



Hanford, Washington

Los Alamos, New Mexico

Dayton, Ohio

Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Manhattan Project Sites Special Resources Study

Dear Reader,

On behalf of the Manhattan Project Special Resources Study team, I would like to thank you for your continued interest in the development of the study. The purpose of this newsletter is to bring you up to date on our progress regarding that study.

The National Park Service was directed by Congress to study four Manhattan Project sites for inclusion as a unit in the national park system. The sites are in Dayton, Ohio; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Hanford, Washington; and Los Alamos, New Mexico. The distances between sites and the complexity and variety of resources at these sites have made this study a challenge.

The study team has considered the significance, suitability, and feasibility of including the four sites as a unit in the national park system. With the help of your observations, insights, and concerns expressed in public meetings and in written comments, we have fashioned a range of draft management alternatives. The alternatives include no action (continuation of current management conditions), the development of a nationally directed but locally run nonprofit consortium, the creation of a national heritage area, the development of an area affiliated with the national park system, and a Manhattan Project National Historical Park designated at Los Alamos.

In this newsletter you will find a summary of our findings on the significance, suitability, and feasibility of including the four sites as a unit in the national park system. The newsletter also includes a summary of the draft management alternatives we have developed and alternatives we considered but did not pursue.

Please take this opportunity to review this summary newsletter. We hope you will provide comments on the alternatives in the enclosed comment form, or on our website at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov>. You also can obtain a copy of the complete study at this website. We will hold public meetings in all four communities; we hope many of you will attend. The dates, times, and locations of the public meetings are noted in this newsletter.

After completing public meetings, we will carefully consider all of your comments and make appropriate changes as we complete the special resource study.

Your input is important for the success of this special resource study. We appreciate your continued involvement.

Sincerely,

Carla McConnell

Project Manager

Manhattan Project Special Resource Study



Follow the Planning Process

To follow the planning process and access project documents on the internet please follow these steps:

1. Log on to <http://parkplanning.nps.gov>
2. Click on the **Advanced Search** link located in the text of the page
3. Under the **Project Type** pull down menu, select **Special Resource Study/ New Area Study**
4. Click the **Search** button
5. Click on the **Manhattan Project Sites Special Resources Study** link

If you cannot access the study at the web-site, you can use the enclosed comment card to request a CD or hard copy .

What's Inside...

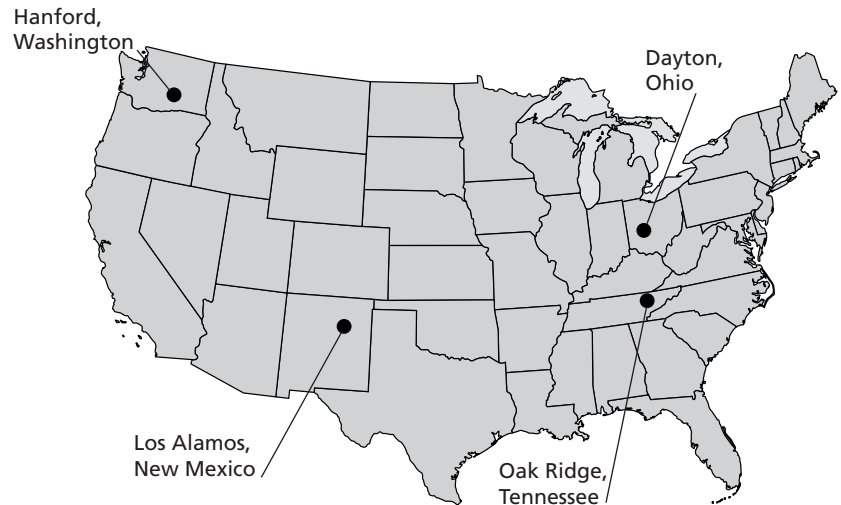
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Background on the Manhattan Project Sites Study

The Manhattan Project was an unprecedented, top-secret government program during World War II that was aimed at constructing a nuclear bomb before Nazi Germany. The project resulted in scientific and technological advancements that transformed the role of the United States in the world community and ushered in the atomic age. The Manhattan Project may also be seen as the beginning of a change in weaponry that shaped the Cold War arms race. However, there is no nationally designated site that recognizes and interprets the full significance and importance of the Manhattan Project.

