, and makes recommendations for the preservation of the area.

- (6) Prothman, Greg, 1977, A Visitor Use Profile of the Taylor Highway, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), 33 pp.

A statistical analysis of visitor use on the Taylor Highway, based upon observation and personal contact by BLM, and visitor use information gathered by other agencies.

- (7) Shinkwin, Anne, and Sackett, Russell, 1976, Report on Excavation at U.S. Courthouse, Eagle, Alaska, University of Alaska, 47 pp.

Sackett, Russell, 1977, Report on the Pre-historic Component, U.S. Courthouse, Eagle, Alaska, 1976, University of Alaska, 57 pp.

In 1976 the City of Eagle received a grant for the restoration of the U.S. Courthouse at Eagle, Alaska. Prior to any structural work or site disturbance, an archaeological excavation was made at the site.

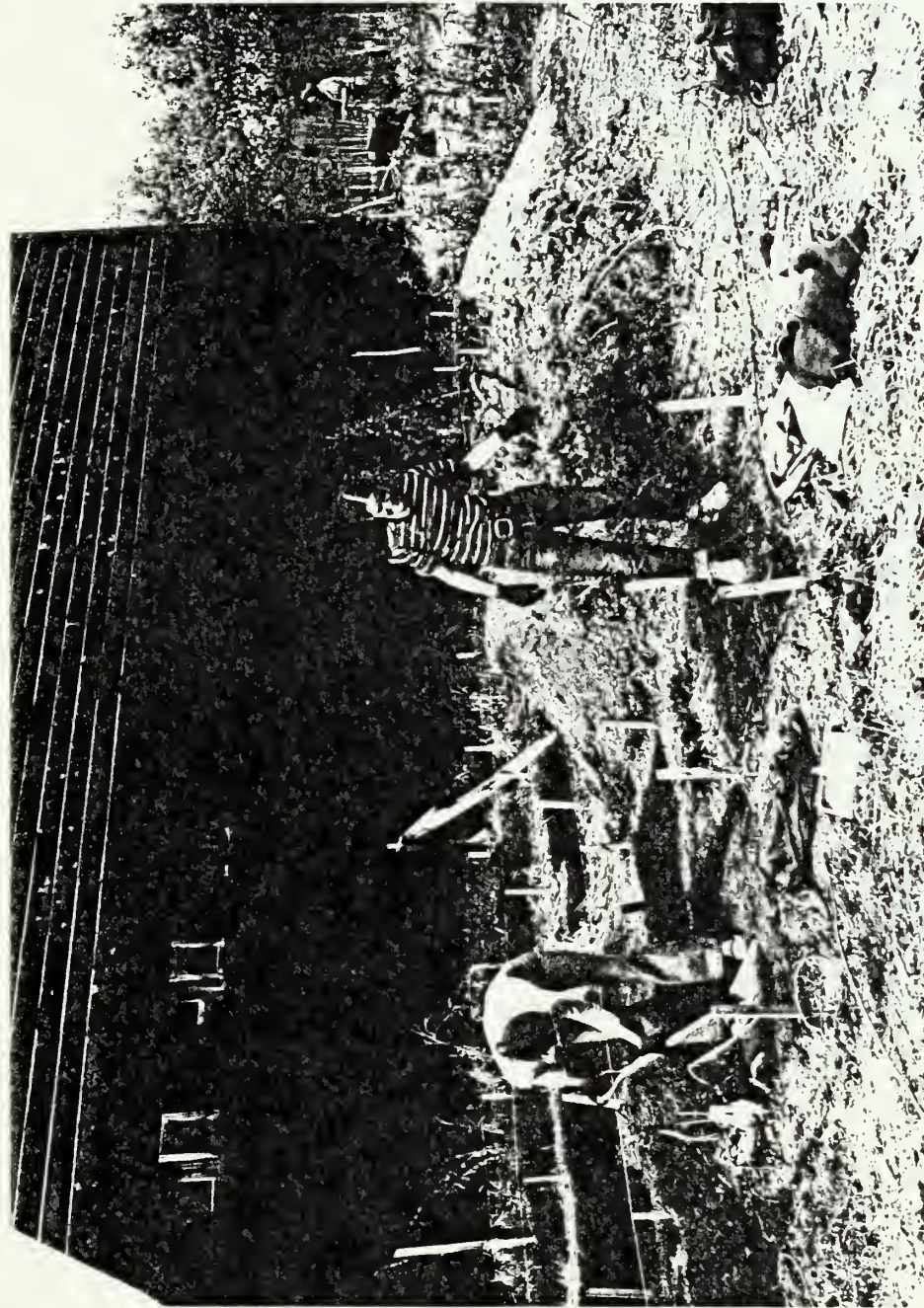
The U.S Courthouse, located approximately 1/4 mile from the Fort Egbert site, is of the same historic period, of similar construction, and possesses the same evidence of prehistoric occupation as Fort Egbert.

- (8) Shinkwin, Anne D., Andrews, Elizabeth F., Sackett, Russell H., and Kroul, Mary V., 1977, Fort Egbert and the Eagle Historic District - Results of Archaeological and Historic Research, Summer 1977, BLM Tech. Report #2, 485 pp.

This document provides a Class I inventory and historic overview of the EHD specifically addressing Fort Egbert.

A Class III inventory was made of the Fort Egbert Core Area, BLM's Recreational Withdrawal PLO #3432, and parts of the EHD.

In addition, an archaeological excavation was made around the Quartermaster Stable (mule barn) prior to stabilization of that structure, the report on the excavation is contained as the third part of this document.



Archaeological Excavation of
Quartermaster Stables 1977

- (9) Swearingen, Jean, 1976, Eagle, Fort Egbert Planning Alternatives and Interpretive Needs, NPS.

Jean Swearingen, an interpretive planner for the National Park Service in the Pacific Northwest, visited the area twice in 1975, first as a member of the original planning team and later to prepare this report.

The plan offers an analysis of the resources and makes some interpretive recommendations for implementation in 5-, 10-, and 20-year phases.

- (10) Waldman, Robert S., 1976, Cultural Inventory of the Fortymile Resource Area, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), 85 pp.

The inventory was a 2-part program. The first part, a preliminary examination of the Fortymile Basin, specifically the Middle Fork/Molly Creek and the Champion/Alder Creek high ridge sectors.

The second part was a survey of three sites located at BLM's fire guard station in Eagle. One of the sites was identified as a late nineteenth century house pit.

b. Future Research and Planning Requirements

Completion of all research and planning described in this section will provide sound background information for the preservation and interpretation of Fort Egbert.

Proper site planning, based in part, upon that research will insure a compatible visitor use program for the site and site protection through facilities construction and utility installation.

Because of the nature of the funding through FY79, a complete Eagle Historic District history, i.e., architectural, social, and political has not been undertaken and researches are now playing catch-up on the Fort Egbert project. Priority will be given to completion of the history.

The following projects that have been prepared, are based upon consultation with preservation experts, interpreters, and planners since the Fort Egbert project began.

(1) Historic study of Fort Egbert and the Eagle Historic District

This project will be undertaken preferably by contract, through several phases.

The following is offered as a research outline:

(a) Phase I - Data Gathering

General overview of available information.

Compilation of historic maps, photos, records, plans, and specifications.

Collection of oral history for interpretive and historic background.

Cost Estimate: Phase I (Contract)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Travel & Per Diem | \$ 1,800 |
| Contractor Salary | 8,000 |
| Printing & photography expense | 2,400 |
| Overhead expenses (19%) | <u>2,318</u> |
| TOTAL | \$14,518 |

(b) Phase II - Architectural History, Recordation, and Planning

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) to provide a constructive history of Fort Egbert and its relation to the City of Eagle and an architectural record of these structures and ruins remaining at Fort Egbert, in priority order:

Standing Buildings - Quartermaster Stable (mule barn), Quartermaster Warehouse, Fire Station (water wagon shed), Granary, Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters.

Reconstruction Proposals - Telegraph Office or any structures that could lend themselves to reconstruction as utility buildings or visitor facilities.

Ruins of Greatest Archaeological Significance - Hospital Ruins, Heater Houses, Signal Corp Barracks, Assorted structural components from the site now located within the City of Eagle that are inherent to the Fort.

Architectural Planning and Specifications for Reconstruction - Preparation of architectural plans and specifications for the reconstruction of the Telegraph Office and structures that would lend themselves to use as visitor restroom facilities and/or utility control buildings.

Preparation of architectural plans and specifications for the interior restoration and historic furnishings for those structures as specified under Site Development (section 3).

Define original utility use and systems at the site for adaptive utility installation.

Historic Site Landscape Plans and Specifications - Provides a discussion of the Fort's original layout and planning, i.e., why were the buildings located where they were? What were the activities of the structures? How did they relate to other buildings?

Develop a site landscape plan representative of the 1911 Fort appearance.

Assist the engineering planning for utility installation at Fort Egbert to insure site integrity.

Incorporate modern uses of the site in a non-intrusive manner, provide for parking facilities and develop adequate campground facilities within the area.

Refer to pages 45 and 46 of the NTHP's Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan.

Cost Estimate: Phase II (Contract)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Historic American Buildings Survey | |
| Travel | \$ 2,800 |
| Contractor salary (12 mo. project) | 14,400 |
| Architectural planning for reconstruction of telegraph office and utility structures. (Estimated cost of the two structures \$84,440) | |
| Architectural fee - 10% x \$84,440 | 8,440 |
| Interior and historic furnishings plan | 5,000 |
| Historic Site Landscape plan | <u>2,500</u> |
| TOTAL COST | \$33,140 |

(c) Phase III - Synthesis of the Social and Political History of the Fort

Example of the daily life of the soldiers, the officers, their wives, and children at different times during the Fort occupancy.

How did the soldiers and the Fort relate to other military posts in the Interior? the State? the rest of the U.S.? Canada? Include modifications in dress, food, supplies, etc., due to environment.

Special orders or military mission.
 Social life at the Fort, with the City of Eagle.
 How did the military relate to the Fortymile River, Seventymile, Charley, and Yukon River?
 How did the military relate to Dawson and the Klondike?
 What is the political history of the site, i.e., why was it formed, abandoned, who was instrumental, etc?

The contractor will review official records in Washington, D.C., Oregon, Washington, Juneau, Alaska and then sources listed in the Class I inventory.

Cost Estimate: Phase III (contract)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Travel expenses | \$ 1,800 |
| Contractor's salary (8 mo.) | 14,400 |
| Printing costs | 400 |
| Overhead expenses (19%) | 3,154 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$19,754</u> |

(d) Phase IV - Special Studies

Discussion of communication technology.

The military and its relation to the natural resources in the area and in the Fortymile.

Discussion of the transportation system.

Detailed history of important people and events associated with the Fort, i.e., Billy Mitchell, Woodfield of the Regular Army, was the first convicted deserter of WWI from Fort Egbert?

Cost Estimate: Phase IV (contract)

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Contractor's salary (4 mo.) | \$7,200 |
| Overhead expenses (19%) | 1,368 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$8,568</u> |

(e) Phase V - Final Report

Provide a detailed narrative and comprehensive history of Fort Egbert and its relationship to Eagle City and Eagle Village.

Provide a low-cost published historical pamphlet for use and distribution at the site.

Cost Estimate: Phase V (Contract)

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Editing costs (2 months) | \$3,600 |
| Assembly and printing costs | 2,150 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$5,750</u> |

Total Costs: Historic Study of Fort Egbert
and the Eagle Historic District

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Phase I | \$14,518 |
| Phase II | 33,140 |
| Phase III | 19,754 |
| Phase IV | 8,568 |
| Phase V | <u>5,750</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>\$81,730</u> |

(2) Archaeological Research and Site Clearance

In conjunction with Phase II of the Historic Research Project in this section, an archaeological site study of the hospital ruins, the Signal Corps Barracks site and the Heater Houses will be required to supplement HABS drawings and to clear the site in preparation for visitor use. Presently those sites present a severe safety hazard because of rotted timbers and structural debris.

In addition, as part of Phase II, the original Telegraph Office site and the sites of any structures that would be proposed for reconstruction will have to be located.

Archaeological investigation will be required for any additional site planning and utility installation to include:

- (a) The location of site features such as: fences, boardwalks, garden areas, etc, as part of any site landscape planning.
- (b) Any work of a salvage nature that may be required for work in the EHD, such as clearance for a new dump site, trail building, interpretive overviews, or campground expansion.

The size of each research element will be determined at the time of design formalization.

(3) Site Engineering Plan

Have prepared by an historic architect, plans and specifications for installation of site utilities, to include:

- (a) An electrical plan using commercial power and BLM backup system.
- (b) A fire detection and suppression plan with a backup system.
- (c) Heating plan.
- (d) Plumbing plan.
- (e) Ventilation plan for the crawlspaces under the structures.
- (f) Dump station at the Eagle campground.
- (g) Design of a Fort Egbert restroom facility.
- (h) Prepare a prevention maintenance program for the site utilities.

Every effort will be made to install the utilities in a nonvisual manner compatible in every way possible with the site. Extensive consultations with qualified personnel will be required for the project.

Extreme caution will be used to insure a fire-safe utility system.

Final plans will be subject to review and approval by the Historic Sites Advisory Council and must meet 106 compliance regulations.

Cost Estimate: Site Engineering Plan (contract)

| | |
|--|------------|
| Architectural/Engineering Planning fee | |
| 10% of \$77,234 | \$7,723.40 |

*Hard to grasp overall
interp program*

2. Interpretation

"Develop and implement a long-term interpretive program for Fort Egbert and the area, using the interpretive program installed prior to 1980 as a basis."

a. Past Interpretive Program

In 1975 Jean Swearingen, an interpretive planner, was used by BLM to analyze and make recommendations for the interpretation of Fort Egbert and the EHD. The recommendations that were made in her report and those by the NTHP were used as a basis for a student intern program in 1977.

Under that internship, an interim interpretive program was developed and implemented. The program consisted of:

A narrated slide show on the history of the area and BLM's preservation effort at Fort Egbert.

A brochure on Fort Egbert and Eagle.

A photo exhibit with text.

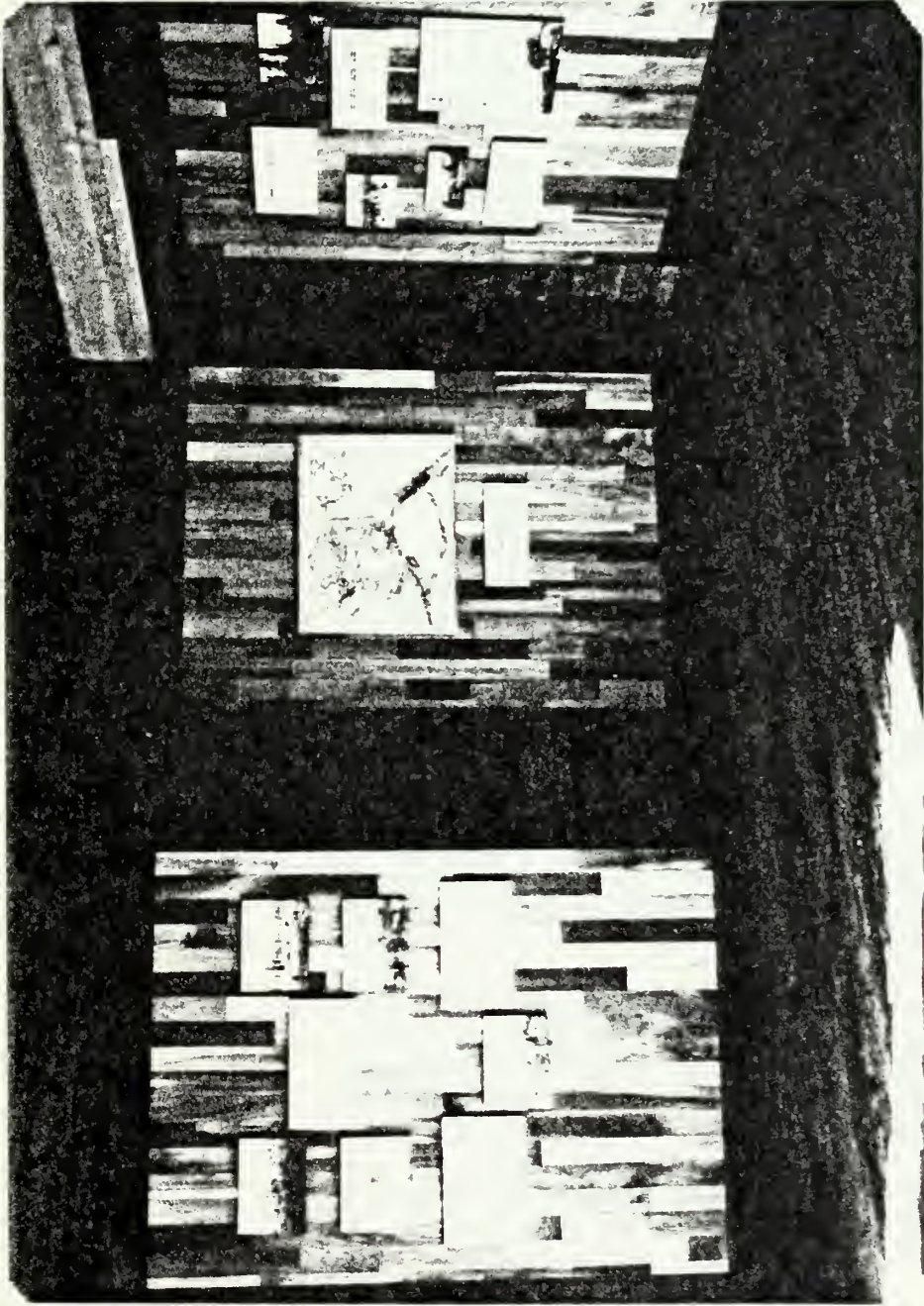
Installation of several site plaques at Fort Egbert and along the trail from the campground to Fort Egbert.

b. Future Interpretive Program for Fort Egbert

Eagle and the surrounding area will experience major visitor exposure within the period defined in this management plan.

Until the d-2 land decisions are made by Congress and oil and minerals development by private business is undertaken, BLM will continue with a low-keyed interpretive program at Fort Egbert and the surrounding area it manages.

When land jurisdictions are finally settled, BLM's interpretive program will have to be reevaluated.



Part of the Quartermaster Warehouse interpretive exhibit
1978

Interpretation of the site will continue as an informational tool for the visiting public. It has not been nor will it be the policy of BLM under this management plan to actively promote tourism to the area. Rather, the policy is to prepare for and react to visitor use of the area and use site interpretation as a tool to help reduce impact upon the area by pointing out the history and uniqueness of the area and the visitor's place in it.

For the period defined under this management plan BLM proposes the following:

- (1) To develop an interpretive overview of the Eagle Historic District at the Old Wireless Site. The site will serve as the initial contact point for visitors and present some of the options available to them within the area.

Cost Estimate: Old Wireless Site Overview (in-house)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Planning and design | \$1,600 |
| Equipment rental 65 hrs @\$35/hr (loader, dump truck, backhoe) | 2,275 |
| Interpretive signs and posts | 1,800 |
| Travel and Perdiem | 600 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$6,275</u> |

- (2) Design and install an interpretive program for a hiking trail to the Old Wireless Site from the Fort, trails through the Fort Egbert core area, and any unique archaeological sites within the area.

Cost Estimate: Interpretive Trails (inhouse)

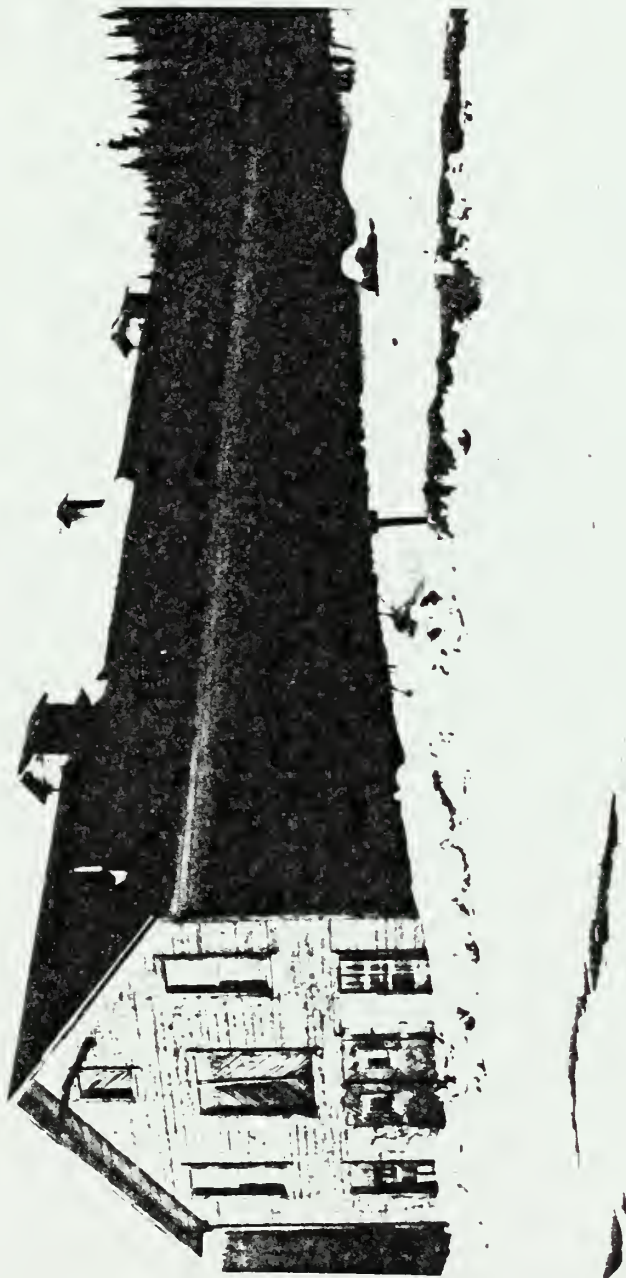
| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Planning and design | \$2,200 |
| Interpretive signs and posts | 2,000 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$4,200</u> |

Hiking Trail?

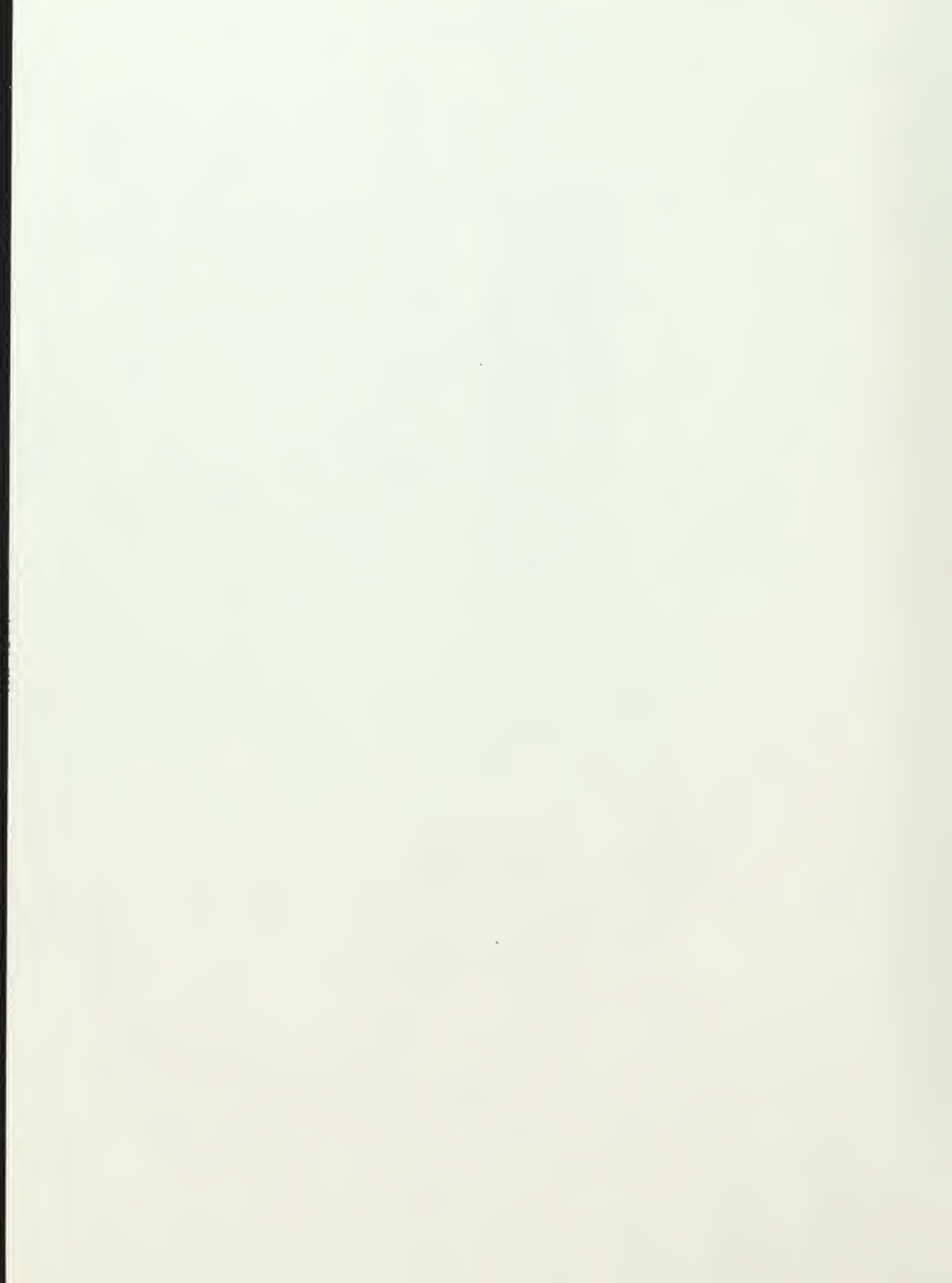
- (3) Cooperatively work with the Eagle Historic Society to prevent conflict with any of their programs, i.e., the museum and the city tour.

Begin restoration and interpretation of the Mule Barn and the NCO building as specified by the NTHP.

?



Quartermaster Stables (Mule Barn)
1974



- (4) Salvage and collect any equipment or items remaining from WAMCATS and the Fort for future exhibits and restoration purposes.
- (5) Implement an annual artifact maintenance program for area artifacts. At the Eagle Historic Society's request, assist in the maintenance and interpretation of any of their artifacts at the site.

