PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG
THE USDA FOREST SERVICE, TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST,
THE ALASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND THE ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH TRUST LAND OFFICE
REGARDING LAND EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST
AND THE STATE OF ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH TRUST LAND OFFICE

DATE: April 16, 2018
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Preamble

WHEREAS, the USDA Forest Service (Forest Service) manages the resources of the Tongass National Forest (TNF); and

WHEREAS, the Forest Service plans to exchange approximately 21,000 acres of National Forest System lands from the TNF within the Prince of Wales (POW) Ranger Districts and the Ketchikan Misty Fjords Ranger District (KMRD), as shown on 3 maps (Appendix A, Maps 1-3) for approximately 18,258 acres of non-Federal land from the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA), throughout southeast Alaska (Appendix A, Maps 4) pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, P.L. 115-31, Div. G, Section 431(a)(2) (the “Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Exchange Act of 2017”) (The Act) enacted into law on May 5, 2017 (Public Law No: 115-31), this exchange is hereafter referred to as the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking requires “Compliance with Applicable Law” and that “Prior to completing each phase of the land exchange described in subsection (n), the Secretary shall complete, for the land to be conveyed in the applicable phase, any necessary land surveys and required pre-exchange clearances, reviews, mitigation activities, and approvals relating to...(2) cultural and historic resources...”; and

WHEREAS, all parties recognize that “Compliance with Applicable Law” includes compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA) (54 USC 300101 et seq.) and its implementing regulations entitled Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and

WHEREAS, the Forest Service has determined that the historic properties CRG-767; CRG-751; CRG-455; CRG-387; CRG-640; CRG-742; CRG-775; CRG-346; CRG-507, located within the parcels to be exchanged out of federal ownership as part of the Undertaking, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) with Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurrence of opinion; and

WHEREAS, the Forest Service has determined that a transfer of non-Federal lands from the AMHTA into the National Forest System will ensure adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions for long-term preservation of the property’s historic significance under NHPA Section 106 provisions that may not have been previously available; and
WHEREAS, the Forest Service has determined that as a “Transfer...of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property’s historic significance”, the Undertaking shall result in adverse effects to known historic properties, and may have the potential for adverse effects to those historic properties yet to be identified [36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(vii)]; and

WHEREAS, the AMHTA, a public Corporation within the State of Alaska, Department of Revenue, (AS 47.30.011 et seq.), by its agent pursuant to AS 37.14.009(a)(2), Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office (TLO), Department of Natural Resources, is subject to the laws and regulations of the State of Alaska, and is an invited signatory to this Programmatic Agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, the Forest Service recognizes its government-to-government and government-to-corporation relationships with federally recognized Indian tribes [as defined at 36 CFR 800.16(m)], hereinafter referred to as Alaska Native Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations; and

WHEREAS, all Signatory Parties recognize that some historic properties may be culturally significant to Alaska Native Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations; and

WHEREAS, Klawock Cooperative Association, Craig Tribal Association, Hydaburg Cooperative Association, Haida Corporation, Organized Village of Kasaan, Wrangell Cooperative Association, Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Shaan-Seet, Inc., Sealaska Corporation, Klawock Heenya Corporation, Kavilco, Inc., Metlakatla Indian Community, Organized Village of Saxman, and Ketchikan Indian Community were invited to consult on the development of this PA, and chose not to participate; and

WHEREAS, Tongass Tribe, Alaska Historical Society, Historic Ketchikan Inc., Tongass Historical Society, City of Ketchikan, Ketchikan Borough, City of Craig, City of Thorne Bay, City of Klawock, City of Coffman Cove, City of Edna Bay were invited to participate and comment on the development of this PA, and chose not to participate; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1), the Forest Service has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, the Forest Service has determined that due to the complex course of action needed, a PA is the appropriate instrument for satisfying Section 106 requirements, and has developed this PA in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, and TLO, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b)(1); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the Signatory Parties agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.
The Forest Service shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. **Stipulations**

   A. **Professional Qualifications**

      The Forest Service shall ensure that any persons responsible for carrying out historic preservation work under the terms of this PA meet minimum professional qualification standards.

      1. Implementing regulations for the NHPA 36 CFR 61 Appendix A provide minimum qualifications for non-federal employees. Federal employee qualifications are governed by the Office of Personnel Management.

      2. Forest Service Heritage Professionals shall meet professional qualifications standards established by the Office of Personnel Management [§ 306131 (a)(1)(B)] and found at Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2360.5, FSM 2360.91.1, and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2309.12 Chapter Zero Code 04.1. (See Appendix B, Glossary, Acronyms, and Abbreviations).

   B. **Previously Completed Identification and Evaluation**

      The Forest Service has determined that the following parcels were adequately surveyed by Heritage Professionals using current professional standards developed in cooperation with the SHPO, and in keeping with the TNF’s Predictive Model (USFS 2017, 2010, 2002, 1995). This work demonstrates the agency’s “good faith” in carrying out appropriate identification efforts, which included literature searches, oral history interviews, or field survey(s), in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4. The Forest Service, in consultation with other Signatory Parties, has determined that no additional surveys are required except as specified in II.C. (Required Identification and Evaluation).

      1. **Shelter Cove Parcel** (Appendix A, Map 5). A total of approximately 2120 acres have been surveyed in the Shelter Cove parcel in the past in advance of, primarily, timber sales and road construction activities. No potential or known historic properties have been discovered to date. None of the land in this parcel lies within high probability areas for the discovery of historic properties.

      2. **Naukati Phase I Parcel** (Appendix A, Map 6). A total of approximately 421 acres have been surveyed in the Naukati Phase I parcel in the past in advance of, primarily, timber sales and road construction activities. No potential or known historic properties have been discovered to date. The Naukati Phase I parcel is located away from both modern shorelines and Paleoshorelines at high elevations and is considered a low probability area for potential or known historic properties.

      3. **East Naukati/2016 Naukati Addition Parcel** (Appendix A, Map 6). A total of approximately 137 acres have been surveyed in the East Naukati/2016 Naukati Addition parcel in the past in advance of, primarily, timber sales and road construction activities. No potential or known historic properties have been discovered to date. The East Naukati/2016 Naukati Addition parcel is located
away from both modern shorelines and Paleoshorelines at high elevations and is considered a low probability area for potential or known historic properties.

4. Central Naukati Parcel (Appendix A, Map 6). A total of approximately 292 acres have been surveyed in the Central Naukati parcel in the past in advance of, primarily, timber sales and road construction activities. No potential or known historic properties have been discovered to date. Most of the land in this parcel lies within low probability areas for the discovery of potential historic properties. However, along the lower reaches of Yatuk Creek, outside of the exchange parcel, known historic properties that have the potential to contribute significantly to the understanding of prehistory in Southeast Alaska have been discovered. Yatuk Creek Terrace site (CRG-717) has recently been excavated in 2017 and is currently undergoing analysis. Yatuk Creek Rockshelter (CRG-054) lies in close proximity to Yatuk Creek Terrace site. This information is provided for reference only in order to highlight the importance of this particular creek and the surrounding vicinity. No surveys are proposed in this vicinity.