On October 18, 2004, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 108-340, “The Manhattan Project National Historical Park Study Act.” The act directed the secretary of the interior, in consultation with the Department of Energy (DOE), to conduct a study for the preservation and interpretation of historic sites associated with the Manhattan Project, and evaluate the potential of the sites for inclusion in the national park system. Although many sites were associated with the Manhattan Project, Congress directed that only four sites be studied for inclusion as a national park unit: Los Alamos National Laboratory and townsite in New Mexico; Hanford Site in Washington; Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee; and sites in Dayton, Ohio.

In response to this congressional mandate, the National Park Service’s Denver Service Center assembled an interdisciplinary team and began a special resource study. The study team was assisted by National Park Service (NPS) personnel from the Pacific West, Intermountain, Midwest, and Southeast regional offices; Banteliner National Monument; Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park; and the U.S. Department of Energy.



Evaluation of Significance, Suitability, and Feasibility

The National Park Service (NPS) uses special resource studies to provide a recommendation to the secretary of the interior and Congress on whether a resource(s) should be added to the national park system, or whether another management option is more appropriate. The special resource study process involves these principal steps:

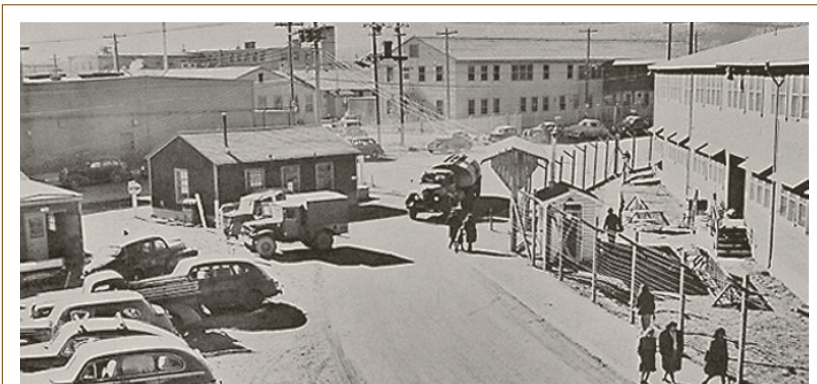
- determining if the resource(s) is/are *nationally significant*
- assessing the *suitability* of the resource(s) for inclusion in the national park system
- establishing that its inclusion is *feasible*
- developing a range of potential *management alternatives*

The study team has completed work on these steps, and has prepared the draft *Manhattan Project Sites Special Resource Study / Environmental Assessment*. The table on page 12 shows the overall schedule for the completion of the study.

Summary of Significance

To be considered nationally significant, a proposed addition to the national park system must meet all four of the following criteria:

1. It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.
2. It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our nation’s heritage.

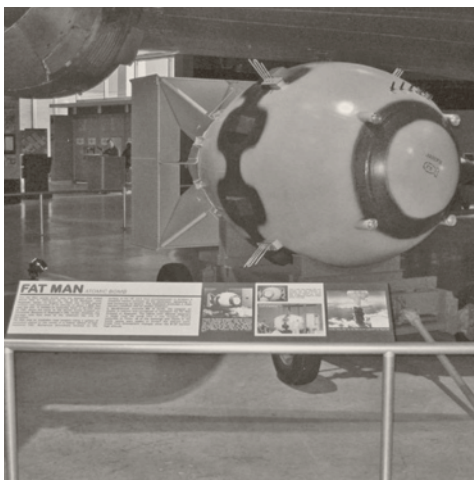


3. It offers superlative opportunities for public enjoyment or for scientific study.
4. It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of the resource.

In addition to meeting these four criteria, the Manhattan Project sites and their story must meet at least one of the six national historic landmark criteria for national significance. To evaluate national significance, the study team considered the overall story of the Manhattan Project and the four study sites that contributed to this story — Los Alamos, Hanford, Oak Ridge, and Dayton. It is important to keep in mind that significance is being evaluated from a comprehensive point of view, not from an individual site or structure standpoint (although these sites have resources that can be considered significant in their own right).

Conclusion

The Manhattan Project story meets the criteria to be considered nationally significant. As important contributors to the Manhattan Project, the four study sites – taken together – meet all four of the national park system criteria, and three of six national historic landmark criteria.



Summary of Suitability

An area is considered suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a natural or cultural resource type that 1) is not already adequately represented in the national park system, or 2) is not comparably represented and protected for public enjoyment by other federal agencies; tribal, state, or local governments; or the private sector.

Suitability is determined on a case-by-case basis by comparing and contrasting the study area with similar resources using the thematic categories defined in the *Revision of the National Park Service's Thematic Framework, 1996*.

