



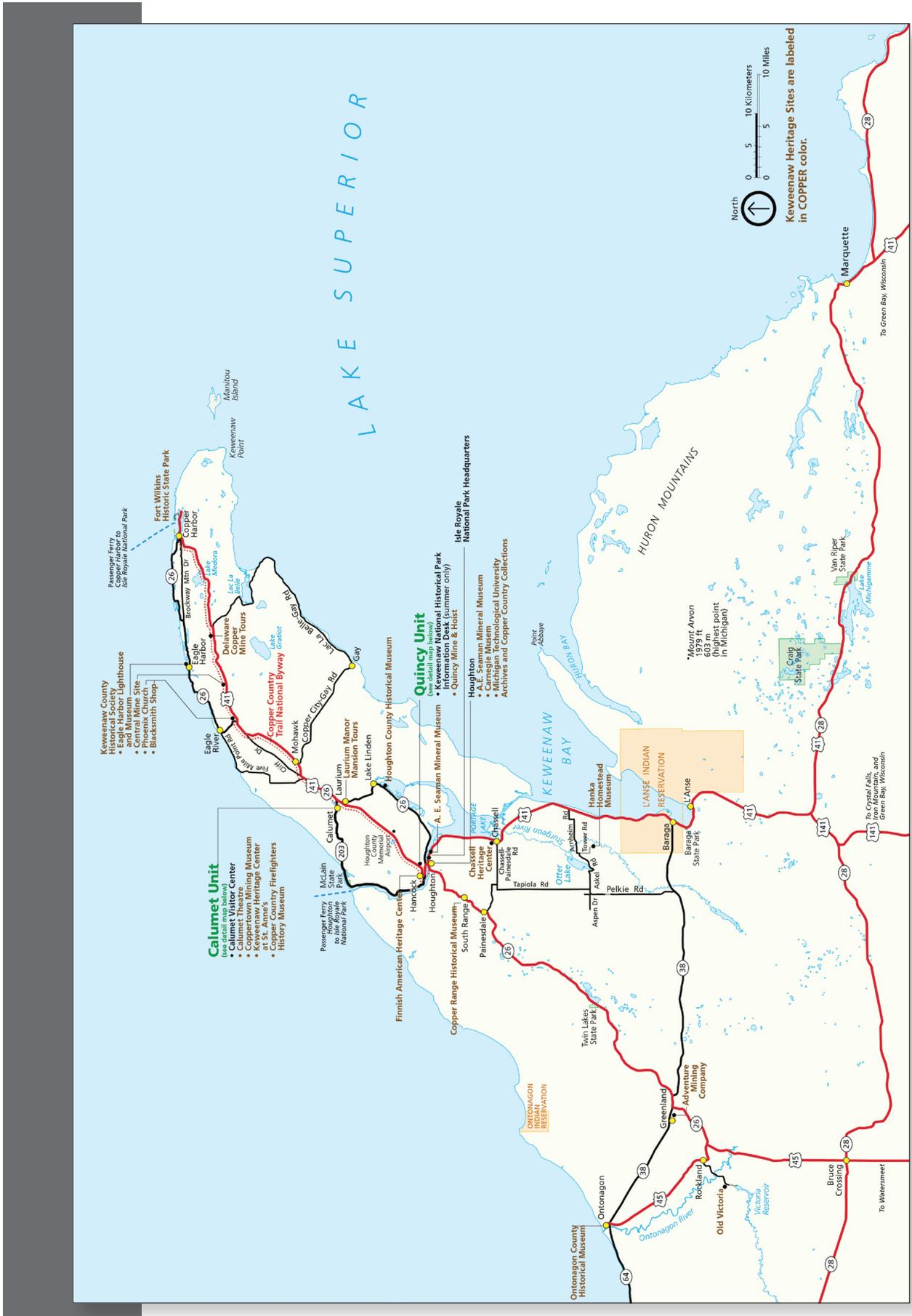
Foundation Document

Keweenaw National Historical Park

Michigan

March 2017





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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are the framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Mission of the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission

The Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission provides leadership, education, and financial support for the protection, preservation, and interpretation of resources related to the story of copper mining on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula.

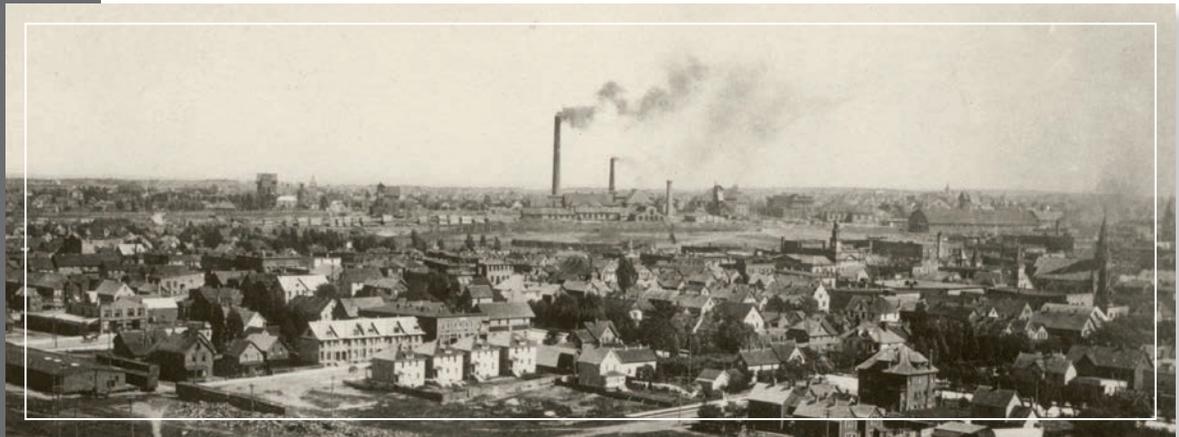
An Act of Congress on October 27, 1992, established the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission (advisory commission), along with the park. The commissioners serve at the request of the Secretary of the Interior.

The seven-member advisory commission is mandated to operate in support of the varied activities of Keweenaw National Historical Park while acting as a conduit between the park and its neighboring communities. Advisory commission members are drawn from organizations that are relevant to the park's preservation and interpretation efforts.

The park's enabling legislation charges the advisory commission to advise and assist the Secretary on the following: in the preparation and implementation of a general management plan; on the development of and priorities for implementing standards and criteria by which the Secretary will provide financial as well as technical assistance to owners of non-federal properties in the park; on the development of rules governing the disbursement of funds for the development of non-federal properties; in selecting sites for interpretation and preservation by means of cooperative agreements; in developing policies and programs for the conservation and protection of the scenic, historical, cultural, natural, and technological values of the park; in coordinating with local governments and the State of Michigan in implementation of the general management plan and furthering the purposes of this Act. The advisory commission is authorized to carry out historical, educational, or cultural programs that encourage or enhance appreciation of the historic resources in the park, surrounding areas, and on the Keweenaw Peninsula; and to seek, accept, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or donations of money, personal property, or services received from any source, consistent with the purposes of this Act and the park management.

The advisory commission can acquire real property, or interests in real property, by gift, bequest, or by purchase from a willing seller with money that was given or bequeathed to the advisory commission on the condition that such money be used to purchase real property, or interests in real property, to further the purposes of this Act. Any real property or interest in real property acquired by the advisory commission shall be conveyed by the advisory commission to the National Park Service or the appropriate public agency as soon as possible after such acquisition, without consideration, and on the condition that the real property or interest in real property so conveyed is used for public purposes.

The advisory commission's quarterly meetings are open to the public.



Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Keweenaw National Historical Park can be accessed online at <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

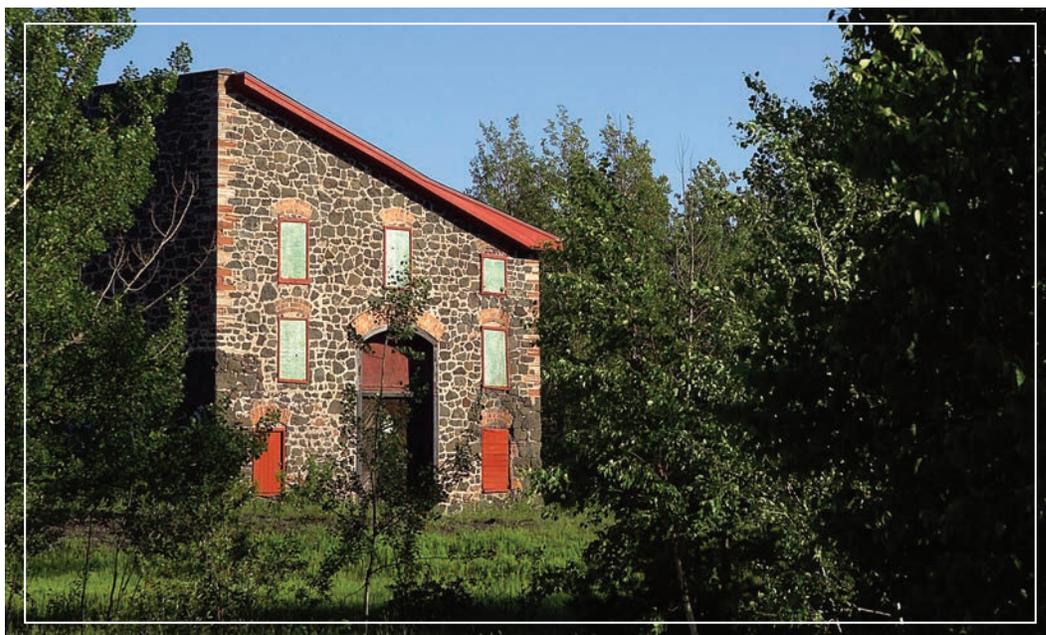
Brief Description of the Park

Keweenaw National Historical Park was established by Public Law 102-543 on October 27, 1992. It is on Michigan’s Keweenaw Peninsula, which extends north from the Upper Peninsula about 100 miles into Lake Superior, and averages about 25 miles in width. The region once held vast deposits of nearly pure, elemental copper and the mines and communities created to extract and process the metal. The area is referred to as Copper Country because of its rich mineral deposits and long history of copper mining. Copper Country stretches from the western reaches of Ontonagon County to the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula east of Copper Harbor, and includes Isle Royale, which is part of the same copper-rich geological formation as the Keweenaw.

Partnerships are an integral part of Keweenaw National Historical Park’s operations. The National Park Service owns only 8% of the land and less than 0.5% of the historic structures inside park boundaries. The National Park Service leverages its resources by working with partners—including the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, 21 formal partners that operate multiple Keweenaw Heritage Site locations, local governments, and other partners throughout the area—to fulfill the park’s mission.

Along its spine, near the center of the peninsula, are the two units of Keweenaw National Historical Park. Evidence of the copper industry is prominent in these units (Quincy and Calumet), as well as in several other mining locations and communities on the peninsula outside the park (many of which are home to Keweenaw Heritage Sites).

The Quincy unit, with about 1,120 acres, is northeast of the community of Hancock and adjacent to Portage Lake. It includes remnant structures and mine shafts of the Quincy Mining Company and its associated historic landscape. The company’s operations stretched along the hill above Portage Lake and the city of Hancock from the northeast to the southwest and included the smelter along the Portage Lake waterfront and mills on the Torch Lake shoreline.

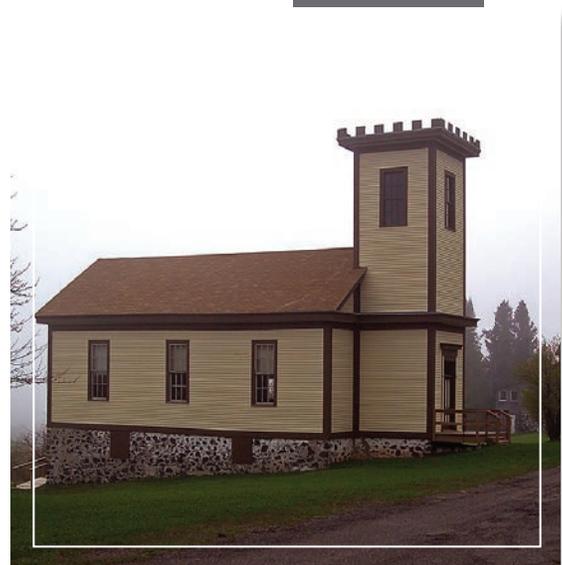
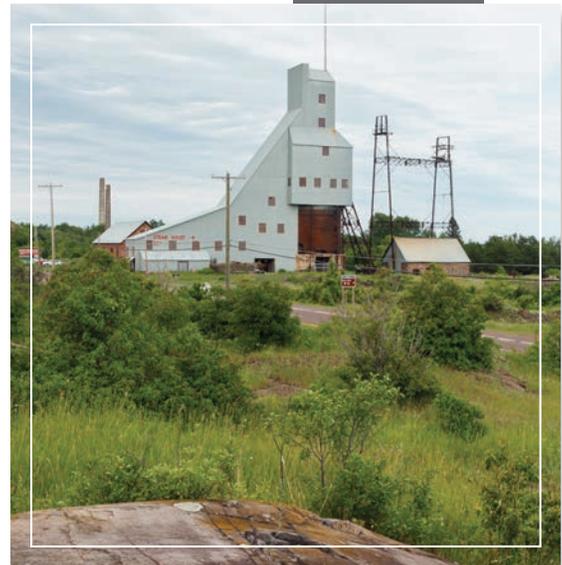


The Quincy Mining Company was founded in 1846 to mine native (elemental) copper deposits on property near Hancock, Michigan. During the course of the next 100 years, the company produced 1.5 billion pounds of copper and issued millions in shareholder dividends. Its ability to consistently produce copper and stock dividends earned the company the nickname “Old Reliable.” The Quincy Mining Company represents an outstanding example of the growth and development of the U.S. copper industry from its earliest years through 1920. Numerous mining ventures broke ground in the 1840s only to fail, but the Quincy Mine survived to become one of the oldest, most productive copper mines in the nation. It was the first company to recognize the limits of fissure mining and shift to amygdaloidal lodes, which, with the conglomerate lodes, were the low mineral content rock on which the future of the Keweenaw’s copper mining companies would depend.

The Quincy unit contains seven mine shafts, their associated industrial surface works, and several company housing locations. There are also company administrative buildings, service buildings, and managers’ residences. Two significant structures are the No. 2 Shaft-Rockhouse, built over a shaft that eventually reached nearly 9,300 feet deep on the incline and the No. 2 Hoist House, home to the world’s largest steam-powered hoisting engine. Down the hill on the shore of Portage Lake is the Quincy Smelting Works, the only remaining smelter associated with 19th century Michigan copper mining. The integrity of the area is still very high, although modifications have been made and incompatible development has occurred. Many buildings in the Quincy unit are owned and operated by the Quincy Mine Hoist Association, a Keweenaw Heritage Site offering hoist and mine tours and exhibits.

The Calumet unit, with approximately 750 acres, includes the historic mining community of Calumet, 11 miles north of Hancock and 4 miles from Lake Superior. This unit includes remnant administrative structures, mine buildings, and the associated historic landscape of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, and the supporting commercial and residential areas of the Village of Calumet and Calumet Township.

Founded originally as separate companies, in 1871 the Calumet and Hecla mining companies merged under the direction of Alexander Agassiz. Agassiz, a Harvard-educated scientist and son of the famous geologist Louis Agassiz, directed Calumet & Hecla’s growth as it became the dominant mining company on the Keweenaw Peninsula and, for a time, the world. During the 1870s, 50% of the nation’s copper came from Calumet & Hecla mines. As the copper industry boomed, the Village of Red Jacket (now known as Calumet) became the heart of a thriving and densely populated metropolis. Mining companies recruited experienced miners from England, Germany, and other European countries, while immigrants from around the globe flocked to Copper Country seeking work. Red Jacket became a diverse and cosmopolitan community. Calumet & Hecla practiced a form of corporate paternalism that encompassed social and cultural life, from company-built housing, libraries, and schools to funding church construction. Mine workers also lived in the adjacent Village of Laurium. Profits from mining gradually declined in the 20th century, and the last Calumet & Hecla copper mine closed in 1969.





Of the two remaining shaft-rockhouses (headframes) built by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, only Osceola No. 13 is in the park’s Calumet unit. Important elements of the past are immediately visible when entering Calumet from the main access corridor (Red Jacket Road), including the Calumet & Hecla administrative building (now park headquarters), library (now park collections storage and offices), machine shop, warehouse, pattern shop, and Union Building (now the park’s Calumet Visitor Center). Calumet (originally the Village of Red Jacket) grew up on the northwest edge of the mine location.