5. West Naukati Parcel (Appendix A, Map 6). A total of approximately 1003 acres have been surveyed in the West Naukati parcel in the past in advance of, primarily, timber sales and road construction activities. No historic properties have been discovered inland in the low probability areas. However, there are a total of seven (7) recorded historic properties that were discovered in the high probability areas along the western shoreline. The high probability areas in this parcel that have not yet been surveyed are all those areas that would have been submerged during the Holocene period (Appendix A, Map 7).

6. North Naukati Parcel (Appendix A, Map 6). A total of approximately 304 acres have been surveyed in the North Naukati parcel in the past in advance of, primarily, timber sales and road construction activities. No potential or known historic properties have been discovered to date. The high probability areas in this parcel that have not yet been surveyed are defined as the southwestern-most corner of the area’s Paleoshoreline. This includes the southwestern-most shoreline as well as inland areas that would have been submerged during the Holocene period (See Appendix A, Map 9).

7. Hollis Parcel (Appendix A, Map 7). A total of approximately 42 acres have been surveyed in the Hollis parcel in the past along the southern shoreline. Two historic properties have been recorded in this parcel: CRG-346 Wolf Creek Boatworks; and CRG-507, a series of culturally modified trees (Mobley 2000). Wolf Lake itself, at the upper reaches of Wolf Creek, has not been previously surveyed, and may have the potential to yield cultural materials associated with mining and the boatworks.

C. Required Identification and Evaluation
The Forest Service has determined that a total of approximately 4319 acres, or 21%, of the exchange parcels have been adequately surveyed to current standards as described in I.B.
(Previously Completed Identification and Evaluation), and shown in Appendix A, Maps 5-9. The Forest Service has also determined that an additional 15069 acres of the exchange parcels do not require survey because they are located within the low or medium probability areas for discovery of potential or historic properties. Approximately 2501 acres within Hollis, North and West Naukati exchange parcels have been determined to not have been adequately surveyed.

The timeline for parcel exchanges are governed by The Act, and the Forest Service has determined it is not possible to complete identification and evaluation in those select areas in the given timeframe; therefore, the Forest Service shall ensure that additional identification and evaluation will be completed for those select areas during the period this PA is in effect and in accordance with the following:

1. No additional identification and evaluation will be required in the Shelter Cove, Naukati Phase I, East Naukati/2016 Naukati Addition, and Central Naukati Parcels.

2. Hollis Parcel (Appendix A, Map 7). Identification and evaluation shall be completed in the high probability areas as depicted in Appendix A, Map 7 and totaling approximately 14 acres within this parcel no later than September 30, 2018 by Forest Service Heritage Professionals in accordance with Forest Service standards as described in the 2017 Programmatic Agreement Among the USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Heritage Program Management on National Forests in The State Of Alaska (USFS 2017) Appendix D Survey Strategy.

3. North and West Naukati Parcels. The Forest Service, in collaboration with the TLO, shall ensure that additional identification and evaluation shall be completed in select, high and medium probability areas in accordance with a Scope of Work (SOW) developed as an auxiliary document that is part of this PA (See IV. Scope of Work and Appendix F) for up to approximately 1138 acres in the North Naukati and West Naukati parcels (Appendix A, Maps 8 and 9). This acreage represents a sampling of approximately 50% of the acreage in high probability areas and 10% of the acreage in medium probability areas within the North and West Naukati exchange parcels.

4. Until such identification and evaluation efforts have been completed in the Hollis, North Naukati, and West Naukati parcels, developmental work such as timber harvesting, road construction, and other ground disturbing activities in the proposed survey areas shall be avoided by the AMHTA, and their contractors.

5. Should any new potential historic properties be discovered, the Forest Service shall ensure that they are recorded and evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places in consultation with the SHPO and appropriate Alaska Native tribes and corporations. The historic properties information
shall be included in the Historic Properties Management Plan (See I.E.2 Mitigation Measures).

6. Field survey shall not be required in those areas that are not National Forest lands prior to the transfer of land under The Act; areas that other, existing, laws adequately protect by imposing buffers, or other restrictions that limit developmental activities in those area, for example, anadromous streams have protective buffers because of their designation under the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 47.17.950), with its implementing regulations found at 11 AAC 95).  

D. Scope of Work for North and West Naukati Parcels (See I.C.3 Mitigation Measures).

A SOW shall be prepared through a collaborative process by a committee that includes representatives from the SHPO, TLO and the Forest Service, for the purposes of detailing required identification and evaluation efforts that remain to be completed prior to the expiration of this PA (See Appendix E Scope of Work, Draft Outline). The Forest Service TNF Heritage Program Manager shall coordinate the development of the SOW.

1. The committee shall include Forest Service TNF Heritage Program Manager; Forest Service Zone Archaeologist for POW; Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) State Archaeologist; TLO, Exchange Project Manager; SHPO Archaeologist I or II.

2. The committee shall meet monthly beginning in May of 2018 and shall complete the final SOW no later than October 15, 2018.

3. The SOW shall include, but not be limited to:
   a. Description of identification needs for the parcels North Naukati and West Naukati.
   b. An agreed timeline for the remaining surveys.
   c. Description of specific survey strategies required for each area within the parcels to be investigated.
   d. Description of procedures for inadvertent discoveries.
   e. Description of procedures for the disposition of any cultural materials discovered and collected.

1 Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 47.17.950), with its implementing regulations found at 11 AAC 95 - Classification of waters found at AS 41.17.950(1), (10), 11 AAC 95.265(a)(4). Definition of the various water body types are found within the same statutes and regulations. Buffers are generally found in AS 41.17.116(a) or (b); 41.17.118/119 that provide protected buffers along anadromous streams for protecting fish habitat.
f. Sufficient information so that it may be used for preparing Request for Bids in anticipation of contracting work.

g. Provisions for quality control of work completed.

h. Description of Forest Service responsibilities for fulfilling the PA should any issues be encountered such as weather or other delays, contractors cannot be utilized in the timeframe expected, or the work done was not adequate and there needs to be follow up in the stipulations of the PA.

i. Description of deliverables and associated agreed on schedules for draft submission, Forest Service and SHPO review, finalization of reports and submittals.

E. Mitigation Measures

There are nine (9) identified historic properties located in the exchange parcels: CRG-767; CRG-751; CRG-455; CRG-387; CRG-640; CRG-742; CRG-775; CRG-346; CRG-507. Additional historic properties may be located during identification and evaluation of select high probability areas in the Hollis, West Naukati, and North Naukati parcels. All Signatory Parties agree that the following measures shall be implemented for the purposes of mitigating adverse effects to identified historic properties:

1. Data recovery shall be undertaken at CRG-387 and CRG-640 in the West Naukati Parcel. The Forest Service shall ensure that data recovery at CRG-387 and CRG-640 is carried out in accordance with a Data Recovery Plan prepared in coordination with the OHA State Archaeologist and reviewed by the SHPO (Appendix G).