Cost Estimate: Artifact Maintenance (Contract)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Artifacts services for maintenance and preservation of wood, metal, fabric and paper items | \$1,000 |
|--|---------|

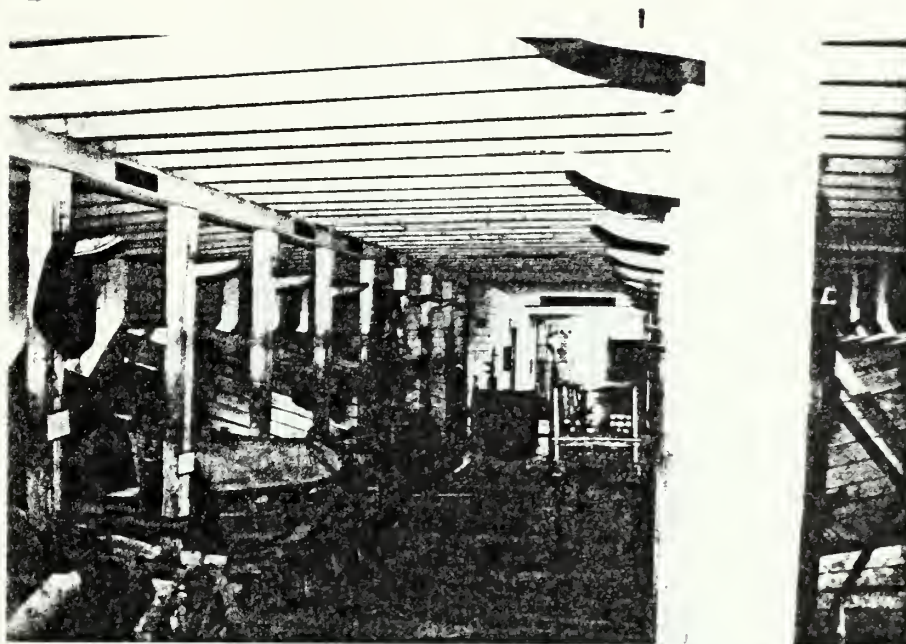
- (6) Acquire the services of an interpretive planner for Fort Egbert and the area under BLM's management and reevaluate the interpretive program for the area after the settlement of d-2, etc., when visitor demand and impact upon the area are better understood.
- (7) Distribute the historical pamphlet developed as part of the Historic Studies, Phase V.
- (8) Maintain the existing interpretive exhibits installed at Fort Egbert in 1978. Expand the interpretation of the site as indicated in Swearingen's report.

Cost Estimate: Exhibit Maintenance

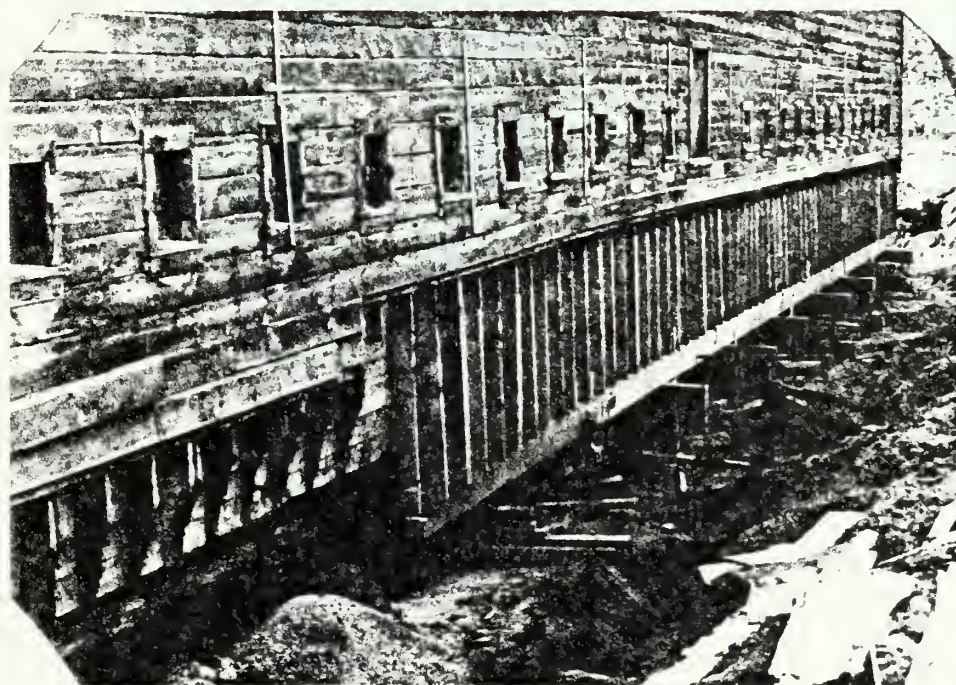
| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Panel maintenance | \$200 |
| Photo work | <u>200</u> |
| Total costs | \$400 until FY82 |
| | Up to \$1200 in FY83 |

(a) Quartermaster Stables (Mule Barn)

The Eagle Historical Society owns and maintains the existing artifacts in the mule barn. BLM will work cooperatively to protect those items and add to the existing collection.



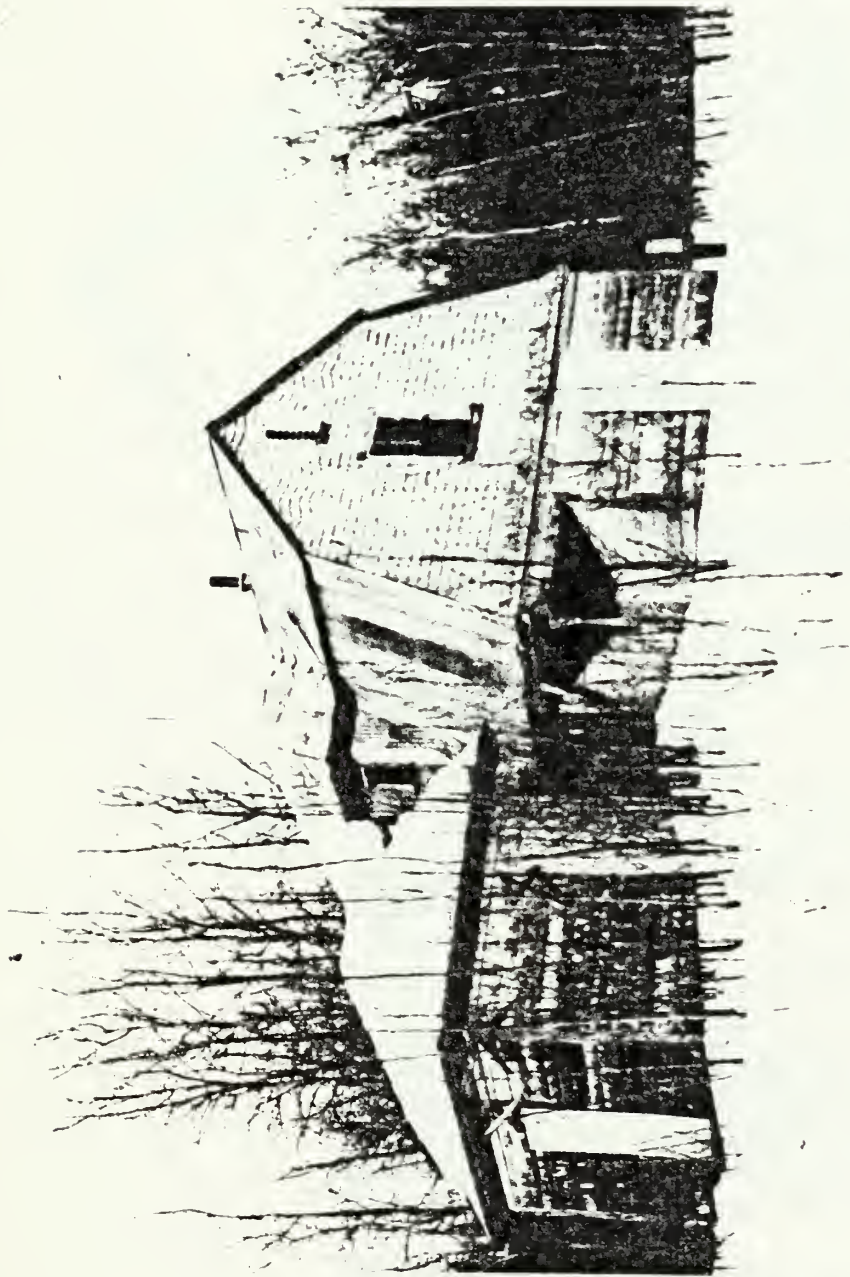
Interior of Quartermaster Stables



Stabilization of the Quartermaster Stables
typical of all five structures
1977



Quartermaster Warehouse
1974



Non Commissioned Officers Quarters
1974

Exhibit and interpret artifacts on both floors. Emphasizing any specialized equipment for winter travel and construction; for WAMCATS, mining, military maneuvering, and the people who developed the equipment.

Locate and interpret the original "personnel files" kept on each mule, discuss health problems, and the care that was given. The front two rooms could serve as exhibit areas.

Illustrate the complicated business of providing transportation through a remote and harsh area. Serves as a spring board for transportation in the interior and Fort Egbert's many reasons for existing.

Cultivate a garden plot in the vicinity of the mule barn representative of the original plot at the fort.

Cost Estimate: Interpretive Display
(Design and exhibit preparation by site personnel)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Interpretive display materials | \$ 900 |
| Exhibit panels | 1,300 |
| Photography work | <u>1,100</u> |
| TOTAL | \$3,300 |

(b) Quartermaster Warehouse

Continue as an exhibit area and storage of supplies.

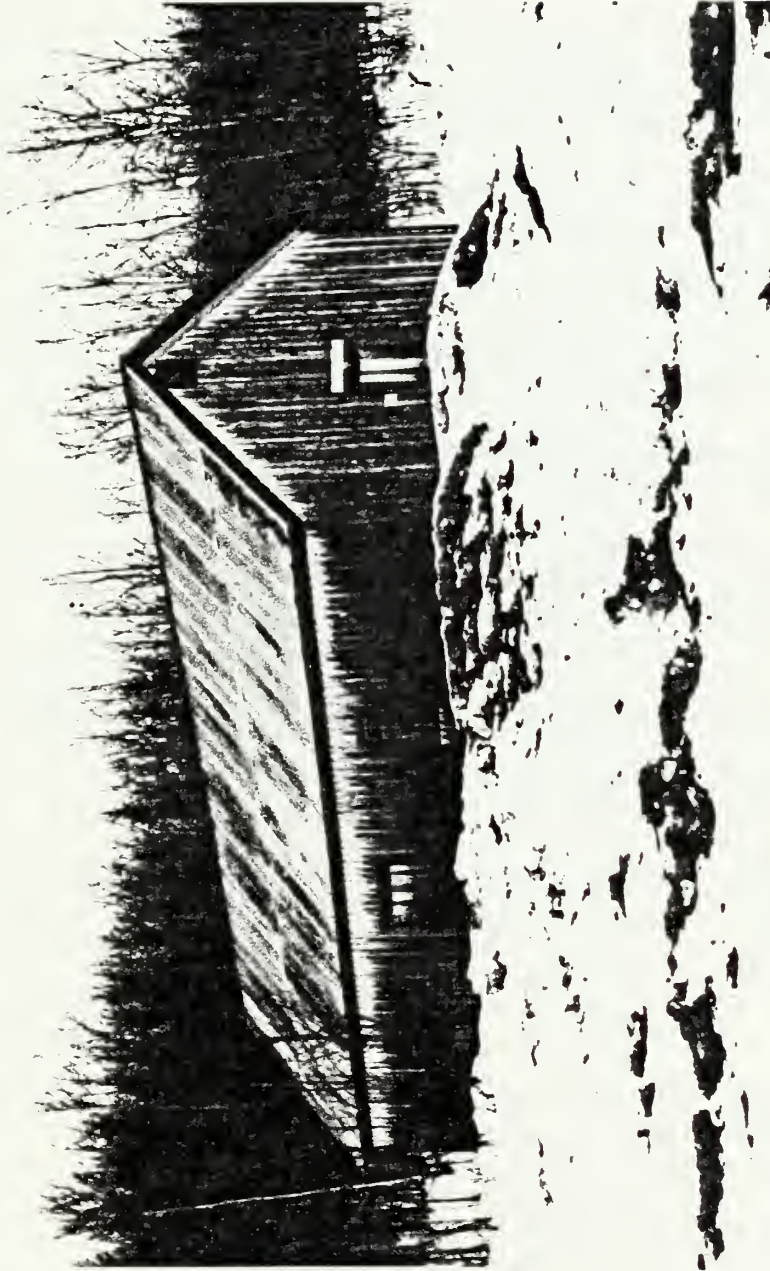
(c) Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters

Use the rear half of the structure for use as maintenance caretaker's quarters. (Note: the City of Eagle possesses a lease on this structure and the above program will have to be negotiated and coordinated with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.)

Use the front room, hallway, and second floor to interpret the common soldier and his lifestyle, not the officer, and discuss the military differences between Alaska and the rest of the nation. Emphasize the Northwest as the majority of the visitors from outside Alaska are from that region.



Fire Station (Water Wagon Shed)
1974



Granary - 1974

Cost Estimate: Interpretive Exhibit
(Design and exhibit preparation by
site personnel)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Acquisition and repair of historic period furniture | \$ 6,545 |
| Interpretive display materials | 2,650 |
| Exhibit panels | 300 |
| Photography work | 600 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$10,095</u> |

(d) Fire Station (water wagon shed)

Possible adaptive use of part or all of this structure for a city fire department.

Part of the structure could be used to display fire equipment now in the mule barn.

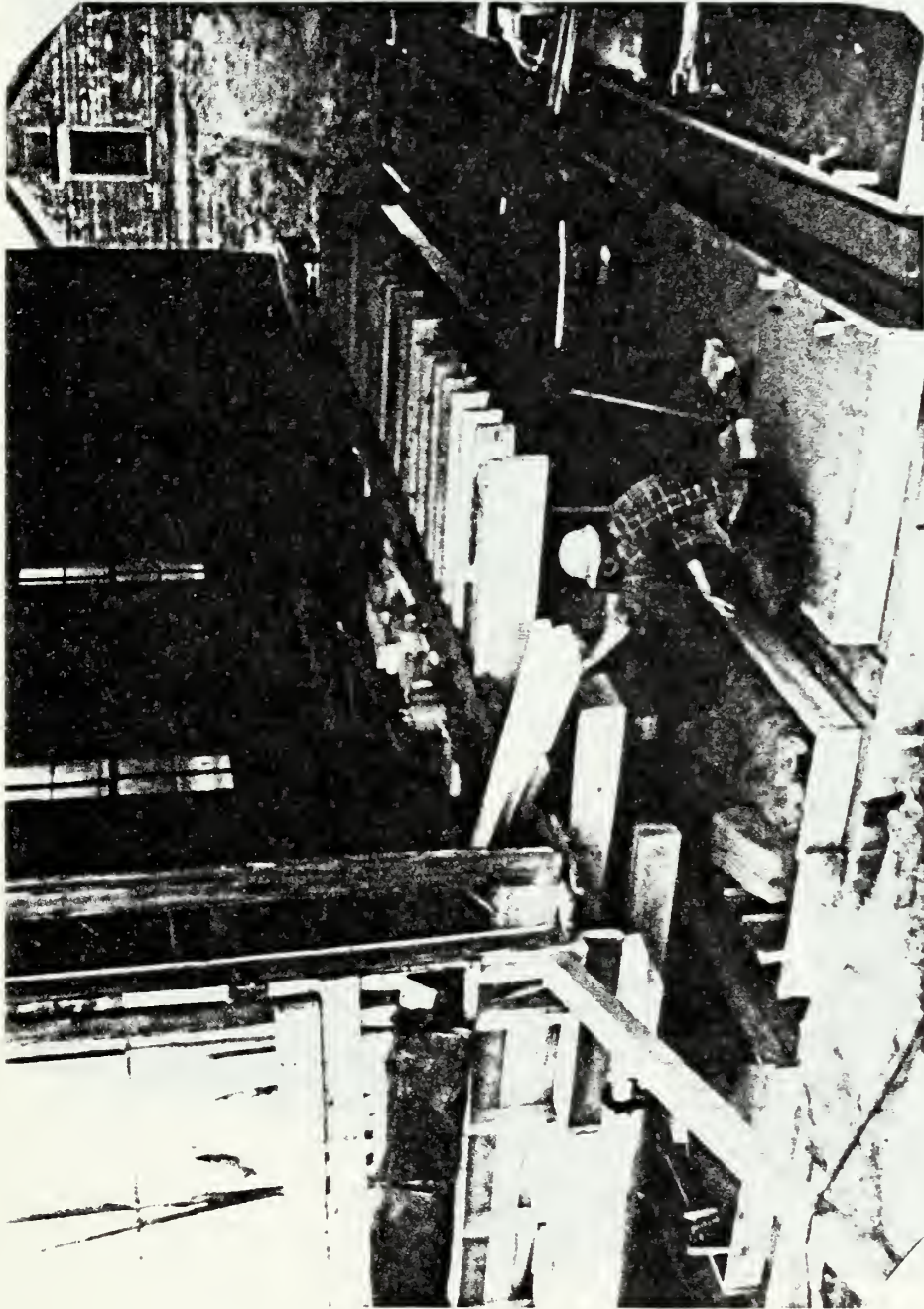
Interpret the fire danger to the site and difficulties in combating it in a remote area. What were some of the solutions and improvisations made:

Cost Estimate: Interpretive Exhibit
(Design and exhibit preparation by
site personnel)

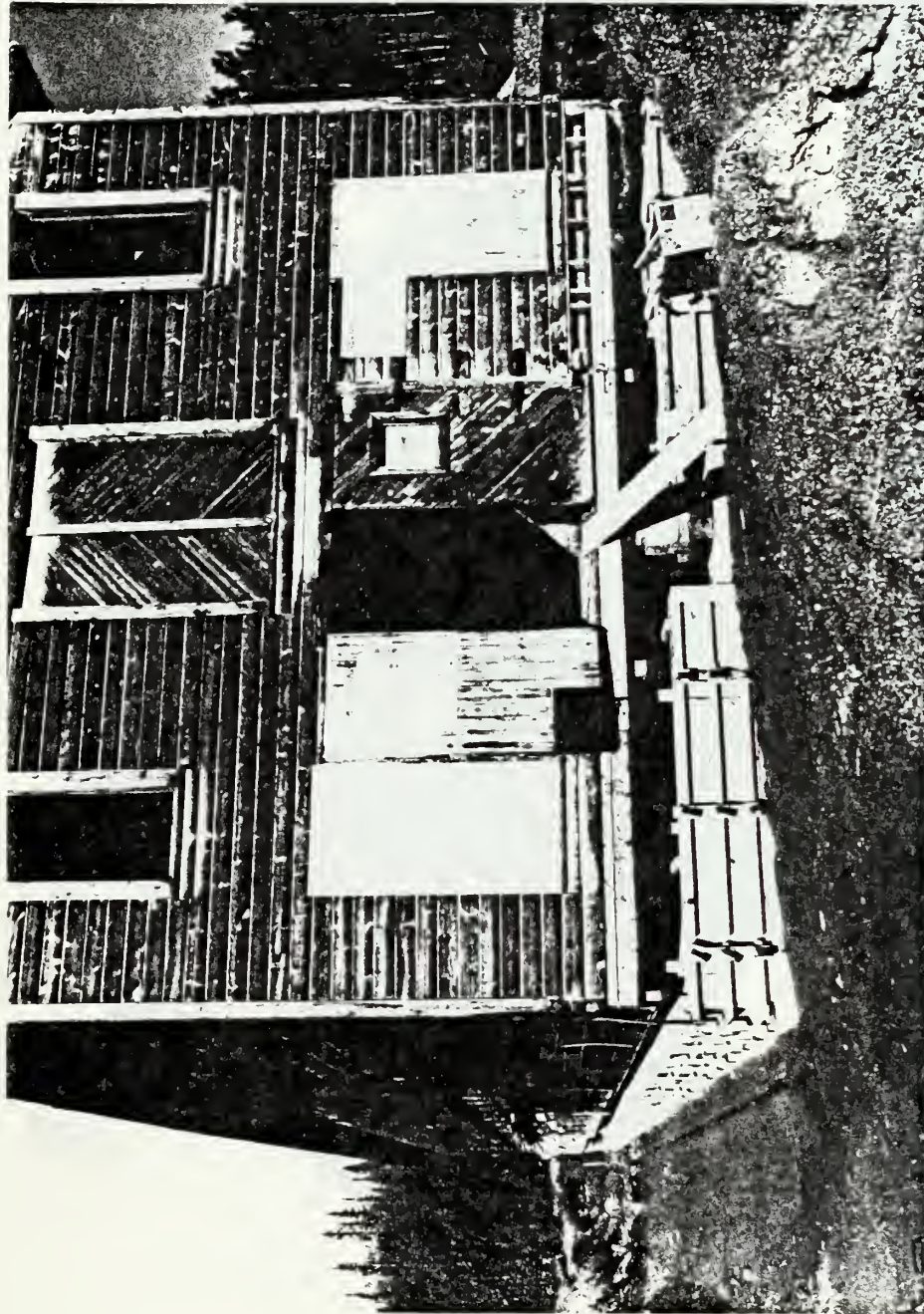
| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Interpretive exhibit material | \$ 600 |
| Exhibit panels | 575 |
| Photography work | 425 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$1,600</u> |

(e) Granary

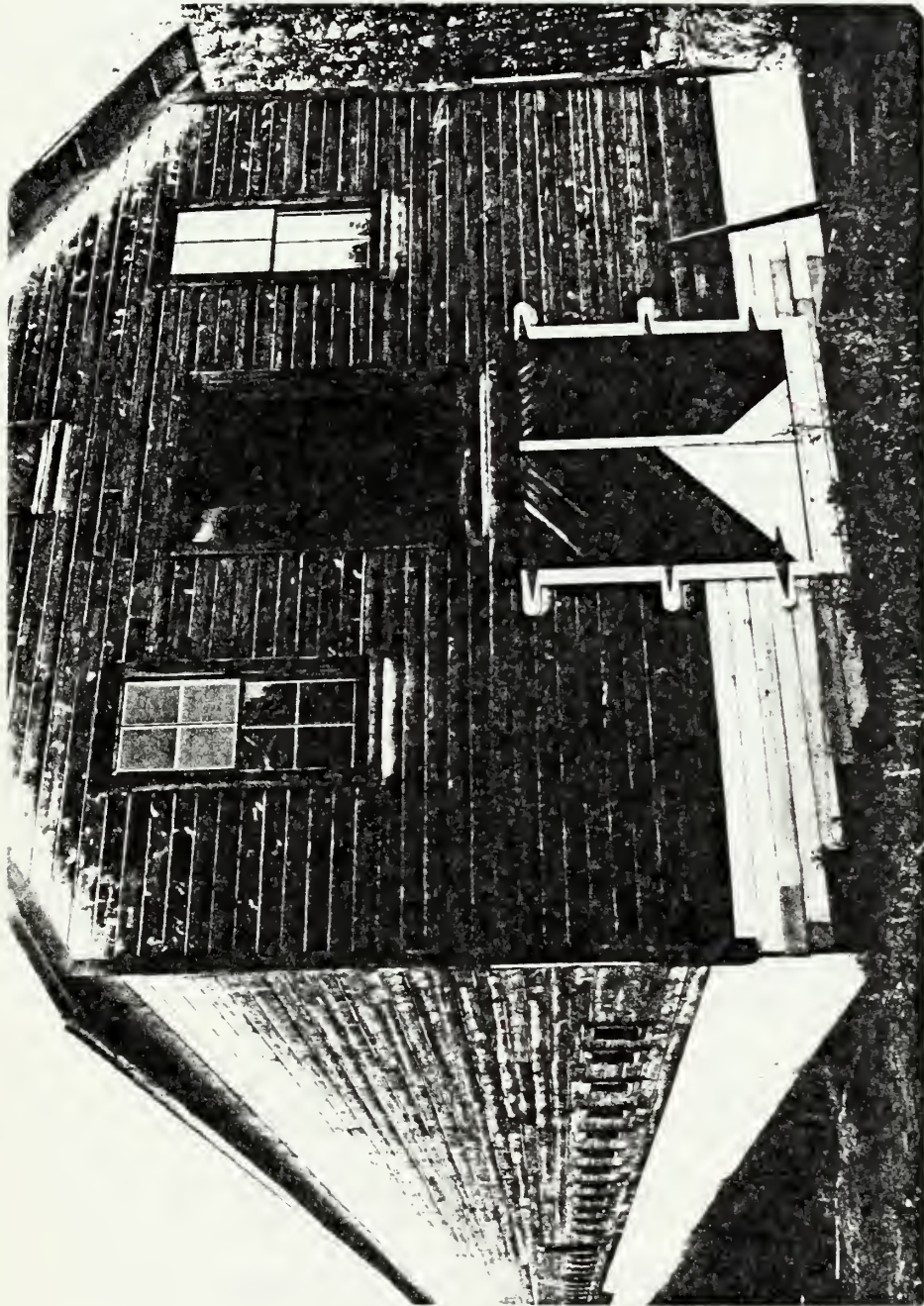
Primarily, the structure will be used as a maintenance shop and a studio for the site interpreter. A portion of the structure has been used to interpret the stabilization/restoration process, objects found, and local people involved from the area.



Replacement of the fire stations foundation and floor structure.
Typical of all five Fort Egbert structures
1976



Quartermaster Stables - north end
1978



Quartermaster Stables - south end
1978

3. Site Development

"Preserve Fort Egbert and the cultural resources under BLM's management within the Eagle two-mile buffer zone. BLM will use Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan as a guide."

a. Past Development

Each of the five structures, ranging in size from 30' by 40' to 30' by 150', will be stabilized by the end of FY79.

Because of the extensive work necessary to stabilize the structures, it was in many instances necessary to actually get involved in a restoration process. In the process of securing the structures; replacement of sash and trim, of roofs, and of floors, necessary attention was paid to the original material to insure identical replacement. The structures are basically functional in construction and the lines between stabilization and restoration are fine.

Future restoration work at Fort Egbert will be minimal as most of the work has been accomplished as part of the stabilization process.

Stabilization work at Fort Egbert from FY75 to FY79 consisted of:

- (1) Replacing the foundations for all five structures.
- (2) Excavation of a 3 foot crawl space under each structure to provide access to the floor structure and provide ventilation under the floor to halt wood rot.
- (3) Replacement of rotted floor joists, subflooring, and some finish flooring in all five structures.
- (4) Replacement of the NCO Quarters, Water Wagon Shed, and Mule Barn roofs.
- (5) Repair of existing roofs of the Quartermaster Warehouse and the Granary.
- (6) Restoration of all sash, trim, and doors.