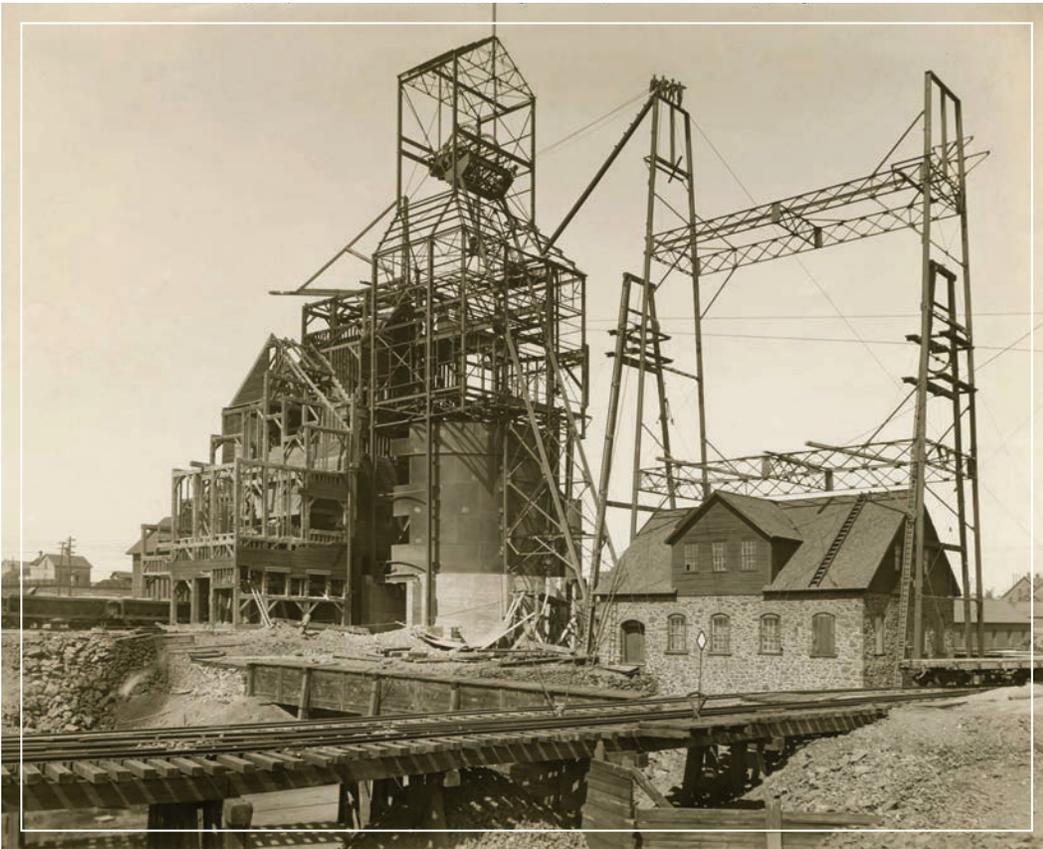
Keweenaw National Historical Park was established to preserve and interpret the natural and cultural history and prehistory of the region’s copper mining industry. Unlike many parks, the U.S. Congress authorized the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission to collaborate with sites owned and operated by state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private organizations to achieve this goal. The Keweenaw Heritage Sites program, jointly administered by the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, is one aspect of this partnership.

Keweenaw Heritage Sites (heritage sites) contain significant cultural and/or natural resources and make a unique contribution to preserving and interpreting the copper mining story. Embodying stories of hardship, ingenuity, struggle, and success, each site allows visitors to explore the role mining played in people’s lives. Heritage sites collaborate with the National Park Service and the advisory commission, but are independently owned and operated. They are located throughout the historic mining district along the length of the Keweenaw Peninsula, from Copper Harbor to south of Ontonagon. (See appendix D for a list of Keweenaw Heritage Sites.)

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Keweenaw National Historical Park was drafted through careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 27, 1992 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is, in partnership with public and private entities, to preserve the nationally significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and districts of the Keweenaw Peninsula and interpret the historical, geological, archeological, cultural, technological, and corporate forces that relate the story of copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park’s resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Keweenaw National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. **Geology.** The geology of the Keweenaw area includes the oldest and largest lava flow known on Earth and is the only place where large-scale economically recoverable, nearly pure native copper is found.
2. **American Indian Mining and Trading.** The Keweenaw Peninsula is internationally significant as the oldest site in the country where prehistoric, American Indian extraction of copper occurred; the copper was widely traded across the continent. Together with Isle Royale, copper extraction has occurred in this area for more than 7,000 years.
3. **Copper Production.** The Keweenaw Peninsula was the location of one of the nation’s earliest mining rushes and was the most productive copper mining region in the United States from 1845–87. It continued to be a nationally important source of copper through the 1920s. Quincy Mine is the most complete mining company landscape remaining in the Keweenaw Peninsula.
4. **Company Paternalism.** Large-scale company paternalism provided a foundation for immigration, ethnic settlement, company locations/towns, and influenced the development of associated commercial and residential districts. This is reflected across the peninsula’s cultural landscapes.



5. **Immigration and Ethnicity.** Keweenaw’s copper mining communities became a principal destination for European immigrants beginning in the mid-1800s, and the cultural heritage of these varied nationalities is still preserved in this remarkable ethnic conglomerate. Keweenaw flourished as a copper frontier only because of an immigrant workforce that constituted up to 80% of the labor pool. Michigan’s Copper Country accelerated the development of the American industrial frontier.
6. **Labor Relations.** After years of comparatively peaceful labor and management relations in the Keweenaw, a major strike occurred in 1913–14; this strike elicited national attention and crippled the famed Western Federation of Miners union. The majority of Keweenaw copper workers did not organize again until the World War II era.
7. **Technology.** Advancements in copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula refined deep shaft, hard rock mining, milling, and smelting technology. Keweenaw copper mines sustained deep shaft mining for over 100 years, resulting in some of the deepest mines in the world.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Keweenaw National Historical Park:

- **Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape.** Includes the following resources: Quincy mine site with associated buildings, site features, archeological deposits, and landscapes; Quincy Smelting Works; Mason and Bunker Hill; railroad tracks and embankments; underground workings; and company housing.
- **Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape.** Includes the following Calumet & Hecla corporate and industrial resources: the Calumet & Hecla mine site with associated buildings, site features, archeological deposits, and landscapes; Calumet & Hecla administrative office and library, the Calumet & Hecla-built Calumet High School and Middle School; railroad tracks and embankments; and underground workings.
- **Village of Calumet Cultural Landscape.** Includes the following village and civic resources: the publicly owned civic structures, privately owned commercial and residential structures, the village landscape composed of streets and lots platted north-south, and Agassiz Park.
- **Museum Collections.** Objects, specimens, and archives associated with copper on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula.
- **Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship.** The park collaborates with partners to: provide visitor experiences and education, preserve resources by providing technical assistance, foster a preservation ethic, and engage the community in discovery and reflection.



Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest and collaboration between the park and owner/stakeholder.

Related resources are important to recognize at Keweenaw National Historical Park because the purpose of the park includes the interpretation of resources outside park boundaries that relate to the story of copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Related resources can provide important depth to the visitor experience. Analysis of related resources is found in appendix E.

- **Keweenaw Heritage Sites.** The Keweenaw Heritage Sites work in partnership with the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission to interpret the region’s copper mining heritage. The National Park Service and advisory commission collaborate with 21 groups that administer multiple locations. (See appendix D for a list and description of Keweenaw Heritage Sites.)
- **Other Sites Related to the Purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park.** Other important resources and cultural landscapes exist outside the current boundaries of Keweenaw National Historical Park and are not Keweenaw Heritage Sites. These include the Cliff Mine cultural landscape, the company housing and industrial resources in the community of Painesdale, and Calumet & Hecla and Quincy industrial resources at Torch Lake. Torch Lake is an Environmental Protection Agency superfund site and a Great Lakes Area of Concern, and continues to be the focus of environmental research and remediation activities. Torch Lake is not within Keweenaw National Historical Park boundaries.
- **Non-NPS Collections Related to the Purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park.** Collections not owned by the National Park Service that are related to the purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park and are held on the Keweenaw Peninsula and elsewhere by museums, academic institutions, and other entities.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Keweenaw National Historical Park:

- **Natural Resources.** The Keweenaw Peninsula's natural resources, including its geology, copper deposits, surrounding waterways, and forests, provide opportunities to explore and discover human relationships with the land. The theme explores specifically how pre- and post-contact cultures have used the natural resources of the Keweenaw Peninsula.
- **Mining Processes and Technology.** For the more than 7,000 years that people have explored for and mined copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula, the processes and technologies have evolved from surface extraction to deep shaft, hard rock mining. In the far reaches of northern Michigan, individuals and companies were dependent on their own ingenuity and capability when it came to mining, milling, and smelting copper ore. This theme explores the various types of mining operations that occurred on the peninsula over time.
- **People's Lives and Immigration.** The Keweenaw Peninsula has been a draw for people for thousands of years, which is reflected in its place names, variety of ethnic and religious centers, and cultural traditions. Many people were recruited by Keweenaw mining companies while in their home country and after arriving in the United States; Keweenaw became home to more than 30 different nationalities at the peak of copper mining operations. Ethnic groups were supported and incorporated into the communities in a variety of ways. This theme explores those cultural connections.
- **Labor, Management, and Economics.** Dependent on market factors, corporate leadership, and labor relations, the success and failure of Keweenaw copper mines affected the livelihoods of people and communities. This theme explores the dynamics that existed between labor, management, and economics as it related to copper mining, milling, and smelting on the Keweenaw Peninsula. It also focuses on the rise and decline of communities as they were influenced by mining operations.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates, Technical Assistance, and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Keweenaw National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

- Cooperation by Federal Agencies (Public Law 102-543, 106 Stat. 3569 Sec. 5. (1992))
 - (a) Any Federal entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the park shall –
 - (1) Consult, cooperate, and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate its activities with the Secretary and the Advisory Commission;
 - (2) Conduct or support such activities in a manner that –
 - (A) To the maximum extent practicable, is consistent with the standards and criteria established pursuant to the general management plan developed pursuant to section 6; and
 - (B) Will not have an adverse effect on the resources of the park; and
 - (3) Provide for full public participation in order to consider the views of all interested parties.

- Cooperative Agreements (Public Law 102-543, 106 Stat. 3569 Sec. 7. (1992))

The Secretary, after consultation with the Advisory Commission, may enter into cooperative agreements with owners of property in the park of nationally significant historic or other cultural resources in order to provide for interpretive exhibit or programs. Such agreements shall provide, whenever appropriate, that –

- (1) The public may have access to such property at specified, reasonable times for purposes of viewing such property or exhibits, or attending the programs established by the Secretary under this subsection; and
- (2) The Secretary, with the agreement of the property owner, may make such minor improvements to such property as the Secretary deems necessary to enhance the public use and enjoyment of such property, exhibits, and programs.

- Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission (Public Law 102-543, 106 Stat. 3569 Sec. 9. (1992))

(a) Establishment and Duties. – There is established the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. The Advisory Commission shall –

- (1) Advise the Secretary in the preparation and implementation of a general management plan described in section 6;
- (2) Advise the Secretary on the development and priorities for implementing standards and criteria by which the Secretary, pursuant to agreements referred to in sections 7 and 8, will provide financial as well as technical assistance to owners of non-Federal properties within the park;
- (3) Advise the Secretary on the development of rules governing the disbursement of funds for the development of non-Federal properties;
- (4) Advise the Secretary with respect to the selection of sites for interpretation and preservation by means of cooperative agreements pursuant to section 7;
- (5) Assist the Secretary in developing policies and programs for the conservation and protection of the scenic, historical, cultural, natural and technological values of the park which would complement the purposes of this Act;
- (6) Assist the Secretary in coordinating with local governments and the State of Michigan the implementation of the general management plan, and furthering the purposes of this Act;
- (7) Be authorized to carry out historical, educational, or cultural programs which encourage or enhance appreciation of the historic resources in the park, surrounding areas, and on the Keweenaw Peninsula; and
- (8) Be authorized to seek, accept, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or donations of money, personal property, or services, received from any source, consistent with the purposes of this Act and the park management.

(b) (1) The Advisory Commission may acquire real property, or interests in real property, to further the purposes of the Act by gift or devise; or, by purchase from a willing seller with money which was given or bequeathed to the Advisory Commission on the condition that such money would be used to purchase real property, or interests in real property, to further the purposes of this Act.



Technical Assistance

NPS staff provides professional technical assistance to partners. This technical assistance includes preservation advice, design review, construction and maintenance recommendations, training on interpretation and museum management, and more. The NPS commitment to providing technical assistance stems from the park’s enabling legislation and the 1998 general management plan.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Keweenaw National Historical Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park’s fundamental resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park’s planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Resource Description | <p>The Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape includes the remnant structures and mines of the Quincy Mining Company and its associated historic landscape. Quincy's operations stretched along the hill above Portage Lake and the city of Hancock from the northeast to the southwest and included the smelter along the Portage Lake waterfront and mills on the Torch Lake shoreline.</p> <p>This list of historic resources is not all-inclusive but identifies representative buildings and landscape features in the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape:</p> <p>National Park Service ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quincy Mine office building • Ruins of the dryhouse and company homes • Franklin School ruin • Mesnard Street Car Station <p>Quincy Mine Hoist Association ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacksmith Shop • Machine Shop • Captain's Office • Supply House • Oil House • No. 2 Shaft-Rockhouse • No. 2 Hoist House (1882) • No. 2 Hoist House (1918) • No. 2 Hoist House (1894) • No. 5 Boiler Plant (1912) • Martin House and Outbuilding • Ruin of Diamond Drill Core House • Remnant of Compressor Building • Remnant of No. 4 Boilerhouse (1882) • Franklin Township Office (former Quincy-Franklin Fire Department) • Remnant of No. 4 Hoist House (1885) • Remnant of No. 7 Boilerhouse (1898) • Quincy and Torch Lake Railroad Water Tank • Quincy and Torch Lake Railroad Engine House (1889) • Dryhouse Foundation • Mine Captain's Office • Assay Office • Captain White's Residence • Superintendent's Residence • No. 8 Headframe and Hoist House • No. 8 Dryhouse • Company Housing: Examples of former miner's residences • Landscape features including cooling ponds, railroad grades, rock piles, cog rail tram, and historically open spaces |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
|--|---|
| Resource Description | <p>Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quincy Smelting Works: Site includes many buildings and landscape features that are all contributing to the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape <p>Other/privately owned resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company housing: Mesnard, Limerick, Hardscrabble, Sing Sing, Frenchtown, Lower Pewabic, Newtown, South Quincy, Ripley, Mason, and Bunker Hill • Hancock water tanks • Michigan Department of Transportation overlook • Railroad grades |
| Related Significance Statements | <p>All significance statements.</p> |
| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and Land Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape and Quincy unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park border the Portage Lake Ship Canal (the Keweenaw Waterway), which bisects the Keweenaw Peninsula and connects western and eastern Lake Superior via Keweenaw Bay. - Current land use is primarily rural residential and scattered residential with some smaller areas of public uses, commercial, and industrial activities. - Future land use in the Quincy unit is directed toward a shift from rural residential toward forest and residential due to a desire for natural resource restoration and preservation activities. Compliance with the Houghton County Future Land Use Plan is voluntary so community growth is shaped primarily through private interests and building codes. • Circulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. Highway 41 is the primary vehicle route through the Quincy unit and provides access to traffic from both the north and south. Michigan Highway 26 connects U.S. Highway 41 with milling resources at Torch Lake and the Quincy Smelting Works. This busy road also divides the industrial core of the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape. Secondary roads provide access to housing locations and link to other community resources and destinations. Former railroad corridors continue to serve important transportation routes for motorized and nonmotorized recreation. - Local on-demand bus service is available in Hancock and Houghton. A regional bus service is available at a terminal in downtown Hancock. • Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mixed woodlands cover a large portion of the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape. Vegetation is highly disturbed with natural succession reclaiming once-cleared land and obscuring cultural resources. Abandoned industrial and company housing sites are overgrown with volunteer herbaceous and woody plants. Some introduced domestic nonnative plants have spread and require active management. The National Park Service and the Quincy Mine Hoist Association have undertaken vegetation removal projects to address this. • Archeological Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data about archeological resources are incomplete but there is great potential for both prehistoric and historic archeological resources to be present. Project-related archeology confirms the presence of resources and a parkwide archeological survey is required. A funding request has been developed by the National Park Service to address this need. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Character and Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Quincy Mine Historic Landscape Cultural Landscape Report / Environmental Assessment</i> (2010) identified landscape features and their general conditions related to this landscape and their respective landscape character areas. - Three landscape character types are associated with the Quincy unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Type 1: Industrial/Mine Related Areas » Type 2: Historic Company Housing Locations » Type 3: Nonhistoric Land Uses - Historic housing locations associated with the Quincy Mining Company were divided and sold to private owners. The fragmentation and sale has resulted in varied maintenance with some occupied homes in good condition, while many require preservation maintenance or exist as ruins—both stabilized and unstabilized. - The Quincy Mine office building is owned by the National Park Service and leased as office space to nonprofit organizations. - The Quincy Smelting Works is owned by the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission and is a key feature in the Quincy Mine National Historic Landmark district and park boundaries. It has undergone structural stabilization and environmental remediation in the last several years. Concept planning is in development to combine site use and function to serve Keweenaw and Isle Royale operations (Isle Royale headquarters and Ranger III operations). NPS partnership, and possible ownership, is considered essential to long-term preservation, interpretation, and use of the site. • Visitor Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The park's general management plan calls for a visitor center to be established in the Quincy unit. While the National Park Service operates a seasonal visitor information desk at the Quincy Mine Hoist Association site, the park's primary visitor center opened in Calumet in 2011, approximately 10 miles north. The Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape is not interpreted at the Calumet facility. - The Quincy Mine Hoist Association receives approximately 30,000 visitors each summer (more than 17,000 take underground mine tours). Quincy Mine is open seven days a week from June through October. The majority of visitation occurs in July and August. Visitors to the Quincy Mine site have access to portions of the most significant historic structures, including the 1918 Hoist House and the No. 2 Shaft-Rockhouse. - NPS ranger-guided tours have enhanced Quincy Mine Hoist Association's interpretation. The National Park Service offers free guided tours of the surface works in the industrial core of the mine site. Self-guided tour brochures are also available. Quincy Mine Hoist Association also offers tours of former company housing locations/neighborhoods. - Quincy Mine Hoist Association offers tours of the underground mine workings for a fee. A cogwheel tramway takes visitors from the 1918 Hoist House to the east adit (tunnel) for the underground tour. - The NPS-owned dryhouse ruins area has accessible trails with waysides. Visitation has increased due in part to wayfinding signage. - A nonprofit organization arranges limited and well-attended public tours at the Quincy Smelting Works during the summer. - Not all visitor experiences are fully accessible. Accessible visitor facilities in the historic industrial core include public restrooms in the former Oil House, the gift shop and ticket sales area in the supply office, the 1918 and 1894 Hoist Houses, and part of the underground mine tour. - A comprehensive system of motorist guidance, facility identification, and information signs were installed in 2012 and have increased visitor awareness of NPS and partner sites within the Quincy unit. |