2. The Forest Service shall ensure that a Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP) is prepared for the purposes of providing ongoing guidance in the protection of known historic properties as well as describing appropriate protocols to follow when new historic properties, or inadvertent discoveries of human remains are encountered (See Appendix F HPMP Draft outline). This HPMP shall be prepared collaboratively by a committee that includes representatives of the Forest Service, TLO, and SHPO. It shall be used by AMHTA when this PA expires, or earlier if all parties agree.

a. While the HPMP is not a legally binding agreement it will provide guidance intended to be used after the expiration of this PA so that the TLO and AMHTA can effectively apply the Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) further minimizing the effects of the land exchange on potential or known historic properties into the foreseeable future. This document does not outline any obligations other than what is asked under the AHPA. It is intended to provide TLO and the State with valuable information on high probability areas,
archaeological survey coverage, and potential or known historic properties on their newly acquired land.

b. Once the HPMP is completed, and all other stipulations have been met, the Forest Service’s obligations under Section 106 shall be satisfied and AMHTA is responsible for utilizing the HPMP into the future.

i. The HPMP shall be prepared through a collaborative process using a committee that includes representatives of the SHPO, TLO and the Forest Service.

ii. The committee shall include Forest Service TNF Heritage Program Manager; Forest Service Zone Archaeologist for POW; OHA State Archaeologist; TLO, Exchange Project Manager; SHPO Archaeologist I or II.

iii. The Forest Service TNF Heritage Program Manager shall coordinate the development of the HPMP.

iv. The HPMP First Draft shall be completed 30 days prior to the first annual meeting in February of 2019, and shall be updated regularly as identification and evaluation efforts are completed in accordance with this PA.

v. The Final HPMP shall be completed no later than 90 days prior to the expiration of this PA.

vi. The HPMP shall include, but is not limited to:

1. Overview and Executive Summary.
   a. Purpose of the plan

2. Background.
   a. Past surveys and findings in order to inform the decision making process for any future planned activities.


5. Human Remains.
   b. Unanticipated discovery plan.


3. The Forest Service shall host a symposium at a future Alaska Anthropological Association annual meeting (2021) covering the topic of “The History and Prehistory of POW”. The symposium elements to be funded by AMHTA include:

a. Travel stipends (transportation/lodging) will be offered to a total of six (6) invited participants which include a total of two professional archaeologists, two students pursuing degrees in archaeology or a related field, and two Alaska Native Tribe members who agree to prepare written papers that will subsequently be submitted for publication in the association’s Alaska Journal of Anthropology (AJA). Participants shall be selected by the symposium organizers based on submitted abstracts that are reviewed by the Zone Archaeologists and the TNF Heritage Program Manager.

b. One “Poster Session” that can be used subsequently as a travelling exhibit shall be prepared. The exhibit will travel to affected communities, or elsewhere as interest demands. The travelling poster session will become a permanent tool for public interpretation. An invited speaker shall prepare the content. The Forest Service shall own it and shall store it at the POW District Office in Thorne Bay, Alaska. The Forest Service POW Zone archaeologists shall be responsible for ensuring that it is available to other Forest Service archaeologists and/or interpretive staff.

c. One issue of the AJA, with the proceedings of the symposium. The Forest Service shall ensure that a written agreement from the AJA accepting proceedings of the symposium for publication shall be in place no later than April 30, 2021 after the symposium occurs.

d. Forest Service POW Zone archaeologists staff time shall be used for the purposes of organizing the conference session and coordinating the published proceedings. They shall coordinate inviting speakers, submitting a proposal during the call for papers in late fall of 2020, collecting prepared manuscripts and submitting them for inclusion in the AJA, coordinating with the AJA editors to ensure publication is timely, and coordinating with AMHTA in order to provide travel stipends,
subvention funding for publication, support for preparing a travelling poster session, and to ensure appropriate acknowledgements describing the nature of AMHTA, TLO, SHPO, and ACHP involvement in the symposium, poster session, and proceedings.

4. An interpretive kiosk shall be developed, constructed and installed at a suitable location in Southeast, Alaska for the purposes of interpreting local history. The Forest Service TNF Heritage Program Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the development of content and layout, and coordination of the installation. Installation shall occur no later than 90 days prior to the expiration of this PA. The SHPO shall be provided 30 days for review and comment on design and content.

F. Other Provisions Required by The Act
In accordance with The Act, the AMHT is obligated “to pay...all costs that are associated with each phase of the exchange...including... environmental reviews described in subsection (h)...”

The Forest Service provided AMHT cost estimates on February 7, 2018 that both the Forest Service and the AMHT agree shall serve as the baseline budget for complying with Stipulations I.C.3, I.D, I.E.1, and I.E.3-4 of this PA.

To facilitate reimbursement of any costs incurred by the Forest Service related to the Stipulations I.C.3, I.D, I.E.1, and I.E.3-4, the Forest Service and the AMHT shall enter into a separate Cost Reimbursable Agreement within 90 days of the signing of this PA.

II. Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains
During the term of this PA, in the event that any human remains are encountered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease and measures taken to protect the remains in place in such a way that minimizes further exposure or damage. Notification protocols for reporting discovery of human remains shall be initiated immediately or as soon as practicable upon the inadvertent discovery of human remains (Appendix C).

A. While land is still held in federal ownership, State notification protocols shall be followed, and appropriate Forest Service officials shall be contacted (Appendix C). If it is determined that human remains are potentially Alaska Native, the provisions of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) as outlined in 43 CFR 10 and Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) as outlined at 43 CFR 7 shall be followed. Only federally managed lands are subject to the provisions of NAGPRA. The Forest Service is responsible for carrying out the protocols and consultation relating to inadvertent discovery under NAGPRA.

B. After transfer of land from federal ownership to AMHTA State notification protocols shall be followed, with a courtesy notification to the Forest Service Heritage Program Manager. If it is determined that human remains are potentially Alaska Native, State procedures for consultation and coordination with Alaska Native Tribes shall be followed. State and private lands are not subject to the provisions of NAGPRA.
III. Collections
A. Prior to the transfer of any parcel from federal ownership in accordance with The Act, Forest Service policy shall apply to the collection of any cultural resource, which includes artifacts and other materials.

1. The Forest Service Alaska Region has a limited collection policy, but any cultural resources collected prior to transfer shall remain the property of the Forest Service.
2. When conducting surveys, only diagnostic artifacts (by time, function, etc.) will be collected, along with appropriate material samples for analysis (Carbon-14, pollen, etc.).
3. All materials collected shall be curated in perpetuity with the exception of those samples which are subject to destructive analysis. This is standard professional practice in order to ensure that samples are retained for analysis using future techniques.
4. Collections are managed according to FSM 2366 and FSH 2309.12 Chapter 60 and will be housed in a facility meeting standards in 36 CFR 79.

B. After transfer in accordance with The Act and any subsequent amendments made to The Act, any cultural resources discovered and/or collected shall be the property of the State of Alaska and State of Alaska collection policies shall apply.

1. All materials collected after transfer shall be curated in an OHA-approved repository in accordance with State collection policies.

IV. Documentation and Reporting
The Forest Service shall prepare an Annual Summary Report documenting actions carried out pursuant to this PA.

A. The Annual Report shall be distributed to SHPO and the TLO no later than 30 days in advance of the annual February meeting as described in V. Interagency Collaboration.

B. The Annual Report shall address identification and evaluation results; status of treatment and mitigation activities; any issues that are affecting or may affect the ability of the federal agency to continue to meet the terms of this PA; any disputes and objections received, and how they were resolved.

V. Interagency Collaboration
The Forest Service will invite Signatory Parties and any other interested parties to a review meeting annually to be held in February.

A. Meetings may be conducted in any mutually agreeable location and/or format, including in-person, video conferencing, or teleconferencing.

B. Agenda will include discussion of any actions carried out pursuant to this PA as well as any topics deemed necessary by the participating parties.
C. One focus of this meeting shall be to set up the plans for the next field season’s SOW, in addition to discussing the current status of activities.