- (7) Replacement of part of the siding on the Water Wagon Shed.
- (8) Manufacture of new drop siding to replace the rotted siding on the Mule Barn, Quartermaster Warehouse, and the NCO Quarters.
- (9) Installation of a buried concrete retaining wall around the Granary.
- (10) Installation of french drains, connected to sumps, around each of the structures.
- (11) Reconstruction of existing steps for the Granary and the Quartermaster Warehouse.
- (12) Interim bracing at the Hospital ruin site.
- (13) Reconstruction of the entrance ramp and dog kennels on the mule barn.
- (14) In FY79 maintenance, chemical treatment of wood, painting, stabilization of ruins, site restoration of a small area around the structures and restoration of the dog kennels attached to the mule barn will be performed.

b. Future Site Development

(1) Stabilization

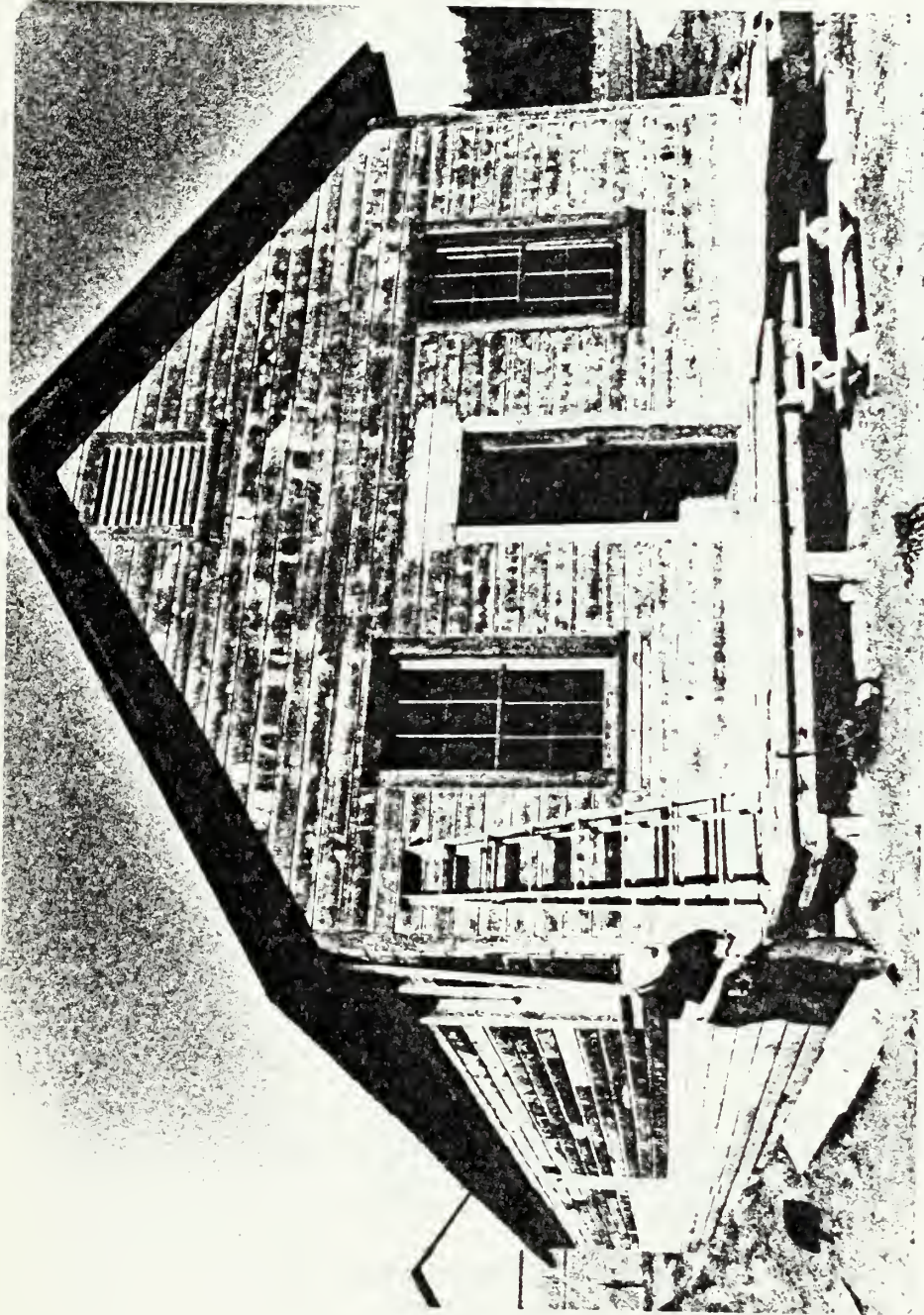
All emergency stabilization work to the five existing structures will be completed by the end of FY79.

Stabilization will be required for the Hospital site, the Signal Corps Barracks, and the Heater Houses along the water line upon completion of Phase II of the Historic research section and after completion of any archaeological investigations.

Stabilization will consist of the installation of wall supports, footings and chemical treatment of wood.



Hospital Ruin
1975



Quartermaster Warehouse
1978

Cost Estimate: Stabilization of Hospital, Signal Corps Barracks and Heater House (In-house)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Wooden supports 1600 bf @\$300/MBF | \$ 480 |
| Concrete 65 bags @\$7.00/bag | 455 |
| Wooden drop siding (contract) @\$1100/MBF, 2000 bf | 2,200 |
| Chemical wood preservative & mineral spirits | 330 |
| Dimension lumber 1200 bf @\$200/MBF | 360 |
| Misc: hardware, nails, etc. | 500 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$4,325</u> |

(2) Restoration

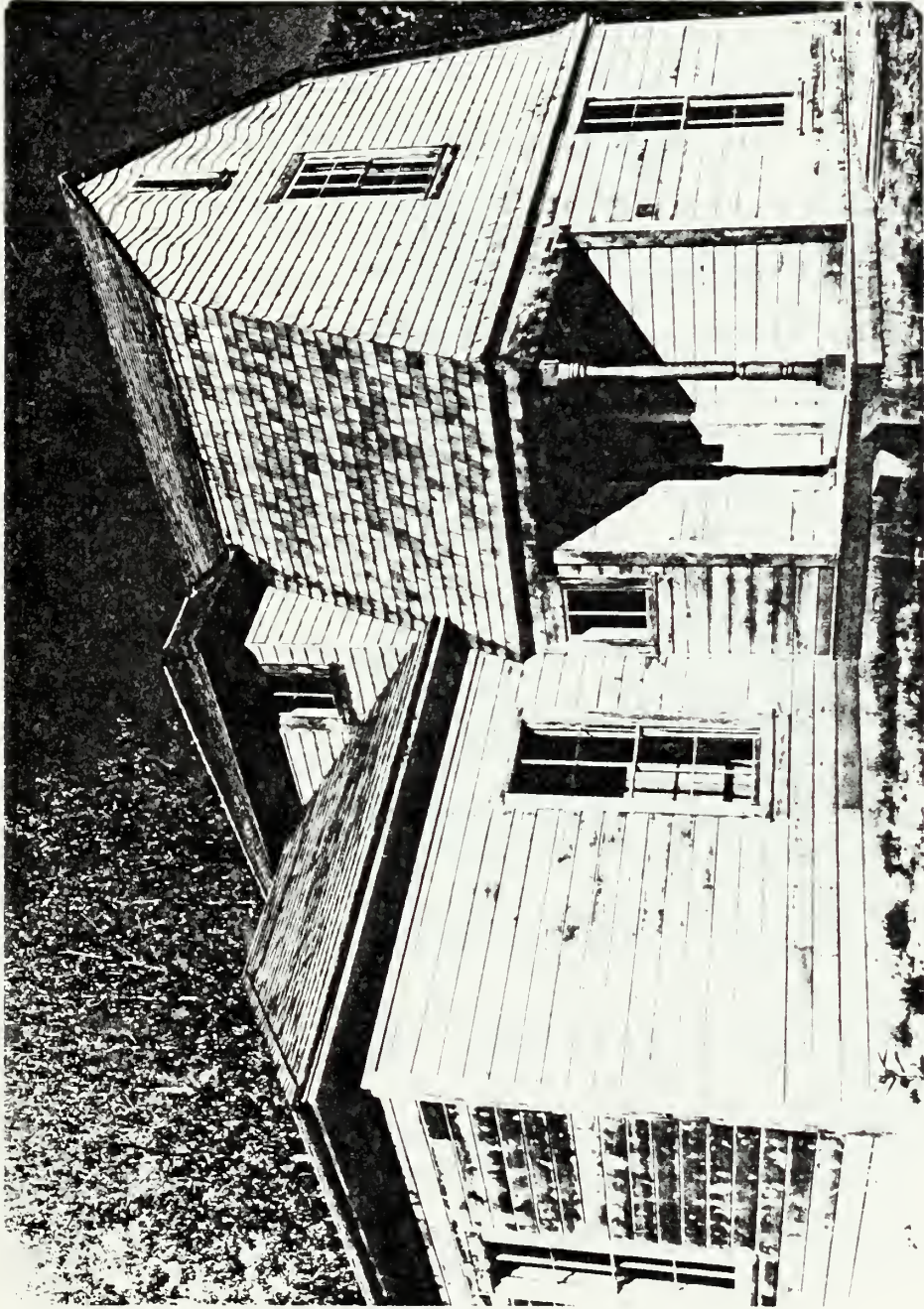
Until the site research and planning programs are complete, the restoration effort will be minimal at Fort Egbert. Based upon archaeological investigations undertaken in 1977 and recommendations made by the NTHP, some activities can safely be accomplished with accuracy.

- (a) The remanufacture and installation of hardware for the site, i.e., door hinges and knobs, window hardware, and iron work.

Cost Estimate: Reproduction of Hardware (Contract)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Reproduction of Fort Egbert hardware 45 ea. @ \$18 ea. | \$810 |
| Freight | 100 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$910</u> |

- (b) Cleaning, maintenance, and repair of the interior of the Quartermaster Stables, Fire Station, and Quartermaster Stables.
- (c) Site restoration work in the immediate vicinity of the five structures at Fort Egbert to reestablish the physical setting of the site to a 1911 period.
- (d) Restoration of original trails and walkways through the Fort by reconstructing boardwalks, footbridges, and fences. Archaeological investigation in 1977 will provide needed information.



Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters
1978

Cost Estimates: Trails (In-house)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Lumber 7000 bf @\$300/MBF | \$2,100 |
| Chemical wood preservatives & mineral spirits | 550 |
| Hardware (nails, bolts, pipe) | 600 |
| Equipment rental 50 hr @\$35/hr | 1,750 |
| TOTAL | \$5,000 |

- (e) Relocate the original road system within the immediate area of Fort Egbert. Research and landscape planning will provide a more extensive development plan, incorporating modern use with the old road system.

Cooperation between the City of Eagle and BLM will be necessary to revise and modify current traffic use of the site, along the airstrip, and on "C" Street within the city.

Cost Estimate: Relocation of Road System (In-house)

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Equipment rental 140 hr @\$35/hr | \$4,900 |
|----------------------------------|---------|

- (f) Some additional restoration projects, as recommended by the NTHP, that are contingent upon further research (Phase II of the History Research Project) are:

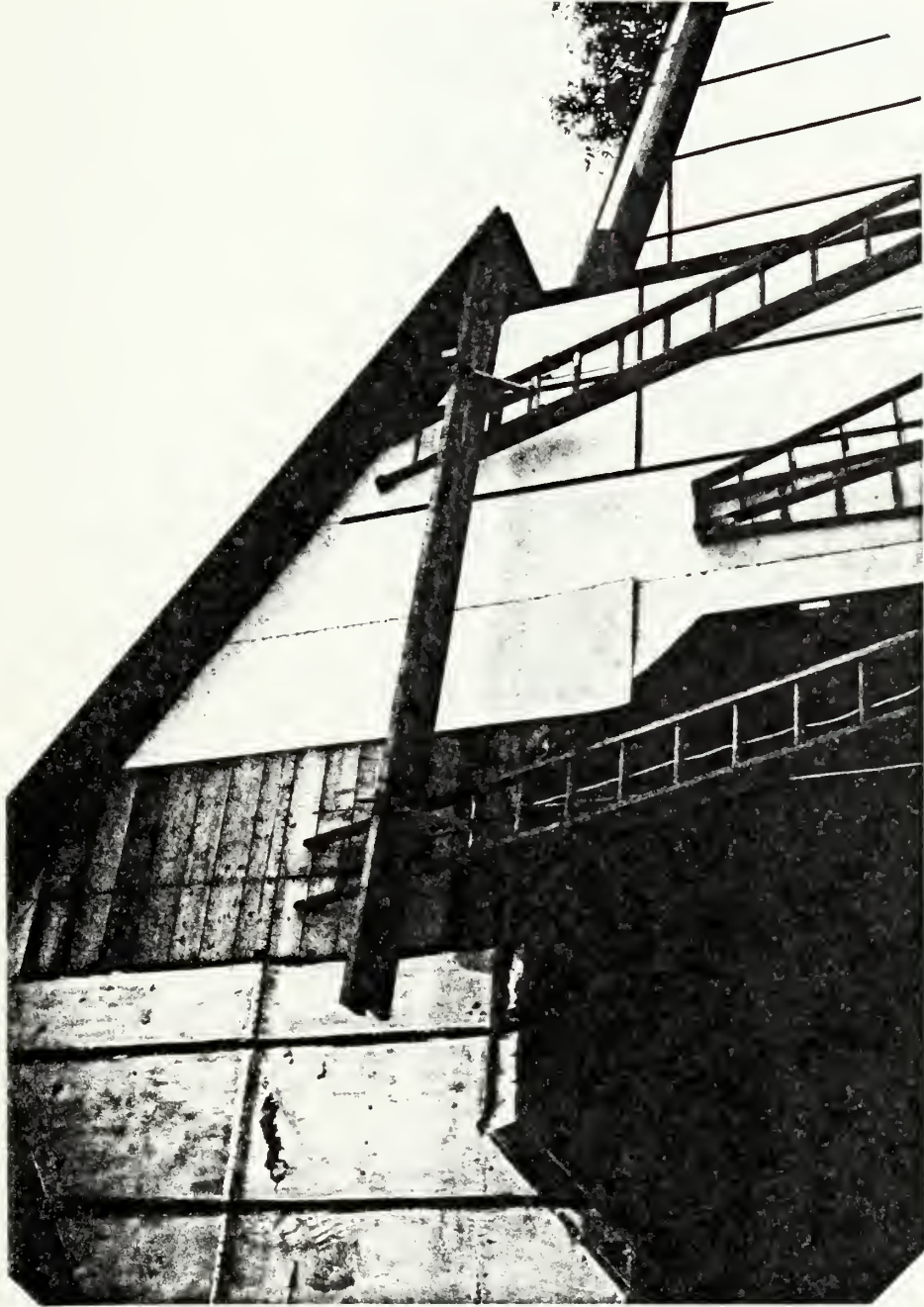
The restoration of the front room and upstairs of the NCO quarters.

Restoration of part of the Quartermaster Stables and the Fire Station.

An enlarged site restoration program for approximately a 150 yard radius from the Fort Egbert structures. The site plan as outlined by the NTHP - Preservation Plan is much larger in scope than this CRMP recommends. (Refer to exhibits 3, 4, 5)

Cost Estimate: Additional Restoration Work (In-house)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Paint | \$ 400 |
| Preservative chemicals | 350 |
| Lumber 6000 bf @\$300/MBF | 1,800 |
| Hardware (nails, bolts, etc.) | 1,500 |
| Equipment rental | 1,200 |
| TOTAL | \$4,250 |



Fire Station (Water Wagon Shed)
1978

(3) Construction

The following projects have been identified for construction at Fort Egbert through 1984.

- (a) Modification of the Granary interior for use as a year-round maintenance shop, seasonal interpretive studio, and exhibit area.

Cost Estimate: Modification of Granary (In-house)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Insulation of floor, walls & roof | \$ 4,700 |
| Partitioning of interior | 2,300 |
| Sheetrock or fire-proofing of walls and ceilings | 3,400 |
| Utilities (see section 4) | |
| TOTAL | <u>\$10,400</u> |

- (b) Campground Expansion (Refer to Section 5 b (1) & (2))

The project will require:

Cost Estimate: Campground expansion (Contract & In-house)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Addition +10 camp spots on a loop road (labor by YACC) | |
| Equipment rental 100 hrs @ \$35/hr | \$ 3,500 |
| 10 fire places @ \$120 ea | 1,200 |
| 10 picnic tables @ \$150 ea | 1,500 |
| Misc: grass seed, bumper posts | 800 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$ 7,000</u> |

Double

Construction of toilet facilities

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Concrete 40 bags @ \$7.00 ea | \$ 280 |
| Lumber 2000 bf @ \$300/MBF | 600 |
| Sewage vault (2000 gal capacity) | 2,300 |
| Roofing | 600 |
| Hardware | 500 |
| Plumbing (contract) | 5,000 |
| Toilets and sinks | 1,400 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$ 9,680</u> |

?

Upgrading of Existing Campspots
and Latrines

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Garbage stations 15 ea @\$150 | \$ 2,250 |
| Paint | 200 |
| Toilet seats, 4 ea @\$110 | 440 |
| 10 fire places (replacements) @\$120 ea | 1,200 |
| Bumper posts | 500 |
| 10 picnic tables @\$150 ea | 1,500 |
| Misc: grass seed, hardware | 800 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$ 6,890</u> |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Installation of (2) 100 ft. wells at \$30 per lin. ft. plus location charges and pumps | \$11,000 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$11,000</u> |

CAMPGROUND EXPANSION TOTAL COSTS \$34,570

- (c) Adaptive use modification of the rear three rooms of the NCO Quarters as a maintenance caretaker's quarters.

Cost Estimate: Adaptive Use Modification
of NCO (In-house)

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Insulation of walls, floors, and ceiling | \$ 4,200 |
| Fire-proofing of walls and ceiling | 2,400 |
| Floor covering (fireproof) | 1,800 |
| Installation of a kitchen | 4,000 |
| Installation of a bathroom | 3,800 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$16,200</u> |

- (d) Construction of a 20-vehicle visitor parking area (to be determined by site landscape plan) and reconstruction of the original road system at Fort Egbert.

Cost Estimate: Parking Area (In-house)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Equipment rent 25 hr @\$35/hr | \$ 875 |
| Construction of a wood screen- ing around lot, 320 lf | 3,000 |
| Stain and hardware | 900 |
| Bumper posts | 1,400 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$ 5,675</u> |

*this plan
should show
these*

- (e) Reconstruct either Building #10 Ice House, #31 Hay Shed, #37 Straw Shed, or #24 Civilian Employees Housing for use as a visitor toilet facility and utility control building.

Should the design prove feasible, a 10 to 20 thousand gallon fire water tank could be stored in the same structure for year-round fire service.

Cost Estimate: Reconstruction of a Utility Structure (Contract)

Reconstruction of an original fort building (frame)

Approximate size 16' X 30' (480 sq ft)

@\$115 a square foot

Cost includes installation of:

Heating system

Electricity

Plumbing

Fire detection and suppression system

\$55,200

- (f) Reconstruction of the Telegraph Office

The original Telegraph Office, Building #29, at Fort Egbert has long since disappeared. The ...Preservation Plan and Jean Swearingen's report both recommend reconstruction of this relatively small wood frame structure. Original plans and photos exist to facilitate an accurate reconstruction.

The structure would serve as a visitor reception station and to interpret the construction of the WAMCATS system.

None of the existing structures at Fort Egbert relates to the construction of the WAMCATS system, Fort Egbert's major accomplishment.



Foundation for reconstruction of the Quartermaster Kennels
1978

Cost Estimate: Reconstruction of the Telegraph Office (Contract)

Construction of the Telegraph Office (frame) approximately 16' X 24' (384 sq ft) @\$130 per sq ft. (Higher costs due to interior restoration unlike the utility structure)

Costs include installation of:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Heat system | |
| Electricity | |
| Plumbing | |
| Fire detection & suppression system | \$49,920 |

(4) Utilities

Installation of a utility system at Fort Egbert will be one of the largest undertakings identified in this management plan, and has the potential of becoming the most damaging to the resource if not properly designed, installed and maintained.

As a result the project will be coordinated and designed by a historic architect to insure the preservation of structure and site integrity. Consultation with a qualified mechanical engineer by the historic architect may be required.

Currently the site is without permanent utilities or commercial power.

Note: Utility installation for any proposed reconstruction projects (utility building and telegraph office) are not identified as part of this section. Installation costs are included as part of the reconstruction costs (Refer to 3b(3)(e) & (f)).

(a) Electrical System

Commercial power could be available to the site in 1979. Presently all power needs are supplied by an 11 kilowatt portable generator. All of Fort Egbert's power needs can be supplied by a local commercial power source. A backup power system will be supplied by the existing generator. Each existing structure and those proposed for reconstruction will be supplied with 110 and 120 volt power.

Adequate but inconspicuous meters, outlets, switches, lighting fixtures will be installed in all structures.

All power lines will be run to the structures either underground or overhead on original Fort Egbert power line routes. Through the use of photographs the original lines can and should be reestablished.

All meter bases and service entries will be located either in the utility control building or located on each structure in a non-visual location.

All power lines within the structure will be run in fire-resistant and rodent proof conduit.

Cost Estimate: Electrical Installation (Contract)

| Electrical System | |
|---|-----------------|
| Hookup to electrical power | \$ 2,000 |
| 1350 lin ft buried electrical power cable @\$2 a l.f. | 2,700 |
| 100 recepticals, switches, outlets, etc @\$20 | 2,000 |
| 30 light fixtures @\$55 ea | 1,650 |
| 5 service entries with external breakers @\$780 | 3,900 |
| 300 l.f. conduit & wiring | 450 |
| Travel and perdiem | 4,000 |
| Overhead and profit (35%) | 5,845 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$22,545</u> |

(b) Fire Detection and Suppression

The remoteness of the area, the extremes in temperature, and the unavailability of adequate fire protection equipment would make fire suppression at Fort Egbert an almost impossible task. The best way to stop a fire is to keep it from starting.

The primary fire threats to the site at this time are from carelessness and vandalism. As more and more people visit the site, the chances of man-caused fire will increase.

Fire danger will also increase with the installation of a utility system at Fort Egbert. Extreme caution and consideration of the fire danger resulting from utility installation must be the overriding factor in designing a utility system for the Fort.

Fire Detection

Install an ionization (pre-flame and pre-smoke) fire detection system with fire alarms in each of the structures at Fort Egbert. The system must be tied to a backup power system in the event of power shortage. Install fire alarm pulls around the site.

Fire Suppression

In all areas of high fire potential, install a chemical (Halon) fire suppression system. Such areas include the furnace rooms, fuel storage areas, electrical power entries, paint storage area, etc. Those areas will be contained in fireproof rooms or chambers.

Provide external shut-offs for all fuel systems. Provide individual power breakers at each structure. Explore the possibility of high recovery fire wells and/or holding tanks for a year-around water backup fire suppression system. Reuse of the Fire Station (Water Wagon Shed) as a modern fire station has been recommended by the NTHP. In 1975 the subfloor structure of the Fire Station was designed to accommodate storage of a full fire tanker. Utility planning will analyze and recommend modifications for the building.

Note: A fire patrol and vegetation control program has been planned as part of the cyclical maintenance.

Cost Estimate: Fire Detection and Suppression System (Contract)

Fire detection system

| | |
|---|----------|
| Ionization (pre-flame and pre-smoke) detection system | \$ 2,100 |
| 28 ea @ \$75 | |
| Alarms 5 ea @ \$55 | 275 |
| Alarm pulls 15 ea @ \$35 | 525 |

Fire suppression system

| | |
|---|----------|
| Haylon fire system in utility service areas of each structure | |
| 5 ea @ \$800 | 4,000 |
| Travel and per diem | 600 |
| Overhead and profit (35%) | \$ 2,625 |
| TOTAL | \$10,125 |

(c) Heating System

Install a year-around forced air heating system for the Granary, the Fire Station (Water Wagon Shed), and the NCO Building. A heating system may also be necessary for any reconstructed utility control/visitor toilet facility. Adequate crawl space under each of the structures exists to allow subfloor installation.

A hot water or electrical heating system is impractical because of the visual impact of radiators, the expense of installation, and electrical costs.

All fuel tanks will be buried outside of the structure, with an external fuel line shutoff. Archaeological clearance will be necessary for any site disturbance.

Electrical appliances will be used.

Cost Estimate: Heating System (Contract)

Heating system

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 3 ea forced air furnace systems with duct work \$1800 ea | \$ 5,400 |
| Fuel storage tanks & plumbing | 3,750 |
| External shut-offs | 450 |
| Metal-bestos stacks 8" X 120 lin. ft. 120 lf @ \$12 lf | 1,440 |
| Travel and per diem | 1,400 |
| Overhead and profit (35%) | \$ 4,354 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$16,794</u> |

(d) Plumbing

Supply potable water to the NCO Quarters and the visitor toilet facility. Two wells will be drilled to supply potable water and fire suppression capabilities.

Install fire water holding tank with fire pumps. Supply kitchen and bathroom facilities at the NCO Quarters. Will include a septic or holding tank.

Plumbing for the visitor toilet including a sewage holding tank. Construct a dump station at the Eagle Campground.

Cost Estimate: Plumbing (Contract)

Plumbing

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Drill the wells @\$30 per lin. ft. plus site location changes and pumps | \$11,000 |
| Water holding tanks w/pumps | 6,000 |
| Kitchen & bathroom facilities for NCO | 4,000 |
| Sewage tanks for NCO and visitor restroom facility | 2,700 |
| Dump station at Eagle Campground | \$ 2,150 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$25,850</u> |

*Refer to Section 3, Construction for proposed campground work.

(e) Ventilation

Install a ventilation fan under each structure to reduce moisture and prevent rot.

Cost Estimate: Ventilation (Contract)

Ventilation
8 ea ventilation fans @\$240 \$ 1,920

TOTAL COSTS: Utility Installation (Contract)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Electrical System | \$22,545 |
| Fire detection and suppression system | 10,125 |
| Heating system | 16,794 |
| Plumbing | 25,850 |
| Ventilation | 1,920 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$77,234</u> |

(5) Adaptive Use

Adaptive use of the existing structures by an organization, i.e., City Fire Department, the Eagle Historical Society, or the Library Association could be beneficial. However, such an agreement necessitates complete understanding of each party's responsibilities.

Adaptive use at Fort Egbert can only apply to two of the fire structures: the Water Wagon Shed as a fire station and part of the Quartermaster Building as a community hall.

In all cases of adaptive use:

No unapproved structural or site modifications will be allowed. No flammable liquids would be stored in the area. The exterior integrity of the site will not be altered by signs, painting, or storage of noncompatible equipment in the area. Any interior modifications must be approved by the consulting architect and by the Advisory Board on Historic Preservation. The user would be responsible for any damage, degradation, or malicious damage to the site. Adaptive use of a structure in all cases will be secondary to any plans for restoration. Any additional agreements or leases will consider future restoration plans and be short term.

(6) Structure Acquisition

Acquisition of any former Fort Egbert structures is not planned under this management plan.

In emergency instances, where original structures may be lost due to site development or neglect, BLM should attempt to acquire the structures for removal and restoration on their original Fort Egbert location.

The NTHP's ...Preservation Plan recommended acquisition of the old Fort Egbert Bakery, that now serves as the Eagle Village Community Hall, and removal to its original Fort Egbert location next to the NCO Quarters. BLM will establish contact with the Village Council and express interest in the structure should it become available.

4. Cyclical Maintenance

"Implement a cyclical maintenance and protection plan for Fort Egbert and the EHD under BLM management."

BLM has shown that it is willing to commit substantial resources to the Fort Egbert project. It must now be prepared to implement a specialized cyclical maintenance program for Fort Egbert and the Eagle Campground. Indeed, maintenance must be viewed as an integral part of stabilization and site protection.