Interpretive themes and theme sub-topics provide a framework that connects interpretation at all national park system units directly to the mission of the National Park Service. In response to a congressional mandate to ensure that the full diversity of American history and prehistory is expressed in the National Park Service's identification and interpretation of historic properties, the bureau developed the *Thematic Framework* of historical themes. This classification is fundamental to the comparative analysis necessary in making judgments of the relative significance of resources.

Manhattan Project sites are associated with two of the themes listed in the Framework:

Expanding Science and Technology

Changing Role of the United States in the World Community

Conclusion

Cultural resources associated with the Manhattan Project are not currently represented in the national park system, and comparably managed areas are not protected for public enjoyment. The comprehensive story of the Manhattan Project is not interpreted by other federal agencies; tribal, state, or local governments; or the private sector. Various sites have some protection, i.e. those managed by the Department of Energy, and some sites and museums tell parts of the story, but the comprehensive story of the nationally significant Manhattan Project is not told anywhere. Including Manhattan Project-related sites in the national park system would expand and enhance the protection and preservation of such resources, and provide for comprehensive interpretation and public understanding of this nationally significant story in 20th century American history.

Summary of Feasibility

An area must meet two criteria to be feasible as a new unit of the national park system. An area must be of sufficient size and appropriate configuration to ensure sustainable resource protection and visitor enjoyment, and an area must be capable of efficient administration by the National Park Service at a reasonable cost.

In evaluating these criteria, various factors are considered. These include size; boundary configurations; current and potential uses of the study area and surrounding lands; local planning and zoning; landownership patterns; access; public enjoyment potential; costs associated with acquisition, development, restoration, and operation; staffing requirements; current and potential threats to the resources; existing degradation of resources; the level of local and general public support (including that of landowners); and the economic and social impacts of designation as a unit of the national park system.

The analysis also considers the ability of the National Park Service to undertake new management responsibilities in light of current and projected availability of funding and personnel.

Conclusion

There are a number of factors that make the entire four-site study area infeasible as a unit of the national park system. The establishment and operation of such a National Park Service unit would not be feasible due to the following issues:

- Resource size, boundary configurations, distance between sites, and landownership patterns are highly complex and would likely contribute to an unreasonably high cost of management by the National Park Service.
- Visitor access to Department of Energy sites could be significantly limited due to safety and national security concerns; visitor enjoyment of those sites could not be assured.
- Although the Department of Energy has indicated it would continue to bear responsibility for safety, national security, historic preservation, and upkeep of its facilities, there are still concerns regarding the National Park Service assuming liability and unforeseen costs in addressing visitor and employee safety, national security, cleanup, historic preservation, and maintenance of the facilities in the future.
- A number of factors indicate that the study area, encompassing the four widely dispersed sites, is not capable of efficient administration by the National Park Service at a reasonable cost. Within the context of the current commitments of the president, secretary of the interior, and the director of the National Park Service to address other national financial priorities, it is unlikely that sufficient funds would be available for the National Park Service to undertake new management responsibilities for such a park.

Although the study team initially considered an alternative that would designate the entire study area as a national historical park, the alternative was dismissed largely because the criteria for feasibility were not met. However, establishing a National Park Service unit within some smaller boundary configuration would eliminate or lessen many of the disqualifying issues, and may be feasible.



Alternatives

Alternative A: No Action, Continuation of Current Programs and Policies

This alternative provides a baseline for evaluating changes and impacts in the other alternatives. Under alternative A, the four study sites would continue to operate as they have in the past without any national coordination regarding resource protection and interpretation of the Manhattan Project story. The sites could communicate among themselves on an ad hoc basis. The management and sponsored activities occurring at each site would continue as they have, with local entities and personnel working separately or in concert with the Department of Energy to interpret and preserve each local Manhattan Project site. Each of the sites would continue to operate local programs in a manner they feel best suited to the local or national Manhattan Project story.

Alternative B: Nationwide Nonprofit Consortium

In this alternative, local organizations interested in heritage tourism, preservation, and interpretation of the Manhattan Project story would form a nationwide nonprofit consortium to work with the Department of Energy and other site owners to coordinate Manhattan Project-related preservation and interpretive efforts at the four sites. The work of a consortium would initially focus on Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Hanford, and Dayton, but could expand to include other sites across the nation as well as around the world. The organization of the consortium would be determined by its members. The initial catalyst for formation of the national consortium could be existing national organizations such as the Atomic Heritage Foundation or the Energy Communities Alliance—two organizations that currently provide a national link for Manhattan Project sites. The Atomic Heritage Foundation, the Energy Communities Alliance, or a newly formed entity also could serve as the management entity for the nationwide consortium. The consortium would be a self-supporting, nonprofit entity, sustained through membership fees or other fundraising efforts. The viability of the consortium would be dependent on these funds as well as the participation of local organizations. After it is formed, the consortium also could help raise funds for the local organizations. Although the consortium members would provide a coordinated presentation of the work of the Manhattan Project, they would remain primarily accountable to their local communities for the preservation and interpretation of their associated sites.