VI. Dispute Resolution
Should any Signatory Party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, Forest Service shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If Forest Service determines that such objection cannot be resolved, Forest Service will:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the Forest Service’s proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide Forest Service with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, Forest Service shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, and Signatory Parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. Forest Service will then proceed according to its final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, Forest Service may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, Forest Service shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Signatory Parties to the PA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. Forest Service’s responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

VII. Amendments
This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatory Parties. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the Signatory Parties is filed with the ACHP.

Any of the appendices contained within this PA may be amended and updated when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatory Parties without amending the PA.

VIII. Termination
Any Signatory Party may terminate the PA by providing sixty (60) calendar days written notice by certified mail to the other Signatory Parties provided:

A. If any Signatory Party determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other Signatory Parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation VII, above.

B. If within sixty (60) calendar days (or another time period agreed to by all Signatory Parties), after a notice of termination is served to all Signatory Parties, an amendment
cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other Signatory Parties.

C. Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the Undertaking, the Forest Service must either (a) execute a PA pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR 800.7. The Forest Service shall notify the Signatory Parties as to the course of action it will pursue.

IX. Implementation and Duration
A. This PA becomes effective on the date of the last signature written below and will remain in effect for a period of five years, or unless amended per Section VII.

Execution of this PA by the Forest Service, TLO, SHPO and ACHP and implementation of its terms evidence that the Forest Service has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties.
Signatures

Forest Service

M. Earl Stewart, Forest Supervisor, Tongass National Forest

Date 4/3/18
Signatures

Forest Service

Date

M. Earl Stewart, Forest Supervisor, Tongass National Forest

Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office

Date 3/29/18

Wyn Menefee, Acting Executive Director

Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Judith Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Date

John M. Fowler, Executive Director
Signatures

Forest Service

___________________________________________ Date
M. Earl Stewart, Forest Supervisor, Tongass National Forest

Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office

___________________________________________ Date
Wyn Menefee, Acting Executive Director

Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer

[Signature] Date 4/14/2018
Judith Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

___________________________________________ Date
John M. Fowler, Executive Director
Signatures

Forest Service

_______________________________________Date_________________ M. Earl Stewart, Forest Supervisor,
Tongass National Forest

Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office

_______________________________________Date_________________ Wyn Menefee, Acting
Executive Director

Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer

_______________________________________Date_________________ Judith Bittner, State Historic
Preservation Officer

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

For ______________________Date 4/16/2018____ John M. Fowler, Executive Director
Revilla George W Easement - 10 Years

Vicinity Map

Southeast Alaska

References

Data acquired from a variety of sources of differing accuracy, precision and reliability. Features represented by the data may not represent accurate geographic locations.

Disclaimer

The USDA Forest Service makes no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the data displayed on this map, and reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace this information without notification.

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Legislative Map Bill Numbers: S131 & HR513

Shelter Cove Area
8224 Approximate Acres

U.S. Forest Service - Alaska Region
Tongass National Forest
Alaska At-Large U.S. Congressional District

Copies of this map are available for public inspection in the Office of the Regional Forester, R10, Juneau, Alaska.

Map 1. Shelter Cove Parcel

APPENDIX A   Maps

Alaska Mental Health Trust Act of 2016
Shelter Cove Area
Map 7

APPENDIX A
Maps

APPENDIX A-1
Maps

APPENDIX A
Maps

Appéndix A-1
Maps
10 Years

Naukati Commercial Thin Research Easements - 15 Years

Conservation easement 100 feet either side of anadromous water bodies including those underground

Naukati Phase I
2,400 Acres

POW Yatuk Easement - 10 Years

POW Naukati Easement - 10 Years

References

Data acquired from a variety of sources of differing accuracy, precision and reliability. Features represented by the data may not represent accurate geographic locations.

Disclaimer

The USDA Forest Service makes no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the data displayed on this map, and reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace this information without notification.

Sheet 8 of 10

Alaska Mental Health Trust Act of 2017
Naukati Area
Map 8

Legislative Map Bill Numbers: S131 & HR513
Naukati Area
10883 Approximate Acres
U.S. Forest Service - Alaska Region
Tongass National Forest
Alaska At-Large U.S. Congressional District

Copies of this map are available for public inspection in the Office of the Regional Forester, R10, Juneau, Alaska.

Map 2. Naukati Area Parcels

Appendix A-2
Map 4. Areas throughout Southeast, Alaska where land is being conveyed from the AMHT to the Forest Service.

Alaska Mental Health Trust Act of 2017
Parcel areas within Southeast Alaska where lands are being conveyed from the AMHT to the Forest Service.
Map 5. Shelter Cove Parcel showing previously surveyed areas
Map 6. Naukati Parcel showing past surveys and high probability modelling.
Map 7. Hollis showing previously surveyed areas, high probability modelling, and proposed survey area.
Map 8. West Naukati showing previously surveyed, high probability modelling, and proposed survey areas.
Map 9. North Naukati showing previously surveyed areas, high probability modeling, and proposed survey areas.
Appendix B  Glossary, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ACHP  Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Alaska Native Corporation

Alaska Native Corporations were created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC Chapter 33) (ANCSA) for the purposes of managing lands and resources for Alaska Natives.

APE  Area of Potential Effects

AMHTA  Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority

Area of Potential Effects

Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking [36 CFR 800.16(d)].

ARPA  Archaeological Resources Protection Act

CRR  Cultural Resource Record

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are prehistoric, historic, archeological, or architectural sites, structures, places, or objects and traditional cultural properties (FSM 2360.5).

Federally Recognized Tribe

Federally recognized Indian or Alaska Native Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community included in Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, (25 U.S.C. 479a) (FSM 1563.05)

Forest Service  USDA Forest Service

FSH  Forest Service Handbook

FSH 1509.13  Forest Service Handbook, American Indian and Alaska Native Relations

FSH 2309.12  Forest Service Handbook, Heritage Program Management

FSM  Forest Service Manual

FSM 1563  Forest Service Manual, Tribal Relations

FSM 2360  Forest Service Manual, Heritage Program Management

Government-to-Government Consultation
A process that enables Tribes to provide meaningful, timely input and, as appropriate, exchange views, information, and recommendations on Forest Service proposed policies or actions that may affect their rights or interests prior to a decision. (FSM1563.05). Within the Forest Service, consultation takes place between Tribal leaders and agency line officers/decision makers.

Historic Integrity
The authenticity of a property's historic identity. Historic integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association.

Heritage Professional
Staff employed within the Forest Service in the GS-170 historian, GS-190 anthropologist, or GS-193 archaeologist series who “serve in a staff or advisory capacity and provide professional recommendations and services to assist land managers in meeting their Heritage Program responsibilities including cultural resource identification (inventory), evaluation, allocation, protection, stewardship, curation, and reporting” (FSM2360.91). See Qualifications.

Historic Property
Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties [36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)]

Historic Significance
To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must meet criteria which demonstrates it is important through an association with events, activities, or patterns; an association with important persons; distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form; or the potential to yield important information (including contributions to our understanding of human history of any time period). In addition, the historic property must provide evidence of authenticity through the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's prehistoric or historic period. See also Historic Integrity

Inadvertent Discovery
The unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3 (d) of NAGPRA. [43 CFR 10.2 (g)(4)]
Indian tribe means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation or village corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians [36CFR800.16(m)].