The need for a comprehensive cyclical maintenance program cannot be stressed strongly enough. Without such a program, BLM could realistically be back at Fort Egbert undertaking another major preservation project in as few as 10 years.

a. Supervision

The actual supervision of the maintenance program is the responsibility of the Fortymile Resource Area, specifically the Fort Egbert Site Manager. Routine preservation maintenance tasks at the Fort and at the campground will be done by the permanent site maintenance specialist with his seasonal staff of two maintenance assistants. Scheduling and performance of actual job assignments will be done jointly by the site manager and preservation maintenance specialist in consultation with a historic architect or preservation tradesman.

A Cyclical Maintenance Manual will be prepared for the site by the site manager and preservation maintenance specialist.

b. Use of Consultants

Because of the specific nature of this type of maintenance program and the lack of preservation expertise within BLM, a consultation program will be established to insure site inspections by qualified personnel, make recommendations for site maintenance, and offer guidance to site personnel.

The site consultant will be a registered historic architect or recognized preservation expert. The architect will:

- (1) Inspect the site each July and prepare maintenance recommendations.
- (2) Provide periodic consultations on an as-needed basis when specific tasks are beyond local expertise or to review plans and specifications.
- (3) Be retained on a 3 year basis to allow continuity in the program.

c. Documents

All documents, plans, photos, material requests, etc., that apply to the maintenance work at Fort Egbert will be stored at the Department of Interior Resources Library in Anchorage. Appropriate copies of those items may be located within the Fortymile Resource Area.

All inspection records and maintenance records will be reviewed by the Site Manager and Area Manager and micro-filmed for storage.

d. Work Space

Refer to Site Development section 3 b (3).

e. Maintenance Tools

Tools acquired during the stabilization effort are adequate for the maintenance program and will remain at Fort Egbert.

f. Stockpiling of Materials

During the stabilization of the site, some materials have been custom manufactured. Extra items in some cases were ordered for routine maintenance. Those items will be kept at the site.

g. Computerized Cyclical Maintenance Plan

The Fort Egbert Cyclical maintenance plan will be computerized either cooperatively with the National Park Service or with our own system.

Currently the NPS North Atlantic Region uses a computer to assign specific maintenance tasks on a period cycle. The tasks are assigned through an automatic mailing system with a response feed-back system upon completion of each task.

h. Site Protection

The greatest physical threat to the Fort Egbert site and the area in the future will be fire.

In addition to the mechanical systems outlined under Site Development, section 3 b (4) actual physical inspection, patrol, and vegetation control will be necessary as part of the maintenance plan for the area.

(1) Current Protection

Current fire protection of the site consists of fire extinguishers located in each structure and a 10,000 gallon water bladder with a fire ready Mark III pump. The possibility of fire has been included as part of the interpretive program. Present fire protection measures are crude and would require a large amount of luck in any fire suppression effort.

(2) Future Physical Site Fire Protection

Adequate long-term protection of the site is a difficult task in view of the remoteness and unavailability of even basic utilities to the site. With the installation of the utilities as described in Site Development, section 3 b (4) adequate fire detection and suppression will become easier. However, with the installation of those utilities, the chances of having a mechanical caused fire increases substantially.

To provide adequate protection of the site will require extensive planning, constant patrol, and an extensive preventive maintenance program.

To help minimize the chance of fire and protect the site, the following goals are identified.

- (a) Make the public aware of the fire potential of the site through an active fire prevention program, site interpretation and description of available fire protection.
- (b) Prohibit smoking in or near structures.

- (c) Inspect and patrol the Fort Egbert site after every organized tour of the area. Twice daily inspection should be made of all mechanical systems.
- (d) Establish necessary patrols of the Eagle Historic District during periods of high fire danger.
- (e) Control all vegetation around the structures and in the campground to halt wildfire spread.
- (f) Implement a fire protection plan for the Eagle two-mile buffer zone. The plan should incorporate fire breaks, selective thinning, and adequate ground and air patrol of the area.

Construction of breaks and thinning will be incorporated as part of any wood-cutting permits in the area.

- (g) Acquire a fire tanker and necessary equipment to provide a year around fire protection of the site.

The tanker should be equipped with a chemical suppression system for use in structural fires.

The tanker should contain a water suppression system for grass fire and large structural fires.

The tanker would be stored in the heated Water Wagon Shed.

The tanker will be maintained by the site maintenance caretaker and would be strictly for site use. Temporary use of seasonal fire control equipment is not adequate because of logistics and the possibility that the equipment would be removed from the site a good part of the year.

The City of Eagle and BLM could work cooperatively to acquire a tanker and organize a volunteer fire department to provide fire protection to the area and the City.

- (h) Provide training in structural fire suppression and equipment operation for all Fort Egbert personnel and BLM fire control personnel in the Eagle area. The training could be expanded to include area residents of a volunteer fire department.

(i) Vandalism

Vandalism or malicious conduct in the area has been slight to date. As the use of the area increases, more and more problems may be anticipated, particularly from the non-resident public. Therefore, a positive and stern program will be adopted in dealing with vandalism to the site. Stated threats or physical acts of destruction will be taken seriously.

All cases of major vandalism, arson, theft, or disturbance of cultural sites under BLM's management will be directed to the District Office of BLM for investigation and prosecution by the FBI.

Note: Cyclical maintenance expenses will be minimal for the period of the CRMP with many of the programs accomplished as part of the other sections.

Annual expenses for supplies and materials are:

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| FY80 | \$8,000 |
| FY81 | 8,000 |
| FY82 | 9,500 |
| FY83 | 9,500 |
| FY84 | 9,500 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$44,500</u> |

5. Recreational Use

"Provide for the recreational use of Fort Egbert and the area by the local and visiting public":

a. Recreational Use of the Area

Present Recreational Use

Primary recreational use of the Eagle area occurs from April 20 to October 15 each year. During that period, the Taylor Highway is open to vehicle traffic.

During the winter the Taylor Highway is not maintained and is snowbound. Recreational use of the area by non-resident public is minimal at that time.

Projected Recreational Use of the Area

The period of use will remain the same throughout this CRMP with very little off-season use by non-local visitors.

The recreational use of the Eagle Historic District seems destined to grow, perhaps drastically. Several major reasons may be cited:

Eagle's Location on the Taylor Highway

The Taylor Highway is the only road in the State that provides access to Eagle. Access to the Yukon River in Alaska can be made at only three points, one at Eagle, at Circle, and on the pipeline haul road.

The Klondike International Goldrush Park, which begins at the docks of Seattle and ends at Dawson with its emphasis upon the Yukon as a "Water Highway" to Dawson and the interior of Alaska.

The U.S. and Canadian restoration projects at Skagway and Dawson.

Eagle's location at the hub of the Yukon-Charley National Monument. Eagle will serve as one of two entrance points for Yukon-Charley. It will also provide an exit for the Fortymile Wild and Scenic River.

In addition, possible development of Kandik Oil and of Doyon's asbestos pit mine will increase resident population of the surrounding area.

(1) Sightseeing

Present: Sightseeing activities in the EHD are primarily concerned with the historic and natural setting of the area. The historic fabric of Eagle, Eagle Village, and Fort Egbert combined with the natural beauty of the Yukon River and the surrounding area draws considerable visitation to the Eagle area.

Projected: Sightseeing activities will increase during the period of this CRMP. Upgrading of the Taylor Highway and increased publicity concerning the area will draw a curious public.

(2) Boating

Present: The Yukon River still provides access to many parts of the States to travelers in small, powered riverboats, rafts, and canoes.

Historically, the river was used for commercial or subsistence purposes. Today, use is primarily recreational, in support of sport hunting, fishing, and sightseeing.

Big game and waterfowl hunters and fishermen usually travel the Yukon in three to six passenger power riverboats.

In the past local residents used riverboats to conduct tours of the area.

Canoeing and rafting are primarily for sightseeing and camping. Eagle serves as an exit from the Yukon River for boaters who have floated the proposed Klondike Park and the Fortymile River.

Projected: Recreational boating will increase more than any other recreational activity in the area. Amount of increases will depend primarily upon congressional approval of d-2 and the access management plans prepared for Yukon-Charley and the Fortymile River by the responsible agencies.

BLM's primary responsibility will be in the Eagle area only. Most of the lands within the Fortymile Resource Area and along the Yukon River will be managed by other Federal agencies or by local and regional Native Corporations.

Increased boating in the area will necessitate cooperative planning with the National Park Service and the Alaska State Division of Lands to insure proper planning and development along the river corridor.

(3) Hunting

Present: Recreation hunting has been reduced within the Upper Yukon Area. Drastic reductions in the moose and caribou population have shortened seasons, reduced kills and in some areas closed game management areas.

Eagle serves as an access point to the Upper Yukon River area for hunting purposes in September and October of each year. During periods of normal game populations, the area is used heavily by both Alaskan residents and nonresidents from the Outside. Waterfowl and upland game birds now are hunted, mostly by area residents.

Projected: Eagle will continue to serve as a logistic point for Yukon River hunting trips. However, hunting will be prohibited in large areas of land with d-2 legislation passage. Reduction in the lands open to hunting and continued small game populations will restrict all hunting.

Hunting by local residents for big game and waterfowl will continue at about the same level.

(4) Fishing

Present: Subsistence fishing for king salmon in July and dog salmon in September and October is the primary fishing activity in the area. Salmon are gill netted in the turbid waters rather than caught by conventional sport tackle or dip nets. Subsistence fishing is done almost entirely by local residents.

Some sport fishermen fish the clear-water feeder streams of the Yukon and along the Taylor Highway.

In the later fall, after the Taylor Highway is closed, the glacial streams at the Yukon River headwaters freeze and the Yukon clears. At that time, sportfishing and ice fishing take place. Grayling, northern pike, ling cod (burbot) and sheefish are caught from the Yukon River.

Two streams, Mission Creek and American Creek, are located within BLM's recreational withdrawal but do not support sizeable fish populations.

Projected: Little change in the existing fishing use is anticipated. Feasibility of stocking American Creek and Mission Creek with salmon or grayling should be explored.

(5) Collecting - Rocks and Minerals

Present: A considerable number of recreational gold seekers mine with gold pans, shovels, or portable suction dredges along the Taylor Highway and within the Eagle two-mile buffer zone. American Creek, which flanks the Taylor Highway and runs through the BLM recreational withdrawal, receives considerable activity.

Projected: Recreational mining in the area will increase in proportion with visitor use.

Mining is the background of the development of the area and as such, certain locations should be designated for recreational mining by the public.

(6) Camping

Present: Most recreational visitors to the Eagle area camp, either in recreational vehicles or tents. The Eagle Campground and the American Creek Wayside, 9 miles south of Eagle, receives most of the camping use. No commercial campgrounds are in the area. During peak periods of the year, the campground is often full and cannot accommodate the demand.

Projected: Visitor use of the area will double by 1984 and require increased camping facilities and services. Camping increases will result from increased boating and vehicle traffic into the area. Camping by hunters will decrease because of game reductions and shorter seasons.

(7) Other Recreational Uses

Snowmobiling, off-road vehicle uses, hiking, dog sled mushing, skiing, trapping, target shooting, and photography all occur in the area.

Projected: Recreational hiking will increase substantially. Boating and hiking will be the primary forms of transportation into the Yukon-Charley Proposal. Some hikers will start from Eagle, most of them non-residents.

Requests have been made by local residents to establish a target and trap range. BLM is working with the city to locate such a site.

The other recreational uses identified will not increase substantially during the period defined by this CRMP.

b. Visitor Use Statistics

Publicity about the area in state, regional and national publications and concerning pending d-2 land legislation account for some increase in visitation to the area.

It must be mentioned that the community is very apprehensive about the increase in tourism to the area. The residents of Eagle are very much concerned about keeping their lifestyle and fear the effect that increased recreational use will have upon it.))

BLM should develop a recreation use program that is compatible with the community's wishes and, at the same time, manage the anticipated recreation use and its impacts upon the area.

The following analysis was compiled from sources below:

Data gathered by the U.S. Treasury Department, U.S. Customs at Eagle, Poker Creek, Northway and the Alcan Station.

Vehicle counts made by the Alaska State Department of Highways.

The Federal Aviation Administration projections, based upon flight plans and air charter business records.

Data gathered and published in 1977 as part of a BLM sponsored student intern project:

Prothman, Greg, 1977, A Visitor Use Profile of the Taylor Highway, BLM, 33 pp.

BLM's observations (campground registers and personal observations) since 1974.

(1) Present Visitor Use Data

(a) Vehicle Access to Eagle for Recreational Use

According to BLM's "Visitor's Use Profile", an average of 45 vehicles a day travelled the Taylor Highway spur toward Eagle. Current use of the area is largely seasonal and occurs from April 20 to October 15 (178 days).

60 percent of the vehicles were recreational oriented (60% x 45 vehicles = 27 vehicles a day).

71% were from the U.S.

43% from Alaska

15% Oregon, Washington, California

2% Texas

1% New York

10% from other states

20% were from Canada's western provinces

Of those 27 vehicles, approximately 23% continued on to Eagle. 27 vehicles x 23% = 6.21 recreational vehicles.

An average of 3.07 passengers per vehicle arrived in Eagle:

BLM's "Visitor Use Profile..." observed 2.6 passengers (only those viewed were counted).

Poker Creek Border Station statistics of 3.22 (based upon inspection of vehicles).

Campground registers average 3.4 visitors per day at Eagle.

The "Visitor Use Profile..." reports that travel is constant throughout the week.

Average stay at Eagle is 1.7 days or 40.8 hours or 3.4 visitor days per visitor (V.D.).

(1 visitor day = 1 person for 12 hours).

6.21 vehicles x 178 days = 1,105 vehicles per season.

1,105 x 3.07 visitors = 3,392 visitors

40.8 hrs. = 3.4 V.D. x $\frac{3.4}{11,532}$ V.D. per season

(b) Aircraft Access

The following figures are based upon data from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Customs, and private air carriers. Estimate 650 aircraft per season to Eagle, with an average of 1.67 passengers (250 charters and 400 private aircraft).

Average stay is 19 hours.

40 percent of the flights are estimated to be recreation oriented.

650 aircraft x 40% = 260 recreation flights

60 aircraft x 1.67 pass = 434.2 visitors per season

19 hours = 1.58 V.D. x $\frac{1.58}{686}$ V.D. per season

(c) River Access

(Data from the U.S. Customs, Dept. of the Treasury's entry figures).

In 1976, there were 239 entries from Canada and approximately 18 upstream power boat entries, (257 crafts), with an average of 2.12 passengers. Entries include power boats, rafts, and canoes. Average stay was 14 hours. Estimated 100% of entries were recreation oriented.

257 crafts x 2.12 passengers = 544.84 visitors
per season.
14 hours x 1.17 V.D. = $\frac{1.17}{637}$ V.D. per
season.

(d) Other Access

Access to the area is also by foot and by snow-machine. Actual numbers are small and are not included in visitor use computations.

Totals:

Vehicle Access = 11,532 V.D. per season
Aircraft Access = 686 V.D. per season
River Access = 637 V.D. per season

12,855 V.D. per season

(2) Projected Visitor Use Data Through 1984

(a) Vehicle Access

BLM and Alaska State Highway projections are for a 14 percent annual increase in recreational vehicle traffic to the area.

11,532 V.D. (1977) x 14% compounded yearly
for 7 years = 28,852 V.D. by 1984.

(b) Aircraft Access

FAA projections are for an 8% annual increase

686 V.D. (1977) x 8% compounded yearly for
7 years = 1,170 V.D. by 1984.

(c) River Access

U.S. Customs and BLM project an annual 18% increase.

637 V.D. (1977) x 18% compounded yearly for 7 years = 2,023 V.D. by 1984.

(d) Other Accesses

Recreation use of the area will increase substantially if bus tours are organized by private developers. Although we know of no plans for bus tours, they could be implemented by 1984.

Development of adequate food service and housing facilities will be prerequisites to organized tours.

Estimated 2000 V.D. by 1984 from other access alternatives.

Total Visitor Days (1977) = 12,856 V.D.
Total Projected Visitor Days (1984) 32,045 V.D.
(1 Visitor Day = 1 person for 12 hours)

c. Recreational Facilities

(1) Present

Eagle has a few tourist services now. The City has two grocery stores, a hardware store, two gas stations (one with aviation fuel), a general store, a public boat dock (no fuel), four commercial cabins, and a city museum.

In 1977, the Eagle Roadhouse stopped its meal service. A new restaurant is being constructed at this time and will be open for food service by 1979.

(a) A commercial phone system was installed in 1977. Maintenance is difficult, however, and service is poor.

- how relate to city's concern for inner projects

$$1 \text{ component} \times 2 = 2 \text{ v-d/unit/day}$$

$$2 \text{ v-d} \times 10 \text{ units} \times 178 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 178 \\ 20 \\ \hline 3460 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3460 \\ \times 3 \text{ people/unit} \\ \hline 10380 \text{ v-d} \end{array}$$

- (b) Water is available at the City well house and at the spring in the BLM campground.
- (c) Air carriers serve the area from Fairbanks, Tok, and Northway. Three scheduled mail runs each week from Fairbanks provide limited passenger services. A weekly freight service also provides some passenger service from Tok.
- (d) BLM provides the only camping facilities within the EHD. Ten spaces are provided with adequate toilets and water. There are no R.V. sewage dump sites in the Eagle area.
- (e) The City of Eagle owns and maintains a public boat ramp one mile east of the City. No camping facilities are furnished at the site.

(2) Projected

Campground expansion may be necessary in future years if use projections prove correct. Existing facilities will regularly overflow and show excessive wear. Use projections indicate that the Eagle campground should be increased in size, especially if private development of campground facilities does not occur.

Increased boating in the area will require development of camping and litter facilities in the Yukon River. Belle Isle (the island on the Yukon River by Eagle) seems to be a favorite camping spot for transient boaters. BLM will work with the State Division of Land to provide facilities on the island or prepare development plans for a camping facility near the mouth of Mission Creek.

City State?

Development of commercial visitor services will not be undertaken by BLM. Restaurants, hotels, auto services, etc., will remain the responsibility of the community. With a d-2 settlement, more than one Federal agency may become involved in the area. Coordination among agencies will be required to reduce duplication of efforts and prepare a joint program in the area. Construction of a visitor contact station (proposed telegraph office reconstruction) will also enable us to inform the public of the recreational opportunities in the area.

d. Staffing Requirements

Management and administration of the cultural and recreational resources on BLM land within the two-mile buffer zone will be by the site manager and his staff as identified in Site Administration, section 7(a)(3) of the report.

e. Evaluation of Factors Affecting Recreational Use

(1) Visitor Access

(a) The Taylor Highway

Situation: The Taylor Highway is maintained by the State of Alaska on a regular basis from April 20 to October 31. It is subject to washouts, glaciating, and spring flooding. Travel on the highway is difficult during periods of the year for vehicles with trailers or large self-contained motorhomes. During most of the season, however, the road is passable and with care can be traversed safely. Current highway planning calls for road re-alignment.

Within two years the Taylor Highway may be maintained year around to as far as Mile 130 of the Taylor Highway as part of a proposed mining development plan.

Recommendations: Describe road conditions, vehicle services, communication services available in a brochure developed for the public planning to travel the Taylor Highway.

Equip all BLM personnel who patrol the highway with first aid equipment, tools, fuel, and communications to assist stranded travelers.

(b) The Yukon River

Situation: The Yukon River can be dangerous especially to the inexperienced visitor. Size, speed, turbidity of the water and sudden changes in weather can cause serious problems for boaters.

Recommendation: Develop a brochure on Yukon River travel, emphasizing safe boating useage of the river.



Alternate campground road
built by the U.S. Army as a
field exercise and bicentennial project
1977

(c) Local Traffic

Situation: Transportation in and around Eagle and Fort Egbert has been basically pedestrian oriented. Heavy vehicle traffic in the area is both a safety hazard and an intrusion upon the resources of the area.

Recommendation: Through the development of hiking trails and good interpretive signs, pedestrian traffic can be encouraged.

Install appropriate vehicle control signs on BLM property.

*parking area/dose
to vehicle access*

Where necessary, provide adequate parking facilities.

(2) Visitor Hazards

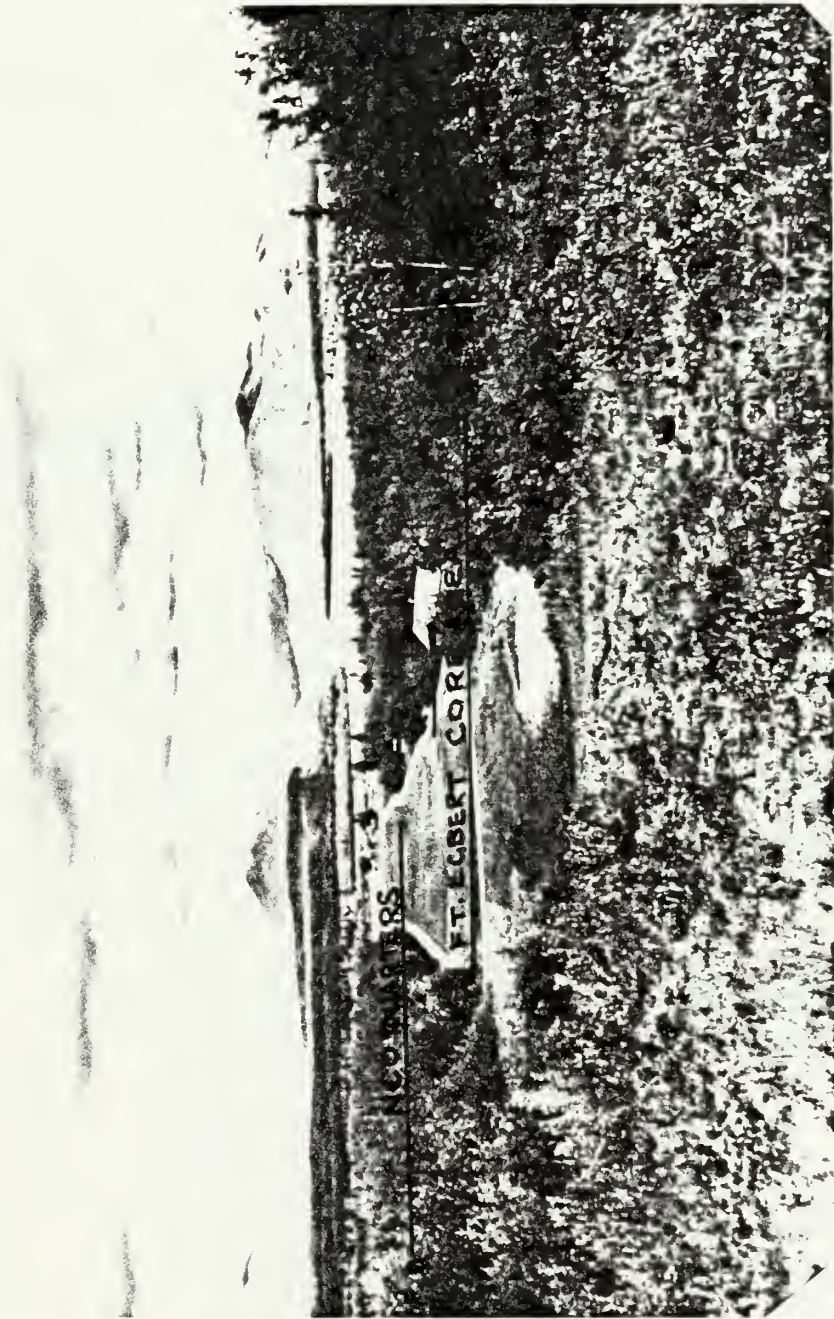
(a) Fire

Situation: As specified elsewhere in this report, fire is a primary threat to the cultural resources of the area, the physical setting, and to the physical well-being of the visitor.

Recommendation: Include the threat of fire danger in any interpretation of the area and identify reporting procedures and location.

(b) Eagle City Airstrip

The Eagle Airstrip, which is located on BLM and State land, presents a safety hazard to both residents and visitors. The unmaintained airstrip is located at Fort Egbert and adjacent to the City of Eagle. Presently roads parallel the airstrip and cross it in two locations. One of the roads leads to the City Dump and the other to the City Cemetery and campground spring. Additionally, children play baseball and football on the airstrip.



Eagle City Airstrip looking northeast
1977

Because of local concern, historic use, and lack of adequate facilities at the State Airstrip 1 1/2 miles east of Eagle, simply closing the airstrip is not a realistic answer to these problems at this time.

*to local a
over point*

The airstrip is currently used, especially during the winter, for emergencies and for ease in maintaining local aircraft.

An alternative campground road was built in 1977 to divert nonlocal traffic to the campground and reduce traffic across the airstrip.

In 1978, the airstrip was removed from FAA flight records as an approved airstrip in an attempt to reduce nonlocal air traffic.

Recommendations: Close the airstrip in 1984 to allow five years for local pilots to construct adequate facilities at the State Airstrip and provide for year around maintenance of the road to the airstrip.

*to much
time;
give them a
year*

Until 1984, precautions should be taken to reduce the chance of accidents on the airstrip. Adequate warning signs should be installed.

BLM will identify the hazard of using this airstrip in any EAR's or EIS's that it prepares for this area. And they will restrict useage by private consultants, exploration crews, and contract aircraft.

} no

BLM should assist local pilots to acquire land (purchase or lease) from the State Division of Lands for aircraft parking and construction of hangers.

(c) Animals

Situation: Several species of large game occupy the area, including black and grizzly bear, moose, and caribou. These animals, especially when they are with their young, can be dangerous for the visitor to the area.



Quartermaster Warehouse - 1978

Recommendations: Maintain an adequate garbage pickup program in the campgrounds.

Inform the public, through interpretive brochures, of the potential animal problem.

(3) Visitor Protection

(a) First Aid

Medical assistance in Eagle is provided by a State Public Health Nurse. Weekly clinics are held and emergency treatment is provided.

More elaborate medical assistance must be acquired from outside of the area, either by vehicle or aircraft charter. Hospital care is available at Dawson City, Canada (1 hour flying time), Fairbanks, Alaska (1 1/2 hour flying time) and at Glennallen, Alaska (2 1/2 hour flying time).

Tok, Alaska, has a medical clinic and a full-time physician assistant and registered nurse on staff.

All staff personnel assigned to Fort Egbert will be required to take first aid training. The preservation maintenance specialist will be certified as an Emergency Medical Technician.

Adequate first aid supplies will be kept for emergency use.

(b) Emergency Communications

Refer to Site Administration, section 7 c (3).

6. Lands

"Resolve all land actions within the Eagle Historic District, specifically those actions that affect Fort Egbert and the Recreational Withdrawal."

a. Current Status

Ownership and land status within the Eagle area, primarily in the designated two-mile buffer zone, has changed considerably since the city's incorporation in 1901.

The lands outside the city's boundaries and within the two-mile buffer zone have been owned and administered by a variety of government agencies. Some land within the area is privately owned.

Ownership of the two-mile buffer zone by the Federal Government has left the land relatively unencumbered and free of third party interests.