| <p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p> | <p>Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape</p> |
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| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant Views <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant historic panoramic views have been associated with Quincy Hill and are significant to the visitor experience and interpretive values. The Michigan Department of Transportation overlook on U.S. Highway 41 and the crest of Quincy Hill offer selected outward vistas toward Portage Lake adjacent to the community of Hancock. Note: Michigan Department of Transportation owns and manages 10 acres affiliated with the overlook. The dryhouse ruins offers an impressive view of the No. 2 Shaft-Rockhouse and beyond to the Portage Lake Canal. - Views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze, but visibility is improving. • Bats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern long-eared bats live at the mine site and are being affected by white-nose syndrome. This bat species is listed as a threatened and endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. - Abandoned mine shafts have been capped, some with bat-friendly closures. • Worker Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spatial arrangement of housing locations remains generally strong with homes close together along a traditional street network/grid. Some missing buildings and housing locations have fragmented the landscape in places. - Housing conditions vary greatly. Many homes are rentals and/or seasonally occupied. Several homes are occupied and maintained in good condition, others have been altered to varying degrees, and some are abandoned. - The National Park Service does not own company housing and has little involvement with housing stock and locations beyond efforts to help stabilize five Quincy Mine Hoist Association-owned company homes. Some of these are among the earliest surviving resources included within the Quincy Mining Company National Historic Landmark's national period of significance; they were built as log homes with clapboard siding later added. - Some company houses are kit houses; these are concentrated at Lower Pewabic. • Collections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quincy Mine Hoist Association holds significant Quincy Mining Company objects and records on-site. While Quincy Mine Hoist Association recognizes the value of these collections, they do not have adequate resources to manage them to professional standards. - Several inventories of objects have been undertaken at the Quincy Smelting Works, and like the collections at Quincy Mine Hoist Association, they are not cared for systematically. No collections management documents have been prepared for these materials. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft and vandalism continue to impact historic resources. Local law enforcement officials lack adequate resources to respond effectively to this ongoing issue. • Deterioration, alterations, and loss of historic fabric continue to affect the integrity of former company housing and their settings/locations. • Natural succession of plant communities obscures historic resources in the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape. Recent vegetation management efforts are helpful but do not keep pace with regrowth. • The Quincy Mine Hoist Association continues to invest in exhibits and facility improvements, including a solar power system and an alternative fuel vehicle for mine tours. • Quincy Mine Hoist Association operates without a full-time maintenance worker or grounds crew to assist with operations and resource preservation. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Trends (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School group visitation to Quincy Mine Hoist Association and this landscape have been limited. • An increase in unauthorized camping on Quincy Mine Hoist Association and NPS grounds is occurring. • A decline in the number of park staff and an increase in shared agency responsibilities have impacted the ability to proactively deliver technical assistance to historic property owners. • Local townships have not established local land use controls and historic district ordinances to help prevent loss and protect property values. • The State of Michigan preservation tax incentive program, once a useful incentive for preservation of historic properties, was suspended in January 2012 with no foreseeable sign of return. • Coal-fired power plants and vehicle exhaust are believed to be major contributors to air quality impacts regionally. Both sources have reduced emissions significantly in the past decade to reduce ozone and fine particulates, which should improve air quality conditions in the park. • Climate models project substantial warming and increases in precipitation. Average annual temperature has increased at a statistically significant rate since 1950, and that trend is expected to continue without significant reductions in carbon emissions worldwide. Changes in temperature and precipitation, particularly snowfall, can affect cultural resources. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsecured and unmaintained buildings and ruins invite an increased threat of vandalism. • Lack of local land use controls and historic district ordinances increase the threat of inappropriate/incompatible development affecting historic resources. • Invasive species like glossy buckthorn and spotted knapweed will threaten native plant communities if left unchecked. • Historic resources will degrade and require larger investments to return them to good condition without increased workers performing routine maintenance. • Concrete failure in 1918 No. 2 Hoist Building is a safety and preservation concern. Structural failings have been addressed but the safety issue posed by falling concrete has not. • Metal corrosion is a resource preservation threat at the No. 2 Shaft-Rockhouse and with other large industrial buildings, landscape features, and artifacts. • Underground mine maintenance (hazards always need to be addressed). • White-nose syndrome threatens the existing bat population with unknown environmental consequences. • Quincy Mine Hoist Association operations are threatened by potential decreases in annual visitation and reduction in revenue subsequently affecting maintenance, tours, and marketing. • Existing NPS budget requirements and restrictions threaten the park’s ability to provide technical and financial assistance to historic property owners. • Historic Structures Stabilization Fund (NPS-wide fund once used successfully at Keweenaw National Historical Park) no longer exists and the National Park Service cannot use recreation fee money beyond government-owned properties. • Quincy Mine Hoist Association and Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission collections could be at risk from lack of systematic maintenance. • Historic company housing is threatened by disuse, abandonment, lack of investment, and incompatible additions and rehabilitation. • Improperly maintained and neglected structures are threatened by vandalism, fire, and demolition. |

| <p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p> | <p>Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape</p> |
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| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme winter conditions threaten historic structures due to snow load, freeze/thaw cycles, and extended periods without adequate interior heat. • Extreme winter conditions may deter residents from occupying historic company housing, especially properties not retrofitted for energy efficiency. • Higher precipitation and increased frequency of large storms projected due to climate change could lead to flooding and erosion at the site. Temperature increases could shift the ranges of trees, birds, and other species northward, reducing densities of native and increasing nonnative species, altering the cultural landscape. An increase in extreme heat events may shift the timing and number of visitors to the site. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and marketing visitor experiences in the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape. • Improving existing interpretive opportunities. • Growing dynamic philanthropic support partners to provide additional funding (the Isle Royale and Keweenaw Parks Association and the National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation). • Engaging a youth stewardship crew at the Quincy unit to accomplish work. • Repurposing the Blacksmith/Machine Shop (by the National Park Service or others) as a visitor contact center. • Hosting archeological field school in the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape (there has been some university involvement in addressing archeology and GIS needs). • Promoting funding sources for school bus grants from the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission as a connection to Every Kid in a Park. • Increasing NPS volunteers. • Developing education curriculum for the Quincy unit to meet state and national standards. • Updating social media to draw visitors to the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape. • Educating visitors and local audiences to help decrease vandalism and theft. • Due to the unique nature of the park’s relationship with partners, there is the opportunity for the Quincy Mine Hoist Association to store some collections at NPS facilities. • Increasing vegetation management activity to reveal key views and resources. • Providing technical assistance (National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission) to promote preservation of historic company houses, including the Mine Agent’s House. • Potential for reuse of the Quincy Smelting Works as a visitor contact station for Keweenaw and the new headquarters for Isle Royale National Park. • Developing voluntary design guidelines as a resource, not a requirement, for homeowners in historic company housing. • Linking the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape with the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company cultural landscape via a multiuse trail developed with partner support and funding. • Reinstate unit manager meetings—these quarterly or biannual sessions provide a forum for communication among the National Park Service, municipal leaders, and other stakeholders. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Quincy Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park business plan (NPS 2014). • <i>Copper Country Survey Final Report and Historic Preservation Plan</i> (Busch 2013). • <i>Quincy Mine Historic Landscape Cultural Landscape Report / Environmental Assessment</i> (NPS 2010). • Park facility plan (NPS 2009). • Core operations report (NPS 2009). • Quincy Smelting Works historical land use survey (Michigan Tech 2002). • Quincy Mining Company Historic District National Historic Landmark District (1989). • Historic American Engineering Record Quincy report (NPS 1978). |
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory for the Quincy Smelting Works, Quincy Mine site, and the Quincy Milling District on Torch Lake. • Conditions surveys for buildings and landscape features. • Archeological overview and assessment. • GIS data and maps. • Amendment to the Quincy Mining Company National Historic Landmark nomination. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for Quincy Smelting Works. • Cultural landscape report for Quincy Smelting Works. • Long-range interpretive plan for Quincy Smelting Works and Quincy Mine industrial core. • Development concept plan for Quincy Smelting Works and Quincy Mine industrial core. • Comprehensive sign plan. • Strategic priority assistance plan. • Updated land protection plan. |
| Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" |



| Fundamental Resource or Value | Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| Resource Description | <p>The cultural landscape of the Calumet unit includes the structures, features, and places relating to remnants of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, its corporate presence, industrial processes, and company housing locations. The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company operation initially stretched along the Calumet conglomerate and in time extended from Osceola to Mohawk. The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company expanded its footprint 4 miles distant in Lake Linden (along Torch Lake), where the milling and smelting works were located. The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company corporate and industrial resources of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company cultural landscape are confined to those resources specifically in the Calumet area, mostly in the Calumet National Historic Landmark District. The Calumet unit contains three small lakes/ponds totaling approximately 9.1 acres. The northernmost section of the Calumet unit adjoins the southern shoreline of Calumet Lake for approximately 0.23 miles.</p> <p>National Park Service ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calumet & Hecla General Office Building (park headquarters) • Calumet & Hecla Public Library (Keweenaw History Center) • Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 1 (museum storage and maintenance shop) • Calumet & Hecla Russell Snowplow • Alexander Agassiz statue <p>Other ownership (includes, but is not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calumet Township <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calumet Colosseum - Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 2 (south half) - Calumet & Hecla Drill Shop - Calumet & Hecla Powder House - Captain's Office - Osceola No. 13 (shaft house/hoist/dryhouse) - Calumet Lake - Rail remnants - Railroad Recreational Corridor - Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne's |

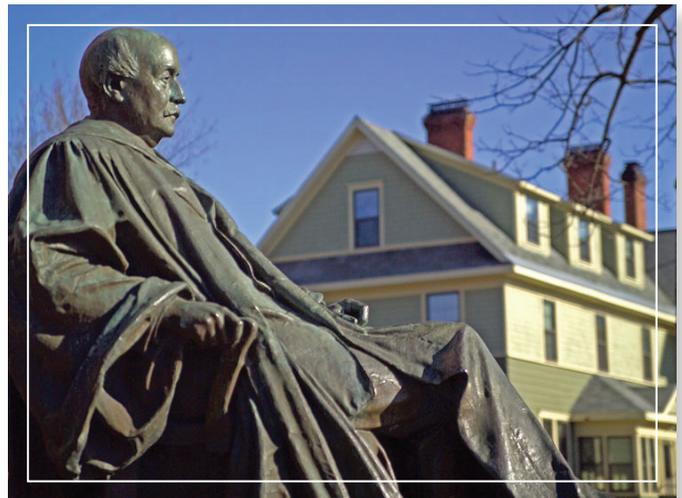
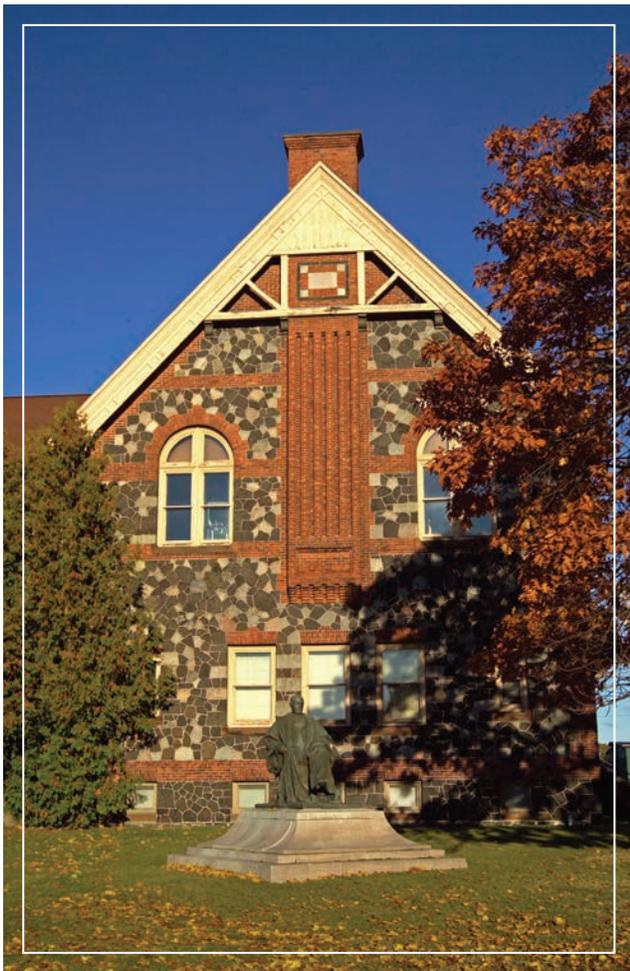
| Fundamental Resource or Value | Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| <p>Resource Description</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Schools of Calumet-Laurium-Keweenaw <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calumet High School - Washington Middle School - Calumet & Hecla Gear House - Calumet & Hecla Substation - Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 2 (north half) - Calumet & Hecla Dry House No. 2 • Coppertown Mining Museum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calumet & Hecla Pattern Shop - Calumet & Hecla Pattern Storage Warehouse - Rail remnants and sand bins • Private Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calumet & Hecla Bathhouse - Agassiz House - Miscowaubik Club - Calumet & Hecla Man Engine House (C&H Warehouse No. 3) - Calumet & Hecla Machine Shop - Calumet & Hecla Blacksmith Shop - Calumet & Hecla Superior Boilerhouse and Stack - Private homes in company-built housing locations: Yellow Jacket, Blue Jacket, New Town, Hecla, Calumet, Tamarack, Swedetown, Raymbaultown |
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <p>All significance statements.</p> |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitated Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction projects completed by the National Park Service have resulted in improved conditions for several prominent historic buildings in the district including the Calumet & Hecla General Office Building, Calumet & Hecla Public Library, and Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 1. Other rehabilitation projects include rehabilitation of the Calumet & Hecla Main Engine House for use as a warehouse by Calumet Electronics and rehabilitation of the Calumet & Hecla Bathhouse for office space by Signature Research. • Stabilized Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several industrial structures have been stabilized by the National Park Service and others to prevent loss: Calumet & Hecla Russell Snowplow, Calumet & Hecla Pattern Shop roof, Calumet & Hecla Pattern Storage roof, Calumet & Hecla Dry House No. 2 roof, Calumet & Hecla Drill Shop roof, and Superior Boilerhouse stack. • Deteriorated Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many of Calumet’s remaining industrial structures have partially collapsed roofs or are threatened due to inadequate maintenance. While some of these buildings have been reused for other purposes (the Calumet & Hecla Drill Shop that now serves as a seasonal curling facility) most industrial buildings are underused or vacant. • Loss of Integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some industrial buildings, including the Calumet & Hecla Roundhouse and Calumet & Hecla Paint Shop, have been repurposed for new uses and no longer retain historic integrity. |