MOA Memorandum or Memoranda of Agreement

NAGPRA Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places, managed by the National Park Service, is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.

NHL National Historic Landmark

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act

Non-federally Recognized Tribe
Any Indian tribe that does not meet the definition of federally recognized tribe.

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

OHA Office of History and Archaeology

POW Prince of Wales

Preservation Work
Any work related to implementing historic preservation activities outlined in NHPA Section 110 which requires that historic properties are: identified, evaluated and nominated to the NRHP; maintained in a manner that preserves their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values; fully considered during planning. It also requires that agency compliance procedures follow implementing regulations for Section 106 at 36 CFR 800.

Qualifications
Federal employee qualifications are governed by the Office of Personnel Management and are spelled out in a series of handbooks that can be found on-line at www.opm.gov. In general Heritage Professional qualifications include a bachelor’s degree in Archaeology, History, or Anthropology with specific coursework requirements that include regional focus, theory and methods, and archaeological field school (for archaeology series), and/or a combination of college-level education or training and/or experience that provided knowledge equivalent to a bachelor’s degree,
plus appropriate technical experience or additional education or a minimum of four years relevant experience.

Qualifications non-federal employees
Non-federal employee Heritage professional qualifications follow the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards which require a graduate degree and experience in field survey, site testing, site excavation, artifact identification and analysis, documents research, and report preparation. See https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/gis/html/introduction.html

Sacred Site
Any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site (Executive Order 13007 I.b.iii).

Section 106
Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the SHPO and ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment. Implementing regulations are found in 36 CFR 800.

SHPO
Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer

Signatory Party
People/organizations who have signed this PA as a signatory. Signatory Parties have review or other responsibilities identified in the PA.

TLO
Trust Land Office

TFN
Tongass National Forest

Transfer
To convey or remove from one place, person, etc. to another; pass or hand over from one to another; specifically to change over the possession or control of (as, to transfer title to land). [Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition]. For the purposes of this PA, the exchange of real property between the US Forest Service and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (Trust Land Office), and the legislated dates for the exchange to occur (May 5, 2018 – Phase I, and May 5, 2019 – Phase II).

Tribal Consultation
Undertaking

A project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of the Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval" [36 CFR 800.16(y)].

Unanticipated Discovery

As opposed to “inadvertent discovery” of human remains within the meaning of NAGPRA. Unanticipated discovery refers to the discovery of cultural resources during the course of an activity where no discoveries were anticipated.
GUIDELINES

Laws and Protocols Pertaining to the Discovery of Human Remains in Alaska

The treatment of human remains following inadvertent discovery is governed by state and federal laws, land status, postmortem interval (time since death), and biological/cultural affiliation. First and foremost, the site of discovered remains should be regarded a potential “crime scene” until a person with appropriate expertise and authority determines otherwise.

State Laws:
Several State laws are applicable to the discovery of human remains in Alaska. The State Medical Examiner (SME) has jurisdiction over all human remains in the state (with rare exceptions, such as military aircraft deaths), regardless of age.

AS 12.65.5 requires immediate notification of a peace officer of the state (police, Village Public Safety Officer, or Alaska State Trooper [AST]) and the State Medical Examiner when death has “been caused by unknown or criminal means, during the commission of a crime, or by suicide, accident, or poisoning.”
In this regard, contact the Alaska State Troopers in the applicable region first. (See list of contacts on following page.) The AST has interpreted notification procedures as applicable to all remains, including ancient remains.

AS 11.46.482(a)(3), which applies to all lands in Alaska, makes the “intentional and unauthorized destruction or removal of any human remains or the intentional disturbance of a grave” a class C felony.

AS 41.35.200, which applies only to State lands, makes the disturbance of "historic, prehistoric and archeological resources" (including graves, per definition) a class A misdemeanor.

AS 18.50.250, which applies to all lands in Alaska, requires permits for the disinterment, transport, and reinterment of human remains. Guidance and permits are available from Health Analytics & Vital Records (see attached list of contacts).

Federal Laws:
On Federal lands and Federal trust lands, the unauthorized destruction or removal of archaeological human remains (i.e., more than 100 years old) is a violation of 16 USC 470ee (Archeological Resources Protection Act). If human remains on federal or federal trust lands are determined to be Native American, their treatment and disposition are also governed by the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (PL 101-601; 25 USC 3001-30013; 104 Stat. 3048-3058; 43 CFR 10). NAGPRA also applies to Native American human remains from any lands if the remains are curated in any institution that receives federal funds.

General Guidance:
Your first contacts should be the regional Alaska State Troopers, the Alaska State Medical Examiner’s Office, local law enforcement, AST/Missing Persons Clearinghouse, the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, and the landowner.
In many instances, the field archaeologist must make a judgement call regarding the age of the remains, his/her level of confidence in the evaluation, and whether further investigation by a specialist is warranted. While notification under State Law is required, peace officers and the SME generally regard archaeologists competent to make these type determinations and welcome input that may assist with the investigation. With regard to ancient remains (> 100 years old), the SME and AST will generally defer to the opinion of the field archaeologist and require no further criminal investigation. However, the remains and a surrounding buffer area should not be disturbed until appropriate reporting and consultation have occurred.
CONTACT INFORMATION FOR STATE OFFICIALS INVOLVED WITH HUMAN REMAINS ISSUES IN ALASKA

*Denotes suggested contact person in list below.

1.) Alaska State Troopers, Missing Persons Clearinghouse:
   Phone: (907) 269-5038
   Fax: (907) 337-2059
   Lt. Paul Fussey
   Phone: (907) 269-5682
   E-mail: paul.fussey@alaska.gov
   *Malia Miller
   Phone: (907) 269-5038
   E-mail: malia.miller@alaska.gov
   *After contact by phone, send e-mail with relevant information and photos to Lt. Fussey and Malia Miller.

2.) Alaska State Medical Examiner's Office:
   * Reporting Hotline (Death Hotline) to speak with on-duty investigator.
   Phone: (907) 334-2356
   1-888-332-3273 (Outside Anchorage)
   Stephen Hoage, Operations Administration
   Phone: (907) 334-2202
   Fax: (907) 334-2216
   e-mail: stephen.hoage@alaska.gov
   Dr. Gary Zientek, Chief Medical Examiner
   Phone: (907) 334-2200
   Fax: (907) 334-2216
   e-mail: gary.zientek@alaska.gov

3.) Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (State Historic Preservation Office):
   Office Phone: (907) 269-8700
   *State Archaeologist
   Fax: (907) 269-8908
   Email: oha.permits@alaska.gov

4.) Health Analytics & Vital Records
   For burial transit permits and disinterment/transit/reinterment questions:
   * Registration Help Line
   Phone: (907) 465-5423
CONTACT INFORMATION FOR FOREST SERVICE OFFICIALS TO BE NOTIFIED IN THE EVENT OF AN INADVERTENT DISCOVERY

Tongass National Forest
* Required contact. If a Contractor, also notify the COR and/or Contracting Officer.