Some primary land interests are:

- (1) The City Cemetery, USS 4074, Lot 1 - 0.53 acres, Lot 2 - 0.43 acres. The cemetery was the old military graveyard until the Signal Corps abandonment in the early 1930's. At that time, the property was turned over to the City of Eagle. The cemetery is still used and maintained by the City.
- (2) Merley's Sawmill, USS 4273, is a patented five acre parcel with access right-of-way across BLM's recreation R&PP.
- (3) The Taylor Highway crosses the BLM Recreation R&PP and enters the City of Eagle on a 100 foot right-of-way. Note: the right-of-way has a total width of 200 foot or 100 foot from centerline.
- (4) Part of the original Fort Egbert withdrawal was set aside in R&PP, PLO 3432 on August 13, 1964. The withdrawal is owned and managed by BLM for recreational purposes. The Eagle Campground is located within that withdrawal.
- (5) On October 29, 1970, Eagle was designated a Historic District (F-13789).
- (6) On November 24, 1972, a 44LD513 was filed on the Eagle to Valdez section of the WAMCAT's telegraph line. It declares a 50 foot from centerline withdrawal (F-19336).

- (7) Several Native Allotments have been filed within the two-mile buffer zone. Some N.A. have been filed within the BLM recreation R&PP, but have been or will be declared invalid because the R&PP closes the area to Native Allotment application.
- (8) Various permits (timber and material sites) have been issued within the area.
- (9) Under ANCSA (1971), those lands within a two-mile radius of any incorporated city are protected from selection by Village or Regional Native Corporations. The City of Eagle is an incorporated city and therefore, the two-mile buffer zone is closed. That part of ANCSA has been appealed twice by the Han-Kutchin Village Corporation and the appeals rejected.
- (10) When BLM was given its special appropriation for the stabilization of Fort Egbert, it was necessary for BLM to acquire part of the site from the Alaska State Division of Highways. A Quit Claim Deed was given.

In return, BLM agreed to try to grant a site of equal value outside of the City of Eagle for facilities development by the Highway Department.

BLM has been unable to transfer the property. Land appeals over the two-mile buffer zone, several Native Allotments, and BLM's recreational withdrawal in the area have hindered any timely transfer of property in the area.

The original agreements with the State Division of Highways addressed the transfer problems and stated that a five to ten year period may be required to solve the problem.

- (11) The City of Eagle has requested an area to establish a memorial rifle range. BLM is working to grant that request.
- (12) The present dump site for the City of Eagle is located on BLM property adjacent to the BLM Fire Guard Station. An alternate site has not been selected, due to the extensive litigation over the two mile buffer zone. The dump will be closed as soon as the litigation has halted and an alternate site selected.

(13) Adjudication of the old C.M. Johansen property at the mouth of Mission Creek is needed. The ownership of that 18,304 acre parcel is unknown. It is part of Amended Survey #350.

(14) On June 2, 1978, the Eagle Historic District was added to the National Landmark program.

b. Projected Land Program Through 1984

(1) Rejection of the Han Kutchin selection of the two-mile buffer zone now opens the zone for State Selection. Currently, the designated boundaries of the two-mile buffer zone are under appeal by the State of Alaska, Division of Lands.

Because of the appeal interest by the State, it is assumed that the balance of the lands within the two-mile buffer zone, exclusive of the City of Eagle and BLM's recreational withdrawal, will be selected by the State.

(2) By 1984 it is anticipated that most of the Native Allotments within the area will be settled. Homesites may be established on those properties.

(3) The City of Eagle may request lands for townsite expansion. Townsite expansion programs exist with BLM and the State under a lease arrangement. In such a case, homesites will expand outside of the existing city limits.

(4) The BLM recreational R&PP withdrawal will have to be revised to identify additional campground expansion needs, trail development, or other recreational developments and covered under the existing R&PP.

c. Designation and Legal Description

The Eagle area was placed on the National Register of Historic Sites as the Eagle Historic District on October 27, 1970.

The EHD includes the City of Eagle and part of the original Fort Egbert military withdrawal.

The EHD includes the following lands:

Fairbanks Meridian, Eagle Quad map D-1

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Sections 24, 25, 36 | T1S, R32E |
| Sections 19, 30, 31 | T1S, R33E |
| Sections 1 | T2S, R32E |
| Sections 4, 5, 6 | T2S, R33E |

The National Landmark designation includes these same areas.

d. Acquisition, Classification, and Withdrawal

(1) Acquisition

When the land transfer can be worked out with the State Division of Highways, BLM will acquire the remaining five acres retained at Fort Egbert by the State for highway maintenance facilities.

The land provides the location of the original access gate to the Fort, the parade field, and the flag pole locations.

(2) Classification

Existing classification for recreational use and as a Historic District are adequate. Reclassification of BLM lands in the Eagle area is not anticipated.

(3) Withdrawal

No land withdrawals are anticipated under the CRMP.

e. Restrictions

(1) Use of the airstrip for parking and hangers will be restricted to those areas already in use.

(2) Seventymile Trail: Use of the Seventymile trail, which begins within BLM's recreational R&PP withdrawal, by heavy equipment will be restricted to those times of the year when freezing conditions permit.

- (3) When the city dump is relocated, the existing dump site will be closed to any additional use.
- (4) Camping at the Fort Egbert core area will not be allowed. A five day camping limitation will be enforced at the Eagle Campground.

f. Leases

The City of Eagle has a lease on two of the structures at Fort Egbert (Quartermaster Stable and NCO Quarters).

Lease #34008 ADL was entered into on March 13, 1967, between the City of Eagle and the State of Alaska, pursuant to AS 38.05.315, Alaska Statutes.

Full payment for the lease property was made by the City of Eagle to the State of Alaska at the lease's inception.

The 55 year lease expires on March 9, 2022. BLM may wish to renegotiate for a shorter lease period.

g. Roads, Access, Easements

Current access to Fort Egbert and the campground is adequate and no further needs are anticipated.

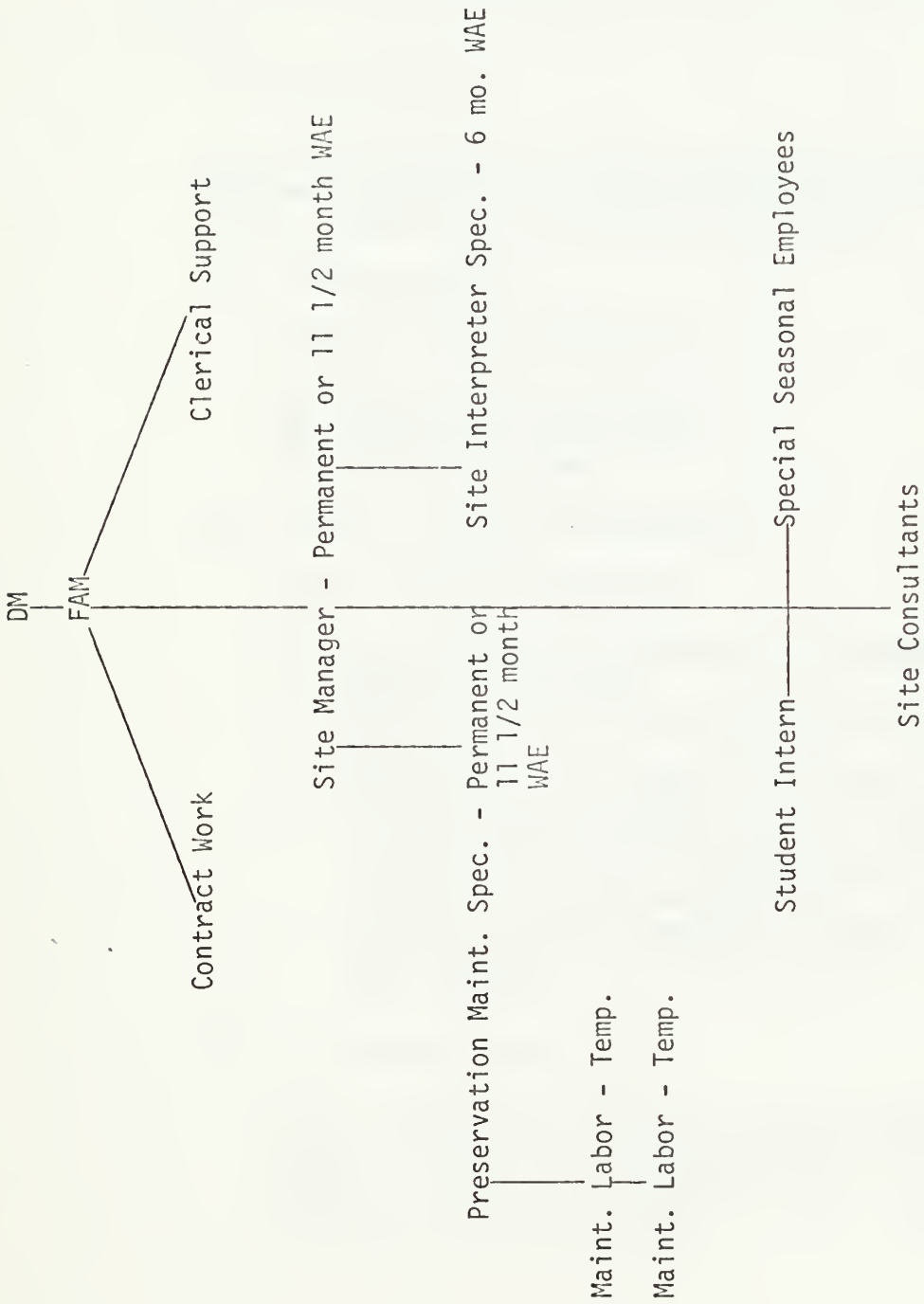
Trail development within this area will be within the BLM recreational R&PP withdrawal which may require an R&PP amendment.

Additional trails development potential exists, but will be developed only after final adoption of the ANCSA easement recommendations.

Access to Fort Egbert is primarily through the City and on the new campground road.

BLM efforts under this CRMP will be to try to reduce any visitor traffic within the City of Eagle by encouraging use of this new campground road, development of local trails, and by encouraging visitors to walk through the area.

a. Organizational Grid



7. Site Administration

"Manage and administer the Fort Egbert Historic Site to insure optimum use of the site by the visiting public and protect the cultural resources of the area in accord with Federal mandates, sound preservation principles, and local concerns."

b. Job Responsibilities

The specific jobs as outlined in the organization guide have been broken down by job responsibility and educational requirements on the following pages.

(1) District Manager

Duties and Responsibilities:

- (a) Approves completed plan.
- (b) Insures MFP compliance.
- (c) Oversees program.

(2) Fortymile Resource Area Manager

Duties and Responsibilities:

- (a) Has primary responsibility for the BLM's efforts in the EHD.
- (b) Offers guidance and supervision to site manager.
- (c) Updates MFP as it affects the EHD and the Cultural Resource Management Plan.
- (d) Is COAR on all contracts within the EHD, appoints the Project Inspector and sits as a member of any review committee.
- (e) Inspects the site routinely to insure proper site maintenance and safety (physical site and visitor).

(3) Site Manager - GS-7-9-11

Note: Convert the 11 1/2 month existing WAE project manager position to a permanent Site Manager position when a permanent position becomes available. Presently Maintenance Work Leader Position Number AK-027-9997.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- (a) Is responsible for the implementation and supervision of the specific programs outlined in this plan.
- (b) Selects and supervises all permanent and temporary employees as identified in this plan.
- (c) Prepares or assists in the preparation of any contract RFP's, sits as a member on any selection committees, and may serve as Principal Inspector on those contracts. COAR authority may be delegated to the site manager at the Area Manager's discretion.
- (d) Identifies needed consultation and assists site consultants when necessary.
- (e) Supervises YCC and YACC projects in the area.
- (f) Monitors any adaptive use.
- (g) Performs the following routine administration:

- Planning and Programming
- AMP and Midyear submission
- Preparations of EAR's, 106's, End of Season Reports
- URA/MFP updating
- CRMP updating
- Personnel problems
- Oversees individual training programs

- (h) Has primary responsibility for interagency coordination efforts in the area.

Responsible for coordinating with FDO and ASO cultural resource personnel and recreational personnel.

Education and Background as in one or two of the following:

- Recreation and parks management
- Historic archaeology
- Interpretation
- Historic preservation/experience
- Cultural resource management
- Historic Architecture

- (4) Preservation Maintenance Specialist - WG-6 (Permanent or 11 1/2 month WAE)

Duties and Responsibilities:

- (a) Implements a cyclical maintenance program for Fort Egbert and the area within the two-mile buffer zone under BLM's management.
- (b) Performs maintenance tasks and minor restoration work.
- (c) Assists site consultants.
- (d) Supervises two maintenance temporaries.

Education and Background:

Trades background in carpentry or cabinet making and preservation techniques.

- (5) Maintenance Laborer - WG-4 (Seasonal)

Duties and Responsibilities:

- (a) Assists the Preservation Maintenance Specialist in the maintenance and protection of Fort Egbert Site and the area.

Education and Background:

Some trade background in carpentry, metal work, masonry.

- (6) Site Interpretive Specialist - GS 5-7 (6-10 mo. WAE)

Duties and Responsibilities:

- (a) Maintains existing interpretive exhibits at Fort Egbert.
- (b) Implements the interpretive program in section E3 of this management plan.
- (c) Is curator of artifacts.
- (d) Catalogs and maintains all information gathered concerning the site.
- (e) Implements a Visitor Contact program for both the cultural resources and the recreations opportunities.
- (f) Coordinates with the Eagle Historical Society.

Education and Background:

Communications
Historic site interpretation
Graphic arts
Artifact conservation

(7) Clerical Support

Duties and Responsibilities:

Routine clerical support through the area office.

(8) Student Interns (Temporary Hire)

Because of funding limitations and time restraints, it may be necessary from time to time to use student interns and temporary employees to perform specific tasks. Some possible areas where interns and temporaries could be used are:

- (a) Conducting oral history interviews.
- (b) Field surveys.
- (c) Data gathering for historical studies.
- (d) Specialized restoration projects.
- (e) Interpretation of the site.
- (f) Supervision of YCC crews.

(9) Site Consultant (Contract Service)

The site consultant will be hired for a three-year period to provide maintenance expertise. Annually the consultant, either a Historic Architect or preservation tradesman will physically inspect the site and make recommendations for continued maintenance of the site for the following year and submit these recommendations to the site manager and preservation maintenance specialist. The consultant will also serve as needed to review plans and engineering proposals and to locate specific preservation expertise.

Cost Estimate:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Travel - Air fare | 500 |
| Per Diem - 4 days | 300 |
| Site inspection and report preparation - 7 days @ \$100/day | 700 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$1,500</u> |

c. Training Requirements

Programming and implementation of an adequate training program at Fort Egbert is the responsibility of the Site Manager. Professional training as it relates to the project is necessary to insure proper preservation and presentation of this site for the visiting public.

The following training courses are recommended:

(1) Area Manager

- (a) The National Trust for Historic Preservations, Preservation Maintenance Workshop.
- (b) NPS's Administration of Historic Sites Management.
- (c) Preparation and administration of negotiated contracts.

(2) Site Manager

- (a) The NTHP's Preservation Maintenance Workshop.
- (b) Introduction to BLM planning system.
- (c) Preparation of EAR's and EIS's.
- (d) Procurement and contracting schools.
- (e) Introduction to supervision.
- (f) Recreational planning.
- (g) Structural fire protection training.
- (h) NPS interpretation training at Harper's Ferry.
- (i) Defensive driving.
- (j) First aid training.

(3) Preservation Maintenance Specialist

- (a) NTHP's Preservation Maintenance workshop.
- (b) Emergency medical training (EMT qualified).
- (c) Introduction to supervision.
- (d) Association for Preservation Technology annual preservation workshop.
- (e) Preservation and maintenance of woods by Forest Research Lab, U.S. Forest Service.
- (f) Procurement and contracting schools.
- (g) Structural fire protection training.
- (h) Preventive maintenance training of specific utility systems as they are installed at Fort Egbert.

(4) Site Interpretive Specialist

- (a) NPS interpretive training at Harper's Ferry.
- (b) BLM public affairs training.
- (c) First aid.
- (d) Structural fire protection training.

A total of 3 man months will be programmed annually for training of site personnel.

d. Site Operations

(1) Period of Operation

The Fort Egbert Site and BLM Campground at Eagle will be operational and open to the public each year from May 1 to October 15.

Exhibits at the Fort will be open to the public daily from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Staff hours will be 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., five days a week. Rotating duty on weekends will be necessary to present exhibits.

(2) Administrative Facilities

- (a) The preservation maintenance specialist and his temporary maintenance laborers will be assigned to the Fort Egbert site. Year around maintenance and protection of the site are planned.

Adequate shop space and housing must be provided for year around use and occupancy.

This management plan proposes:

The adaptive use of the rear half of the Granary as a year-round maintenance shop.

The rear half of the Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters be adapted to use as housing for the preservation maintenance specialist. Currently, the City of Eagle possesses a valid lease on the NCO Quarters. Negotiation with Eagle and coordination with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be necessary to allow adaptive use by BLM.

Alternative housing could be provided through purchase of local housing or conversion of the existing fire guard facility.

- (b) The site manager will work primarily out of the Fortymile Resource Area Office. Increased visitation to the Eagle area and program development may in later years necessitate seasonal assignment of the site manager to the Eagle area. Until such time, periodic inspection of the area will be required with workload fluctuation.

Office facilities and housing will be required at the Fortymile Resource Area Office for the site manager.

- (c) The site interpretive specialist will be assigned to the Fort Egbert site during the period of operation. Project work may require frequent details outside the area and to state offices.

A studio office will be provided in the Granary at Fort Egbert.

Housing will be required for the site interpretive specialist at Eagle.

(3) Communications

Existing radio communications will be upgraded from a seasonal to a year-round communications system, incorporating a radio-telephone system, that will be available to the public on an emergency basis.

Cost Estimate:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Radio Repeater Modification | \$2,600 |
| Phone Patch Equipment | <u>1,400</u> |
| TOTAL COST | \$4,000 |

(4) Commercial Services

BLM does not anticipate undertaking any commercial services within Fort Egbert or the EHD.

BLM encourages the establishment of compatible commercial concessions, such as gift shops and bookstores, by local organizations such as the Eagle Historical Society, Library Association, etc.

for

Implementation of the Fort Egbert
Cultural Resource Management Plan

Serial No. _____

EAR Log No. AK-027-EA9-025

Prepared by Steve Peterson

| | (initial) | (date) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Area Staff | | |
| Complete checklist | SP | 12-13-78 |
| Writes and signs E.A.R. | SP | 12-13-78 |
| Logs EAR with District Clerk | | |
| AM Review | | |
| Environmental Coordinator | | |
| Decides who makes staff review | W.D. | 12/20/78 |
| | | incorporate the comments of Ogg & O'Sullivan |
| | (check, if comments not "O") | |
| Staff Review | | |
| X Engineering | MAX OGG | ✓ MGO 1/8/79 |
| Fire | | |
| Forestry | | |
| Lands | | |
| Minerals | | |
| X Planning | Billy Beatts | BE 1/24/79 |
| Range | | |
| X Recreation | Terry O'Sullivan | ✓ TOS 1/26 |
| Wildlife | | |
| Watershed | | |
| Other | | |
| X CULTURAL | Howard Smith | HS |
| Area Staff | | |
| Writes supplemental report for | | |
| encapsulation of review | | |
| comments. (Type in the comment | | |
| with supplemental report) | | |

Concurred by, Lester Rosenkrance (verbal)

Area Manager

Date: 1/14/79

Concurred by: *William J. Fowler*

Date: 1/31/79

Approved by: *Carl Johnson*

Date: 2/12/79

I. Proposed Actions and Alternatives

To implement a five-year Cultural Resource Management Plan for the years 1980 through 1984, compatible with the proposed Forty-mile Resource MPP recommendations. The CRMP outlines BLM's objectives for the on-going administration, development, protection, interpretation, recreational use, and cyclical maintenance of the Fort Egbert site.

For the past five years BLM has been involved in the stabilization of Fort Egbert. As the stabilization program draws to a close, BLM will enter the second phase of a site management program as defined in the attached five-year Cultural Resource Management Plan (Refer to section A.2 and A.4.a. of the CRMP for further information).

Fort Egbert, located within the Eagle Historic District, a national historic landmark site, and adjacent to Eagle, Alaska, is situated 1/4 mile from the west bank of the Yukon River, approximately 9 miles from the Canadian border. Both the community and fort are situated above flood plain at an oxbow on the river. The plain is enclosed by low hills and mountains to the west and north, the most prominent feature being Eagle Bluff, which rises 800 feet at the confluence of Mission Creek and the Yukon River.

By road Eagle is 162 miles north of Tetlin Junction on the Alaska Highway. It is the northern terminus of the Taylor Highway, an improved gravel and earth roadway, which is open from late April through October.

A. Purpose of Action

BLM owns and manages a unique historic site that is located within the Eagle Historic District, a National Historic Landmark Site. The significance and the anticipated recreational use of the area in future years mandates that BLM take adequate steps to preserve, maintain and protect the Fort Egbert site. The CRMP defines BLM's proposed actions at Fort Egbert for the years 1980 through 1984. Those proposed actions are based upon contract expertise and cooperative assistance from other agencies and individuals since 1975 when the stabilization work began.

B. Specific Actions

This Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) has been prepared as a tool for BLM in its management of Fort Egbert. The CRMP recommendations are:

1. Research and Planning

a. Proposed Action

"Conclude all cultural resource research programs dealing with Fort Egbert and those portions of the Eagle Historic District under BLM management."

Decision

The environmental assessment of the Fort Egbert Cultural Resource Management Plan is acceptable and will provide a positive impact. BLM finds the "high band" option preferable and will proceed with its implementation.

Rationale

The preservation of Fort Egbert has been an on-going project since November 1974 when the original appropriation was procured. BLM efforts since that time have been considerable.

Previous work efforts have been covered by environmental analysis on a yearly basis. The Planned Actions of the CRMP will enhance the cultural value of the resource, of the surrounding area and BLM's relationship with the general public.

Additionally, none of the negative impacts are measurable.

An Environmental Impact Statement is not required for this action.

Lester Rosenkrance (former Area Manager)
Area Manager

Feb 13, 1979
Date

(1) Historic Research

The historic study is a 5 phase program to be undertaken by contract.

Phase I - data gathering and oral history.

Phase II - Preparation of an architectural history to include:

- a Historical American Buildings Survey (HABS)
- Preparation of plans and specifications for any reconstruction
- Preparation of a historic furnishing and interior restoration plan
- Define the original utility system
- Preparation of a historic landscape plan
- A plan for incorporation of modern site uses

Phase III - Synthesis of social and political history.

Phase IV - Special studies pertaining to communications, transportation, mineral development, and Fort Egbert's relationship with the surrounding area.

Phase V - Final report to provide a comprehensive history and provide a low cost historic publication for interpretive purposes.

(2) Archaeological Research

The archaeological research and site clearance program will investigate and record the sites under BLM management that are in danger of being permanently lost or disturbed due to site development.

(3) Site Engineering Plan

The site engineering plan will be prepared for the long term maintenance and protection of the Fort Egbert site. It will provide a fire detection and suppression plan, an electrical and mechanical plan, a plan for a visitor restroom facility and prepare a preventive maintenance program for those utilities.

(Refer to section E. Planned Actions for additional information.)

b. Alternative Actions

(1) Historic Studies

Reduce the historic study to undertake only the architectural recordation as defined in Phase II, OR

Take no action.

(2) Archaeological Research

No alternatives.

(3) Site Engineering Plan

Reduce the site engineering plan to delete the installation of the visitor restroom facility, OR

Delete the entire site engineering plan.

2. Interpretation

a. Proposed Action

"Develop and implement a long-term interpretive program for Fort Egbert and the area, using the interpretive program installed in 1978 as a basis."

The proposed Fort Egbert interpretive program is a four part program. It consists of a personal contact program, a maintenance program for the Fort Egbert artifacts and existing interpretive exhibits, exhibit development and development of site exhibits along any proposed hiking trails, interpretive overview or ruin sites.

The existing interpretive exhibits consist of a narrated slide show, a brochure, photo exhibits in the Quarter Master building and the Granary and interpretive plaques within the core area.

(Refer to section E., Planned Actions for additional information.)

b. Alternative Action

Delete any additional interpretive development and continue with maintenance of existing exhibits only.

3. Site Development

a. Proposed Action

"Restore and preserve Fort Egbert and the cultural resources under BLM's management within the Eagle two-mile buffer zone. BLM will use Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska, - A Preservation Plan as a guide."

The proposed site development section is the most ambitious section of the CRMP. The section includes:

The stabilization of the hospital site, the signal corps site and the heater houses along the Fort water line.

The restoration of the site in the immediate vicinity of the structures, for some of the original trails and walkways and for a section of the original roadway. It is also proposed that the front room and upstairs of the NCO Building be restored, that parts of the Quartermaster Stables and Fire Station be restored and that all site hardware be restored.

Proposed construction work at Fort Egbert includes the modification of the granary interior for year around use as a maintenance shop and interpretive center, campground expansion and construction of a 20 vehicle parking area. The rear half of the NCO building will be modified for use as a caretaker's quarters. Reconstruction of a structure is proposed for use as a visitor toilet and utility control facility, and as part of the overall interpretive program reconstruction is also proposed for the Fort Egbert telegraph office.

Installation of a site utility system is proposed as part of the CRMP. The system includes a fire detection and suppression system, an electrical and mechanical system and a ventilation system for the five structures at Fort Egbert.

(Refer to section E, Planned Action for additional information.)

b. Alternative Actions

Do not undertake any site restoration at the Fort Egbert site, including trail and road relocation.

Maintain existing campground size.

Do not restore the NCO building.

Do not use the rear of the NCO building for a maintenance caretaker's quarters.

Install a utility system exclusive of the visitor restroom facility.

Delete the entire utility system including the fire detection and suppression system.

Do not perform any additional stabilization work at the site.

4. Cyclical Maintenance

a. Proposed Action

"Implement a cyclical maintenance and protection plan for Fort Egbert and the EHD under BLM management."

BLM's effort and Fort Egbert for the past five years have dealt with the stabilization of the existing structures. As that work draws to a close it is now time to implement a cyclical maintenance plan to insure proper site protection from deterioration and vandalism.

As additional actions are completed under the site development section it will be necessary to update the cyclical maintenance plan to include those actions.

By 1984 it may prove feasible to enter the Fort Egbert maintenance program into a computer system such as the NPS's northeastern district's computers maintenance program.

(Refer to section E, Planned Action for additional information.)

b. Alternative Action

Perform cyclical maintenance only upon the existing structures. Should parts of the Site Development section be excluded, the maintenance program will also be cut back.

5. Recreational Use

a. Proposed Action

"Provide for the recreational use of Fort Egbert and the area by the local and visiting public."

Increased recreational use is anticipated for the Eagle area. Many reasons can be given for the anticipated increase. Most of them are not associated with BLM's efforts at Fort Egbert. Such as:

Eagle's location on the Taylor Highway, increased tourism to the state, the Yukon-Charley National Park Proposal, the Klondike International Gold Rush Park, the Fortymile River and the historical significance of the Eagle area will all cause an increase in visitation in future years.