| <p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p> | <p>Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape</p> |
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| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing Structures and Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The district no longer contains the numerous Calumet & Hecla shaft-rockhouses that were once located at intervals along Mine Street and Calumet Avenue. Many landscape features such as rail lines, trestles, and fences are gone and were lost prior to the park’s creation. Their absence makes it a challenge to interpret some aspects of the landscape and history. • Public Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some buildings are open to the public with barrier-free access. However, many structures are closed and remain inaccessible. • Visitor Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Park Service offers a self-guided tour of the industrial district in booklet form on sale in the Calumet Visitor Center. NPS interpretive wayside panels installed in the mid-1990s require updating. Coppertown Mining Museum continues to operate seasonally and offers interpretation of themes related to Calumet & Hecla industrial history. The Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne’s is open during July and August and offers tours and a temporary exhibit, as well as programming (musical performances, lectures). • Signage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A comprehensive system of motorist guidance, facility identification, and information signs were installed in 2012 and have increased visitor awareness of NPS and partner sites within the Calumet unit. • Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Property ownership of former Calumet & Hecla industrial and corporate structures is fairly limited and includes: the National Park Service, Calumet Township, Public Schools of Calumet-Laurium-Keweenaw, Coppertown Mining Museum, and several private property owners. • Local Historic Ordinances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calumet Township has a historic district ordinance and a historic district commission that meets as needed to implement design review of applications from property owners who intend to make alterations to the exterior of structures in the district. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred Maintenance: While some property owners in the district continue to provide cyclic maintenance for some of the district’s significant historic structures (Calumet High School, Washington Middle School, Calumet Colosseum, Miscowaubik Club, and the Calumet & Hecla Bathhouse); the condition of many industrial buildings continues to deteriorate due to lack of regular maintenance. Deterioration due to insufficient care and maintenance also threatens company housing. Residential rental properties are particularly prone to poor upkeep. • Incompatible Commercial Development: The Calumet National Historic Landmark District has undergone changes since its establishment in 1989 with new incompatible commercial development occurring in the district and encroaching at its edges. • Alterations to Company Housing: Many company houses continue to undergo incompatible changes that remove, conceal, or alter character-defining architectural features such as siding, trim, windows, and porches. The massing and prominent location of new garage additions also impacts the character of company housing neighborhoods. • Vacancy: It is difficult to find dynamic yet compatible adaptive uses for industrial buildings. In particular, larger buildings, such as the Calumet & Hecla Machine Shop and Blacksmith Shop, remain empty and unused mainly due to their size and the scale of their deficiencies. • Landscape: Street trees and other landscape features such as fences and hedges on residential streets are being lost due to age and are not replaced. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Trends (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian Traffic: It has been remarked that pedestrian traffic along major roads in the district has increased and this may, in part, be due to the park’s presence. Pedestrian activity associated with the schools and public library has likely remained constant. • Climate Change: Climate models project substantial warming and increases in precipitation. Average annual temperature has increased at a statistically significant rate since 1950, and that trend is expected to continue without significant reductions in carbon emissions worldwide. Changes in temperature and precipitation, particularly snowfall, can impact cultural resources. • Population: Declining population (1.3% net loss 2010–14) negatively impacts property values and the ability of the community to care for its resources. • Local Economy: According to the 2010 census, the annual median household income in Houghton County was \$34,174 with the Village of Calumet rate considerably lower at \$18,750. Notably, both are well below the national average of \$50,046. Based on these figures, it is reasonable to conclude that most owners of historic properties do not have the financial resources to undertake substantial preservation projects or even keep up with regular maintenance. |
| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian Safety: Safety for pedestrians due to lack of sidewalks, designated crosswalks, and speed of traffic remains a concern. Winter conditions pose additional threats with high snowbanks, snow-covered sidewalks, and limited visibility due to blowing and drifting snow. • Limitations of Municipal Ownership: Repair and maintenance of Calumet Township-owned structures is uncertain due to limited funding and uncertain support and advocacy from future Calumet Township supervisors and township board members. • Limitations of Private Property Owners: Several key industrial buildings are owned by private individuals without the means to adequately care for them. Some property owners are resistant to selling their properties at a fair market price. • Vandalism and Arson: Vacant, poorly secured buildings in the district have attracted vandalism and acts of arson. Poor illumination and screening in the form of successional woody vegetation provides ideal conditions to conceal break-ins and acts of vandalism. • Public Awareness: Lack of public awareness associated with historic landscapes and structures is an obstacle to their preservation. • Climate Change: Higher precipitation and increased frequency of large storms projected due to climate change could lead to flooding and erosion at the site, potentially damaging buildings and landscapes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calumet Township and NPS Collaboration: Combine resources and efforts to achieve common goals for stewardship and desired future conditions of the district related to public safety, treatment of streetscapes, snow removal, building use, and maintenance, etc. • Public Interaction: Educate and engage property owners, community, and public about the significance of the historic built environment and potential for reuse and reinvestment. • Youth Engagement: Expand NPS outreach to the public schools with curriculum development, after-school enrichment, and Youth Conservation Corps employment opportunities. • Internet and Social Media: Expand NPS ability to reach people of all ages through emerging technology and media. • Reinstate Unit Manager Meetings: These quarterly or biannual sessions provide a forum for communication among the National Park Service, municipal leaders, and other stakeholders. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with Other Agencies: Work with state and local agencies (Michigan State Housing Development Authority, Michigan Economic Development Corporation, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Houghton County Road Commission, Houghton County Planning Commission) to accomplish projects with opportunities to share costs and technical expertise. Preservation Tax Credits and Other Financial Incentives: Improve utilization and awareness of the federal tax credit program as a means to offset the cost of rehabilitation for private property owners. Expand the Keweenaw Heritage Grant program to address specific issues related to preservation of Calumet unit resources. Identify other sources for preservation assistance. Voluntary Design Guidelines for Residential Properties: Develop design guidelines to assist residential property owners with home improvements that are compatible with the character of historic housing while also addressing contemporary needs related to thermal performance and energy efficiency. |
| <p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Calumet Unit Historic Landscape Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment</i> (February 2013). Core operations report (NPS 2009). Park facility plan (NPS 2009). Park business plan (NPS 2014). <i>Copper Country Survey Final Report and Historic Preservation Plan</i> (Busch 2013). <i>Calumet & Hecla General Office Building Historic Structure Report</i> (2002). <i>Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 1 Historic Structure Report</i> (2010). <i>Mine Worker Housing in Calumet, Michigan, 1864–1950: Historic and Architectural Survey</i> (Bjorkman 2000). Calumet & Hecla Library / Keweenaw History Center historic structure report (draft). <i>Historic District Study Committee Report – Calumet & Hecla Corporate and Industrial District</i> (2000). Calumet Township Historic District Ordinance #33 with 2000 Amendment (1996). Calumet National Historic Landmark District (1989). |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape inventory for the Calumet & Hecla industrial core. Conditions surveys for buildings and landscape features. Archeological overview and assessment. GIS data and maps for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape. Updated Calumet National Historic Landmark nomination. |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development concept plan to implement cultural landscape report / environmental assessment recommendation in the Calumet unit. Comprehensive sign plan. Strategic priority assistance plan. Updated land protection plan. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Cultural Landscape |
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| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> |





| <p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p> | <p>Village of Calumet Cultural Landscape</p> |
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| <p>Resource Description</p> | <p>The cultural landscape of the Calumet unit also includes the structures, streetscapes, and places belonging to the Village of Calumet, which is west of the primary Calumet & Hecla industrial complex. The Village of Calumet contains the Civic and Commercial Historic District and adjoining historic residential neighborhoods to the west and north with Agassiz Park, constructed by Calumet & Hecla but now owned by the Village of Calumet, situated between the Calumet & Hecla core industrial area and the east edge of Calumet’s downtown. The Village of Calumet is platted true north-south in a grid of regularly spaced blocks that contrasts to the core Calumet & Hecla operations, which were laid out along the copper deposit running northeast. Nearly the entire Civic and Commercial Historic District is in the Calumet National Historic Landmark District while only a portion of the residential properties is contained therein.</p> <p>National Park Service ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Building (Calumet Visitor Center) • Portions of the Italian Hall Site (adjacent to the Village of Calumet-owned Italian Hall Memorial Park) <p>Other ownership (includes, but is not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village of Calumet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calumet Theatre / Village Hall - Red Jacket Fire Hall (Copper Country Firefighters History Museum) - Agassiz Park - Italian Hall Memorial Park - Streetscapes including sidewalks, street paving, street lighting, street trees, overhead utilities, and underground infrastructure • Village Ownership through the Calumet Downtown Development Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agnitz Block - PaineWebber Building - Curto Building - Mihelich Slaughterhouse • Private Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial structures including two-story wood-frame shops and masonry commercial buildings of up to four stories - Residential properties (houses, garages, barns, carriage houses) - Churches • Other Federal Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Office |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Village of Calumet Cultural Landscape |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Related Significance Statements | Significance statements 4, 5, and 6. |
| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitated Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Park Service conducted a comprehensive rehabilitation of the 1889 Union Building. This once vacant commercial structure was converted for use as the Calumet Visitor Center; the rehabilitation was completed in 2011. Design review by the Village of Calumet Historic District Commission has resulted in numerous successful storefront rehabilitation projects. Some residential properties have also been rehabilitated in accordance with <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>. • Stabilized Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent loss, several commercial structures have been stabilized by the Downtown Development Authority in partnership with the National Park Service; these include: Agnitz Block, Mehelich Slaughterhouse, and PaineWebber Building. • Deteriorated Structures and Landscapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 10% to 15% of Calumet's contributing commercial structures have partially collapsed roofs or are threatened due to inadequate maintenance. These buildings are vacant and underused. A portion of the residential properties is also vacant and threatened due to lack of regular maintenance. Agassiz Park has considerable deferred maintenance and repair needs requiring significant reinvestment to correct problems associated with snow storage, vandalism, wear, and neglect. • Loss of Integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A portion of commercial and residential buildings have been altered resulting in loss of historic integrity. • Missing Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both the Civic and Commercial Historic District and residential neighborhoods have numerous missing structures resulting in a proliferation of vacant and unkempt lots. • Public Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the buildings in the Civic and Commercial Historic District are open to the public and many have achieved barrier-free access. • Visitor Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Park Service rehabilitated the Union Building for use as the Calumet Visitor Center. This facility features visitor orientation services and interactive exhibits on themes relating to labor, immigration, and social history. The National Park Service also offers ranger-led tours of the Commercial and Civic Historic District and a self-guided tour of the commercial district, which is available in the form of a booklet on sale in the Calumet Visitor Center. The National Park Service installed an interpretive wayside at the Italian Hall site in 2014. The Village of Calumet established a memorial park at the Italian Hall site; the State of Michigan has historic markers at the Italian Hall and the Calumet Theatre. - The Calumet Theatre is open year-round and offers tours and a wide range of performances. The Copper Country Firefighters History Museum is open seasonally and offers a variety of exhibits. • Signage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A comprehensive system of motorist guidance, facility identification, and information signs were installed in 2012 and have increased visitor awareness of National Park Service and partner sites within the Calumet unit. • Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a multiplicity of private ownership in the Commercial and Civic Historic District, and in the Village of Calumet residential neighborhoods. |

| <p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p> | <p>Village of Calumet Cultural Landscape</p> |
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| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Ordinances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Village of Calumet has a historic district commission, planning commission, and a zoning board. The historic district commission does monthly design review of applications from property owners who intend to alter the exterior of structures in the Civic and Commercial Historic District. The historic district commission published design guidelines in 2006 as a means to communicate <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation</i> as they might apply to Calumet’s building stock. Through the historic district commission, the Village of Calumet has authority to save threatened resources but lacks the funding for enforcement. • Downtown Development Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Village of Calumet has a Downtown Development Authority that raises funds through tax assessment. The Downtown Development Authority meets monthly and owns four structures in the historic district, which it acquired to prevent demolition. These structures have been stabilized and are now offered for sale. • Main Street Calumet, Inc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main Street Calumet, Inc., is a graduate community of the Michigan Main Street program. It has active design and promotion committees and a part-time coordinator. The program once had a full-time coordinator with all four of the requisite Main Street committees engaged, but is no longer nationally accredited. • Certified Local Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Village of Calumet obtained this certification in 2014, which makes it eligible to apply for grant funds and technical assistance from the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office. • Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Village of Calumet has an aging infrastructure with inoperable hydrants, a lack of storm sewers, and sidewalks that are cracked and uneven. • Residential Neighborhoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The condition of housing varies from restored, altered, to abandoned. Calumet’s local historic district ordinance does not include residential properties. There are no controls on owners of private residences. The State Preservation Tax Incentive program once provided a financial incentive for homeowners, but the program was terminated in 2012. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred Maintenance: While some property owners in the district continue to provide cyclic maintenance for many of the district’s significant historic structures, the condition of many commercial and residential buildings continues to deteriorate due to lack of regular maintenance. Residential rental properties are particularly prone to poor upkeep. • Commercial Development: Development within the Civic and Commercial Historic District is regulated by the Historic District Commission, which ensures compatibility with the district’s historic character. Conversely, commercial development on the edges of the district occurs without sufficient regulation resulting in incompatible growth with detrimental visual impacts. This trend is most recently characterized by the construction of a new Family Dollar Store in the northwest corner of Agassiz Park. • Alterations to Residential Properties: While some property owners have undertaken exemplary rehabilitation projects, many houses continue to undergo incompatible changes that remove, conceal, or alter character-defining features such as siding, trim, windows, and porches. The massing and prominent location of new garage additions also affects the character of residential neighborhoods. Proliferation of poorly maintained rental properties also tends to negatively affect the stability of residential neighborhoods. • Vacancy and Population: Building occupancy in the Civic and Commercial Historic District is approximately 20%–25%. The Village of Calumet has a declining population of 726 residents composed of mostly low-to-moderate income residents. |

| <p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p> | <p>Village of Calumet Cultural Landscape</p> |
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| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Trends (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economy: According to the 2010 census, the annual median household income in Houghton County was \$34,174 with the Village of Calumet rate considerably lower at \$18,750. Notably, both are well below the national average of \$50,046. Based on these figures, it is reasonable to conclude that most owners of historic properties do not have the financial resources to undertake substantial preservation projects or even keep up with regular maintenance. • Blight/Threatened Buildings: In 2015, the Calumet Village Council nominated Calumet's Civic and Commercial Historic District to be recognized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as being among 2015's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. • Climate Change: Climate models project substantial warming and increases in precipitation. Average annual temperature has increased at a statistically significant rate since 1950, and that trend is expected to continue without significant reductions in carbon emissions worldwide. Changes in temperature and precipitation, particularly snowfall, can impact cultural resources. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Ordinance Enforcement: The Village of Calumet lacks the staff and funding to adequately enforce its historic district ordinance to protect threatened buildings. • Public Health and Safety: Derelict buildings pose a threat to public health and safety. Empty and unsecured buildings attract pests. Toxic pigeon waste and remains accumulate on sidewalks and along the perimeter of vacant buildings. Some structures are not structurally sound and have collapsed into the street. There is growing concern among residents that the relatively high percentage of derelict, vacant buildings not only threatens the historic integrity of the community but also poses a health and safety threat to the public. • Limitations of Municipal Ownership: The Village of Calumet does not have the financial resources to repair and maintain Village-owned structures. • Limitations of Private Property Owners: Many private property owners do not have the financial means to adequately care for their historic structure(s). • Vandalism and Arson: Vacant, poorly secured buildings in the district have attracted vandalism and acts of arson. Poor illumination and screening provided by successional woody vegetation provides ideal conditions to conceal break-ins and acts of vandalism. • Public Awareness: Lack of public awareness associated with historic landscapes and structures is an obstacle to their preservation. • Climate Change: Higher precipitation and increased frequency of large storms projected due to climate change could lead to flooding and erosion at the site, potentially damaging buildings and landscapes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village of Calumet and NPS Collaboration: Combine resources and efforts to achieve common goals for historic preservation, stewardship, and desired future condition of the district related to public safety, treatment of streetscapes, snow removal, building use, and maintenance, etc. • Public Interaction: Educate and engage property owners, community, and the general public about the significance of the historic built environment and potential for reuse and reinvestment. For example, there may be an opportunity for the National Park Service and partners to develop schoolyard gardens in Calumet, a connection to the tradition of backyard gardens in the district. • Youth Engagement: Expand NPS outreach to the public schools with curriculum development, after-school enrichment, and Youth Conservation Corps employment opportunities. There is a need in Calumet for nonsports-related programming outside of school to improve understanding and provide activities for children. • Internet and Social Media: Expand NPS ability to reach people of all ages through emerging technology and media. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Village of Calumet Cultural Landscape |
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| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstatement of Unit Manager Meetings: These quarterly or biannual sessions provide a forum for communication among the National Park Service, municipal leaders, and other stakeholders. • Engage with Other Agencies: Work with state and local agencies (Michigan State Housing Development Authority, Michigan Economic Development Corporation, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Houghton County Road Commission, Houghton County Planning Commission) to accomplish projects with opportunities to share costs and technical expertise. • Preservation Tax Credits and Other Financial Incentives: Improve utilization and awareness of the federal tax credit program as a means to offset the cost of rehabilitation for private property owners. Expand the Keweenaw Heritage Grant program to address specific issues related to preservation of Calumet resources. Identify other sources for preservation assistance. • Voluntary Design Guidelines for Residential Properties: Develop design guidelines to assist residential property owners with home improvements that are compatible with the character of historic housing while also addressing contemporary needs related to thermal performance and energy efficiency. |
| Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Calumet Unit Historic Landscape Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment</i> (February 2013). • Core operations report (NPS 2009). • Park facility plan (NPS 2009). • Park business plan (NPS 2014). • <i>The Union Building Historic Structure Report</i> (2005). • <i>Copper Country Survey Final Report and Historic Preservation Plan</i> (Busch 2013). • <i>Mine Worker Housing in Calumet, Michigan, 1864–1950: Historic and Architectural Survey</i> (Bjorkman 2000). • Historic district study committee report – Village of Calumet Civic and Commercial Historic District (1999). • Calumet Village Historic District Ordinance No. 140 (2002) superseded and reinstated by 2013 Calumet Village Historic District Ordinance No. 140. • <i>Village of Calumet Civic and Commercial Historic District Design Guidelines</i>. • Calumet National Historic Landmark District (1989). |
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory for the Village of Calumet. • Conditions surveys for buildings and landscape features. • Archeological overview and assessment. • GIS data and maps. • Amendment to the Calumet National Historic Landmark nomination. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development concept plan to implement cultural landscape report recommendation at the Calumet unit. • Comprehensive sign plan. • Strategic priority assistance plan. • Updated land protection plan. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Village of Calumet Cultural Landscape |
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| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> |