*Forest Supervisor
   Earl Stewart, Forest Supervisor
   Phone: 907-228-6281

*Law Enforcement Official
   Bill Elsner
   Phone: 907-228-6236
   email: wfelsner@fs.fed.us
   *After contact by phone, send email with relevant information and photos

*District Ranger
   Matt Anderson, District Ranger, Prince of Wales Ranger District
   Phone: 907-826-1600
   email: mdanderson@fs.fed.us

   Sue Howle, District Ranger, Ketchikan Misty-Fjord Ranger District
   Phone: 907-228-4100
   email: showle@fs.fed.us

Heritage Specialists
*Heritage Program Manager (Forest Archaeologist)
   Theresa Thibault
   Phone: 907-228-6293
   email: theresaathibault@fs.fed.us

   Zone Archaeologist, Prince of Wales Ranger District
   Shona Pierce
   Phone: 907-828-3206
   email: shonapierce@fs.fed.us

   District Archaeologist, Ketchikan Misty-Fjord Ranger District
   Martin Stanford
   Phone: 907-228-4104
   email: mvstanford@fs.fed.us
APPENDIX D  Bibliography

Mobley, Charles M.

USDA Forest Service (USFS)


2002  Second Amended Programmatic Agreement Among The United States Department Of Agriculture- Forest Service, Alaska Region; The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation; And The Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Compliance In The Alaska Region Of The Forest Service, United States Department Of Agriculture. Agreement # 02MU-111001-076

APPENDIX E  Scope of Work

DRAFT Outline
This outline is intended to provide a guide for the SOW that is to be developed as an ancillary document under the terms of the PA. The Final Scope of Work is to be completed no later than October 15, 2018 in accordance with Stipulations at I.D.2. of this PA.

Scope of Work Outline

1. Project Description
   a. Project name and type
   b. State and county
   c. National Forest or Grassland, Ranger District
   d. Geographic area
   e. Legal location
   f. Legal authority
   g. Historic context
   h. Description of the undertaking
   i. Purpose & need
   j. Agency Contacts

2. Standard & Technical Definitions
   a. Key terms to understanding contract requirements

3. Technical Specifications  Critical tasks, Work elements, Technical requirements, Performance standards, Quality assurance plan
   a. Data Recovery Plan,
   b. Survey Strategy, etc.

4. Permit Requirements
   a. Permit for Archaeological Investigations, other

5. Human Remains
   a. NAGPRA protocol
   b. Unanticipated discovery plan

6. Disposition of Collections
   a. Curation requirements

7. Exhibits
   a. Maps, photographs, records, etc.

8. Reporting Requirements
APPENDIX F  Historic Properties Management Plan

DRAFT OUTLINE
This outline is intended to provide a guide for the HPMP that is to be developed as an ancillary
document under the terms of the PA. The HPMP First Draft shall be completed 30 days prior to the first
annual meeting in February of 2019, and shall be updated regularly as identification and evaluation
efforts are completed in accordance with Stipulations at I.E.2.of this PA.

1. Overview and Executive Summary

2. Background Information
   a. The historic context (time, place, and theme).
   b. A description of known and potential historic properties with an explanation of their
      significance and public values
   c. Appendices which include maps, relevant correspondence, and technical studies or
      summaries of these studies.


4. Project Effects and Mitigation/Management Measures. (In keeping with State of Alaska
   Historic Preservation laws and regulations)

5. Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains

6. Unanticipated discoveries

7. Emergencies

8. Implementation Procedures. (Discussion of who would be required to implement any
   guidance herein)
   a. An HPMP coordinator shall be designated to carry out the provisions within this HPMP.
   b. Training project personnel.
   c. An internal decision-making process.
   d. Consultation with the SHPO and others.
   e. Periodic reporting and meetings.
   f. Periodic review and revision of the HPMP.
   g. Actions requiring consultation with others, if any.

APPENDICES
MAPS
GLOSSARY
APPENDIX G  Data Recovery Plan

This document contains confidential information. Unauthorized circulation is prohibited by law.

Data Recovery Plan for Dargun Point Site CRG-387 and Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

Background

This data recovery plan defines archaeological investigations to be undertaken at the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 and the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640, on the west-central coast of Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska (Figure 1), in partial mitigation of adverse effects to cultural resources per Section I.E of the Programmatic Agreement Among The USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, The Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, And The Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office Regarding Lang Exchange Of National Forest System Lands In Tongass National Forest To The State of Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office.

Figure 1. Overview of the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 and Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640, Southeast Alaska.
Natural History

Environment

Southeast Alaska lies in a coastal temperate rainforest where average temperatures range from 40-60 °F in the summers and 10-45 °F in the winters. Precipitation varies from 200 cm to more than 400 cm per year in response to local topography.

Heavy precipitation associated with moderately cool temperatures results in the slow decomposition of organic material. Soils in this area are generally spodosols, poor to well drained decomposed organics, and histosols, decomposing organics generally saturated with water.

The Coastal Western Hemlock-Sitka Spruce-Red Cedar Forest, which dominates the western coastline of Prince of Wales Island, consists of three distinctive plant communities: true forest, grass-sedge meadow, and muskeg. True forest occurs from seal level to approximately 3,000 feet in elevation on well-drained soils. Grass-sedge meadows in southern Southeast Alaska occur only on flats adjoining estuaries of major streams. Muskegs occur on poorly drained soils at all elevations.

The mosaic created by the interaction of these floral zones supports a fauna that includes black bear (*Ursus americanus*), wolf (*Canis lupis*), Sitka black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis*), marten (*Martes vison*), land otter (*Lutra Canadensis*), beaver (*Castor Canadensis*), and abundant water fowl. Fish species include all northern Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawystcha* occurring offshore), grayling, steelhead trout, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden. Additionally, a great many marine fish species are available offshore. Marine mammals include stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), seals (*Phoca vitulina, Callorhinus ursinus*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*), killer (*Orcinus orca*), and humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) whales. Marine invertebrates available for human consumption include crabs, cockles, butter clams, mussels, limpets, snails, chitons, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers. For a comprehensive overview of Southeast Alaska’s modern environment see Arndt et al. 1987.

Geology

Tuxekan Island and nearby western coastline of Prince of Wales Island is predominately underlain by Ordivician to Devonian aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Alexander terrain. Dominate rock types are conglomerate derived from volcanic rocks, andesite, sandstone, shale, and limestone. Tuxekan Island, Naukati Peninsula and Highlands, northern
Twin Mountain, and Burkes Knob are predominately underlain by limestones of the Heceta Formation.

Rock units have been offset by major northwest-southeast trending faults, moving the blocks to their present position where they have been subsequently glaciated, weathered, and eroded. Faults and structural components of the bedrock often control drainage patterns and glacial valley orientations. Glaciation seems to be a blend of coalescing alpine glaciation from local icecaps on Twin, Staney, Kogish Mountain, and highlands at the headwaters of upper Staney Creek and continental glaciation which covered most of the northern half of the Tuxekan and Naukati coastline. Subsequent uplift after deglaciation resulted in the uplift of marine sediments now covered by wetlands in the lower elevations. Receding glaciers shaped many of the valley floors, leaving thick till deposits as they melted. Most lands below the 400 foot elevation are covered by thick deposits of glacial till. The northern half of the Tuxekan/Naukati area is characterized by broad, flat, lowlands (<400-foot elevation). Lowland drainage is dependent upon the underlying geology and/or glacial deposits and low gentle hills and slopes rising to less than 1,100 feet.

The landscape is mostly well drained as a result of well-developed karst systems. Soils are predominantly glacial in origin with some residual soils from the carbonate substrate. Shallow soils are found atop karst knobs and on the steep slopes. These well drained soils are highly productive, often supporting volume class 6 and 7 forests and have a low landslide potential.