Alternative C: National Heritage Area

In this alternative, the four Manhattan Project sites would be proposed for designation as a national heritage area. National heritage areas are places designated by Congress where natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form cohesive, nationally important, and distinctive assemblages of resources or “landscapes” arising from patterns of human activity. These patterns make areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain. They are generally managed through partnerships among public and private entities at the local or regional level.

The Manhattan Project National Heritage Area would be unlike any other national heritage area in that it would be located in noncontiguous areas and would be specifically thematic in a way that other areas are not.



Before the sites could be designated by Congress as a national heritage area, three critical requirements must be satisfied:

1. A national heritage area suitability/feasibility study, which would include public involvement, would need to be completed. (This special resource study does not meet the requirements for a national heritage area study.)
2. Widespread public support among heritage area residents for the proposed designation would need to be demonstrated.
3. Key constituents, which may include governments, industry, private organizations, and nonprofit organizations, in addition to area residents, would need to make a commitment to the proposal.

If the national heritage area were designated, a nonprofit management entity would be established to create a management plan and receive federal funds on the area's behalf. Thus, the national heritage area would provide comprehensive, consistent direction for management, preservation, and interpretation of the Manhattan Project sites. The management entity could be a state or local agency, a federal commission, or a private nonprofit corporation. Two existing organizations that could become the management entity are the Atomic Heritage Foundation and the Energy Communities Alliance, both of which already provide a national link for Manhattan Project sites.

The Department of Energy and local stakeholders and property owners would be partners with the management entity in the Manhattan Project Sites National Heritage Area. The managing entity and partners would have responsibility for the administration, viability, and direction of the national heritage area, and for prioritizing and coordinating fundraising for preservation efforts at all sites.

Depending on the legislation authorizing the national heritage area, membership in the national heritage area would not have to be restricted to the four sites addressed in this study. Numerous domestic sites related to the Manhattan Project could participate in the national heritage area, as could international members and sites that might have an important story to tell about atomic research during World War II.

The national heritage area designation could result in initial federal funding of preservation and interpretation efforts at the four sites. But eventually the heritage area would need to be self-sustaining, raising funds through grants, tour fees, membership fees, etc. In this regard, the management entity could develop a business plan to ensure the heritage area is sustainable.

Alternative D: Area Affiliated with the National Park System

In this alternative, Congress would designate key Manhattan Project historic resources in Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, Hanford, and Dayton as the Manhattan Project National Historic Sites, an affiliated area of the national park system. National Park Service management policies require that affiliated areas meet the following specific criteria.

1. Meet the standards of national significance that apply to units of the national park system.
2. Require special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing National Park Service programs.
3. Management must be in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system.
4. Assurance of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the Department of Energy and the Manhattan Project National Historic Sites management entity.

Historic sites within the affiliated area would include both publicly and privately owned sites. Public sites would include those owned and managed by the Department of Energy that are part of their inventory of signature Manhattan Project sites. Also included in the affiliated area would be sites directly related to the Manhattan Project that are located in community settings and are owned and man-

aged by local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private owners. Only those privately owned sites that have the permission of the owner would be included in the affiliated area.

The affiliated area could be managed by a commission, associated with the Department of Energy and established by Congress, that would coordinate preservation and public use of Manhattan Project sites identified in the legislation. Commissioners would be appointed by the secretary of energy from nominations received from the museums and organizations in the four listed Manhattan Project communities, and from national organizations having expertise and interest in the commemoration of the Manhattan Project. The Department of Energy and the National Park Service would serve as nonvoting members of the commission, who would bring agency expertise in site management and visitor interpretation and education to the commission deliberations. The commission would be authorized by legislation to seek operations funding support from Congress that would enable the commission to hire staff to assist in the day-to-day operations of the sites. These funds would come from Department of Energy appropriations. Other funds to support commission operations would also be expected from both private and various nonfederal public sources.