Substantial increases are anticipated in sightseeing activities, boating, collecting, camping and hiking. Activities such as hunting and sport fishing will decrease or remain about the same.

Closure of the Eagle City Airstrip is also discussed in this section. Closure of the airstrip is a controversial and politically volatile subject and draws considerable interest, both pro and con, from the local population.

(Refer to section E, Planned Action for additional information.)

b. Alternative Actions

BLM could manage the Eagle City Airstrip in some alternative manners such as:

- (1) By taking no action to close the airstrip.
- (2) Allow use of the airstrip only during winter months (by both local and nonlocal pilots) and close the strip during the summer months.

6. Lands

a. Proposed Actions

"Resolve all land actions within the Eagle Historic District, specifically those actions that affect Fort Egbert and the Recreation Withdrawal."

Currently the Eagle area is affected by several land situations. Various ANCSA programs affect the area such as: regional and village corporation selections, individual native allotments, and easement recommendations. However, the Fort Egbert site and BLM's R&PP are relatively unaffected by the Act.

BLM acquired the Fort Egbert site in 1975 from the State of Alaska with the understanding that a parcel of equal value would be transferred to them at such time as the land became available. The proposed parcel has been under litigation as part of the Eagle two-mile buffer zone as specified under ANCSA. Currently the State is appealing the two-mile buffer zone boundaries and is expected to select these lands upon settlement of the appeal.

Additionally, the City of Eagle possesses a 50 year lease on the Quarter Masters Stable and the NCO Building. To date those structures have been used for historical purposes and has not been detrimental to the structural interest. BLM should renegotiate this lease for a shorter period of time.

(Refer to Section E, Planned Action for additional information.)

b. Alternative Actions

Should BLM be unable or unwilling to properly maintain and protect the Fort Egbert Site, they could:

- (1) Relinquish site ownership to the State of Alaska, Division of Parks or the National Parks Service.
- (2) Or could choose to do nothing for continued protection and management of the site.

7. Site Administration

a. Proposed Action

"Manage and administer the Fort Egbert Historic Site to insure optimum use of the site by the visiting public, and protect the cultural resources of the area in accord with Federal mandates, sound preservation principles, and local concerns."

This section deals primarily with the administrative management of Fort Egbert. It will be necessary to provide several positions to implement the Fort Egbert CRMP. Specifically, a site manager position, a full-time site maintenance specialist with two temporary maintenance positions, a short term WAE interpreter specialist and a contract for specific site consultant duties.

A site operation time frame, housing requirements and communication needs are defined in this section.

(Refer to Section E, Planned Action for additional information.)

b. Alternative Actions

BLM could reduce the staff overhead to provide a skeleton Fort Egbert management team.

Reductions to include:

The two temporary maintenance positions and the seasonal position identified 3mm. identified for each fiscal year.

B. Action Component

The CRMP implementation and budget schedule provides a description of how BLM proposes to undertake the continued management of Fort Egbert. All of the planned actions are interrelated and have been laid out in a systematic manner.

(Refer to the individual actions of the CRMP for a more complete description.)

II. Description of Existing Environment

A. Nonliving Components

1. Climate

Weather stations (official and unofficial) are maintained by the U.S. Weather Department, the U.S. Army, and BLM at various locations within the area. Both an official weather station and an unofficial BLM fire weather station are maintained in Eagle. From those observations the following has been compiled:

Official elevation at Eagle is 850 feet above sea level.

Eagle is located within an Arctic Continental climate, typified by extremes in temperatures ranging from -75°F in January to $+90^{\circ}\text{F}$ during July. The climate is relatively stable, with a pressure area of downward air motion and moderate storm tracks during mid and later summer. The prevailing winds are light and from the northeast.

The average annual precipitation at Eagle is 11 inches, including snowfall.

Minimum monthly precipitation = none
Maximum monthly precipitation = 4.60 inches
Maximum daily precipitation = 1.52 inches

The average annual snowfall at Eagle is 34 inches (October to April).

Maximum monthly snowfall = 18 inches
Maximum daily snowfall = 10 inches
Maximum on ground snowfall = 28 inches

Seasonal temperature fluctuation is extreme, with a diurnal variation of 20°F . Range of mean temperature:

Winter = -24°F to 25°F
Summer = 37°F to 73°F
Freezing degree days = 6000
Thawing degree days = 2750
Heating degree days = 1500
(2477 January)
(177 July)

Winds prevail from the northeast at a speed of 3.5 knots in December to 8.4 knots in May.

Light variation at Eagle is extreme due to its northern location.

Winter solstice: (Dec. 22) sunrise at 9:05 a.m.
sunset at 1:48 p.m.

Summer solstice: (June 22) sunrise at 1:21 a.m.
sunset at 9:39 p.m.

Ice freezing on the Yukon River:

Annual freeze-up - Oct. 17
Annual breakup - April 26

Pedestrians may travel on the river an average of 165 days (Oct. 17 - April 26) and vehicles (snow machines) 105 days (Dec. 13 - April 1).

Air quality is unmonitored in Eagle, but is considered high with some contamination due to the burning of wood and fossil fuels for home heat and in vehicles. The area has no major industrial development.

Permafrost is present but spotty within the area and is found at an average depth of 8 feet.

The agricultural growing season averages 80 days per year, with 1600 growing degree days and has less than a 20 percent risk of frost during the period from June 6 to August 16.

2. Terrain

Eagle is located approximately 9 miles from the Canadian border. It flanks the south bank of the Yukon River next to Eagle Bluff, an early day river navigational landmark. Adjacent to the city lies Mission Creek, a seasonal fresh water stream that drains into the Yukon River.

The Yukon River cuts its way through a country of rolling, relatively unglaciated hills (Tanana Uplands) that rise to 3,500 feet above sea level and in areas has revealed fossil remains 700 million years old. The hills are covered with upland spruce and hardwoods (poplar and aspen), bushy willows, and tundra lichens. The wooded hills and the low-lying tundra bogs and swamps sometimes make pedestrian and vehicle traffic impossible.

The setting of Fort Egbert and the Eagle Historic District is uniquely beautiful with its lowland swamps, rising cliffs, and the Yukon River.

3. Land

a. Land Form

Eagle lies within the Tintina (fault) Valley, a narrow belt of low country, consisting of low rounded ridges and open valleys. Discontinuous low hills are found to the north of the valley and the Yukon-Tanana Uplands gradually rise above it on the southwest. The elevation at Eagle is 850 feet at Eagle Bluff. Less than a half mile to the north the elevation exceeds 2,000 feet. Elevations to the south do not rise above 2,000 feet until more than two miles from the community.

b. Geology

Eagle is located on Holocene-age alluvium, consisting of poorly sorted sand, gravel, silt, and some peat. The higher terraces to the south consist of the same material, in which some sorting and stratification have taken place. Eagle Bluff to the north is limestone and greenstone of Precambrian age.

The Tintina Valley is generally underlain by a belt of highly deformed, easily eroded sedimentary rocks of Cretaceous and Tertiary age. These sedimentary rocks are probably in contact with the metamorphic and granitic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Uplands on the south and the well-consolidated Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks of the Ogilvie Mountains on the north.

c. Soils

The soil information is based primarily upon studies provided by the USDA Soil Conservation Service and compiled by the University of Alaska. The soil types defined for the Fort Egbert/Eagle Historic District are as follows:

IAHP-EFT: This association occupies nearly 1 m level flood plain, bordering major streams in the interior of Alaska.

Definition by part:

1 m = slope under 12% - loamy (medium)

IAHP = Approximately 45% of the area occurs on a nearly level portion of the flood plains; vegetation is dominantly black spruce, sedges, mosses, and shrubs; the soils are silt loam or sandy loam.

Inceptisols I = Soils that have been altered to some extent by soil-forming process and that have lost mineral materials as a result of leaching.

Ag A = Characteristics of wetness such as mottling in a surface accumulation of peat.

Histic H = Layer of peat at least 8 inches thick at the surface.

Pergelic P = Annual soil temperatures 32°F or lower.

EFT = Approximately 35% of area; occurs on natural levees and low terraces; vegetation is forest of white spruce, paper birch, and willows; soil is stratified silt loam and sand.

Entisols E = Soils that have little or no alteration as a result of soil-forming process; that is, soils that are essentially identical with their parent materials.

Fluv F = Irregular distribution of organic matter characteristic of soils that are periodically flooded.

Typic T = Central concept of the subgroup; other adjectives are used to indicate differences from the typic subgroup.

The natural fertility of the area soils are not high, but do respond to fertilizers, particularly nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. They do not require large amounts of lime as the soil contains little acidic property. Some subsistence gardening takes place in Eagle. Commercial farming has not taken place since the early part of the century. The short season is the major obstacle.

Limiting soil factors: (Scale, slight, moderate, severe, and very severe).

Common Crops = Moderate Scale

Contributing factors: parts of the Eagle Historic District are within the Yukon flooding area.

Complex soil patterns, stream core soil limit needs to be recognized; but can be overcome; common crops can generally be grown, but careful management is required and special practices may be needed.

Forestry = Slight

Soil limitations do not restrict the growth of naturally adapted commercial species or the use of modern harvesting equipment.

Recreation = Moderate (with consideration to flooding)

Soil limitations need to be recognized but can be overcome with careful planning and design; a few special practices or modifications may be required.

Low buildings = Moderate to Severe (with consideration to flooding)

Soil limitations must be recognized; with some difficulty can be overcome; special precautions may be needed.

Highway or Road Construction = Moderate (with consideration to flooding)

Soil limitations can be overcome, but the problems of highway or road design and construction are moderately difficult.

Off Road Traffic = Slight

Soil limitations do not restrict movement of cross country vehicles. Note: Vehicles on repeated trails will destroy natural vegetation and cause extensive water and wind erosion.

d. Water Resources

American Creek, which drains into Mission Creek, and a natural spring, which lies within the BLM's campground, are the only fresh-water sources within the area. A hand-dug well approximately 60 feet deep and several private wells within the city provide drinking water for the City of Eagle. High concentrations of soda are in some wells within the city.

While the Yukon is not polluted, it does have a high concentration of glacial silt, making it unpotable except in early spring and late fall. Clearing occurs when the high glacial areas of the White River in Canada are frozen.

Drilling for water in the Eagle Historic District is risky. Based upon the experience of several area residents in 1976, water-bearing areas seem spotty. In some areas, water is abundant at 60 to 80 feet below the surface. In other areas, adjacent to producing wells, drillers have gone as far as 240 feet and produced nothing. These areas have a silty organic composition with the consistency of cement which plugs the casing and is impermeable. As population increases within the city, water quality may decrease.

B. Living Components

1. Plants

a. Terrestrial

The forest designation of the Fort Egbert area "Transcontinental Boreal Forest". The Bottomland Spruce-Poplar forest, the Upland Spruce-Hardwood forest, and Alpine Tundra-Barren ground forest are all Boreal Forest subgroups and are located within the area.

The Transcontinental Boreal Forest suffers the greatest climate extremes of any forest system in North America. Thus, the interaction of repeated fires, discontinuous permafrost, and braided drainage systems results in a complex vegetation pattern.

The Bottomland Spruce-Poplar Forest is a relatively tall dense system. White spruce (Picea glauca) is mixed with balsam poplar (P. balsamifera). The white spruce does best in low river areas and level flood plain, reaching an average size of 16 inches by 90 feet in height. The balsam poplar usually occurs in the early stages of succession within the same area as the white spruce and reaches an average size of 12 inches by 75 feet.

Undergrowth consists of dense shrubs (green alder, thinleaf alder, willow, rose, dogwood, Labrador tea, and berry bushes).

The forest floor is made up of ferns, bluejoint grass, fireweed, horsetails, lichens, herbs, and mosses.

The Upland Spruce-Hardwood forest is also a fairly dense forest of white spruce and paper birch (Betula papyrifera), aspen (Populus tremuloides), and balsam poplar. Black spruce (P. mariana) is found in the system, replacing white spruce on north-facing slopes and poorly drained areas. Root systems are predominantly shallow and frequently have fire scarring.

In fire succession, the birch and aspen develop in an even manner and are uniform in size. Average size of the birch is 8 inches by 50 feet and the aspen, 10 inches by 50 feet.

The Upland Spruce-Hardwood forest is found at elevations of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. It has basically the same undergrowth and forest mat as the Bottomland and Spruce-Poplar forest.

The Alpine Tundra and Barren Ground system is spotty within the area identified approximately 6 miles to the west. It occurs on ridges and unstable slopes, usually where bedrock is near the surface. It also is found on porous soils such as alluvial fans and dry river terraces, where the soils are poor and nonbuilding. Elevations vary from 2,000 to 4,500 feet. Above the 4,500 foot level, the ground is generally bare but will support some rock lichens and flowering plants at the 6,000 foot level.

Special Note: In Geological Survey Bulletin 1198-F Phytogeology of a Greenstone Habitat at Eagle, Alaska, a special study area has been noted as follows:

"There are seven plant taxa that generally are rare in Alaska and whose distribution is mostly or entirely restricted to the upper part of the Yukon River drainage system in Alaska and Yukon Territory. These plants are: Campanula aurita, Erysimum inconspicuum, Oxytropis viscida forma albida, Pentstemon gormani, Phacelia mollis, Potentilla pensylvanica var. strigosa, and Silene repens subsp. purpurata. With the exception of Erysimum and Potentilla, these plants are endemic to Alaska and Yukon Territory. It is noteworthy that so many rare Alaska plants were found in the small study area on Eagle Bluff."

The plant Erysimum angustatum has been found in the study area and is considered endangered.

b. Aquatic

The general area around Fort Egbert lacks major lakes, but does contain settlement ponds and overflows. The overall aquatic life is dependent upon the clear-water streams and the turbid Yukon River.

The plant life is primitive and basically consists of filamentous and bluegreen algae in various cyclic seasons, usually from late April (pre-breakup) to late fall.

The ponds and overflows produce an abundance of pond weeds, water lily, bladderwort, and water milfoil.

2. Animals

a. Terrestrial Animals

The Fort Egbert area is unusual in its abundance and variety of wildlife is unique in its range and relatively undisturbed state.

Mammals such as moose, caribou, bear (grizzly and black), wolf, coyote, porcupine, red fox, cross fox, and silver fox, lynx, wolverine, shrews, squirrels, marten, and Dall and fannin sheep are present with a 25-mile radius of Fort Egbert, some migrating and others residents.

The Upper Yukon basin from Rampart to the Alaska/Canadian border is an area of exciting and unusual bird population. Studies and inventories have revealed several groups of bird species; 20 species of raptors occur in the Upper Yukon River basin. Eighteen are suspected or known to breed and nest within the area. The bald eagle is found near the Yukon lowlands, while the American golden eagle resides in steep areas adjacent to alpine tundra. Ospreys, goshawks, and owls are also abundant.

The peregrine falcon, an endangered species, nests along the river system, but has declined by approximately 40 percent since 1950. The decline is caused by pesticide poisoning on its migratory path. There are no known nests within the Eagle Historic District.

Some species of shorebirds, such as killdeer and plovers, are found in the area, but not in the concentrations found on the coast.

Some 60 species of passerine birds may be seen. Yellow-shafted flickers, Traill's flycatchers, cliff swallows, robins, water pipits, Bohemian waxwings, and several species of thrushes and sparrows are found, along with a number of belted kingfishers, western wood pewees, horned larks, dipper, wheatears, chipping sparrows, and shrikes. Approximately 14 species remain year around, including woodpeckers, chickadees, gray jays, black-billed magpies, and common ravens.

The invertebrate population around Fort Egbert is numerous and varied, ranging from bacteria eating parasites to the mosquitoes. These invertebrates are important for the preservation of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.

b. Aquatic

The aquatic wildlife is important to the subsistence of the area. Fish such as chum, pink, and king salmon, arctic grayling, burbot, and northern pike are abundant, depending upon the season.

Most aquatic species are migratory and all heavily depend upon the seasons.

Birds that nest within the area include sandhill cranes, geese (snow-covered and white-fronted), ducks (mallard, green-winged teal, canvasback, butterball, bufflehead wood ducks), and a variety of terns and gulls.

Fur-bearing mammals, such as muskrat and beaver, are found in the surrounding area and are periodically trapped.

C. Ecological Interrelationships

The primary relationship is between the vegetative cover of spruce, willow, brush, and tundra, water and the animals that are browsers who are in turn species of prey for carnivorous predators. Any changes of wildlife populations and habitat will have a change on the area, but any change will not be significant due to man's previous intrusion upon the area.

1. Endangered Species

The peregrine falcon and the endangered plant, Erysimum angustatum are located within the Upper Yukon region. The plant is located within the EHD but is located away from the Fort Egbert site in a relatively unaccessible location. (Refer to Exhibit II in the CRMP).

There are no nesting areas for the peregrine falcon in the EHD.

2. Flood Plain

In 1976 the Alaska District of the Corps of Engineers performed a preliminary engineering reconnaissance of the Eagle area to determine eligibility under Section 14 (which deals with emergency bank erosion control) of the Flood Control Act of 1946. The community was found to be ineligible for the work because of monetary constraints and the nonemergency nature of the erosion problem.

As part of that reconnaissance a river analysis was made. The report dated March 31, 1976 found:

The bank elevation in front of the old U.S. Customs House (USGS gage site) is +25.7 feet above +13.5 feet high river stage or 39.2 feet above "0" river stage.

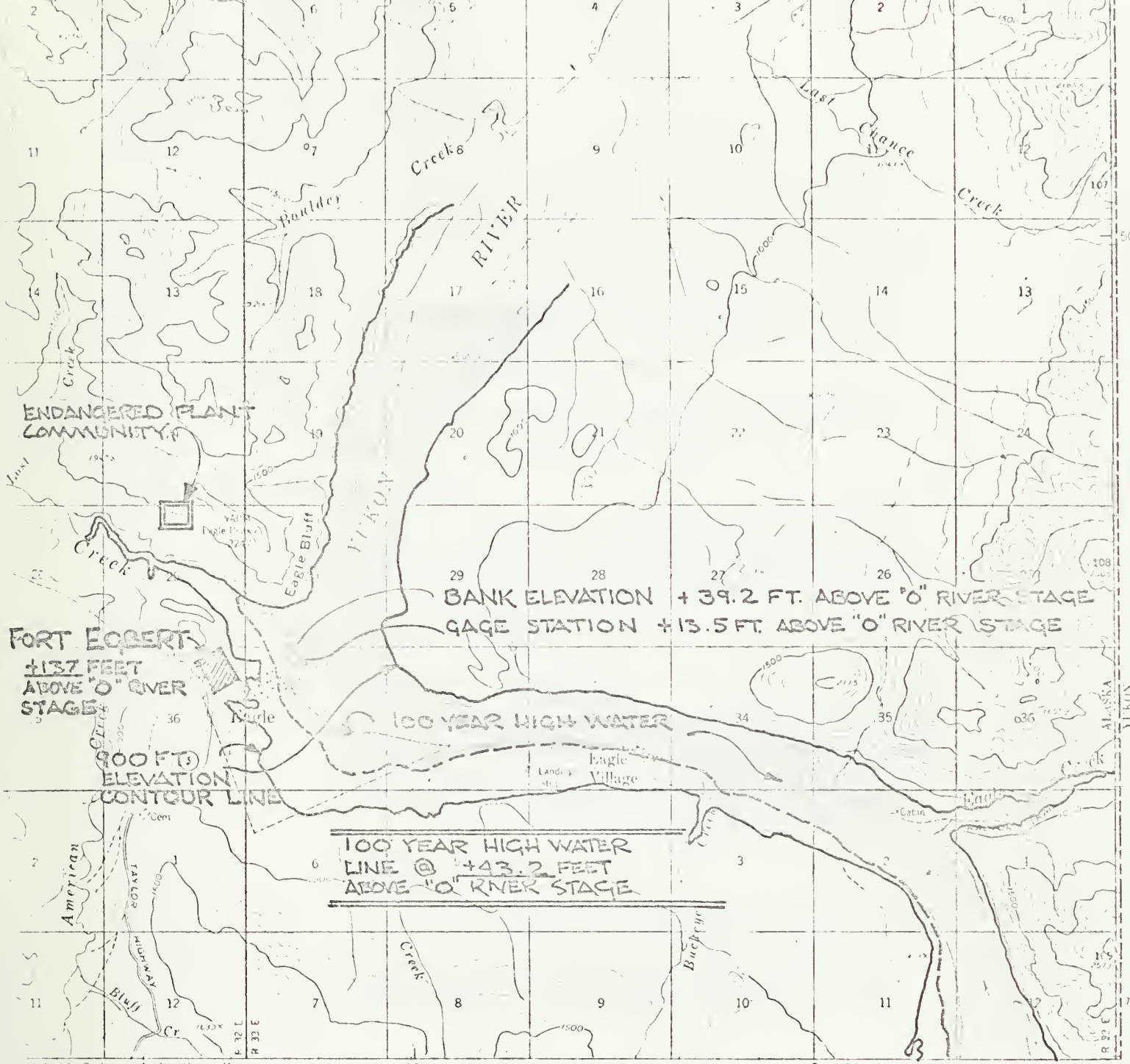
The Yukon River experienced flood conditions in 1927, 1934, and 1972 due to ice jams caused during breakup in late May of each of these years.

In 1927 and 1934 the Yukon River overflowed its banks by 4 feet or to approximately +43.2 feet above "0" stage.

The Fort Egbert site is located approximately 1/4 of a mile outside of the 100 year high water mark of +43.2 feet above "0" river stage. Fort Egbert begins at +137 feet above "0" river stage and is outside of any potential flood hazard areas.

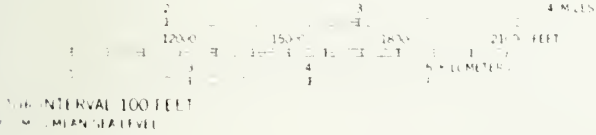
3. Subsistence Use by Local Residents

The plant and wildlife resources of the Eagle area are harvested by the local population (both native and non-native). Local residents are dependent upon wood gathering for fire wood and house logs, gathering activities for diet supplement and upon upland game birds, waterfowl, bear, and moose for meat use. Additionally, an extensive amount of fur trapping takes place within the area to supplement cash income.



EAGLE C-11 1:50,000 SCALE
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20542

495000m E 141°00'



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Light duty ———
 State Route ○



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
 MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

EAGLE (D-1), ALASKA
 N6145-W14100/15x30

1956

D. Human Values

1. Landscape Character

Fort Egbert's location on the Yukon River offers a visual setting that is hard to match in the interior of Alaska. The elevation at which Eagle is located provides a panoramic view of the Ogilvie Mountain Range to the north, the Yukon River and the plain that surrounds it. The visual and historic integrity of the EHD, the natural beauty of the area, and the uniqueness of a living representation (both physical and social) of a turn of century lifestyle are all part of the unique makings of the EHD.

The work proposed under the CRMP falls into the Class II category for visual resource evaluation.

2. Wilderness Review

The area does not possess a wilderness potential due to continual occupancy and development since 1897, as defined by Section 5(e) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

3. Socio-Cultural Interests

a. Educational - Scientific

Preservation and interpretation of the Fort Egbert site will contribute to the retention of a physical part of Interior Alaska's history. The significance of the Eagle Historic District and Fort Egbert's part of it has been well documented.

b. Cultural Values

The cultural resources of the Eagle Historic District are described in the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Report Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan as follows:

"The extensive and varied history of the Eagle Historic District (EHD), a national historic landmarks site, in relation to the development of the Interior of Alaska gives meaning to the remaining physical resources of the area."

"Historic Eagle was first settled as a fur-trading station in 1873 and operated sporadically until 1894, when gold discoveries nearby created a small mining camp. It catapulted into national prominence during the peak of the Klondike gold rush stampede, serving as military, judicial, communications, and transportation headquarters for the Interior Alaska. The numerous gold camps of the Fortymile area were served by pack trains operating from Eagle."

"In September 1897, the U.S. Army selected Eagle for a military reservation and a port of entry by Treasury officials. The Army established Fort Egbert in 1899 as a reaction of the Klondike Gold-rush to better maintain law and order on the frontier. Between 1899 and 1908 forty-six buildings were constructed at the Fort."

"In 1900, Judge Wickersham established the first federal court in the interior of Alaska at Eagle. In 1901, Eagle became the first interior city to become incorporated."

"Eagle became the communications center of all Alaska on May 5, 1901. Messages were received from Valdez over the trans-Alaska telegraph system and re-transmitted from Fort Egbert through Canada to Seattle. The telegraph system provided military and civilian Alaskans with the first rapid communications with outside points."

"In 1905, the Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen came to Eagle via dog sled from his ship Gjoa. From Eagle he telegraphed news to the world that he was safe after completing the first Northwest Passage exploration."

"In 1904, a shift in mining activity caused removal of Judge Wickersham's court to Fairbanks. By 1911, the Army's administrative mission had ended and Fort Egbert was abandoned except for a Signal Corps company which continued to operate a wireless system until 1925."

"Eagle's population declined to fewer than a dozen during the 1940's, but has increased slowly since the opening of the Taylor Highway. Present population is 120-180. Because of little change or commercial development, Eagle retains the charm of the 1920's and the remaining buildings and structures testify to an extremely rich recent past."

Five structures, the Quartermaster Stables (mule barn), the Quartermaster Supply Building, the Granary, the Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, and the Fire Station (Water Wagon Shed) remain today. They are the only remaining structures on the site. Remnants of the Fort can be found in various ruins around the site and in the architecture of the local structures.

Occupancy of the Eagle area prior to the settlement of the area by the military has also been documented through various surveys in the Eagle Historic NPS pit house excavations, 1976; University of Alaska archaeological excavation of the U.S. Courthouse, 1975; the Fort Egbert inventory and excavation in 1977 and the BLM-sponsored WICHE archaeological survey of the BLM fire administration site in 1976 have all revealed prehistoric components. Chronological and cultural placement of artifacts obtained in these investigations awaits further analysis.

Note: For a much more detailed history of the resource refer to Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan.

A Class I (historic resource inventory) and Class III inventory (archaeological survey) focusing on Fort Egbert, its history, function, and demise were conducted by the University of Alaska under contract to BLM during summer, fall, and winter 1977.

Historic research was limited to sources at the National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C., and the University of Alaska Archives, Fairbanks. A narrative describing the historic circumstances surrounding the establishment of the fort, its physical structure and the tenor of life at the fort has been prepared. The establishment of the fort in 1899 and its subsequent history is inextricably associated with perceived military needs, to monitor border traffic, protect settlers, establish communication and transportation systems as well as a center for domestic law and order in interior Alaska. At the same time, the internal history of the fort is equally significant and interesting. The fact that a military fort, nearly "modern" in appearance and nature by 1911, with an impressive physical plant, was developed with such rapidity in Interior Alaska and successfully met its goals so quickly is a case study of major historic interest. While a great deal of data has been gathered and synthesized, a number of additional historic sources should be examined for a fuller reconstruction.