Pleistocene and Holocene Environments

An understanding of the environmental changes that occurred during the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene Periods is necessary to comprehend the vegetative, geographical, and environmental limitations on human occupation in Southeast Alaska (Carlson 2007, 2012). As continental ice sheets and glaciers melted at the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period and sea levels rose, the land was relieved of the weight of glacial ice and began to rebound (Carlson 2007). The interaction of these eustatic and isostatic effects resulted in changing relative sea levels and changing shoreline locations. The varying paleo-shoreline dictates where human use of the landscape is possible at different points of time in the past.

Glacial History and Paleofauna

Until the early 1990s, the prevailing thought among scientists was that the Prince of Wales archipelago was completely covered by the Cordilleran ice sheet at the peak of the Wisconsin glacial period. Most theories (Arndt et al. 1987) reviewed in the Tongass National Forest Cultural Resource Overview hypothesize glacial ice advances over the coastal areas and the continental shelf. Evidence to refute this theory came from discoveries within the caves on Prince of Wales Island. In 1987, the first organized cave exploration and mapping began on
Prince of Wales Island. Cave passages containing animal bones were inventoried in 1990 and led to paleontological research beginning in 1991 and continuing to the present. Subsequent discoveries have led to a re-evaluation of the glacial history and evolving post-glacial ecology of Southeast Alaska and Prince of Wales Island.

From 1991 to present, more than 20 caves were sampled for fossil vertebrates on Prince of Wales and the surrounding islands. Three of these caves were extensively excavated. These excavations have yielded a diverse faunal assemblage of mammals, birds, and fishes spanning over the last 50,000 years. Mammals from before the last glacial maximum (>21,000 years before present [B.P.]) include brown bear, black bear, caribou, hoary marmot, arctic fox, red fox, heather vole, brown lemming, and possibly Saiga antelope (Heaton and Grady 2003). The presence of these animals attests to the alpine conditions prior to development of the dense rain forest that now dominates the archipelago (Heaton and Grady 2003). Mammals from the glacial maximum (21,000-13,000 B.P.) consist mainly of ringed seal, arctic fox, and red fox, and are interpreted as fauna associated with the presence of ice. Brown bear, black bear, river otter, and caribou may have persisted in coastal refugia and unglaciated ridges. The recovery of fossil brown bear dating to before and after the Last Glacial Maximum, combined with genetic studies on living populations in the archipelago, suggests that this species occupied coastal refugia in the area throughout the Ice Age (Heaton and Grady 2003). The late quaternary vertebrate fauna recovered suggests that much of the Prince of Wales archipelago has been ice-free since at least 13,000 B.P. (Dixon et al. 1997; Heaton and Grady 2003) and that pockets of refugia were never or only briefly glaciated (Ames and Maschner 1999). The existence of coastal refugia provides support for an early human entry into North America.

After the last glacial maximum (13,000 B.P. to the present) many of the cold adapted animals which had survived the ice advance were gradually replaced with other species as forests developed. The new forests were populated with Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, and wolves (Heaton and Grady 2003).

Prince of Wales Island Forebulge and Holocene Sea Levels

Recent research in British Columbia and Southeast Alaska suggest that a forebulge (i.e. a flexural bulge in front of a load on the lithosphere) off the western Pacific coast between about 14,000 and 9,700 RCYBP (radiocarbon years before present), combined with lower sea levels, created an ice-free coastal plain suitable for habitation. The forebulge elevated the land above the sea between the Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) and the mainland in British Columbia and along the west coast of Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska (Josenhans et al. 1997; Hetherington et al. 2000; Carlson 2007, 2012). The weight of the ice on the mainland pushed sub-crustal material west under the straits, elevating and exposing new land on Prince of Wales and the surrounding islands, enabling the movement and settlement of marine-adapted people along the expanded coastal plain.
Subsequent warming reduced the mainland ice sheets, resulting in the gradual collapse of the Hecate Strait/Prince of Wales Island forebulge as sub-crustal material flowed back under the continent. The deflation of the forebulge and simultaneous sea level rise from glacial meltwater reduced the land mass and potentially inundated coastal sites older than about 9,500 RCYBP in southern Southeast Alaska. Marine-adapted hunters likely lived near the shoreline at locations now covered by as much 120 meters of water due to forebulge collapse and eustatic sea level rise. This may explain the absence of late Pleistocene sites older than 9,300 RCYBP in Southeast Alaska.

Culture History

The Holocene is the current geological epoch which encompasses the known occupation and impact of people in Southeast Alaska. The Holocene epoch begins approximately 11,700 RCYBP and continues to the present. Throughout this document, archaeologists may refer to
archaeological sites as dating to the “early Holocene.” The reference to the early Holocene reflects a commonly agreed upon date range of 10,000 – 7,000 RCYBP in Southeast Alaska. Middle Holocene is more loosely defined occurring sometime after 6,500 RCYBP up to approximately 3,000 RCYBP and the late Holocene is suggested to be from 3,000 RCYBP to present day.

Findings from archaeological investigations throughout the Northwest Coast have helped researchers define regionally-specific cultural chronologies within the Holocene epoch. These cultural chronologies are based on regional cultural adaptations (i.e. technological, settlement, subsistence, and artistic adaptations) and radiocarbon dates. In 1990, Davis proposed a cultural chronology and assigned “Traditions/Periods” for Pacific Northwest Coast prehistory. Moss (1998) and Davis-chronologies for the Northwest Coast are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Northwest Coast Cultural Chronology (Derived from Davis 1990 and Moss 1998).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Davis 1990</th>
<th>Moss 1998</th>
<th>Significant Material Culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paleomarine/Early Period</td>
<td>10,000-7,000BP</td>
<td>10,000-7,000BP</td>
<td>Microblade technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>7,000-5,000BP</td>
<td>6,500-5,000BP</td>
<td>Comparisons between periods cannot be drawn due to lack of site data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage/Middle Period</td>
<td>5,000-1,000BP</td>
<td>5,000-1,500BP</td>
<td>Increase in shell middens, fish weirs, ground stone, and bone technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage/Late Period</td>
<td>1,000-550BP</td>
<td>1,500BP-contact</td>
<td>Greater number of unilaterally barbed ground bone points, ground stone knives, and heavy hand mauls, burins, composite toggling harpoon valves, and nephrite use in tool manufacture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage</td>
<td>550BP-contact</td>
<td></td>
<td>Labrets, chisels, splitting and planning adzes, copper tools, stone bowls and lamps, harpoon with lashing holes, and increased use of obsidian (Davis 1990:200).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paleomarine/Early Period

The Paleomarine/Early Period is defined by microblade and pebble/flake tool technology with a small bi-facial component. It dates from roughly 10,000 to 7,000 RCYBP, encompassing the end of the Late Pleistocene and the early Holocene. Archaeological sites from Table 2 fall under the Paleomarine/Early Period Northwest Coast Cultural Chronology in both age and in materials culture represented within the site.

Unnamed Period

The Paleomarine/Early is followed by an unnamed period dating from 7,000-5,000 RCYBP (Davis 1990) or 6,500-5,000 RCYBP (Moss 1998). The unnamed period was considered to have too few sites to draw any definite conclusions about at the time the chronologies were developed in the 1990s. Explanations for this hiatus in sites are currently lacking. Microblade and pebble/flake tool technology with a small bi-facial component is still noted during this period.