| Fundamental Resource or Value | Museum Collections |
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| <p>Resource Description</p> | <p>The park contains a vast museum collection of objects and archives related to copper mining history throughout the Keweenaw Peninsula, with a focus on the resources in the park’s two units. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects and Documents: Calumet & Hecla, Quincy, and other local mining companies, including miners’ gear, mining and prospecting equipment, casting patterns and railroad equipment, and items from the company hospital and company-built public library. Objects and documents related to community life including fraternal lodge materials, church and commercial records, residential building furnishings and contents, artwork, archeological artifacts, historic photographs and postcards, maps, and oral history recordings. It also includes an extensive archives and manuscript collection that includes NPS resource management records, labor organization records, newspapers, U.S. Census Bureau records, personal and family papers, and assembled collections. • Library Collection: Published materials on a variety of subjects related to area history as well as an extensive vertical file of journal and magazine articles, newspaper accounts, web postings and articles, and other documents pertinent to the themes of the park, park management, and other associated park values. • There are nearly 2.4 million objects in storage and hundreds on exhibit at Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw National Historical Park, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (managed together as the Lake Superior Collection Management Center). |
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <p>All significance statements.</p> |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections are professionally managed and cared for in a multipark museum program known as the Lake Superior Collection Management Center (LSCMC) at Keweenaw National Historical Park. • The Lake Superior Collection Management Center provides museum services for Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw National Historical Park, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. • Keweenaw collections are fully accessioned with item inventories and good provenance information. • Less than 40% of park collections are catalogued. • Collections receive regular environmental and pest monitoring. • Collection storage, exhibit, and research spaces are secure and well-maintained. • Physical access to collections is provided in a monitored and secure research room. (The park averages 180 research visits a year.) • Less than 5% of the catalogued object collection is photographed. • Less than 10% of the collection’s historic photographs have been digitized. • Due to the unique nature and relationship with park partners, the park can, on a case-by-case basis, store non-NPS collections. This is an option when the park is able to properly manage and care for those collections and not to the detriment of NPS collections. • Collection storage, exhibit, and research spaces are secure and well-maintained and meet NPS museum checklist requirements. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Museum Collections |
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| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased staffing: Full-time staff peaked at five permanent in 2006, and dropped to two full-time staff in 2015. • Growth in the archival collections over the last five years has averaged between 30 and 50 linear feet of new material a year. • The collection will see substantial growth when the National Park Service acquires the industrial buildings and objects of the Quincy Smelting Works. • Museum storage spaces are nearing maximum capacity. • Demand for research access to the park's collections is growing and will grow greater as archives are cataloged and their finding aids are published online. • Museum collections are regularly highlighted in the park's social media. |
| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Staffing: At present staffing levels, each permanent employee is responsible for the care and management of 1,000,000 museum items each. • Costs of both direct care and indirect care of collections continue to rise. • Climate Change: With a changing climate, severe weather events will occur more frequently and with a greater intensity putting collections at ever increasing risk. • Inability to reduce backlog due to staffing shortfalls. • Uncatalogued collections are at the greatest risk for theft, loss, or loss of association. • Without the rehabilitation of Warehouse No. 1, at-risk partner collections cannot be taken in as incoming preservation loans, threatening the loss of those collections. • Without its rehabilitation, objects stored in Warehouse No. 1 will deteriorate and may even be lost due to inadequate climate-control and absence of fire suppression. • Pressure for adequate museum collections access (research) and collection storage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A line-item-construction rehabilitation project for Warehouse No. 1 has rated highly enough at the regional level to possibly be added to the national line-item construction five-year plan. Once the rehabilitation is complete, the LSCMC collections could then be stored in a high-quality, environmentally controlled, secure, and fire-protected museum storage facility. The development of a regional collection facility would permit the park to manage collections from partners temporarily or permanently. • The uploading of the parks catalogue records to the National Park Service Web Catalogue could provide remote access to park collections, facilitating research and understanding of the collections, themes, and stories. • Michigan Tech Archives and the Finnish American Heritage Center are partners and maintain park relevant museum collections. |
| Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collection Management Plan for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw National Historical Park and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore</i> (2013). • Core operations report (NPS 2009). • <i>Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 1 Historic Structure Report</i> (2010). • <i>Exhibit Plan: Union Building Interpretive Facility</i> (2010). • Calumet & Hecla Library / Keweenaw History Center historic structure report (draft). • Scope of collection statement for Keweenaw National Historical Park (in process, 2016). • Current Visibility Condition and Trend: National Park Service, Air Resources Division. |
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection condition survey. • Security and fire protection surveys. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Museum Collections |
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| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collection statements for Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw National Historical Park, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (in process). • Scope of collection statement for Quincy Smelting Works. • Museum emergency operations and disaster recovery plan for collections. • Museum housekeeping plan. • Museum integrated pest management plan. |
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III |



| Fundamental Resource or Value | Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship |
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| Resource Description | As a partnership park, NPS and advisory commission staff work with a multitude of non-NPS partners to achieve the park's mission. These efforts involve working with local organizations on projects that improve the visitor experience, delivering educational messages, fostering a preservation ethic; communicating the importance of the past, and preserving important historic resources and landscapes. |
| Related Significance Statements | None—relates directly to park purpose. |
| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park Service and the advisory commission have formal agreements with 21 local heritage organizations that outline how the groups can work together to tell the story of copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula. • There is an “open door” policy regarding technical assistance to the community. • NPS staff must constantly balance their agency responsibilities with the needs of the partner organizations. • Advisory commission currently provides preservation and interpretive grants to the formal partners and the wider community. • Advisory commission provides marketing support for the Keweenaw Heritage Sites and the National Park Service. • Advisory commission provides financial support to encourage professional development of volunteers and staff of the partner organizations. • Isle Royale and Keweenaw Parks Association is the park's designated cooperating association. Isle Royale and Keweenaw Parks Association operates a bookstore in the Calumet Visitor Center and provides financial support for interpretive programs. • National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation is the primary philanthropic partner for the National Park Service at Keweenaw National Historical Park. The National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation provides annual financial support to the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to provide technical assistance to partners is mostly reactive due to limited resources. • National Park Service is increasingly under pressure to generate funding from the community/partners, but the local expectation is for the National Park Service to be the source of funding. • Isle Royale and Keweenaw Parks Association is steadily broadening its support to include Keweenaw National Historical Park in addition to Isle Royale National Park. |
| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service, advisory commission, partners, and the community do not have an agreed-upon shared vision for Keweenaw National Historical Park. Community has unmet expectations regarding the ability of the National Park Service and advisory commission to deliver desired results. • The number of NPS staff continues to decline with no clear path to fill positions that have been vacated. • A crowded nonprofit landscape, combined with a low area population, results in a challenging charitable giving landscape. • Many of the Keweenaw Heritage Sites are nonprofit organizations with their own memberships. Attempting to raise funds or solicit volunteers locally directly competes with these partner organizations. • Advisory commission does not have a stable source of funding. • The park's values are under-represented at community functions due to reductions in staffing. • Some in the local community are of the opinion that the park's impact on the community is negative/mixed. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship |
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| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service Centennial offers opportunities to connect local activities to larger agency efforts. • Need to identify grant and other funding opportunities outside the local area. • Sponsoring events that include multiple partner organizations could provide more opportunities to engage and build awareness of park resources. • Discuss ways to engage youth such as after-school programs at the Calumet Visitor Center, educational outreach programs at the schools, and small group-intensive stewardship programs. • Provide more outdoor recreational activities that connect people to historic resources (e.g., bike trips or running events that use the heritage sites as stops on a route). • Conduct more marquee programs at the Calumet Visitor Center to draw in broader visitation (i.e., speaker events, film series). • Leverage the tourism work of the Keweenaw Convention and Visitors Bureau to increase the effectiveness of the National Park Service and partner marketing efforts. • Reinststitute the unit manager meetings. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through the Climate Friendly Park certification including an Environmental Management System (Director’s Order 13A). |
| Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan (1998). • Core operations report (NPS 2009). • Keweenaw Heritage Site program documents (2012). • Park business plan (NPS 2014). • Dissertations by Matt Liesch (2011) and Scott See (2013). • <i>Copper Country Survey Final Report and Historic Preservation Plan</i> (Busch 2013). |
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset conditions survey. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Landscapes survey. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Easements and other preservation tools research. • Accessibility planning/technical advice for partner sites. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive partner interpretive plan. • Updated land protection plan. • Strategic priority assistance plan. • Communication plan. • Comprehensive sign plan. |
| Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling legislation PL 102-543, as amended <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified |

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Keweenaw National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Prioritizing Preservation Activities in the Park’s Broad Mission, Mandate, and Geographic Area.** Determining which resources in which to invest time and money is a recurring issue for the National Park Service and Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. The issue is ongoing and intensifies when nationally significant resources deteriorate due to nature/weather or neglect and the park is put in a reactive position. Information is needed to guide priority setting for investments of time and of money in non-NPS assets.

The National Park Service and Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission work together to meet the park’s broad mission and advocate for resource preservation efforts at and with partnership and related sites. A recently completed historic property survey identified more than 27,000 buildings and structures with potential preservation needs; the National Park Service owns only six buildings and works in partnership with other entities to preserve significant buildings and landscapes. Technical support is provided on a first-come-first-served basis. Project funding, when available, is determined through the Keweenaw Heritage Grants process. The park needs additional information to guide specific scoping and priority setting for future projects. A clear, transparent rationale or priority-setting mechanism is needed to guide, evaluate, and prioritize non-NPS assets for cooperative investments and support.

- *Associated planning needs:* update to the park asset management plan to identify and prioritize projects for resource preservation and maintenance, a strategic priority assistance project planning to address long-range planning needs for support and investment in other properties, and an update to the land protection plan to integrate non-NPS resources identified for prioritized support including the Quincy Smelter site.
- *Associated data needs:* comprehensive condition assessments and preservation treatment cost estimates for priority cultural landscape character areas, including buildings and landscapes for NPS and non-NPS owned assets. Additional research for funding options to channel support to nonowned NPS resources is critical to inform the strategic planning for improvements.

- **Improving Opportunities for Visitor Experience and Understanding.** The park is suffering from a lack of public awareness. Reaching visitors can be challenging as the park has a large rural geographic reach with small urban centers. Traditional NPS outreach methods (park entrance stations, campgrounds) for connecting with park visitors do not work in this park setting. Instead, the park collaborates with many partners to share information, inform visitors, and develop outreach opportunities. Most visitors and many residents do not know that the national park exists or when they are within its boundaries. They also do not realize that while the Keweenaw Heritage Sites are independently owned and operated, they collaborate with the National Park Service through the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. The National Park Service and partners need to create a strong park identity so visitors know they are in a unique national park. There is a need to expand outreach for public awareness on local and national levels.

The Calumet Visitor Center provides new opportunities to make connections with the public, but operational costs are significant. It is a beautiful facility with substantial NPS investment (\$10.8M) and rave reviews, but it adds operational pressure on the existing park budget and staff. The Calumet Visitor Center is a critical visitor experience resource, but the park lacks a sustainable operations strategy.

There are challenges to promoting and delivering interpretation and education programs and products. The National Park Service has been successful in distributing existing materials (via rack cards, the park newspaper, and posters, etc.) to partner sites to leverage visitor outreach, but the park needs other resources and additional capacity to implement, update, and strengthen the 2005 education plan that was developed with local educators. The National Park Service also needs staff to take interpretation and education programming to schools and partner sites in order to meet people where they are. The park needs additional resources to expand electronic outreach and build capacity for technical support for partners (for example, National Park Service interpreters are working with social media, but they could expand the park's social media presence for visitor access).

Currently, a comprehensive partnership interpretive plan is underway that will address critical interpretive and programmatic questions and needs for all Keweenaw Heritage Sites. The plan will develop a prioritized plan for a cohesive visitor experience that is inclusive of all sites, park themes, is relevant to today's visitors, and engages new audiences.

- *Associated planning needs:* development concept plans for the Quincy and Calumet units to evaluate alternatives and short- and long-term priorities for project investments; a comprehensive sign plan that would identify priority interpretive and visitor information signs to improve motorist guidance and increase visitor recognition of related park sites; a communication and marketing strategy to inform comprehensive partnership interpretive planning and expand public awareness on state, local, and national levels; and comprehensive partnership interpretive planning.
- *Associated data needs:* assessment for long-term operational and maintenance costs for the Calumet Visitor Center for maintenance and operational needs to support visitor experience and access; collect partner data on current interpretive themes and communication tools; and visitor needs assessment of data for visitor patterns, interests, and statistics from existing local surveys to inform comprehensive partnership interpretive plan.

- **Balancing NPS Requirements and Partnership Needs.** The park’s general management plan calls for the development of a traditional national park experience in the park core as well as a strong, structured partnership throughout the Keweenaw Peninsula. In addition to meeting typical NPS responsibilities and mandates, park staff is also directed to provide technical assistance to its formal and informal partners for the preservation of buildings, landscapes, and museum collections, and for interpretation needs ranging from customer service training to exhibit development. The National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission need to establish a sustainable balance for these competing, but equally important objectives.

A major part of this key issue is concern about the sustainability of the technical assistance program. Technical assistance has been important throughout the park’s existence, but has declined as park programs and facilities have developed. Technical assistance is now provided less frequently as National Park Service demands rise. Park employees prioritize time and responsibilities, but multiple vacant positions raise the balance of park responsibilities and create stress.

- *Associated planning needs:* position management plan to address staff capacity to provide technical assistance to community partners and identify a strategy to accomplish this critical component of the park’s mission.

- **Potential Development of the Quincy Smelting Works.** The 1898 Quincy Smelting Works is on the Portage Lake Ship Canal in the Quincy unit and is owned by the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. A key contributing feature in the Quincy Mining Company National Historic Landmark historic district, the smelter would allow the park to interpret the history of copper production from rock to finished product and shipment to market. It retains a particularly high degree of historic integrity and has the potential to be a key visitor experience. The Quincy Smelter Association (an informal partner organization) currently conducts limited, but well-attended tours. Some structural stabilization has been undertaken by the National Park Service; the advisory commission is coordinating environmental remediation. The National Park Service is committed to working with the advisory commission and other partners to assess alternatives for the Quincy Smelter site. A better understanding of current park capacity, potential uses, and costs associated with rehabilitation and operations is needed.

- *Associated planning needs:* development concept plan for the site, a cultural landscape report and historic structures report, and a long-range interpretive plan that integrates the Quincy Smelter site within the larger mine landscape and copper production process. (These plans will only be needed if the National Park Service acquires a direct ownership interest at the Quincy Smelter site.)
- *Associated data needs:* cultural landscape inventory and a development feasibility study.

- **Funding for the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission.** The Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission does not have a regular, secure source of funding. The park’s legislation authorizes the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission to receive \$250,000 in federal funds annually, but Congress has not appropriated adequate funding. For a number of years, the advisory commission has relied on a generous anonymous donor for annual project funds, but it is unclear how long this will last. The advisory commission is authorized to raise funds and has successfully done so for specific projects through private donations and grant funding, but these funding sources are irregular. The lack of secure funding prohibits the commission from adding permanent staff or planning multiyear projects.

- **Challenges in Achieving the Long-term Vision for the Lake Superior Collection Management Center.** The Lake Superior Collection Management Center, which is located at Keweenaw National Historical Park, provides museum services for Keweenaw National Historical Park as well as Isle Royale National Park and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. There are nearly 2.4 million objects in storage and hundreds on exhibit in the parks. A multipark charter was signed by the parks and region in 2014 and is in effect through 2024. Although the vision to consolidate collections and management efforts is defined in planning documents and agreements, funding to implement it has not yet been identified. Interim solutions are in process. The Regional Parkwide Collections Plan is being updated and may provide guidance.

Lack of a facility complicates the implementation of the Lake Superior collection management plan and the museum programs at Keweenaw National Historical Park, Isle Royale National Park, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Museum collections from the three parks are currently stored in C&H Warehouse No. 1, but the building lacks climate control and a fire suppression system; objects are at risk of deterioration and loss. An approved historic structure report was completed for the warehouse in preparation for use as a storage facility, but action has not yet been taken. Once the rehabilitation is completed, the Lake Superior Collection Management Center collections could then be stored in a high-quality, environmentally controlled, secure, and fire-protected museum storage facility.

As technical assistance to the Keweenaw Heritage Sites museums has declined, several have turned to the park to serve as a repository for their at-risk collections. Without adequate curatorial storage, the park cannot take in these at-risk collections as incoming preservation loans, potentially threatening the loss of those collections.

- *Associated planning needs:* scope of collection statement for each participating park. Scope of collection statements define the scope of present and future museum collections. Also required are a museum emergency operations and disaster recovery plan; a museum housekeeping plan for objects on exhibit, in storage, and museum staff working spaces; and a museum integrated pest management plan to protect the museum and its collections from pests.