It is important to stress in this affiliated area alternative that the Department of Energy

would manage its facilities in line with National Park Service policies, but would have financial responsibility for all ongoing operations, maintenance, and preservation of its facilities through its appropriations. The National Park Service's sole responsibility under this alternative would be providing technical assistance for interpretation to the commission and/or the Department of Energy.

Alternative E: Manhattan Project National Historical Park

In this alternative, Congress would designate a site in the Los Alamos, New Mexico area as the Manhattan Project National Historical Park, a unit of the National Park Service. Certain site resources within the existing Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory National Landmark District would be incorporated into the national historical park, coupled with leasing opportunities elsewhere in the community. The enabling legislation would also allow for partnering with the Department of Energy to advance public educational and interpretive experiences and understanding at those DOE-managed sites in the Los Alamos area that are determined appropriate and safe for public access.

Other Manhattan Project sites, including those at Hanford, Oak Ridge, and Dayton, could be associated with the park, although they would not formally be part of the national historical park. Separate, companion legislation would be recommended to provide appropriations to the Department of Energy to preserve key Manhattan Project resources located in Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Hanford. This would provide for the preservation and maintenance of Manhattan Project structures that are under the administration of the Department of Energy. Included would be the B Reactor National Historic Landmark at Hanford, the X-10 Graphite Reactor National Historic Landmark and remaining portions of the Y-12 Gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, and the five sites at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory: the Trinity Test V-Site, the "Little Boy" Gun Site, the "Fat Man" Quonset Hut, the "Plutonium Recovery" Concrete Bowl, and the Slotin Building.

The National Park Service would not be expected to have any direct role in the conduct of tours of DOE-owned historic facilities. Instead, formal written agreements between the Department of Energy and nonprofit community-based organizations would be the potential vehicles to provide tours of historic Department of Energy Manhattan Project Facilities deemed appropriate for public tours.

At the National Historical Park location in Los Alamos, the National Park Service would be responsible for operating a visitor center within the community setting, providing technical assistance in the preservation of historic Manhattan Project resources, and coordinating with the Department of Energy and community officials and organizations regarding public use and educational opportunities within the Los Alamos community.

The Department of Energy and the National Park Service would collaborate with each other directly at the Los Alamos site for public access from the National Historical Park and visitor center to any Department of Energy historic Manhattan Project facilities deemed appropriate and safe by the Department of Energy for public access. Upon request, and through formal agreement, the National Park Service could also provide technical assistance to the Department of Energy for certain interpretive media developed for Department of Energy sites. The Department of Energy would look to community organizations to assist with the conduct of tours of Department of Energy historic facilities.



Alternatives Considered but Dismissed

The study team developed and considered two other alternatives for the Manhattan Project sites. They were not included in the range of alternatives because they were determined to be infeasible to implement.

Designation as a National Historical Park Encompassing Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Hanford, and Dayton

Under this alternative, Congress would establish a Manhattan Project National Historical Park, that would include resources and sites that are historically associated with the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Hanford, and Dayton.

As discussed in the feasibility analysis, the study team and NPS managers dismissed this alternative for several reasons. Although the Department of Energy would continue to be responsible for ownership, maintenance, and security of its resources, there are still concerns regarding the potentially large financial liability the National Park Service might assume for the cleanup and maintenance of the sites, and agency responsibility for associated costs. Public access and use of many of the structures and buildings at Hanford and Oak Ridge have been, and likely will continue to be, limited or prohibited due to national security, public health concerns, or private ownership of facilities. A few specific resources in the Manhattan Project sites face potential threats or have experienced degradation, such as the K-25 building at Oak Ridge and some of the historic buildings in the Hanford Site Manhattan Project and Cold War Era Historic District. Finally, the operation of a new NPS unit encompassing sites at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Hanford, and Dayton would likely be very expensive to operate relative to other national historical parks.

NOTE: While the Department of Energy has been an active partner with the National Park Service in the preparation of the special resource study, DOE planning team members have advanced a modified version of this alternative throughout the planning process. They feel that a national park encompassing the resources at Oak Ridge, Hanford, and Los Alamos would best preserve the story and resources of the Manhattan Project.

Designation as a National Monument under Department Of Energy Administration

Under this alternative, a Manhattan Project National Monument would be established via presidential executive order or congressional legislation and placed under Department of Energy administration. The monument would include resources and sites in federal ownership that are historically associated with the Manhattan Project, such as resources at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Hanford.

This alternative was dismissed because protection and interpretation of Manhattan Project resources are not part of the Department of Energy's core mission. The Department of Energy has not officially expressed an interest in administering such a monument without direct National Park Service participation. The study team believed it was inappropriate for the National Park Service to propose that another federal department be made responsible for managing a national monument without its concurrence.