The Fort Egbert Core Area and four square miles under BLM's management and within the EHD, were intensively surveyed. Seventy-two sites were located outside the fort core area and the City of Eagle. These prehistoric and historic localities document activities related to the occupation of the fort as well as a number of other cultural patterns representative of the history and pre-history of the area. Results of the archaeological and historic research illustrate continuities as well as change in human adaptation in the EHD. Excavations were conducted at the Quartermasters Stables at the Fort in connection with stabilization work. Structural remains as well as 9000+ artifacts were found. The excavations represent the first in Alaska at an early military fort and the importance of the data retrieved here will increase with additional comparative archaeological work (here or elsewhere).

c. Social Welfare

Eagle has an average population of approximately 120 people with an extensive seasonal variation due to the harsh winters, the seasonal maintenance of the road (which is closed because of snow from November to April 15 of each year) and a small retirement/vacation oriented population.

The area experiences a high percentage of unemployment (35-55%) for the winter part of the year. Seasonal employment is offered during the summer through fire fighting, state highway work, Fort Egbert, mineral exploration and private business. A considerable amount of money comes into Eagle through tourism.

Future economic growth in the area will be related to mineral/oil exploration and tourism (refer to section A.4.c. and E.5.b.(2) of the CMRP).

Local concern for the future is evident. Local residents live a "modified" subsistence lifestyle with the land providing wood for heat, game for meat and fur for some cash income. Most of the area residents have selected the lifestyle they are living and are very concerned and hesitant to see it change.

Local businesses include:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 air taxi | 1 river charter business |
| 2 general stores | 3 garage and service stations |
| 1 grocery store | 2 commercial fishermen |
| 1 furniture/repair/hobby shop | |

There is no liquor sold--the town is "dry".

Community Facilities

Federal: 1 Post Office
1 U.S. Customs
1 BLM Airstrip and Fire Control Headquarters

State: 1 Highway Department Station (2 men)

City: 1 City Hall - part-time clerk
1 Community Center
1 Library
0 Hotels
2 Cemeteries
1 Church and Mission
1 Community well and Fire Station
1 Museum

Homes

There are approximately 80 homes and 7 business structures in the community with several new homes under construction.

Schools

Headstart, kindergarten, grade school, and high school classes are offered at the Alaska Gateway School in Eagle Village. Children from Eagle City and Eagle Village all attend the same school.

d. Attitudes and Expectations

Local support for the Fort Egbert project has varied over the years. In the early years of the project, local interest and input into BLM's efforts was substantial, with primary support coming from long time residents of the area. Since that time the Eagle area has experienced a substantial population growth. New residents, trying to escape the larger cities in the State and the impact of pipeline construction, urban expansion, poor schools, and high prices, have come to Eagle to search for an alternate and more simplistic lifestyle.

With these residents have come a skeptical attitude concerning BLM, partially due to BLM's involvement in ANCSA, mining, and the Federal D-2 land proposals of which the Yukon-Charlie National Park Proposal will have a direct effect upon them. Partially because of those programs, and perhaps because of a lack of understanding of the historic resources of the area, support for the project has tapered off. To summarize it, 1/3 of the population supports BLM's efforts, 1/3 are against it and the other 1/3 probably doesn't care one way or the other.

e. Local Regulating Structures

Eagle City is an incorporated city and as such is governed by a City Council and mayor elected by the local population. BLM has attempted to work with the Eagle City Council over the years. However, that has not always been successful due to constant shifting of council members. All council members are elected for 1 to 3 year terms but experiences a high turn over rate due to resignations.

Additionally, the City of Eagle has an active Historical Society made up of several members of the community. The Historical Society maintains the City Museum and provides a free city tour daily for visitors to the area. The tour includes the Fort Egbert site and other interpretive exhibits at the site. The Eagle Historical Society has been very supportive of the Fort Egbert Project.

III. Analysis of Proposed Actions and Alternatives

A. Required Analysis

1. Environmental Impacts

a. Anticipated Impacts

Anticipated impacts for the implementation of the CRMP. (Note: specific impacts of each individual planned action will be discussed below).

BLM has shown that it is willing to commit extensive resources to the preservation of the Fort Egbert project. The National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, grant BLM the authority to undertake such a diverse project and to continue with the implementation of this CRMP.

Anticipated Impacts of Alternative Actions

Alternative actions have not been addressed.

b. Anticipated Impacts of the Research and Planning Section

Non-living Components - No impact.

Living Components - No impact.

Ecological Interrelationship - No impact.

Human Values - The socio-cultural interests will be impacted positively by expanding the understanding of the history of the area by taking necessary archaeological steps to protect the site and designing an adequate site engineering plan to insure the preservation of the Fort Egbert site.

Anticipated Impacts of Alternative Actions

By reducing the history study to the architectural recordation in Phase II, BLM will partially fulfill its research responsibilities for Fort Egbert. By providing accurate architectural records, structural integrity will be maintained in all future maintenance, repair, and reconstruction programs.

No action on the historic study - Without a proper site history and architectural record the integrity of the site will be compromised. The research provides a factual basis for the understanding, development and interpretation of the site.

The site engineering plan could be revised to exclude the visitor restroom facility. Deletion of the facility would not compromise BLM protection responsibilities.

Deletion of the entire site engineering plan will leave the site without a systematic basis for long term site development and protection.

c. Anticipated Impacts of the Interpretive Program

Non-living Components - No impact.

Living Components - Minimum impacts can be anticipated along interpretive trails during construction and use by recreationalists.

Ecological Interrelationships - No impact.

Human Values - Installation of additional interpretive exhibits will have a positive impact upon the Fort Egbert site. The CRMP emphasizes interpretation as a tool to inform and educate the visitor to Fort Egbert of the historic integrity of the area and the visitor's responsibilities towards the resource.

It is not BLM's intention to promote tourism to the area, but rather to inform and educate the visitor once he is there. The interpretive section of the CRMP reflects that policy.

However, increased visitation will result because of the interpretive program primarily due to "word of mouth" promotion. With that increase comes increased demand upon local services (public and private), additional chances of vandalism, and a greater likelihood of site damage or destruction

Anticipated Impacts from Alternative Actions

BLM could choose to continue only with the maintenance of the existing interpretive exhibits at Fort Egbert. Without the completion of the historic studies section in research and planning a factual interpretation program will not be possible.

d. Anticipated Impacts from the Proposed Site Development Program

Non-living Components - Installation of a site utility system, any reconstruction, stabilization and restoration of the site will cause some site disturbance. However, that disturbance will be minimal and can be rehabilitated upon completion of each action.

Living Components - Some disturbance will occur to the smaller mammals and some of the vegetation within the Fort Egbert Core Area. Disturbance will be short term and will not alter the existing environment.

Ecological Interrelationships - No impact.

Human Values - By preserving the existing site the socio-cultural make-up of the area will be emphasized by providing an educational experience to the public and by preserving a part of the historical fabric of the Eagle area.

Development of the Fort Egbert site will contribute to increased visitation to the Eagle Area and will impact the area by increasing demand for tourist services.

Many local residents are against any development within the area, especially by a governmental agency. Those residents are fearful of losing a life style that they have sought.

Anticipated Impacts from Alternative Actions

Years of abuse have occurred to the Fort Egbert site thus altering the visual integrity of the area. By not restoring the area in the immediate vicinity of the Fort Egbert structures, BLM will not produce a period representation as specified in Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan.

Should the private sector choose to develop a private campground, BLM may choose to maintain the existing campground and not expand. Due to the depressed economic conditions of the area, BLM should choose to not complete if possible.

Without proper research and planning and without an agreement with the City of Eagle, BLM will not attempt to restore the NCO Building. Additionally, without City approval, where applicable, and approval by the National Council on Historic Preservation, no adaptive use of the structures for a maintenance caretaker's quarters, a shop facility or a fire station will be possible.

Installation of the utility system, exclusive of the visitor restroom facility, will allow for the installation of a fire detection and suppression system and the electrical and mechanical system at the site and will be adequate to protect the site.

Deletion of the entire system will result in continued fire danger and inadequate facilities for the maintenance and protection of the site.

The hospital ruins, signal corps site and the heater house ruins offer a chance to preserve and interpret another dimension to Fort Egbert. Through a stabilization program these sites will be saved from total destruction.

To discontinue all proposed site development is unrealistic in consideration of the resource value and the amount of efforts put into the program so far. Halting any further site development, i.e., stabilization, restoration, adaptive use, etc., will result in the preservation of the site in a less than desirable capacity and will result in continued danger to the structures.

e. Anticipated Impacts of a Cyclical Maintenance Program

Non-living Components - No impact.

Living Components - No impact.

Ecological Interrelationship - No impact.

Human Values - Positive impact by preserving and protecting the site for future generations. The program will also provide employment opportunities for local residents.

Anticipated Impacts of Alternative Actions

Should additional site development not take place a cyclical maintenance program will still be necessary to preserve and protect the existing structures.

f. Anticipated Impacts of Increased Recreational Use of the Area

Non-living Components - No impact.

Living Components - Minimum impact.

Ecological Interrelationship - Minimum impact for the period of this CRMP. Recreational use of the area through hiking and camping activities may disturb the surrounding area.

Human Values - Substantial increases in visitor use will impact the area in a positive and negative manner.

Positively, it will bring additional tourist dollars to the businesses in Eagle which will provide additional job opportunities for local residents and will serve as an educational tool by conveying the unique history of the area to the visitor.

Negatively, with increased visitation to the area will come a demand for additional services. Some of these services may not be compatible with the local integrity of the Historic District. Increased vandalism and demands upon the City can be expected. Local population may increase in part due to the Fort Egbert project.

Anticipated Impacts of Alternative Actions

No alternatives have been addressed. Increased visitation is expected primarily due to those reasons listed under I. Proposed Action and section 5, Recreational Use.

g. Anticipated Impacts of Land Program

Non-living Components - No impact.

Living Components - No impact.

Ecological Interrelationship - No impact.

Human Values - No impact.

Anticipated Impacts of Alternative Actions

Relinquishment of site responsibility to the State Division of Parks or to the National Park Service provides an alternative should BLM prove unwilling or unable to implement the CRMP. To do so may meet with local opposition, particularly if ownership were given to the NPS. BLM has managed the site for the past five years relying upon expertise from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, private consultants, NPS, and the University of Alaska. The CRMP is a culmination of all the expertise gathered on the project and lays the ground work for BLM future efforts. With adequate funding BLM can manage the Fort Egbert site insuring adequate protection of the site, and address the concerns of the local residents and of the visiting public.

Another alternative would be for BLM to do nothing for continued protection and management of the site. However, that would place BLM in conflict with the congressional mandate listed above and would be foolish in light of the resources already committed to the project thus far.

(1) Non-living Components

Implementation of the CRMP will be minimal.

(2) Living Components

No impact.

(3) Ecological Interrelationship

No impact.

(4) Human Values

Implementation of the CRMP will insure the protection and preservation of a unique site located within the Eagle Historic District, a National Historic Landmark Site. It will embrace the visual integrity of the area, provide an educational tool for the interpretation of the settlement of Alaska's interior and will provide job opportunities within the area.

The cultural resources of the area will be positively impacted by the CRMP. Increased understanding of the resources due to the proposed research and planning programs, adequate site administration and interpretation of the site and an active site protection/maintenance program will insure the permanent preservation of this site.

Wilderness potential is not applicable for the Eagle area.

Surrounding wilderness areas will be affected with the proposed passage of the Yukon-Charlie National Park. Usage of the area by the non-local visitor will increase only partially due to BLM's efforts at Fort Egbert. Increased usage of the area will occur by riverboaters and backpackers.

The CRMP recommends the closure of the Eagle Airstrip in 1984. Closure of the strip will provide a hardship to local pilots in the maintenance of their aircraft and for use in emergencies, but at the same time protect the Fort Egbert structures from possible aircraft damage and would eliminate the potentially dangerous safety hazard caused by use of the airstrip by local pedestrians and vehicles in conjunction with rotary and fixed wing aircraft use.

Several alternatives exist in addition to closure of the airstrip. BLM has committed itself to holding public meetings with the residents of the Eagle area prior to taking any action on the airstrip.

h. Anticipated Impacts of the Site Administration Program

Non-living Components - No impact.

Living Components - No impact.

Ecological Interrelationship - No impact.

Human Values - Implementation of the site administration program will have a positive impact by insuring that an adequate professional staff will be in charge of the Fort Egbert project. The program will also provide some job opportunities for local residents.

B. Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

1. Non-living Components

- a. Any site disturbances will be preceded by adequate site clearance, testing and/or survey by a qualified archaeologist. All actions will be submitted for comment by the SHPO and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- b. Any site disturbance will be rehabilitated upon completion of the individual projects.

2. Living Components

- a. All second growth slash will be removed to an appropriate area and burned. Appropriate landscape planning will proceed all site clearing.
- b. The area noted on Exhibit II of the CRMP where the endangered plant community is found will be observed and regularly patrolled to protect the site. Information concerning the area will not be circulated for routine or interpretive purposes.

3. Ecological Interrelationships

No comment.

4. Human Values

- a. Efforts will continue to work with the people of Eagle to provide a comprehensive program for BLM's effort at Fort Egbert. The CRMP addresses the possibility of establishing an "advisory board" with the people of Eagle to provide a sounding board for the management of the project and to gather local comment.
- b. Local hire, rental of equipment and purchase of materials will be encouraged whenever possible.

In instances where BLM may find itself in competition with local businesses, etc., such as campground development, BLM will encourage private development.
- c. BLM will not actively promote tourism to the area. To do so could endanger the integrity of the area and would do a disservice to an area ill prepared to handle substantial increased visitation.

- d. BLM could work with the City of Eagle and the State of Alaska to encourage use of the State Airstrip between Eagle City and Eagle Village. Local use of the State Airstrip could be encouraged if electrical services were available at the airstrip and if land were available for purchase or lease by local residents for construction of hangers.
- e. Prior to implementation of the CRMP, BLM will submit the CRMP to the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for review and comment.

C. Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement

Implement mitigating or enhancing measures identified above.

D. Residual Impacts

- 1. Visitor use and demands upon the area will increase in future years.
- 2. A historical site will be preserved and protected.

E. Short Term vs. Long Term Productivity

The short term program outlined in the CRMP provides the basis for the long term preservation of Fort Egbert. Most of the identified impacts would have to be considered long term.

F. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

Implementation of the CRMP will insure the preservation of the Fort Egbert site.

Non-implementation would constitute deliberate disregard for an important national historic landmark site and would prove BLM negligent in the protection and management of this cultural resource.

Implementation of the CRMP will have no irreversible or irretrievable impacts with the exception of any archaeological excavations that will be performed to accommodate site development.

G. Recordation of Persons, Groups and Government Agencies Consulted

Bureau of Land Management - Alaska State Office
 Fairbanks District Office
 Fortymile Resource Area
 National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)
 National Park Service
 City of Eagle
 University of Alaska
 Eagle Historical Society

Agencies listed above have been consulted or instrumental in the overall planning of Fort Egbert in part or whole over the past four years.

H. Intensity of Public Interest

Public interest and overall support for the Fort Egbert project is good. There have been some objections by some residents to preserving or committing resources to "a bunch of old buildings", and a fear that the actual preservation work will influence or cause a change in the existing lifestyle of the local residents by bringing increased visitation and additional governmental interference to the area.

The Eagle Historical Society has been supportive of the preservation and interpretation work performed at Fort Egbert and has expressed interest in working closer with BLM in the future.

Input from the non-local public has been very supportive of BLM's work at Fort Egbert.

1. Staff Participation

Ray Leicht, S.O. Archaeologist
Steve Peterson, Fort Egbert Project Manager
Gary Seitz, S.O. Environmental Coordinator
Howard Smith, District Archaeologist

2. Summary Conclusion

The Fort Egbert area and the EHD have been impacted in recent years by visitor use, population growth, commercial development, and various land proposals within the area. These facts attest to the increased interest in the area and its physical and historical uniqueness.

Fort Egbert is one of the major preservation movements within Alaska today and is a major project of this type for BLM within the United States. Continued management and site maintenance can and should be continued by BLM using the attached CRMP as a basis.

3. Supporting Material

Fort Egbert, Alaska - A Cultural Resource Management Plan

Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan

G. Implementation and Budget Schedule

1. Expenditures to date (FY75 through FY79)

Allocated Funds

| | |
|---|------------------|
| <u>FY75</u> - 1280 - Add on for National Trust report | \$20,000.00 |
| 2220 - Congressional appropriation | 70,000.00 |
| <u>FY76</u> - 2220 - Congressional appropriation w/T.Q. | 90,100.00 |
| <u>FY77</u> - 2220 - Congressional appropriation w/T.Q. | 70,000.00 |
| 1280 - Class I & III Add on | 20,000.00 |
| 2220 - Midyear increase | 22,000.00 |
| <u>FY78</u> - 2220 - Congressional appropriation | 70,000.00 |
| <u>FY79</u> - 2220 - Congressional appropriation | <u>70,000.00</u> |
| TOTAL ALLOCATED | \$432,100.00 |

Dispersements

- a. Washington Office Deductions (FY75 through FY79)
\$18,275.00
- b. Research and Planning
 - (1) Contract with the National Trust for Historic Preservation for preparation of preservation plan, consultation by preservation experts, onsite supervision (FY75) by a historic architect
\$31,166.31

- (2) University of Alaska, Anthropology Department for a Class I and III Inventory and archaeological excavation of the Quartermaster Stables.

\$38,500.00

- (3) Historic American Buildings Survey Internship (FY79)

\$ 3,000.00

- (4) Oral History Internship (FY79)

\$ 2,500.00

- (5) Contract - Interpretive Exhibit (FY79)

\$ 2,500.00

- (6) Contract - Color Determination (FY79)

\$ 2,500.00

TOTAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING \$80,166.31

GSA Vehicles

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| FY75 | \$ 750.00 |
| FY76 | 1,000.00 |
| FY77 | 1,000.00 |
| FY78 | 700.00 |
| FY79 | <u>1,000.00</u> |

TOTAL GSA VEHICLES \$ 4,450.00

Supplies and Materials

Included all stabilization materials, purchases of custom manufactured siding and trim, hand tools, and interpretive exhibit materials.

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| FY75 | \$37,642.90 |
| FY76 | 10,521.61 |
| FY77 | 21,321.28 |
| FY78 | 7,208.63 |
| FY79 | <u>9,400.00</u> |

TOTAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS \$86,094.42

Aircraft

Contract costs for transportation of project manager to area office, contractors (as per each contract) and site consultants.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| FY75 | \$2,000.00 |
| FY76 | 750.00 |
| FY77 | 1,500.00 |
| FY78 | 1,380.22 |
| FY79 | <u>1,500.00</u> |
| TOTAL AIRCRAFT | \$7,130.22 |

Per Diem

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| FY75 | \$1,250.00 |
| FY76 | 900.00 |
| FY77 | 1,217.00 |
| FY78 | 1,928.51 |
| FY79 | <u>1,700.00</u> |
| TOTAL PER DIEM | \$6,995.51 |

Fuel

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| FY75 | \$ 600.00 |
| FY76 | |
| FY77 | 211.25 |
| FY78 | |
| FY79 | <u>300.00</u> |
| TOTAL FUEL | \$1,111.25 |

Freight

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| FY75 | \$2,000.00 |
| FY76 | 500.00 |
| FY77 | 2,446.00 |
| FY78 | |
| FY79 | <u>1,000.00</u> |
| TOTAL FREIGHT | \$5,946.00 |

Equipment Rental

Included backhoe work, crawlers, dump trucks, concrete mixers, loader, power tools rental prior to approval to purchase.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| FY75 | \$1,800.00 |
| FY76 | 1,930.00 |
| FY77 | 2,043.50 |
| FY78 | 2,792.50 |
| FY79 | <u>2,000.00</u> |
| TOTAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL | \$10,566.00 |

Site Inspection

By NTHP consulting architect.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| FY76 | <u>\$ 886.87</u> |
| TOTAL SITE INSPECTION | \$ 886.87 |

Miscellaneous Photo Processing

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| FY77 | <u>\$ 100.00</u> |
| TOTAL MISC. PHOTO PROCESSING | \$ 100.00 |

Interpretive Work - Audio Tape

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| FY77 | <u>\$ 350.00</u> |
| TOTAL INTERPRETIVE WORK | \$ 350.00 |

Capitalized Equipment

Includes rear screen projector, lawn mower, and power tools.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| FY77 | \$3,234.74 |
| FY79 | <u>1,500.00</u> |
| TOTAL CAPITALIZED EQUIPMENT | \$4,734.74 |

Labor

The stabilization work at Fort Egbert was accomplished through the use of forced account labor. Each employee was hired in a temporary wage grade position. Determination of wage grade salary is based upon a survey of local trade unions and is subject to annual revision. Since FY75 labor costs have risen 44% due in part to increased salaries as a result of pipeline construction activities.

| | |
|------|------------------|
| FY75 | \$59,467.67 |
| FY76 | 20,712.33 |
| FY77 | 35,886.74 |
| FY78 | 50,950.49 |
| FY79 | <u>38,276.45</u> |

TOTAL LABOR \$205,293.68

TOTAL EXPENDITURES (FY75 through FY79) \$432,100.00

2. High and Low Band Budgets (For 5 year implementation - FY80 through FY84)

a. High Band as reflected in the CRMP. Totals reflect 5 year totals. See implementation and Budget Schedule.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Research & Planning | \$89,453.00 |
| (2) Interpretation | 33,070.00 |
| (3) Site Development | 260,584.00 |
| (4) Cyclical Maintenance | 44,500.00 |
| (5) Recreational Use | 000.00 |
| (6) Lands | 000.00 |
| (7) Site Administration | <u>215 WM and 12,000.00</u> |

TOTAL HIGH BAND 215 WM & \$439,607.00

b. Low Band (FY79 through FY84) See below for individual program breakdown.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Research and Planning | \$ 54,640.00 |
| Interpretation | 33,070.00 |
| Site Development | 148,864.00 |
| Cyclical Maintenance | 44,500.00 |
| Recreational Use | 000.00 |
| Lands | 000.00 |
| Site Administration | <u>155 WM and 12,000.00</u> |

TOTAL LOW BAND 155 WM & \$293,074.00

215
30,000

645,000
B 1 E

* #mill

155
30,000

465,000

1750,000

(1) Research and Planning

(a) Historic Research - Phase II - (Contract)

Historic American Buildings Survey Travel

\$ 2,800.00

Contractor Salary (12 mo. project)

\$14,400.00

Architectural planning for reconstruction of telegraph office and utility structures.

(Estimated cost of the two structures \$84,440) Architectural fee - 10% X \$84,440

\$ 8,440.00

Interior and historic furnishings plan

\$ 5,000.00

Historic Site Landscape Plan

\$ 2,500.00

\$33,140.00

(Delete Phases I, III, IV, V)

(b) Archaeological Research and Site Clearance.
The amount of archaeological site clearance is dependent upon proposed site development.

\$15,000.00

(c) Site Engineering Plan

(Delete visitor toilet facility)

\$ 6,500.00

TOTAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING \$54,640.00

(2) Interpretation

Same as high band.

TOTAL INTERPRETATION \$33,070.00

(3) Site Development

Delete from the high band program:

Campground expansion and toilet construction within the campground.

Upgrading of existing campspots and toilet facilities.

Adaptive use modification of the rear half of the NCO Quarters as a caretakers quarters.

Construction of a toilet facility at Fort Egbert.

Relocation of original road system.

Proposed Low Band Program

- (a) Stabilization of hospital site, signal corps barracks and heater houses.

TOTAL STABILIZATION \$ 4,325.00

- (b) Restoration

Remanufacture of hardware.

\$ 910.00

Trail construction.

\$ 5,000.00

Restoration of NCO front room, upstairs, of the fire station, QM stable and of the fort grounds for a 150 yard radius.

\$ 4,250.00

TOTAL RESTORATION \$10,160.00

(c) Construction

Modification of the granary as a shop and interpretive studio.

\$10,400.00

Construction of a 20 vehicle parking lot.

\$ 5,675.00

Reconstruction of the WAMCATS telegraph office.

\$49,920.00

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION \$65,995.00

(d) Utilities

Electrical System

\$22,545.00

Fire detection and suppression system

\$10,125.00

Heating System

\$16,794.00

Plumbing System

\$17,000.00

Ventilation System

\$ 1,920.00

TOTAL UTILITIES \$68,384.00

TOTAL SITE DEVELOPMENT \$148,864.00

(4) Cyclical Maintenance

Same as high band.

TOTAL CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE \$ 44,500.00

(5) Recreational Use

Same as high band.

TOTAL RECREATIONAL USE \$ 000.00

(6) Lands

Same as high band.

TOTAL LANDS \$ 000.00

(7) Site Administration

Delete 2 maintenance laborers (temporary) and 1 mm clerical support.

(a) Work Months - Low Band

Site Manager GS 7-9-11, permanent position or 11 1/2 month WAE.

10 WM

Preservation maintenance specialist, WG-6, permanent position or 11 1/2 month WAE.

10 WM

Interpretive specialist GS 5-7, WAE 6-10 month.

6 WM

Clerical support.

2 WM

Seasonal hire.