- **Vacant or Underused Significant Historic Structures within Core National Historic Landmarks Districts and Park Boundaries.** This issue closely relates to the preservation and visitor experience issues described in other key issues. The park includes thousands of vacant and underused historic structures and landscapes (commercial, residential, industrial, and civic) that contribute directly to the park’s significance, and some are at risk of loss. Adaptive reuse of deteriorated industrial buildings is expensive, complex, and largely dependent on market forces. Rehabilitation is often more expensive than new construction, and finding new uses for some of these buildings is challenging in current economic conditions, particularly given commercial/residential needs and park capacity. The area has a limited market for historic leasing; the cost to maintain, cool, and heat large buildings is prohibitive. With the exception of the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, the National Park Service has been limited in working with the State of Michigan on this issue. There is a need to align NPS values for preservation with State of Michigan’s economic recovery and development.

- *Associated planning needs:* update to the park asset management plan to prioritize maintenance projects; the strategic priority assistance plan to prioritize partner project investments; and an updated land protection plan.
- *Associated data needs:* comprehensive condition assessments and protection/preservation cost estimates for priority cultural landscape character areas, including buildings and landscapes of non-NPS owned assets. Additional research for funding options to channel support to non-owned NPS resources is critical to inform the strategic planning for improvements.

- **Incompatible Development.** New, incompatible construction and redevelopment threaten the integrity of the park’s national historic landmark districts and diminishes the visitor experience. This is a critical issue for the park because the National Park Service owns little of the property within its boundaries. Section 106 requirements in the National Historic Preservation Act have given the National Park Service a voice on projects funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Transportation, and other federal agencies within park boundaries. Collaboration with other federal agencies (including U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), state governments, and local preservation organizations on projects occurring outside boundaries has also been successful. The park has been working on developing and encouraging a preservation ethic within local communities, but development is often preferred to adaptive reuse, which is particularly evident along the U.S. Highway 41 corridor and in Calumet. The park could assist with the development of local historic district ordinances and land use planning. The recent historic property survey (Busch 2013) provides a framework for preservation across the Keweenaw Peninsula. It identifies partners and stakeholders, critical issues, and defines preservation goals and objectives. The Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission has flexibility and particular strengths to address this issue.
 - *Associated planning needs:* updated land protection plan, which could help develop strategies to work with neighboring landowners and governments to minimize impacts; and an education plan.
- **Actual and Perceived Contamination of Mining Landscapes and Structures Complicates Reinvestment and Reuse of these Properties.** This issue is closely related to the need to prioritize preservation efforts/partnerships described in the first key issue. Negative perceptions of industrial landscapes affect support for and interest in park significance, resources, and stories. Remediation is ongoing at the Quincy Smelting Works; summer 2015 will kickoff a \$700,000 clean-up project. The park needs to build awareness of how mining-related cultural resources can be assets to the community. The *Preservation Plan for the Industrial Buildings of the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park* was completed by the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission in late 2015; it has the potential to increase understanding of and support for the possibilities of reuse in the Calumet unit and elsewhere on the Keweenaw Peninsula.
 - *Associated planning needs:* education plan for a comprehensive approach to education across NPS and privately owned resources; and a communications and marketing strategy for increasing visitor awareness of how and why resources have been contaminated, and successful remediation efforts.
 - *Associated data needs:* cultural landscape inventory for Quincy Smelting Works.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

| Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|
| Related to an FRV or Key Issue? | Planning Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape; Calumet Cultural Landscapes; Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship; Key Issue | Updated land protection plan (including boundary assessment) | H | The land protection plan needs an update and expanded scope to include participation from the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission and others. There is a lack of confidence that the current plan had 360-degree input, it does not effectively prioritize resources, and is too focused on acquisition. Need to include boundary adjustment to firm up planning for significant resources outside the boundary. Goal is to create a tool to assist with prioritized, transparent decision-making. Could serve to define vision for full park buildout. Would tie in with the priorities developed in the strategic priority assistance plan. |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape; Calumet Cultural Landscapes; Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship; Key Issue | Strategic priority assistance plan | H | <p>A rubric/rationale is needed for identifying most important non-NPS owned resources to assist with technical and financial assistance. This document would define criteria for priority actions and provide a rationale for National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission to commit resources, and should be a jointly developed plan. While this plan cannot anticipate all requests for assistance, it would provide an evaluation rubric to develop a list of high-priority proactive assistance and to apply as new requests are received.</p> <p>This plan would help inform and tie closely to the land protection issues and priorities of an updated land protection plan, though they would remain separate documents.</p> <p>Key documents needed to inform this plan include the existing historic property survey and the long-range interpretive plan to determine which resources are nationally significant and critical to helping the National Park Service and advisory commission in fulfilling park purpose for wider interpretation. An asset condition survey is also required, since condition and integrity are likely to be criteria in the rubric developed in this plan. An archeological overview and assessment and an ethnographic overview and assessment may also inform this process.</p> |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape; Key Issue | Development concept plans for Quincy Smelting Works and Calumet units OR development concept plan for Quincy Smelting Works and Quincy Mine industrial core | H | The goal is to accomplish site planning no matter who owns the smelter site and answer critical site issues. Outcome to include staging/phasing over time, i.e., a road map for 20 years approximately at a site. Would also address connections with what's on top of the hill and the Calumet Visitor Center. High priority would be triggered for this plan if the National Park Service were to be a direct stakeholder in the Quincy Smelting Works. |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape; Key Issue | Historic structure report for Quincy Smelting Works | H | Needed for the Quincy Smelting Works development concept plan. (see above). |

| Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| Related to an FRV or Key Issue? | Planning Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | Cultural landscape report for Quincy Smelting Works | H | Needed for the Quincy Smelting Works development concept plan (see above). |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape interpretive plan | H | A Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape interpretive plan that would encompass the full industrial story (mining, milling, smelting) is required to provide a cohesive visitor experience inclusive of all the mining operations and linked landscapes and national historic landmark components. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship; Key Issue | Communication and marketing strategy | M | National Park Service and partner communication roles, responsibilities, and capacity. Could include social media and web outreach and collectively support marketing efforts. Long-range interpretive plan would feed parts of the recommendations here, there is overlap. |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape; Calumet Cultural Landscapes; Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship; Key Issue | Comprehensive sign plan | M | Would include coordination with the state (Michigan Department of Transportation, et al.). |
| Collections; Key Issue | Scope of collection statement for Quincy Smelting Works | M | Could be an addendum to the Keweenaw National Historical Park scope of collections. There is concern that such a large collection would require a separate document. Would be triggered if Quincy Smelting Works is acquired by the National Park Service or the National Park Service agrees to take any items from the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. |
| Calumet Cultural Landscapes | Development concept plan to implement cultural landscape report recommendations at the Calumet unit | M | Working with St. Anne's and Coppertown to maximize implementation opportunities. Planning effort to also look at facilities. Key issue to be decided: What to do about maintenance functions; need to address drill-core storage. |
| Collections | Scope of collection statement(s) | M | Defines the scope of a park's present and future museum collection. These required core documents—one for each park participating in the Lake Superior Collection Management Center—would assist LSCMC museum staff in managing the park's collections, now and in the future. |

| Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|---|
| Related to an FRV or Key Issue? | Planning Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Collections | Museum emergency operations and disaster recovery plan for collections | M | This required core document would assist LSCMC museum staff in managing and protecting park collections, now and in the future, for Keweenaw National Historical Park, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and Isle Royale National Park. |
| Collections | Museum housekeeping plan | M | A housekeeping plan for objects on exhibit, in storage, and museum staff working spaces. This required core document would assist LSCMC museum staff in managing and protecting park collections, now and in the future, for Keweenaw National Historical Park, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and Isle Royale National Park. |
| Collections; Key Issue | Museum integrated pest management plan | M | Needed to protect the museum and its collections from pests. This required core document would assist LSCMC museum staff in managing and protecting park collections, now and in the future, for Keweenaw National Historical Park, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and Isle Royale National Park. |
| Key Issue | Position management plan (updating the core operations report) | L | Considered as a tool in the future as staffing changes occur. |
| Key Issue | Public relations and marketing plan | L | Needed to expand outreach for park identity and public awareness on state, local, and national levels. |
| Key Issue | Updated park asset management plan | L | To identify and prioritize projects for resource preservation and maintenance. |



| Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| Related to an FRV or Key Issue? | Data and GIS Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape; Calumet Cultural Landscapes; Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship; Key Issues | Asset condition survey | H | Needed for strategic priority assistance plan. Would assess non-NPS owned structures and landscapes whose owners are likely to seek technical or financial assistance from the National Park Service and/or the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. Would be informed by recent area Michigan State Historic Preservation Office surveys and be a windshield-level assessment/research document to help inform the prioritization for assistance. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship; Quincy Cultural Landscape; Calumet Cultural Landscapes | Archeological sites survey of partner-owned properties | H | Needed for strategic priority assistance plan; was not included in the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission-funded historic property survey, which focused on aboveground resources visible from public roads. Also, complete surveys on poor rock and stamp sands. |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | Long-range interpretive plan for the Quincy Mine industrial core | H | |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | Development concept plan for the Quincy Mine industrial core | H | |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | Cultural landscape inventory for the Quincy Smelting Works, Quincy Mine Site, and the Quincy Milling District on Torch Lake | H | The cultural landscape inventory would include strategies for increasing awareness of how and why resources have been contaminated and past remediation efforts. High priority would be triggered for this plan if the National Park Service were to be a direct stakeholder in the Quincy Smelting Works. |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | Archeological overview and assessment for Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape | H | Data need to support and inform cultural landscape reports. This would combine an archeological overview and assessment on NPS-owned property and a survey of partner-owned resources within the Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape. |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | GIS data and maps for Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape | H | Data need to support and inform cultural landscape reports. This work to be completed on NPS-owned property and partner-owned resources as part of a broad cultural landscape inventory effort that supports resource management. |
| Calumet Cultural Landscapes | GIS data and maps for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company cultural landscape | H | This work to be completed on NPS-owned property and partner-owned resources as part of a broad cultural landscape inventory effort that supports resource management. |
| Calumet Cultural Landscapes | Cultural landscape inventory for Calumet & Hecla industrial core | H | The cultural landscape inventory would include strategies for increasing awareness of how and why resources have been contaminated, and past remediation efforts. |

| Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| Related to an FRV or Key Issue? | Data and GIS Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Calumet Cultural Landscapes | Amendment to the Calumet National Historic Landmark nomination | H | National historic landmark documentation dates from 1989 and needs to be updated to reflect current conditions, incorporate recent scholarship, and to inform boundary adjustments. |
| Calumet Cultural Landscapes | Archeological overview and assessment | H | Needed to support interpretation and preservation of archeological resources on park-owned property. |
| Village of Calumet | Cultural landscape inventory for the Village of Calumet | H | This work to be completed on NPS-owned property and partner-owned resources as part of a broad cultural landscape inventory effort that supports resource management. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship | Collect partner data on current visitation statistics | H | The park needs a common way of gathering park and partner statistics that truly reflects park contacts and visitation trends. Visitor data, including patterns, interests, and statistics from existing local surveys would inform the comprehensive partnership interpretive plan. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship | Landscapes survey | M | Needed for strategic priority assistance plan. Data needed across Keweenaw Peninsula to prioritize interpretive and preservation efforts. Was not included in the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission survey. Completed survey recorded features that related to agricultural themes including individual features recorded. Existing surveys also notes ruins. Gaps in information include mining landscapes and belowground resources. |
| Collections | Collection condition survey | M | This required core document would assist LSCMC museum staff in managing and protecting park collections, now and in the future, for Keweenaw National Historical Park, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and Isle Royale National Park. The survey would document the condition of objects in the collection and provide guidance on conservation needs. |
| Collections | Security and fire protection surveys | M | This required core document would assist LSCMC museum staff in managing and protecting park collections, now and in the future, for Keweenaw National Historical Park, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and Isle Royale National Park. Needed for museum exhibit and storage spaces. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship | Ethnographic overview and assessment | M | The NPS Midwest Regional Office identifies no traditionally associated tribe for Keweenaw National Historical Park but the park has worked with the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community in the past and would like to do so in the future. An overview and assessment may open up dialogue. |

| Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| Related to an FRV or Key Issue? | Data and GIS Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Quincy Cultural Landscape | Comprehensive condition assessments and protection/preservation cost estimates for key cultural landscape report character areas, including buildings and landscapes | M | This work to follow high priorities related to Quincy Mining Company cultural landscape resource inventory and documentation. |
| Calumet Cultural Landscapes | Comprehensive condition assessments and protection/preservation cost estimates for identified cultural landscape report character areas, including buildings and landscapes | M | This work to follow high priorities related to Calumet cultural landscape resource inventory and documentation. |
| Calumet Cultural Landscapes | Total Cost of Facility Ownership study for the Calumet Visitor Center | M | Analysis would document and anticipate funding gaps and could inform deferred maintenance work orders (energy) updates for base increase justification and park asset management planning. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship | Research potentially eligible national register properties identified in the advisory commission historic property survey | M | This work would happen across the peninsula to address a wide variety of properties that are potentially eligible for the national register to guide park technical assistance. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship | Easements and other preservation tools research | L | Needed to clarify options for preservation and façade easements, e.g., what kinds of funds can be used and research best practices for these complicated programs. These tools could help partners who don't own properties they're trying to protect. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship | Accessibility planning/ technical advice for partner sites | L | Partners would find this useful. The National Park Service would like to provide the technical and outreach to assist partners. Goal is to assess needs and conditions—both physical and programmatic. |
| Collaboration, Community Engagement, and Stewardship | In-depth visitor survey | L | The park is currently using a visitor survey from 2005, which does not reflect current park service visitation trends and emerging audiences, particularly youth, and the greater use of electronic media for and during trip planning. |
| Key Issue | Feasibility study Quincy Smelting Works | L | Feasibility study would inform development concept plans and compliance for Quincy Smelting Works. High priority would be triggered for this plan if the National Park Service were to be a direct stakeholder in the Quincy Smelting Works. |

Part 3: Contributors

Keweenaw National Historical Park

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Subject Matter Expert

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Keweenaw National Historical Park

PUBLIC LAW 102-543—OCT. 27, 1992

106 STAT. 3569

Public Law 102-543
102d Congress

An Act

To establish the Keweenaw National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

Oct. 27, 1992

[S. 1664]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Michigan.
Conservation.
16 USC 410yy.

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) The oldest and largest lava flow known on Earth is located on the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan. This volcanic activity produced the only place on Earth where large scale economically recoverable 97 percent pure native copper is found.

(2) The Keweenaw Peninsula is the only site in the country where prehistoric, aboriginal mining of copper occurred. Artifacts made from this copper by these ancient Indians were traded as far south as present day Alabama.

(3) Copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula pioneered deep shaft, hard rock mining, milling, and smelting techniques and advancements in related mining technologies later used throughout the world.

(4) Michigan Technological University, located in the copper district, was established in 1885 to supply the great demand for new technologies and trained engineers requested by the area's mining operations. Michigan Technological University possesses a wealth of both written and photographic historic documentation of the mining era in its archives.

(5) Michigan's copper country became a principal magnet to European immigrants during the mid-1800's and the cultural heritage of these varied nationalities is still preserved in this remarkable ethnic conglomerate.

(6) The corporate-sponsored community planning in Calumet, Michigan, as evidenced in the architecture, municipal design, surnames, foods, and traditions, and the large scale corporate paternalism was unprecedented in American industry and continues to express the heritage of the district.

(7) The entire picture of copper mining on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula is best represented by three components: the Village of Calumet, the former Calumet and Hecla Mining Company properties (including the Osceola #13 mine complex), and the former Quincy Mining Company properties. The Village of Calumet best represents the social, ethnic, and commercial themes. Extant Calumet and Hecla buildings best depict corporate paternalism and power, and the themes of extraction and processing are best represented by extant structures of the Quincy Mining Company.

(8) The Secretary of the Interior has designated two National Historic Landmark Districts in the proposed park area, the Calumet National Historic Landmark District and the Quincy Mining Company National Historic Landmark District.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to preserve the nationally significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and districts of a portion of the Keweenaw Peninsula in the State of Michigan for the education, benefit, and inspiration of present and future generations; and

(2) to interpret the historic synergism between the geological, aboriginal, sociological, cultural technological, and corporate forces that relate the story of copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula.

16 USC 410yy-1. **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

As used in this Act, the term—

(1) “Commission” means the Keweenaw Historic Preservation Advisory Commission established by section 9.

(2) “park” means the Keweenaw National Historical Park established by section 3(a)(1).

(3) “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

16 USC 410yy-2. **SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF PARK.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.**—(1) There is hereby established as a unit of the National Park System the Keweenaw National Historical Park in and near Calumet and Hancock, Michigan.

(2) The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) **BOUNDARIES AND MAP.**—(1) The boundaries of the park shall be as generally depicted on the map entitled “Keweenaw National Historical Park, Michigan”, numbered NHP-KP/20012-B and dated June, 1992. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia, and the office of the village council, Calumet, Michigan.

(2) Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed description and map of the boundaries established under paragraph (a)(1).

16 USC 410yy-3. **SEC. 4. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, or interests therein, within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer.