The National Park Service planning teams will be holding public open houses. We welcome your comments and suggestions and hope to see you at one of the meetings listed below.

Site	Meeting Dates and Times	Location
Hanford, Washington	Thursday, January 21, 2010 2:00 pm – 4:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm	Red Lion Hotel, Richland Hanford House 802 George Washington Way Richland, Washington 99352
Oak Ridge, Tennessee	Tuesday, January 26, 2010 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	U.S. Department of Energy Information Center 475 Oak Ridge Turnpike Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
Dayton, Ohio	Thursday, January 28, 2010 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Wright Dunbar Interpretive Center 16 South Williams Street Dayton, OH 45402
Los Alamos, New Mexico	Tuesday, February 2, 2010 11:00 am – 1:00 pm 5:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Fuller Lodge 2132 Central Ave Los Alamos, NM 87544

Summary Table: Comparison of Alternatives

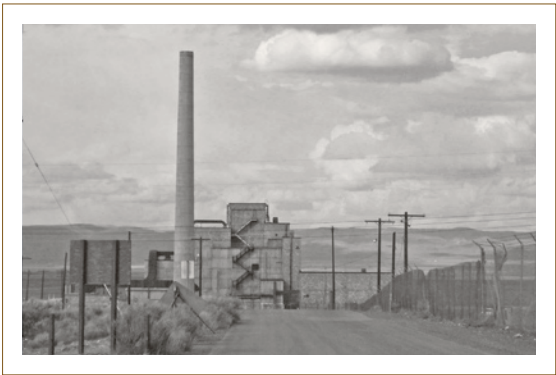
TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B: NATIONAL CONSORTIUM	ALTERNATIVE C: NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA
CONCEPT	There would be a continuation of current programs and policies; there would be no national coordination regarding resource protection and interpretation of the Manhattan Project story.	There would be a congressional recommendation for the establishment of a nationwide consortium to work with the DOE and other site owners to coordinate preservation and interpretation efforts.	There would be a congressional designation of a national heritage area, with a management entity that would work with the DOE and other site owners to coordinate preservation and interpretation efforts.
RESOURCE PROTECTION/ PRESERVATION	This would not be a primary focus of management; there would be protection on an ad hoc basis depending on discretion, interest, and financial ability of the owners.	This would be a primary focus of management; the nationwide consortium could plan, prioritize, and obtain funds for resource preservation efforts, and help provide funds and expertise to the site owners.	Same as alternative B, except a national heritage area management entity would be responsible for planning and obtaining funds; the management entity would work with its partners to establish priorities among the sites.
PUBLIC ACCESS	Public access would continue as in the past, with limited access to DOE resources; public access to other resources would depend on the discretion of the owners.	Public access opportunities could increase or improve at some or all of the four sites with increased public exposure, interest, and funding.	Same as alternative B
INTERPRETATION	Interpretive opportunities would continue to be provided at the museums at the sites; differing types and quality of interpretation would continue to be provided by local groups; there would be no interpretation at Dayton.	Interpretive opportunities could be enhanced at the museums; a web-based network would be developed to aid interpretation; local groups would be encouraged to provide coordinated, high quality interpretation; interpretive opportunities might be provided at Dayton.	Same as alternative B
ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	There would be no NPS presence, involvement, or funding.	There would be no direct NPS involvement in administration, preservation, or interpretation efforts; the agency could serve as a catalyst to form the nationwide consortium, and could provide technical assistance on an “as requested” basis.	There would be no direct NPS involvement in the administration of the national heritage area; the agency could act as a catalyst to explore the concept, can provide limited funds on a temporary basis, and can provide technical assistance on an “as requested” basis.
ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	The DOE would continue to have responsibility for site ownership, maintenance, security, safety, and environmental compliance for federal facilities at Los Alamos, Hanford, and Oak Ridge; no agency role at Dayton.	Same as alternative A, except the DOE would work with the nationwide consortium to preserve and interpret resources related to the Manhattan Project; the DOE would be responsible for addressing environmental compliance issues, including National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act section 106 requirements.	Same as alternative A, except the DOE would work with the national heritage area management entity to preserve and interpret resources related to the Manhattan Project; the DOE would be responsible for addressing environmental compliance issues, including National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act section 106 requirements.
ROLE OF OTHER ENTITIES	Other private and public entities would continue to have responsibility for site ownership, maintenance, and security of their properties, as well as for the preservation and interpretation of resources.	Same as alternative A, except local groups would provide representatives to the nationwide consortium, and with additional support, the entities could strengthen and enhance preservation and interpretation efforts.	Same as alternative A, except with additional support from the management entity, the local groups could strengthen and enhance their preservation and interpretation efforts.