3 WM

TOTAL

31 WM
x 5 years
155 WM

(b) Private Site Consultant (Contract)

4 year at \$1,500.00 per year

\$ 6,000.00

1 year at \$2,000.00 per year

\$ 2,000.00

(c) Communications upgrading

\$ 4,000.00

TOTAL DOLLARS \$12,000.00

TOTAL SITE ADMINISTRATION 155 WM & \$12,000.00

G. IMPLEMENTATION AND BUDGET SCHEDULE: fort egypt - cultural resource management plan

| PLANNED ACTIONS | FY. 75 TO 79 | FY. 80 | FY. 81 | FY. 82 | FY. 83 | FY. 84 | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| 1 research and planning | <p>a. Past Research and Planning</p> <p>(1) National Trust for Historic Preservation Fort Egbert and Eagle - a Preservation Plan (includes as-found and stabilization architectural planning) 1975</p> <p>(2) Fort Egbert and Eagle Historic District - Results of Archaeological and Historic Research, Summer, 1977, Class I and III inventory of the ENO, Grauman, Melody Webb, Yukon Frontiers, NPS</p> <p>(4) They Didn't Come In Four-Wheel Drives, The Best Days Are Gone, Nineteen Times Water, Oral History Projects</p> <p>(5) Swearingen, Jean, Eagle, Fort Egbert Planning Alternatives and Interpretive Needs</p> <p>(6) Glick and Mertes, Fortymile - Minimum Personnel, Contact Visitor Management Program</p> <p>(7) Prothman, Greg, A Visitor Use Profile Of The Taylor Highway</p> | <p>b. Future Research and Planning Requirements</p> <p>(1) Historical study of Fort Egbert</p> <p>(b) Phase I - Data gathering overview of available information, compilation of maps, photos, records, plans, and specifications, etc. Completion of oral history.</p> | <p>(1) Historic Study of Fort Egbert</p> <p>(b) Phase II - Architectural history recordation and planning.</p> <p>*Historic American Building Survey (NAB) of existing structures for a reconstruction of telegraph and utility type structures and of ruin sites in conjunction with the archaeological inventory.</p> <p>*Architectural plan and spec's for reconstruction.</p> <p>*Architectural plan and spec's for interior restoration and historic furnishings.</p> <p>*Define original utility systems at the site.</p> <p>*Historic site landscape plans and spec's.</p> <p>*Assist architectural planning for utility installation.</p> <p>*Incorporation of modern site uses.</p> <p>(2) Archaeological Research and Site Clearance (by permanent and seasonal personnel). Site clearance of hospital, signal corp barracks, heater houses, etc.</p> | <p>(1) Historic study of Fort Egbert</p> <p>(c) Phase III - Synthetics of the social and political history of the Fort.</p> <p>(2) Archaeological research and site clearance (By permanent and seasonal personnel)</p> <p>*Site clearance for dump site relocation, trail construction, and campground expansion.</p> <p>(3) Site engineering plans for:</p> <p>(a) Electrical power installation</p> <p>(b) Fire prevention and suppression system.</p> <p>(c) Heating</p> <p>(d) Plumbing</p> <p>(e) Ventilation of crawl space</p> <p>(f) Dump station at Eagle Campground</p> <p>(g) Restroom facility</p> <p>(h) Preventive maintenance program for utility systems.</p> | <p>(1) Historic study of Fort Egbert</p> <p>(d) Phase IV Special Studies</p> <p>*Discussion of communication technology</p> <p>*Transportation</p> <p>*Mineral development</p> <p>*Eagle's historic relationship with Fortymile Resource Area</p> <p>(e) Phase V Final Report</p> <p>Provide a detailed narrative and comprehensive history of Fort Egbert</p> <p>(f) Provide a low-cost published historical pamphlet for distribution at the site.</p> <p>(2) Archaeological research and site clearance (By permanent and seasonal personnel)</p> <p>*Site clearance for utility installation.</p> | | |
| | | <p>Historic Study - Phase I</p> <p>Contract \$14,518.00</p> <p>TOTAL \$14,518.00</p> | <p>Historic Study - Phase II - Contract \$33,140.00</p> <p>Total \$33,140.00</p> | <p>Historic Study - Phase III - Contract \$19,754.00</p> <p>Site Engineering Plan 7,223.00</p> <p>Total \$27,477.00</p> | <p>Historic Study - Phase IV & Phase V</p> <p>Total \$14,318.00</p> | | |
| 2 interpretation | <p>a. Past Interpretive Program</p> <p>(1) Installation of a narrated slide show.</p> <p>(2) Preparation of a brochure.</p> <p>(3) Installation of a historic photo exhibit.</p> <p>(4) Installation of interpretive site plaques</p> <p>(5) Installation of photo exhibit dealing with the work accomplished at Fort Egbert.</p> | <p>b. Future Interpretive Program</p> <p>(1) Develop an interpretive overview of the ENO at the wireless site.</p> <p>(2) Work with Eagle Historic Society to continue city tour of the site and prevent conflict.</p> <p>(4) Begin a salvage and collection program for Fort Egbert and WAGCATS artifacts.</p> <p>(7) Begin personal contact program.</p> <p>(8) Maintain existing exhibits and expand interpretation of the site to include:</p> <p>(b) Maintain QM warehouse exhibit.</p> <p>(c) Maintain granary exhibit.</p> | <p>b. Future Interpretive Program</p> <p>(2) Design and install interpretive program for site trails, ruins site and archaeological sites.</p> <p>(5) Implement an artifact maintenance program.</p> <p>(8) Maintain existing exhibits and expand interpretation of the site to include</p> <p>(a) QM stables (work w/city to interpret transportation, mining, military mission, etc.)</p> | <p>b. Future - Interpretive Program</p> <p>(5) Continue artifact maintenance program.</p> <p>(8) Maintain existing exhibits and expand interpretation of site to include:</p> <p>(d) Design and install interpretive exhibit in the fire station, interpret existing fire equipment and fire danger.</p> | <p>b. Future Interpretive Program</p> <p>(5) Continue artifact maintenance program.</p> <p>(8) Maintain existing exhibits and expand interpretation of the site to include:</p> <p>(c) Work with the Eagle Historical Society to design and install an interpretive exhibit in the NCO building. Discuss living conditions of common soldier and Ft. Egbert's relationship w/other forts in Alaska and the U.S</p> | | |
| | | <p>Interpret Overview at Wireless Site \$6,275.00</p> <p>Exhibit Maintenance 400.00</p> <p>Total \$6,675.00</p> | <p>Interpretive Program for Trails, Etc. \$4,200.00</p> <p>Artifact Maintenance Program 1,000.00</p> <p>Exhibit Maintenance 400.00</p> <p>(a) QM Stables Exhibit 3,300.00</p> <p>Total \$8,900.00</p> | <p>Artifact Maintenance Program \$1,000.00</p> <p>Exhibit Maintenance 400.00</p> <p>(d) Fire Station Exhibit 1,500.00</p> <p>Total \$2,900.00</p> | <p>Artifact Maintenance \$1,000.00</p> <p>Exhibit Maintenance 1,200.00</p> <p>(c) NCO Exhibit 10,095.00</p> <p>Total \$12,295.00</p> | <p>Artifact Maintenance \$1,000.00</p> <p>Exhibit Maintenance 1,200.00</p> <p>Total \$2,200.00</p> | |
| 3 site development | <p>a. Past Development</p> <p>(1) Replacement of foundations for all 5 structures.</p> <p>(2) Crawl space excavation for each structure.</p> <p>(3) Replacement and repair of floor structure.</p> <p>(4) Replacement or repair of 5 roofs.</p> <p>(5) Restoration of sash and trim.</p> <p>(6) Replacement of the W.W. shed's siding.</p> <p>(7) Manufacture and installation of drop siding.</p> <p>(8) Construction of a concrete retaining wall around the granary.</p> <p>(9) Interim bracing of the hospital ruins.</p> <p>(10) Reconstruction of the ramp and dog kennels on the quartermaster stables.</p> <p>(11) Chemical treatment and painting of the Fort Egbert structures.</p> <p>Adaptive Use:</p> <p>*Use of the granary as a site maintenance shop (seasonal).</p> <p>*Use of the quartermaster warehouse (front half) as an interpretive center.</p> <p>*Use of the granary (front half) as an interpretive center.</p> | <p>b. Future Site Development</p> <p>(1) Stabilize the hospital site, signal corp site and heater house.</p> <p>(2) Restoration</p> <p>(c) Site restoration in the immediate vicinity of structures.</p> <p>(d) of original trails and walkways.</p> <p>(e) of original road system in immediate area of the fort.</p> <p>(3) Construction</p> <p>(a) Modification of granary interior for use as year around maint. shop and interpretive study.</p> <p>(5) Adaptive Use</p> <p>*Upgrade the granary to include year around use.</p> <p>(6) Acquisition of any former Fort Egbert structures is not planned under this management plan, however, emergency acquisition could happen in instances where structures could be lost due to development or neglect.</p> | <p>b. Future Site Development</p> <p>(2) Restoration</p> <p>(c) Continue site restoration.</p> <p>(d) Continue trail construction.</p> <p>(3) Construction</p> <p>(a) Campground Expansion</p> <p>(b) Construction of a 20 vehicle visitor parking area.</p> | <p>b. Future Site Development</p> <p>(2) Restoration</p> <p>(a) Restoration of hardware</p> <p>(f) Contingent upon proposed research program.</p> <p>*Front room and upstairs of the NCO quarters.</p> <p>*QM stables and fire station.</p> <p>*Enlarged site restoration program.</p> <p>(3) Construction</p> <p>(c) Adaptive use modification of rear room of the NCO building as a caretaker's quarters.</p> <p>(5) Adaptive Use</p> <p>*Adaptive use of the rear of the NCO building for caretaker's quarters.</p> <p>*Possible adaptive use of the fire station (water wagon shed) as a modern fire facility.</p> | <p>b. Future Site Development</p> <p>(3) Construction</p> <p>(e) Of visitor toilet and utility control facility - reconstruct one of original structures.</p> <p>(f) Reconstruction of telegraph office.</p> <p>(4) Utilities - installation of system designed in FY82 - to include:</p> <p>(a) An electrical system</p> <p>(b) Fire detection and suppression system</p> <p>(c) Heating system</p> <p>(d) Plumbing system</p> <p>(e) Ventilation system</p> | | |
| | | <p>Stabilization Work \$4,325.00</p> <p>Restoration of Trails 5,000.00</p> <p>Relocation of Road System 4,900.00</p> <p>Modification of Granary \$10,400.00</p> <p>Total \$24,625.00</p> | <p>Campground Expansion \$34,750.00</p> <p>Parking Lot 5,675.00</p> <p>Total \$40,425.00</p> | <p>Restoration of Hardware 5,910.00</p> <p>Additional Restoration Work 4,250.00</p> <p>Modification of NCO 16,200.00</p> <p>Total \$26,360.00</p> | <p>Reconstruction of a Utility Building \$55,200.00</p> <p>Reconstruction of a telegraph office 49,920.00</p> <p>Utility Installation 77,234.00</p> <p>Total \$182,354.00</p> | | |
| 4 cyclical maintenance | <p>Development of a cyclical maintenance plan. Normal maintenance carried on as part of stabilization plan.</p> <p>(n) Site Protection</p> <p>The greatest physical threat to Fort Egbert site at the present time and in the future will be fire.</p> <p>(i) Current Protection</p> <p>*Fire extinguisher in each structure</p> <p>10,000 gal. water bladder w/pump (seasonal use May 1 to Oct. 15)</p> <p>*Public awareness of fire potential through interpretation.</p> | <p>(b) Implementation of the cyclical maintenance plan under the direction of the consulting architect (7a, 71)</p> <p>(a) The supervision of the Fort Egbert cyclical maintenance program will be the responsibility of the Fortymile Area Manager.</p> <p>(2) Future physical site fire protection through a program of training, public information, and site maintenance reduce fire potential in the area and at the site.</p> | <p>*Perform cyclical maintenance.</p> <p>*Upgrade cyclical maintenance plan to include campground expansion, site and trail development.</p> | <p>*Performs cyclical maintenance.</p> <p>*Upgrade the plan to include restoration and construction work identified in the site development section.</p> | <p>*Perform cyclical maintenance</p> <p>*Upgrade plan to include maintenance of new facilities and preventive maintenance for those utilities installed as part of site development.</p> | | |
| | | <p>Cyclical Maintenance Supplies \$8,000.00</p> <p>Total \$8,000.00</p> | <p>Cyclical Maintenance Supplies \$8,000.00</p> <p>Total \$8,000.00</p> | <p>Cyclical Maintenance Supplies \$9,500.00</p> <p>Total \$9,500.00</p> | <p>Cyclical Maintenance Supplies \$9,500.00</p> <p>Total \$9,500.00</p> | <p>Cyclical Maintenance Supplies \$9,500.00</p> <p>Total \$9,500.00</p> | |
| 7 site administration | <p>Current Positions.</p> <p>11-172 month WAE - Project Manager 1 ea.</p> <p>Maint. Laborers - Seasonal 8 ea.</p> <p>Student Interns - 12 weeks 1-3 ea.</p> <p>Facilities:</p> <p>*Project Manager at Area Office Sept. to May in Eagle - May to Sept.</p> <p>*Granary at Fort Egbert serves as a shop</p> <p>*Quartermaster warehouse and granary serve as interpretive exhibit areas.</p> <p>*10 unit campground w/water and toilets, contract clean-up and light maintenance.</p> | <p>a. Organization - Positions - Establish</p> <p>(3) Site Manager (GS7-9-11)</p> <p>Permanent - 10mm</p> <p>(4) Preservation Maint. Spec. (WG-6)</p> <p>Permanent - 10mm</p> <p>(5) 2 ea. Maint. Laborers (WG-4)</p> <p>6 mo. WAE - 12mm</p> <p>(6) Interpretive Spec. (GSS-7)</p> <p>6 mo. WAE - 6mm</p> <p>(7) Clerical Support - 2mm</p> <p>(8) Student interns and seasonal hire mm</p> <p>(9) Site Consultant - Historic Architect Private contract - 3 yr. - \$1500</p> <p>b. Training</p> <p>c. Site Operations</p> <p>(1) Period of operation - May 1 to Oct. 15</p> <p>(2) Administrative facilities</p> <p>(a) Year around Maintenance</p> <p>Negotiate city lease on NCO and Mule Barn.</p> <p>Provide housing for preservation maintenance spec. and interpretive spec.</p> | <p>a. Organization - Positions</p> <p>(3) Site Manager 10mm</p> <p>(4) Preservation Maint. Spec. 10mm</p> <p>(5) (2 ea) Maint. Laborers 12mm</p> <p>(6) Interpretive Spec. 6mm</p> <p>(7) Clerical Support 2mm</p> <p>(8) Student Interns & Seasonal Hire 3mm</p> <p>(9) Site Consultant \$1,500.00</p> <p>b. Training</p> <p>c. Site Operations</p> <p>(1) Period of operation May 1 - Oct. 15</p> <p>(2) Communications - upgrade existing seasonal system to year round system.</p> | <p>a. Organization - Positions</p> <p>(2) Site Manager 10mm</p> <p>(4) Preservation Maint. Spec. 10mm</p> <p>(5) (2 ea) Maint. Laborers 12mm</p> <p>(6) Interpretive Spec. 6mm</p> <p>(7) Clerical Support 2mm</p> <p>(8) Student Interns & Seasonal Hire 3mm</p> <p>(9) Site Consultant \$1,500.00 (Contract to be renegotiated)</p> <p>b. Training</p> <p>c. Site Operations</p> <p>(1) Period of operation May 1 - Oct. 15</p> | <p>a. Organization - Positions</p> <p>(2) Site Manager 10mm</p> <p>(4) Preservation maint. spec. 10mm</p> <p>(5) (2 ea) maint. laborers 12mm</p> <p>(6) Interpretive spec. 6mm</p> <p>(7) Clerical support 2mm</p> <p>(8) Student interns & seasonal hire 3mm</p> <p>(9) Site consultant \$1,500.00</p> <p>b. Training</p> <p>c. Site Operation</p> <p>(1) Period of operation May 1 - Oct. 15</p> | | |
| | <p>Position Man Months 43mm</p> <p>Site Consultant \$1,500.00</p> <p>[Travel & Fee] \$7,500.00 + 43mm</p> | <p>Position Man Months 43mm</p> <p>Site Consultant (Travel + Fees) \$1,500.00</p> <p>Communications Upgrade 4,000.00</p> <p>Total \$5,500.00</p> | <p>Position Man Months 43mm</p> <p>Site Consultant (Travel + Fees) \$1,500.00</p> <p>Total \$1,500.00</p> | <p>Position Man Months 43mm</p> <p>Site Consultant (Travel + Fees) \$1,500.00</p> <p>Total \$1,500.00</p> | <p>Position Man Months 43mm</p> <p>Site Consultant (Travel + Fees) \$1,500.00</p> <p>Total \$1,500.00</p> | <p>Position Man Months 43mm</p> <p>Site Consultant (Travel + Fees) \$1,500.00</p> <p>Total \$1,500.00</p> | |
| budget | <p>1. SITE ADMINISTRATION 43mm \$ 1,500.00</p> <p>2. RESEARCH AND PLANNING 14,518.00</p> <p>3. INTERPRETATION 6,675.00</p> <p>4. SITE DEVELOPMENT 40,245.00</p> <p>5. CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE 8,000.00</p> <p>Total FY 80 = 43mm + \$ 55,318.00</p> <p>43 129</p> <p>3000 129</p> <p>129,000 \$ 184.3</p> | <p>1. SITE ADMINISTRATION 43mm \$ 5,500.00</p> <p>2. RESEARCH AND PLANNING 33,140.00</p> <p>3. INTERPRETATION 8,900.00</p> <p>4. SITE DEVELOPMENT 40,245.00</p> <p>5. CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE 8,000.00</p> <p>Total FY 81 = 43mm + \$ 95,785.00</p> <p>43mm 129</p> <p>\$ 224.7</p> | <p>1. SITE ADMINISTRATION 43mm \$ 1,500.00</p> <p>2. RESEARCH AND PLANNING 27,477.00</p> <p>3. INTERPRETATION 3,000.00</p> <p>4. SITE DEVELOPMENT 21,360.00</p> <p>5. CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE 9,500.00</p> <p>Total FY 82 = 43mm + \$ 62,837.00</p> <p>43mm 129</p> <p>\$ 79.68</p> | <p>1. SITE ADMINISTRATION 43mm \$ 1,500.00</p> <p>2. RESEARCH AND PLANNING 14,318.00</p> <p>3. INTERPRETATION 12,295.00</p> <p>4. SITE DEVELOPMENT 174,354.00</p> <p>5. CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE 9,500.00</p> <p>Total FY 83 = 43mm + \$ 211,967.00</p> <p>43mm 129</p> <p>\$ 340.9</p> | <p>1. SITE ADMINISTRATION 43mm \$ 2,000.00</p> <p>2. RESEARCH AND PLANNING 0.00</p> <p>3. INTERPRETATION 2,200.00</p> <p>4. SITE DEVELOPMENT 0.00</p> <p>5. CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE 9,500.00</p> <p>Total FY 84 = 43mm + \$ 13,700.00</p> | | |

H. Management Evaluation and Revisions

1. Evaluation

- a. Work progress will follow the five year implementation chart defined in section G of this report.
- b. Site responsibilities have been defined in Site Administration, section 7. E. 1. a. of this CRMP. Individual PIPR's will reflect these responsibilities.
- c. Annual site inspections will be performed by the consulting architect or preservation expert. (See cyclical maintenance section 4. E. 5. b.)

2. Revisions

Periodic revisions in the implementation plan will be required. Research findings, changing demands on the site and economic conditions may alter the plan. The area manager and site manager will make the necessary revisions to insure incorporation into the AWP and MFP.

I. Public Affairs Plan

1. Purpose of plan

BLM's preservation efforts at Fort Egbert have drawn a lot of public interest during the past four years. As time goes on increased visitation and demand for information can be expected. BLM has the responsibility for providing information concerning its program at Ft. Egbert to the public.

The interpretation program defined in Planned Actions, section E.3.b. is not part of this plan. Design and implementation of the interpretive program is the responsibility of the site manager and site interpreter.

2. Goal of Fort Egbert's public affairs activities

To provide a "low-profile, non-promotional" public affairs program that addresses BLM's efforts, the value of the resources and the history of the area to the public.

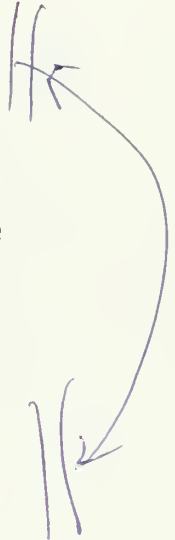
At no time should BLM's work at Fort Egbert be jeopardized by publicity. Any public affairs activities that would cause other than a minor adverse effect on the community of Eagle and the residents is to be avoided.

3. Release of information

Some of the public affairs activities on Fort Egbert could have statewide and/or national distribution. All releases and articles will be finalized and issued out of the State Office, Public Affairs in conjunction with the Fortymile Area Manager. Distribution to special publications or particular geographic areas will be arranged via departmental procedures.

4. Review procedure

All public affairs activities will be reviewed by the Area Manager, the District Manager and the State Director.



5. Initiation of public affairs actions

The majority of public affairs activities on Fort Egbert will originate in the Fortymile Resource Area. However, replies to inquiries, etc., may be produced by the State and District Public Affairs Office. In all cases, the Fortymile Area will be informed of any public information releases.

FORT EGBERT PUBLIC AFFAIRS PLAN

| <u>Public Affairs Activity</u> | <u>Media</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Audience</u> | <u>Lead</u> | <u>Goal</u> |
|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. Updating and reprinting of the Fort Egbert interpretive brochure. | Brochure | 1981 and 1983 (every two years) | General visitor to the site | Area Office | To provide an up-to-date interpretive brochure on Fort Egbert and the area. |
| 2. Use one historical picture per week or per month telling all that is known about it and asking people with knowledge to write in and tell BLM what they know. | Newspaper or Sunday supplement (In-state) | April, 1980 | General Public | Area Office | To gather data about Fort Egbert and Eagle for future use, provide the public with interesting historical facts. |
| 3. Feature article concerning Fort Egbert and BLM's efforts there. | BLM National Publication | Nov, 1980 | BLM | S0 Lead | Provide in-house understanding of BLM's work at Fort Egbert. |

J. Concurrences and Approval Sheet

Portions of this CRMP were reviewed by the following individuals:

Mike Brown, Historian
Division of Resources, ASO

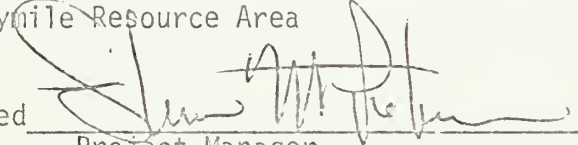
Cary Brown, Recreation Planner
Division of Resources, ASO

Dr. Raymond Leight, Archaeologist
Division of Resources, ASO

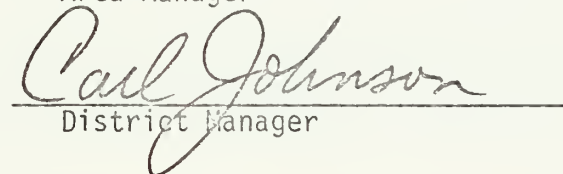
Ken Rupp, Chief
Branch of Design and Construction

Howard Smith, Archaeologist
Fairbanks District Office

Jay Thatcher, Recreation Planner
Fortymile Resource Area

Recommended  Feb 10, 1979
Project Manager Date

Recommended LESTER ROSENKRANCE *** Feb 13, 1979 (verbal)
Area Manager Date

Approved  2/12/79
District Manager Date

*** Mr Rosenkrance reviewed the CRMP during preparation. He is presently working for BLM in Washington DC in a new job assignment.

K. Maps and Appendix

Individuals instrumental in the development of the Fort Egbert Stabilization Program:

1. Dr. Joe Clark, 15 Kewaunee Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

Dr. Clark is a Wood Pathologist and provided some basic wood preservation recommendations for Fort Egbert and prepared a maintenance manual for the structures.

2. John Frisbie III, Director, Endangered Buildings Section, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740-748 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Mr. Frisbie was the West Coast Director for the National Trust during the stabilization of Fort Egbert. He spent a considerable amount of time in Eagle analyzing the area and prepared the Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan for BLM.

3. Dr. Raymond Leicht, BLM, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, Alaska 99701.

Dr. Leicht is the present Alaska State Office Archaeologist for BLM. He assisted with the Class I and III cultural inventory contract.

4. Gary Matlock, BLM, Colorado State Office, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Matlock was the Alaska State Office Archaeologist for BLM at the project's beginning. He assisted with the early organization and development of the Fort Egbert stabilization project.

5. George McMath, A.I.A., 213 Southwest Ash Street, Room 210, Portland, Oregon.

Mr. McMath spent the entire summer of 1975 on-site at Fort Egbert preparing as-found drawings of the structures, stabilization specifications, and assisted in the preparation of the Fort Egbert and Eagle, Alaska - A Preservation Plan.

6. Steven M. Peterson, P.O. Box 375, Tok, Alaska 99780, 907-883-4181.

Project Foreman for the Fort Egbert project from November 1974 to 1979. Supervised all site work, interpretation, contract preparation and prepared this Cultural Resource Management Plan.

7. Dr. Anne Shinkwin, Chairman, Anthropology Department, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Dr. Anne Shinkwin was the principle investigator for the Fort Egbert Class I and Class III inventory and excavation in the Eagle Historic District in 1977 (see attached report).

8. Jean R. Swearingen, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225.

Ms. Swearingen worked cooperatively with BLM to provide a basic interpretive analysis of the area and developed some interpretive recommendations.

9. Gerald Timmons, BLM, Chief, Division of Fire Management, P.O. Box 1150, Fairbanks, Alaska 99705.

As the Fortymile Resource Area Manager from 1971 to 1976, Mr. Timmons initiated the project, acquired the funding and coordinated the early project work.



MISSION CREEK

YUKON RIVER



AMERICAN CREEK

to Valdez

CEMETERY

refuse area
top of bank

woodyard 2

Front St.

First Ave.

CITY OF EAGLE

C STREET

FORT EGBERT CORE AREA - APPROXIMATELY 1911



- Existing building, original site
- Existing building, relocated
- Building site with structural remains
- Building site with distinct outline
- Building site with faint outline
- Building site with no surface evidence
- Building site not on fort maps
- Prehistoric site
- Road
- Boardwalk
- Gravel walk
- Water warming house

EXHIBIT 3

(Adapted to original maps of Fort Egbert)



MISSION CREEK



YUKON RIVER

Hospital Ruins

Signal Corp Barracks Ruin

to Valdez

woodyard 2
BLM ADMINISTRATIVE WITHDRAWAL

AMERICAN CREEK

CEMETERY

refuse area
top of bank

Eagle Airstrip

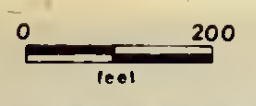
ALASKA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

Front St.

water line
(approx. 3300 ft.)

CITY OF EAGLE

FORT EGBERT CORE AREA - PROPOSED



- Existing building, original site
- ⊗ Existing building, relocated
- ▨ Building site with structural remains
- ▧ Building site with distinct outline
- ▩ Building site with faint outline
- Building site with no surface evidence
- ⊕ Building site not on fort maps
- ⋯ Prehistoric site
- Road
- ▤ Boardwalk
- ▥ Gravel walk
- ⊞ Water warming house
- Reconstruction possibilities
- - - Existing trail/road to be closed

Reconstruction possibilities

EXHIBIT 5

- Trail
- parking area
- cpqd expan

FORT EGBERT BOUNDARY

C STREET

post garden

corral

pickel fence

Highway Maintenance Shed

Telegraph Office

Main Gate

Overlook

Water Tank

43/44

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- Existing building, original site
- Existing building, relocated
- Building site with structural remains
- Building site with distinct outline
- Building site with faint outline
- Building site with no surface evidence
- Building site not on fort maps
- Prehistoric site
- Road
- Boardwalk
- Gravel walk
- Water warming house

- #12 QUARTERMASTER WAREHOUSE
- #14 QUARTERMASTER STABLE
- #17 GRANARY
- #19 NCO QUARTERS
- #32 SIGNAL CORPS BARRACKS
- #34 HOSPITAL RUIN

EXHIBIT 4

CITY OF EAGLE

C STREET

MISSION CREEK

YUKON RIVER

AMERICAN CREEK

R.M. Campground

YCC Hiking Trail

CEMETERY

water line (approx. 3300 ft.)

corral

post garden

refuse area

Dump

woodyard 2

Highway Maintenance Shed - 1075

Front St.

1st Ave.

picket fence

pole fence

water tank

water tank

water tank

22B

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P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

BORROWER'S CARD

P484 1979
Steven M.
t, Alaska

| | OFFICE | DATE RETURNED |
|----------|--------|---------------|
| BORROWER | | |
| | | |
| | | |

(Continued on reverse)

F 914 .F6 P484 1979
Peterson, Steven M.
Fort Egbert, Alaska

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