(b) **STATE PROPERTY.**—Property owned by the State of Michigan or any political subdivision of the State may be acquired only by donation.

(c) **CONSENT.**—No lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the park may be acquired without the consent of the owner, unless the Secretary determines that the land is being developed, or is proposed to be developed in a manner which is detrimental to the natural, scenic, historic, and other values for which the park is established.

Federal Register, publication.

PUBLIC LAW 102-543—OCT. 27, 1992

106 STAT. 3571

(d) **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.**—The Secretary shall not acquire any lands pursuant to this Act if the Secretary determines that such lands, or any portion thereof, have become contaminated with hazardous substances (as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601)).

SEC. 5. COOPERATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

16 USC 410yy-4.

(a) Any Federal entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the park shall—

(1) consult, cooperate, and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate its activities with the Secretary and the Commission;

(2) conduct or support such activities in a manner that—

(A) to the maximum extent practicable, is consistent with the standards and criteria established pursuant to the general management plan developed pursuant to section 6; and

(B) will not have an adverse effect on the resources of the park; and

(3) provide for full public participation in order to consider the views of all interested parties.

SEC. 6. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

16 USC 410yy-5.

Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare, in consultation with the Commission, and submit to Congress a general management plan for the park containing the information described in section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)). Such plan shall interpret the technological and social history of the area, and the industrial complexes of the Calumet and Hecla, and Quincy Mining Companies, with equal emphasis.

SEC. 7. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

16 USC 410yy-6.

The Secretary, after consultation with the Commission, may enter into cooperative agreements with owners of property within the park of nationally significant historic or other cultural resources in order to provide for interpretive exhibits or programs. Such agreements shall provide, whenever appropriate, that—

(1) the public may have access to such property at specified, reasonable times for purposes of viewing such property or exhibits, or attending the programs established by the Secretary under this subsection; and

(2) the Secretary, with the agreement of the property owner, may make such minor improvements to such property as the Secretary deems necessary to enhance the public use and enjoyment of such property, exhibits, and programs.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

16 USC 410yy-7.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may provide to any owner of property within the park containing nationally significant historic or cultural resources, in accordance with cooperative agreements or grant agreements, as appropriate, such financial and technical assistance to mark, interpret, and restore non-Federal properties within the park as the Secretary determines appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act, provided that—

(1) the Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose

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of conducting visitors through such properties and interpreting them to the public; and

(2) no changes or alterations shall be made in such properties except by mutual agreement between the Secretary and the other parties to the agreements.

(b) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—Funds authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the purposes of this section shall be expended in the ratio of \$1 of Federal funds for each \$4 of funds contributed by non-Federal sources. For the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to accept from non-Federal sources, and to utilize for purposes of this Act, any money so contributed. Donations of land, or interests in land, by the State of Michigan may be considered as a contribution from non-Federal sources for the purposes of this subsection.

16 USC 410yy-8. **SEC. 9. KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.**—There is established the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. The Commission shall—

(1) advise the Secretary in the preparation and implementation of a general management plan described in section 6;

(2) advise the Secretary on the development of and priorities for implementing standards and criteria by which the Secretary, pursuant to agreements referred to in sections 7 and 8, will provide financial as well as technical assistance to owners of non-Federal properties within the park;

(3) advise the Secretary on the development of rules governing the disbursement of funds for the development of non-Federal properties;

(4) advise the Secretary with respect to the selection of sites for interpretation and preservation by means of cooperative agreements pursuant to section 7;

(5) assist the Secretary in developing policies and programs for the conservation and protection of the scenic, historical, cultural, natural and technological values of the park which would complement the purposes of this Act;

(6) assist the Secretary in coordinating with local governments and the State of Michigan the implementation of the general management plan, and furthering the purposes of this Act;

(7) be authorized to carry out historical, educational, or cultural programs which encourage or enhance appreciation of the historic resources in the park, surrounding areas, and on the Keweenaw Peninsula; and

(8) be authorized to seek, accept, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or donations of money, personal property, or services, received from any source, consistent with the purposes of this Act and the park management.

(b)(1) The Commission may acquire real property, or interests in real property, to further the purposes of the Act by gift or devise; or, by purchase from a willing seller with money which was given or bequeathed to the Commission on the condition that such money would be used to purchase real property, or interests in real property, to further the purposes of this Act.

(2) For the purposes of section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, any gift to the Commission shall be deemed to be a gift to the United States.

(3) Any real property or interest in real property acquired by the Commission shall be conveyed by the Commission to the National Park Service or the appropriate public agency as soon as possible after such acquisition, without consideration, and on the condition that the real property or interest in real property so conveyed is used for public purposes. Real property.

(4) The value of funds or property, or interests in property, conveyed to the National Park Service by the Commission may be considered as non-Federal, at the Commission's discretion.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of seven members appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(A) two members shall be appointed from nominees submitted by the Calumet Village Council and the Calumet Township Board;

(B) one member shall be appointed from nominees submitted by the Quincy Township Board and the Franklin Township Board;

(C) one member shall be appointed from nominees submitted by the Houghton County Board of Commissioners;

(D) one member shall be appointed from nominees submitted by the Governor of the State of Michigan; and,

(E) two members who are qualified to serve on the Commission because of their familiarity with National Parks and historic preservation.

(2) CHAIRPERSON.—The chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members to serve a term of 3 years.

(3) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(4) TERMS OF SERVICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years and may be reappointed not more than three times.

(B) INITIAL MEMBERS.—Of the members first appointed under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall appoint—

(i) two members for a term of 1 year;

(ii) two members for a term of 2 years; and

(iii) three members for a term of 3 years.

(5) EXTENDED SERVICE.—A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office.

(6) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at least quarterly at the call of the chairperson or a majority of the members of the Commission.

(7) QUORUM.—Five members shall constitute a quorum.

(d) COMPENSATION.—Members shall serve without pay. Members who are full-time officers or employees of the United States, the State of Michigan, or any political subdivision thereof shall receive no additional pay on account of their service on the Commission.

(e) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commis-

sion, members shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) **MAILS.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(g) **STAFF.**—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of such personnel as the Commission deems desirable. The Secretary may provide the Commission with such staff and technical assistance as the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission, considers appropriate to enable the Commission to carry out its duties, on a cost reimbursable basis. Upon request of the Secretary, any Federal agency may provide information, personnel, property, and services on a reimbursable basis, to the Commission to assist in carrying out its duties under this section. The Secretary may accept the services of personnel detailed from the State of Michigan or any political subdivision of the State and reimburse the State or such political subdivision for such services. The Commission may procure additional temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United States Code, with funds obtained under section 9(a)(6), or as provided by the Secretary.

(h) **HEARINGS.**—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may not issue subpoenas or exercise any subpoena authority.

16 USC 410yy-9.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, but not to exceed \$5,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$25,000,000 for development, and \$3,000,000 for financial and technical assistance to owners of non-Federal property as provided in section 8.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated annually to the Commission to carry out its duties under this Act, \$100,000 except that the Federal contribution to the Commission shall not exceed 50 percent of the annual costs to the Commission in carrying out those duties.

Approved October 27, 1992.

123 STAT. 1190

PUBLIC LAW 111-11—MAR. 30, 2009

Subtitle B—Amendments to Existing Units of the National Park System

SEC. 7101. FUNDING FOR KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—Section 4 of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-3) is amended by striking subsection (d).

(b) MATCHING FUNDS.—Section 8(b) of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-7(b)) is amended by striking “\$4” and inserting “\$1”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 10 of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-9) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “\$3,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “\$100,000” and all that follows through “those duties” and inserting “\$250,000”.

16 USC 461 note. SEC. 7102. LOCATION OF VISITOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES FOR WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

Section 4(d) of the Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “contiguous to” and all that follows and inserting “within Fairfield County.”;

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) DEVELOPMENT.—

“(A) MAINTAINING NATURAL CHARACTER.—The Secretary shall keep development of the property acquired under paragraph (1) to a minimum so that the character of the acquired property will be similar to the natural and undeveloped landscape of the property described in subsection (b).

“(B) TREATMENT OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED PROPERTY.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall either prevent the Secretary from acquiring property under paragraph (1) that, prior to the Secretary’s acquisition, was developed in a manner inconsistent with subparagraph (A), or require the Secretary to remediate such previously developed property to reflect the natural character described in subparagraph (A).”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the appropriate zoning authority” and all that follows through “Wilton, Connecticut,” and inserting “the local governmental entity that, in accordance with applicable State law, has jurisdiction over any property acquired under paragraph (1)(A)”.

SEC. 7103. LITTLE RIVER CANYON NATIONAL PRESERVE BOUNDARY EXPANSION.

Section 2 of the Little River Canyon National Preserve Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 698q) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “The Preserve” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Preserve”; and

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

| Name or Number | Agreement Type | Stakeholders | Purpose | Notes |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| P13AP00003 | Grant agreement | National Park Service and Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission | To fulfill the legislated purposes of the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. | Start Date: 05-2013 Expiration Date: 09-30-2018 |
| P16AP00017 | Grant agreement | National Park Service and Village of Calumet | To provide partial operational funding to the Village of Calumet Historic District Commission. | Start Date: 10-01-2015 Expiration Date: 09-30-2021 |
| | Lake Superior Collections Management Center (LSCMC) charter | Keweenaw National Historical Park, Isle Royale National Park, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore | The purpose of the LSCMC charter is to define how the Lake Superior Collections Management Center organized and supported by the collaborating NPS units to ensure accountability of center staff and budgets, affirm regional and parks support for the LSCMC, and to provide responsiveness to individual unit needs. This charter details the structural and administrative functions of the LSCMC in relation to the Michigan Lake Superior units; specifics of the museum management program are detailed in the annual work plan. | Start Date: 01-30-2014 Expiration Date: 01-30-2024 Charter in effect for 10 years from approval date. Signed by curator, park superintendents, regional curator, and regional director. |
| 6410120011 | Memorandum of understanding | Keweenaw National Historical Park, Calumet Village Volunteer Fire Department | Fire emergency response for park resources including the Calumet Visitor Center (jurisdictional authorization). | Electronic Copy: P: Preservation Services Division\ Kevin Ruth\A-123\ Control 2. |
| 6410120012 | Memorandum of understanding | Keweenaw National Historical Park, Calumet Township Volunteer Fire Department. | Fire emergency response for park resources including the Keweenaw History Center, Headquarters, and C&H Warehouse No. 1 (jurisdictional authorization). | Electronic Copy: P: Preservation Services Division\ Kevin Ruth\A-123\ Control 2. |
| 6410120013 | Memorandum of understanding | Keweenaw National Historical Park, Quincy-Franklin-Hancock Volunteer Fire Department | Fire emergency response for park resources including the Quincy Mine Office, Dry House Ruins (jurisdictional authorization). | Electronic Copy: P: Preservation Services Division\ Kevin Ruth\A-123\ Control 2. |
| | Technical assistance agreement | National Park Service and Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, 21 Heritage Sites | | |

| Name or Number | Agreement Type | Stakeholders | Purpose | Notes |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|
| | Cooperative agreement | Calumet Historic District, National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission | | |
| Agreement No. G6410130001 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Adventure Mine Company | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130002 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130003 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Calumet Theatre | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410140001 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Carnegie Museum of the Keweenaw | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130019 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Copper Country Firefighters History Museum | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |

| Name or Number | Agreement Type | Stakeholders | Purpose | Notes |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|-------|
| G6410130004 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Chassell Heritage Center | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130005 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Copper Range Historical Society | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130006 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Coppertown Mining Museum | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130007 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Delaware Copper Mine Tours | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130008 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Finlandia University's Finnish American Heritage Center | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130009 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Fort Wilkins Historic State Park | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |

| Name or Number | Agreement Type | Stakeholders | Purpose | Notes |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|
| G6410130010 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Hanka Finnish Homestead Museum | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130011 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Houghton County Historical Society | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130012 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Keweenaw County Historical Society | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130013 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Keweenaw Heritage Society at St. Anne's | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130014 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Laurium Manor Mansion Tours | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410140002 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Michigan Technological University Archives and Copper Country Historical Collections | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |

| Name or Number | Agreement Type | Stakeholders | Purpose | Notes |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|-------|
| G6410130015 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Old Victoria | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130016 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Ontonagon County Historical Society | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G6410130017 | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |
| G64100800XX (also referenced as G6410130018) | Memorandum of understanding | National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, Quincy Mine Hoist Association | The purpose of this memorandum of understanding is to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to uphold the mission of each site and the purposes for which the park was established, and to fulfill the requirements of the Keweenaw National Historical Park general management plan. | |



Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

| Title | Date |
|--|------------|
| Harpers Ferry Center. Comprehensive park interpretive plan. | In Process |
| Amendment to the Quincy Mining Company National Historic Landmark designation. | In Process |
| Allen Bohnert. Lake Superior Collection Management Center scope of collection statement. | In Process |
| Keweenaw National Historical Park. Calumet & Hecla Public Library Historic Structure Report. | In Process |
| Keweenaw National Historical Park. Quincy Mine Office historic structure report. | In Process |
| John Arnold. <i>Preservation Plan for the Industrial Buildings of the Calumet Unit, Keweenaw National Historical Park.</i> | 2015 |
| Keweenaw National Historical Park. <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Centennial Plan.</i> | 2015 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Superintendent's Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements and Other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority.</i> | 2014 |
| Battaglia et al., <i>Interpretive Actions for Archeological Resources: Keweenaw National Historical Park and Isle Royale National Park.</i> George Wright Society Park Break report. | 2014 |
| NPS Business Management Group. <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park 2014 Business Plan.</i> Washington, D.C. | 2014 |
| "Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: For Keweenaw NHP." National Park Service. Denver, CO. http://www.nature.nps.gov/air/data/products/parks/index.cfm | 2013 |
| Jane Busch. <i>Copper Country Survey Final Report and Historic Preservation Plan.</i> | 2013 |
| Scott F. See. <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park: Heritage Partnerships in an Industrial Landscape.</i> PhD Diss., Michigan Technological University. | 2013 |
| University of Idaho Park Studies Unit. <i>Park Visitor Survey Card Reports, FY 2013.</i> | 2013 |
| Quinn Evans Architects and Woolpert, Inc. <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park: Calumet Unit Historic Landscape Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment.</i> Madison, WI. | 2013 |
| <i>Collection Management Plan for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw National Historical Park and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Restricted Access.</i> | 2013 |
| Sean Gohman. Identification and Evaluation of Copper Country Mine Waste Deposits, Including Tailings, Waste Rock, and Slag in Parts of Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon Counties, Michigan (Draft). | 2012 |
| Matthew Liesch. <i>Community Conceptions of Keweenaw National Historical Park.</i> PhD Diss., University of Wisconsin-Madison. | 2011 |
| Brandon A. Sexton. <i>"Brethren Upon the Same Level": Membership and Class in Calumet's Masonic Lodge.</i> MA thesis, Michigan Technological University. | 2011 |

| Title | Date |
|--|------|
| Quinn Evans Architects and Woolpert, Inc. <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park: Quincy Mine Historic Landscape Cultural Landscape Report / Environmental Assessment</i> . Madison, WI. | 2010 |
| Kristen Olmon and Heather Lindquist. <i>Exhibit Plan: Union Building Interpretive Facility</i> . | 2010 |
| Sean Gohman. <i>A More Favorable Combination of Circumstances Could Hardly Have Been Desired: A Bottom to Top Examination of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company's Cliff Mine</i> . MA thesis, Michigan Technological University. | 2010 |
| Quinn Evans Architects. <i>Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 1 Historic Structure Report</i> . | 2010 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Annual Report 2010</i> . | 2010 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park. Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i> . | 2010 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Annual Report 2009</i> . | 2009 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park: Park Facility Plan</i> . | 2009 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park: Park Core Operations Report 2008–2012</i> . | 2009 |
| NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Program. 2008. Digital Geologic Map of the Keweenaw Peninsula and vicinity, Michigan (NPS, GRD, GRE, KEWE). NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Program. Lakewood, CO. Geospatial Dataset-1045582. https://irma.nps.gov/App/Reference/Profile/1045582 . | 2008 |
| Stephanie Atwood. <i>Lake Linden Historic District</i> . National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. | 2007 |
| Stephanie Atwood. <i>At the Head of Torch Lake: Lake Linden's Past, Present, and Future as the Copper Country's Largest Mill Town</i> . MS Thesis, Michigan Technological University. | 2007 |
| <i>First Annual Centennial Strategy for Keweenaw National Historical Park</i> . | 2007 |
| Larry Mishkar and Alison K. Hoagland. <i>Quincy Mining Company Stamp Mills Historic District</i> . National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. | 2006 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Volunteer Management Plan</i> . | 2006 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Annual Report 2005</i> . | 2005 |
| Keweenaw National Historical Park. <i>Union Building Historic Structure Report</i> . | 2005 |
| Federal Highway Administration. <i>The Road Inventory of Keweenaw National Historical Park</i> . Restricted Access . | 2005 |
| Jonathan Church. <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Alternative Transportation Study</i> . Shrewsbury, MA. Restricted Access . | 2005 |
| Yen Le, Brian Forist and Steven J. Hollenhorst. <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Visitor Study Summer 2004</i> . | 2005 |
| <i>Fire Management Plan for Keweenaw National Historical Park</i> . | 2005 |
| <i>Government Performance and Results Act Strategic Plan for Keweenaw National Historical Park, Fiscal Years 2005–2008</i> . | 2005 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Final Education Plan 2005–2011</i> . | 2005 |