Summary Table: Comparison of Alternatives (continued)

ALTERNATIVE D: AREA AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	ALTERNATIVE E: MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
<p>There would be a congressional designation of key Manhattan Project historic resources in Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, Hanford, and Dayton as an affiliated area of the national park system. A commission, established by Congress, would oversee coordination, preservation, and public use of the sites.</p>	<p>There would be a congressional designation of a site in the Los Alamos, New Mexico area as the Manhattan Project National Historical Park managed by the NPS, with certain site resources within the existing Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory National Landmark District incorporated into the National Historical Park. Sites away from Los Alamos would be considered associated with, but not operationally part of, the Los Alamos-based National Historical Park.</p>
<p>This would be a primary focus of management; the DOE would be authorized by legislation to request funding from Congress to assist in the preservation and ongoing maintenance of DOE Signature Facilities; preservation of other Manhattan Project historical resources would be encouraged and accomplished through both private and public funding sources.</p>	<p>The legislation would authorize the NPS to acquire one or more historic properties within the existing Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory National Historic Landmark District subject to donation and willing seller provisions. Separate, companion legislation would be recommended to authorize and provide commensurate appropriations to the DOE to preserve key Manhattan Project resources located in Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Hanford.</p>
<p>Most, if not all, sites included in the affiliated area would be accessible to the public, including historical properties deemed safe and appropriate for public visitation within DOE-managed areas.</p>	<p>Sites in Los Alamos acquired by the NPS would be made available for public visitation and interpretation. DOE-managed sites in Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Hanford that meet security and safety considerations would also be made available by the DOE for public tours. The NPS would not be expected to have any direct role in the conduct of tours of DOE historic facilities.</p>
<p>Same as alternative B</p>	<p>The NPS would be authorized to acquire or lease an appropriate location within the Los Alamos community for a park visitor center. The NPS would coordinate with community officials concerning the development of a walking and driving tour and other appropriate interpretive activities that would be located outside the visitor center structure. Formal agreements could be established between the NPS and partner organizations, including the DOE and communities managing resources at Hanford, Oak Ridge, Dayton, and other locations, to provide interpretive services.</p>
<p>There would be no direct NPS involvement in the administration of the affiliated area; a principle responsibility of the agency would be to provide technical assistance for interpretive and educational programming.</p>	<p>The NPS would have operational responsibility for acquired structures within the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory National Landmark District. At Los Alamos, the NPS would be responsible for operating a visitor center within the community setting, providing technical assistance in the preservation of historic Manhattan Project resources, and coordinating with the DOE and community officials and organizations regarding public use and educational opportunities within the Los Alamos community. The NPS could also pursue, subject to available funding, a grant program to assist in interpretive and educational programs and media development for other Manhattan Project historic sites at Hanford, Oak Ridge, Dayton, and other locations.</p>
<p>Same as alternative A, except the DOE would work with the NPS and the commission to preserve and interpret resources related to the Manhattan Project; the DOE would be responsible for addressing environmental compliance issues, including National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act section 106 requirements.</p>	<p>Same as alternative A; in addition, the DOE would be responsible for addressing environmental compliance issues, including National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act section 106 requirements.</p>
<p>Same as alternative A except the commission and the DOE would rely heavily on local partners to assist in the development and operation of museums, visitor facilities, and historical sites open to the public.</p>	<p>Same as alternative A; in addition, at Los Alamos, the NPS would rely heavily on local partners and volunteers to assist in serving the public at visitor facilities through walking tours, and at historical sites that are open to the public. The NPS would seek a strong working relationship with organizations in Los Alamos and with associated sites at Hanford and Oak Ridge. The DOE would also be expected to enter into formal agreements with community organizations at Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and the Hanford area to assist in the conduct of public tours of DOE-managed sites that they are making accessible to the public.</p>