| Title | Date |
|---|------|
| Jane Busch. <i>Laurium Historic District</i> . National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. | 2004 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Planning Workshop</i> . | 2003 |
| National Park Service. <i>Calumet & Hecla General Office Building Historic Structure Report</i> . | 2002 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Annual Report 2001</i> . | 2001 |
| <i>Report: Keweenaw National Historical Park Alternative Transportation System Study</i> . Restricted Access. | 2001 |
| Cannon, W.F., and Nicholson, S.W., 2001, Geologic map of the Keweenaw Peninsula and adjacent NRSS-GRD: Connors, Tim area, Michigan, U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2696, 1:100000 scale | 2001 |
| Lynn Bjorkman. <i>Mine Worker Housing in Calumet, Michigan, 1864–1950: Historic and Architectural Survey</i> . Keweenaw National Historical Park. | 2000 |
| Cannon, W.F., McRae, M.E., and Nicholson, S.W., 1999, Geology and mineral deposits of the Keweenaw Peninsula and vicinity, Michigan, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report OF-99-149, 1:100000 scale. | 1999 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Annual Report 1998</i> . | 1998 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement</i> . | 1998 |
| Arnold R. Alanen and Lynn Bjorkman. <i>Plats, Parks, Playgrounds, and Plants: Warren H. Manning's Landscape Designs for Mining Districts of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, 1899–1932</i> . IA: <i>Journal of Industrial Archeology</i> 24 (No. 1, 1998). | 1998 |
| Edward B. Yarbrough. "Quincy Mining Company Landscape in Keweenaw National Historical Park." <i>CRM</i> , no. 7 (1998): 8-9. | 1998 |
| Arnold R. Alanen and Katie Franks, eds. <i>Remnants of Corporate Paternalism: Company Housing and Landscapes at Calumet, Michigan</i> . Omaha: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service. | 1997 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Strategic Plan FY 1997–2002</i> . Restricted Access. | 1997 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Planning Newsletter 1</i> . | 1995 |
| <i>Keweenaw National Historical Park Planning Workshop Number 1</i> . Restricted Access. | 1994 |
| <i>Painesdale Historic District</i> . National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. | 1993 |
| <i>National Historic Landmarks Program: Calumet Historic District</i> . | 1989 |
| <i>National Historic Landmarks Program: Quincy Mining Company Historic District</i> . | 1989 |
| <i>Options for National Park Service Involvement in the Management of Historic Copper Mining Resources on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula</i> . Omaha, NE. | 1988 |

Appendix D: List of Keweenaw Heritage Sites

Adventure Mining Company

The Adventure Mine operated here from 1850 into the 1920s. Today, this privately owned site provides a variety of guided tours that include both the surface ruins and underground workings and range from a 45-minute walk to a 3-hour excursion.

Location: 200 Adventure Avenue, Greenland, Michigan

AE Seaman Mineral Museum

Exhibits on native copper and an extensive mineral collection help visitors learn about the Keweenaw Peninsula's geology, understand the copper formation process, and explore the history of mining.

Location: Michigan Technological University, 1404 East Sharon Avenue,
Houghton, Michigan

Calumet Theatre

Built in 1899, the oldest municipally built opera house in the United States still offers a variety of theatrical and musical events throughout the year. Guided and self-guided tours are available.

Location: 340 Sixth Street, Calumet, Michigan

Carnegie Museum

In historic downtown Houghton, Michigan, the Carnegie Museum of the Keweenaw shows rotating exhibits about the area's cultural and natural history. Founded in 2006, the museum is housed in the former Houghton Public Library building, which was built in 1910 with a grant from Andrew Carnegie. The museum features exhibit galleries upstairs and a community room for public presentations on the ground floor.

Location: 105 Huron Street (on the corner of Montezuma Avenue), Houghton

Chassell Heritage Center

The community of Chassell developed on the site of a lumber mill that provided timbers for bracing mine shafts and lumber for buildings at many of the mine sites. The heritage center features exhibits following the community's history from a fishing and lumber town to today.

Location: 42373 Hancock Street, Chassell, Michigan

Copper Country Firefighters History Museum

The historic former Red Jacket Fire Station was built of Jacobsville sandstone around the turn of the century. The second floor features exhibits dedicated to the history of fire fighting in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Location: 327 Sixth Street, Calumet, Michigan

Copper Range Historical Museum

Stories of the Copper Range Mining Company, its workers, and community life of this historic company town are displayed here. Nearby Painesdale is one of the best preserved copper company towns.

Location: Trimountain Avenue (formerly Michigan State Highway 26), South
Range, Michigan

Coppertown Mining Museum

Exhibits provide insights into operations at the copper mining giant, Calumet & Hecla. Housed in Calumet & Hecla's pattern shop on Red Jacket Road, the building is a key historic element in the Calumet industrial landscape.

Location: 25815 Red Jacket Road, Calumet, Michigan

Delaware Copper Mine

This privately owned mine site provides tours of one of the oldest underground copper mines on the Keweenaw Peninsula.

Location: Off U.S. Highway 41, 12 miles south of Copper Harbor

Finnish American Heritage Center and Historical Archive

Finlandia University's Finnish American Heritage Center houses a theater, art gallery, and the Finnish American Historical Archive. The archive houses the largest collection of Finnish-North American materials in the world. Along with archival materials, the collection includes genealogical resources, information about Finnish culture, artifacts, and North America's largest collection of Finnish-American artwork.

Location: 601 Quincy Street, Hancock, Michigan

Fort Wilkins Historic State Park

Built in 1844, this military fort provided order on the Keweenaw frontier and protected the area's copper resources during the Civil War. Costumed interpreters, restored buildings, and museum exhibits explore daily routine in the military service.

Location: U.S. Highway 41, Copper Harbor, Michigan

Hanka Homestead Museum

Mining provided job security, but many Finnish immigrants longed for their former farming lifestyle. Some homesteaded on marginal farm lands known as "stump farms." It was a difficult but self-reliant life. Volunteers provide guided tours of the farm, restored to its 1920s appearance.

Location: approximately 3 miles west of U.S. Highway 41, off Tower Road, Pelkie, Michigan

Houghton County Historical Museum

The museum features artifacts and photographs spanning over 100 years of mining life. Take a train ride behind a Calumet & Hecla Porter 0-4-0 Steam Engine.

Location: 5500 Michigan State Highway 26, Lake Linden, Michigan

Keweenaw County Historical Society

The society administers five sites throughout Keweenaw County including the Eagle Harbor Lighthouse, Central Mine and Village, Phoenix Church, Rathbone School and the Bammert Blacksmith Shop. Visitor centers are at the Eagle Harbor Lighthouse and Central Mine.

Location: throughout Keweenaw County, Lighthouse is in Eagle Harbor

Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne's

Constructed of Jacobsville sandstone, this former church stands at the entrance to downtown Calumet. Special exhibits are offered each summer. Join them for different events throughout the summer, including Musical Mondays and a Tuesday lecture series.

Location: 25880 Red Jacket Road, Calumet, Michigan

Laurium Manor Mansion Tours

Thomas Hoatson, a wealthy mining captain, built this 45-room home in 1908 using some of the finest and rarest building materials available. Today the inn offers self-guided tours and lodging year-round.

Location: 320 Tamarack Street, Laurium, Michigan

MTU Archives and Copper Country Historical Collection

The Michigan Tech Archives and Copper Country Historical Collections house a wide variety of print, graphic, and manuscript resources. The department's holdings include collections from the Quincy Mining Company and Calumet & Hecla Mining Company.

Location: Garden level of the Opie and Van Pelt Library, MTU, Houghton, Michigan

Old Victoria

This group of small log houses once provided lodging for miners of the Victoria Mining Company. Today, a group of volunteers is working to preserve this early copper mining site. Guided tours interpret the rigors and solitude of miners and their families in the 1890s.

Location: Victoria Dam Road, Rockland, Michigan

Ontonagon County Historical Society

Copper mining began early in Ontonagon County and continued until the White Pine Mine closed in the late 1990s. The community of Ontonagon served as an important port in the early days of mining. The historical society's museum includes many artifacts related to mining and other topics. Tours are also provided of the nearby lighthouse.

Location: 422 River Street, Ontonagon, Michigan

Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park

Michigan's largest state park contains numerous historic copper mining sites. The 59,000-acre park also offers day hiking, backpacking, camping, remote cabins, canoeing, kayaking, biking, and winter sports.

Location: West of Ontonagon, Michigan on Michigan State Route 107

Quincy Mine and Hoist

Explore the former Quincy Mining Company on a 2-hour tour that includes a walk through surface structures, a ride on a cogwheel tram and a trip into the underground mine workings. Shorter tours of the buildings are also available.

Location: 49750 U.S. Highway 41, Hancock, Michigan

Appendix E: Analysis of Related Resources

| Related Resource | Keweenaw Heritage Sites |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Resource Description | <p>The Keweenaw Heritage Sites work in partnership with the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission to interpret the region's copper mining heritage. There are 21 Keweenaw Heritage Site organizations that manage multiple different sites. (See appendix D for a list and description of the Keweenaw Heritage Sites.)</p> |
| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-one independently operated heritage sites protect important historic structures and landscapes, and provide varied interpretive experiences to the visiting public. • Sixteen of the park's Keweenaw Heritage Sites maintain museum and/or archival collections. An additional two exhibit loaned collections. The majority of collections are curated by volunteers, some with formal training or education, most without. While some heritage site exhibits meet or approach professional standards in preservation and interpretation, many do not and/or are unable to do so. • The National Park Service provides technical assistance through a variety of means, including consultations, structure and landscape assessments, workshops and training seminars, loan of museum equipment, provision of workspace in a NPS building and to the housing of at-risk collections on preservation loans. • The National Park Service and advisory commission have provided some museum grants to the heritage sites on a 1-to-1 match basis. • In aggregate, the Keweenaw Heritage Sites receive more than 90% of park visitors. • The Keweenaw Heritage Sites have a combined annual budget of \$2.4 million—an amount that is greater than the local National Park Service park budget in most years. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combination of heritage site labor, NPS expertise, and advisory commission funding has yielded some significant preservation and interpretation improvements at numerous heritage sites. • Over the last five years, many of the Keweenaw Heritage Sites have increased their level of interaction and information sharing with each other. There have been some great examples of the sites working together on individual projects. • Although there have been some attempts to have the heritage sites facilitate their own group meetings and activities, the overall management of the program still largely depends on the advisory commission and the National Park Service. • Old Victoria, Laurium Manor Inn, Keweenaw County Historical Society's Central Mine site, Hanka Homestead, Fort Wilkins, and lighthouses are places where visitors can experience different living experiences from different eras. |

| Related Resource | Keweenaw Heritage Sites |
|---|--|
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While many heritage sites are able to operate engaging interpretive tours and exhibits, nearly all of them struggle to maintain the historic resources that they own. • The level of technical assistance provided to the Keweenaw Heritage Sites by the National Park Service continues to decline over time due to competing priorities and declining NPS staff levels. • A relatively short tourist season limits the ability of many of the Keweenaw Heritage Sites to collect significant revenue. • Many of the heritage sites rely on volunteer labor, and the pool of available volunteers appears to be shrinking. • The advisory commission does not have a guaranteed source of funding to support its grant and assistance programs. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The comprehensive partnership interpretive plan should lead to numerous possibilities for improving the collective visitor experience and identifying ways to help the heritage sites achieve their interpretive goals. • The Calumet Visitor Center was designed to draw typical NPS visitors to the area and then refer them to the Keweenaw heritage sites. Likewise, the Keweenaw heritage sites should continue to draw non-traditional visitors and introduce them to the national park system. • To date, the Keweenaw heritage sites have not explored collective fundraising or grant opportunities. By pooling their needs, they might be able to attract the attention of larger funders. • Cooperation among the Keweenaw heritage sites on museum and archives issues is increasing, particularly in terms of information sharing, loaning each other exhibit objects, and visiting each other's sites. Heritage site meetings, park-provided workshops, and other venues also provide opportunities for networking. The park's advisory commission has and continues to make Keweenaw heritage sites museum collections an emphases area of its grant and advocacy programs. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS data and maps. |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive partner interpretive plan. • Development concept plans. • Historic structure reports. • Cultural landscape inventory. |



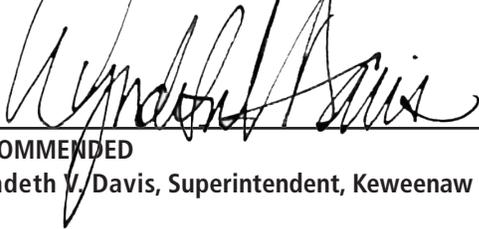
| Related Resource | Other Sites Related to the Purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Resource Description | There are other important resources and cultural landscapes that are outside the current boundaries of Keweenaw National Historical Park that are not Keweenaw heritage sites. The park's general management plan identifies three main areas for future study: the Cliff Mine site; Calumet & Hecla and Quincy mining companies resources at Torch Lake such as the mill remains, reclamation dredge and plant, stamp sand, turbine building, and smoke stack; and the company housing and industrial resources in the community of Painesdale. |
| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The property along Torch Lake includes industrial resources from both the Quincy Mining Company and the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. Torch Lake is an Environmental Protection Agency Area of Concern, and continues to be the focus of environmental cleanup activities. Torch Lake is not presently in Keweenaw National Historical Park boundaries. • The Cliff Mine was the first commercially successful industrial copper mine on the Keweenaw Peninsula. The mine and former community of Clifton are on 160 acres currently owned by the Keweenaw County Road Commission. The property is outside the park's two existing units. • The community of Painesdale is in southern Houghton County, approximately 14 miles south of the Quincy unit of the park. Painesdale includes some of the best examples of company housing on the Keweenaw Peninsula, as well as the oldest remaining shaft-rockhouse structure. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the last several years, the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission have participated in various planning discussions about these related resources. This participation has spread an awareness of the value of historic preservation, and helped avoid the needless destruction of historic resources. |
| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental cleanup activities undertaken without consultation continue to threaten important historic resources at the Cliff Mine and at Torch Lake. • The historic rock piles at the Cliff Mine are owned by the Keweenaw County Road Commission and may be removed at any time. • Many historic industrial resources are owned by local units of government who are not adequately funded to take care of them. • Lack of zoning, and private ownership of historic company housing in Painesdale and along Torch Lake, means that modern improvements threaten the historic cultural landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Keweenaw County Road Commission is willing to sell the Cliff Mine property to an appropriate entity for preservation and interpretation. • There is a desire by local units of government and local residents to protect the industrial resources along Torch Lake, and the Keweenaw National Historical Park should continue to represent the value of historic resources in the environmental cleanup discussions. • The shaft-rockhouse complex in Painesdale is owned by a nonprofit organization that is open to further assistance from the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission. |
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps of the Cliff Mine, Painesdale, and Torch Lake. • Detailed historic resource surveys of Cliff Mine, Painesdale, and Torch Lake. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future use concept plans for all three areas, to be developed with partners. |

| Related Resource | Non-NPS Collections Related to the Purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Resource Description | Collections not owned by National Park Service that are related to the purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park and are held on the Keweenaw Peninsula and elsewhere by museums, academic institutions, and other entities. |
| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other local and regional organizations preserve portions of the historical record and material culture, including other preservation nonprofits, the local National Guard unit, and some township, village, and municipal governments. • The National Park Service has provided technical assistance to many of these organizations as well. • The public has access to many of these collections in museum exhibits, through research requests, online, and in print publications. • Much of the Copper Country’s material culture and archival patrimony lies in private hands, is not available to the public, and is at risk of being damaged and/or sold. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tightened budgets, staff losses, and the need to care for an ever growing park collection impacts technical assistance. |
| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private collectors have and continue to remove important Copper Country artifacts from the region. In many instances, private collectors split up important archival records groups to sell high-value items like stock certificates and other highly collectable documents. These activities destroy historical context for research and understanding. • Metal detecting. Many important archeological resources have been removed through the actions of people with metal detectors. Their digging, done unscientifically, loses information associated with excavated artifacts, and removes artifacts from their context. Additionally, much of this digging occurs on public or corporate property where no permission for metal detectors has been given. • Poor documentation of collections. • Poor care of collections. • Inadequate access to collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of a cadre of professional curators and archivists in the region, both National Park Service and non-NPS. • Willingness of many to donate important historic family and organizational artifacts, photographs, and other archival materials to public and nonprofit heritage organizations. • The technical assistance program of the National Park Service for Keweenaw heritage sites and other partners. • The rehabilitation of the park’s Calumet & Hecla Warehouse No. 1 to store greater quantities of “at-risk” partner collections. • The openness of the park’s Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission to fund through its grant program well-thought out and reasonable museum projects (documentation, preservation, and interpretation/exhibit). • The development through training and education of a more informed and capable volunteer museum workforce. |
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. |

**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Keweenaw National Historical Park**

November 2016

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Midwest Regional Director.



9 November, 2016

RECOMMENDED

Wyndeth V. Davis, Superintendent, Keweenaw National Historical Park

Date



11/22/16

APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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