The Four Manhattan Project Study Sites

Hanford Reactor B • Washington

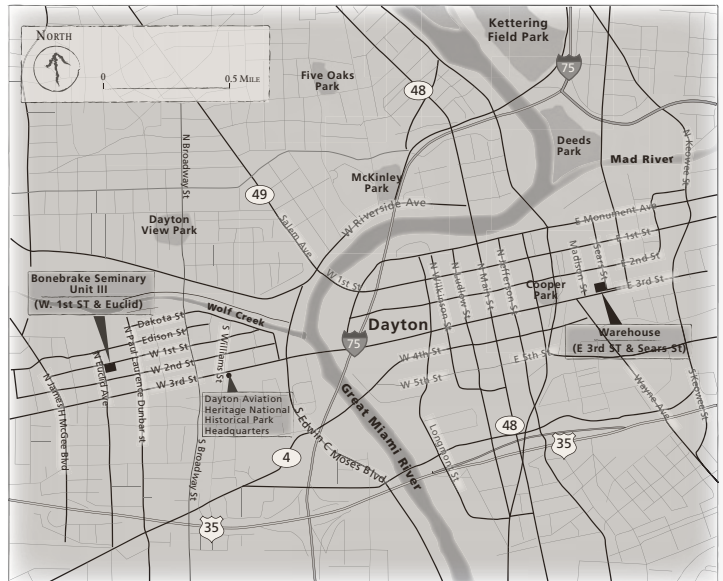


Los Alamos National Laboratory • New Mexico

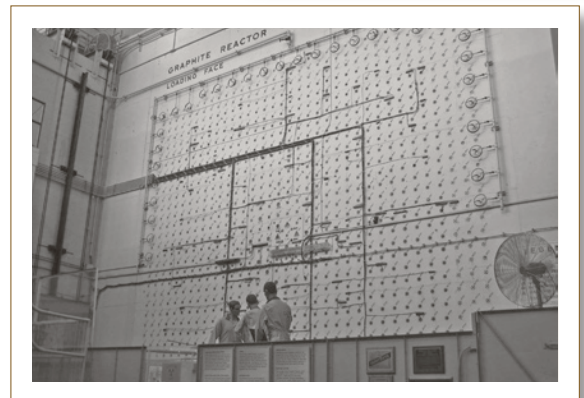
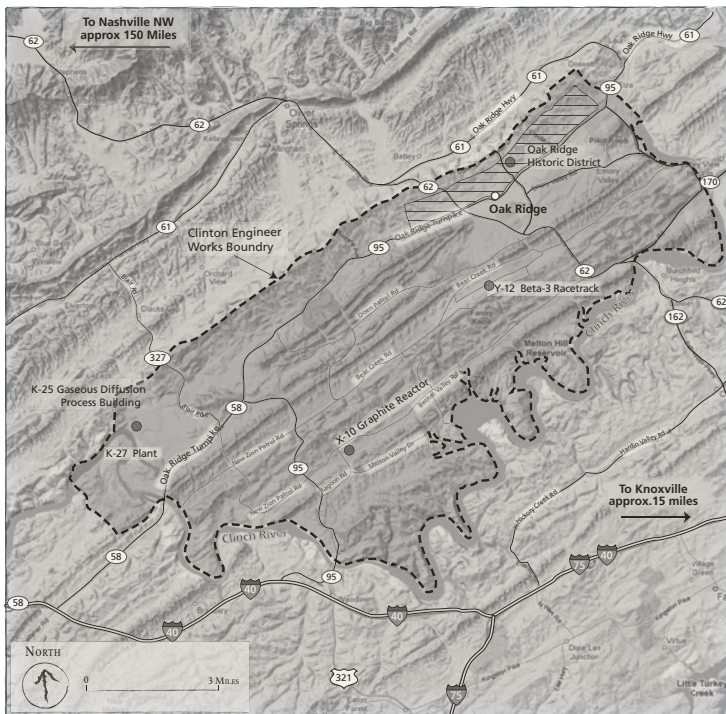


The Four Manhattan Project Study Sites

Dayton Warehouse and Seminary • Ohio



Oak Ridge National Laboratory • Tennessee



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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Manhattan Project Sites Special Resources Study

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Hanford, Washington

Los Alamos, New Mexico

Dayton, Ohio

Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Planning Process for the Special Resource Study

Timeframe	Planning Activity	Public Involvement Opportunities
Spring 2006	Set the stage for planning Listen to ideas, determine issues and concerns	
Fall 2006 – Spring 2007	Analysis of Significance, Suitability, and Feasibility	
Spring 2007– Summer 2009	Develop Alternatives, Prepare and publish Draft Special Resource Study/Environmental Assessment	
Fall 2009	Distribute draft document to the public and conduct public meetings	Review document, attend public meetings, provide comments
Winter 2010	Analyze public comments, finalize document to Director, National Park Service	



Thank you for your involvement in the Manhattan Project Sites Special Resources Study!