Early Phase of the Developmental Coast Stage/Middle Period

Changing environmental conditions and the assumed change in subsistence options lead to an increase of marine-based, technological adaptations. The Early Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage/Middle Period included the increase in shell middens, fish weirs, and ground stone and bone technology throughout Southeast Alaska. Between 5,000 to 1,500 B.P. (Moss 1998) or 5,000 to 1,000 B.P. (Davis 1990), typical site density and size were considered to increase, particularly shell middens, and an increase in ground stone and bone technology were noted, distinguishing this period from an earlier unnamed transitional period. Moss (2004) found clear evidence of cultural change occurring at about 4,300 B.P. indicated by an increased number and size of sites, increased sedentism, significant technological change, and evidence for emerging cultural complexity. The earliest fish weirs fall into this period.

Middle Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage/Late Period

The Middle Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage/Late Period was differentiated by a greater number of unilaterally barbed ground bone points, ground stone knives, heavy stone hand mauls, burins, composite toggling harpoon valves, and nephrite use in tool manufacture (Davis 1990; Moss 1998). Davis (1990) dates the Middle Phase/Late Period between 1,000-550 B.P. The Middle Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage/Late Period was defined by Moss to occur between 1,500 B.P. until contact. Both Davis and Moss note the increased subsistence emphasis on marine environments.
Late Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage

The Late Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage was defined by Davis as occurring from 550 B.P. until contact. Moss (1998) does not break out a Late Phase but argues that this phase is “culturally continuous with both the preceding Middle Phase and subsequent historic period (contact).” Davis (1990) defines this phase by its “move to larger structures”, and “...by sites that were used for defensive purposes”. In addition to the bone and ground stone technology discussed in the Middle Phase, this period shows an increase or addition to the artifacts types found in sites including labrets, chisels, splitting and planning adzes, copper tools, stone bowls and lamps, harpoons with lashing holes, and an increased use of obsidian. These sites can be well preserved and are oftentimes more visible on the landscape. Features include shell middens, petroglyphs, pictographs, wooden fish-weirs, stone fish traps, canoe runs where large stones and boulders have been removed from an otherwise rocky shore, and large house depressions; the remains of former multiple-family plank houses – are typical of the late prehistoric period of the Northwest Coast.

Overview of Prehistory in the Area

Early Holocene Sites in Southeast Alaska.

Along with the glacial and raised marine deposit record, circumstantial evidence exists for early settlement of Prince of Wales and the surrounding island during the early Holocene. New field investigations in 2009 revealed a greater early Holocene site density than previously known in southern Southeast Alaska (Baichtal and Carlson 2010; Carlson 2012; Carlson and Baichtal 2015).

Figure 3. Early Holocene Sites in Southeast Alaska known before 2009 (R.J. Carlson 2012).
Prior to 2009, only five widely distributed early Holocene sites had been discovered in Southeast Alaska. The low site density was interpreted as representing the first small groups of people moving into the area (Figure 3). The deployment of a predictive model utilizing age and elevations of raised marine deposits to create a hypothetical early Holocene shoreline resulted in the discovery of additional sites in rapid succession (Carlson 2012; Carlson & Baichtal 2015). Carlson (2017) reported twenty-three new archaeological sites dating to 9,300-7,000 RCYBP at elevations of 17 to 22 meters above Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW; Table 2). These sites add to the growing body of data supporting a Late Pleistocene migration into the Alexander Archipelago from either a coastal migration from the north or south, or migration from the east through the interior river valleys of Canada.

Table 2. All known early Holocene sites in Southeast Alaska are listed by location, elevation, and age. Sites highlighted in pink were known prior to 2009 (see Figure 5; R.J. Carlson 2017).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site #</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Elev. RCYBP</th>
<th>Error t</th>
<th>Calib 7.1 Cal BP Median Probability</th>
<th>Lab Number</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PET-160 Irish Creek</td>
<td>Kupreanof Island</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9280</td>
<td>10.468</td>
<td>Beta-282533</td>
<td>Carlson (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JUN-237 Ground Hog Bay 2</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9220</td>
<td>10.426</td>
<td>SI-2112</td>
<td>Ackerman (1996a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PET-408 Shuks Koo Cave</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>9210</td>
<td>10.371</td>
<td>CAMS-03990</td>
<td>Dixon et al. (1997)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PET-650 Trout Creek</td>
<td>Kuscelso Island</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9130</td>
<td>10.375</td>
<td>Beta-280260</td>
<td>Carlson (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CRO-502 Rice Creek</td>
<td>Heceta Island</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9050</td>
<td>10.243</td>
<td>Beta-204554</td>
<td>Carlson (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CIT-119 Hidden Falls</td>
<td>Baranof Island</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9060</td>
<td>10.193</td>
<td>Beta-7460</td>
<td>Davis (1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CRO-118 North Sarat</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8810</td>
<td>9.038</td>
<td>Beta-395218</td>
<td>Carlson (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CRO-511 Rice Creek Great Terrace</td>
<td>Heceta Island</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8600</td>
<td>9.552</td>
<td>Beta-208623</td>
<td>Carlson (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CRO-144 Unnamed Creek Lookout</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8560</td>
<td>9.541</td>
<td>Beta-304775</td>
<td>Carlson &amp; Baichtal (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CRO-470 Black Beauty</td>
<td>Heceta Island</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8220</td>
<td>9.188</td>
<td>Beta-446262</td>
<td>Carlson (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>PET-794 Lagarock</td>
<td>Kuscelso Island</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8210</td>
<td>9.178</td>
<td>Beta-395222</td>
<td>Carlson (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CRO-717 Yaktik Creek</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>8.968</td>
<td>Beta-395225</td>
<td>Carlson (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>CRO-715 Kaskat Kjer</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7800</td>
<td>8.978</td>
<td>Beta-409126</td>
<td>Carlson (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CRO-719 South Sarat</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7770</td>
<td>8.966</td>
<td>Beta-395229</td>
<td>Carlson (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>PET-788 North Oystar</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7720</td>
<td>8.987</td>
<td>Beta-456186</td>
<td>Smith et al. (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>CRO-144 Thomas River</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7650</td>
<td>8.967</td>
<td>Beta-3618</td>
<td>Holmes et al. (1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>PET-744 108 Creek</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7860</td>
<td>8.978</td>
<td>Beta-456196</td>
<td>Carlson (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>CRO-669 Warm Creek Terrace</td>
<td>Heceta Island</td>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>7110</td>
<td>7.944</td>
<td>Beta-337147</td>
<td>Carlson (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>CRO-751 Cool Creek</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7070</td>
<td>7.986</td>
<td>Beta-446100</td>
<td>Carlson (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>CRO-763 Sawmill Point Terrace</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>16-17</td>
<td>7010</td>
<td>7.965</td>
<td>Beta-444447</td>
<td>Carlson (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>CRO-603 Falls Creek</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7010</td>
<td>7.949</td>
<td>Beta-283337</td>
<td>Carlson (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>CRO-600 Stanley Creek</td>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>16-17</td>
<td>6850</td>
<td>7.722</td>
<td>Beta-288000</td>
<td>Carlson (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Alexander Archipelago, Queen Charlotte Islands, and the narrow mainland coast of Southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia are the ancestral homeland of the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Eyak and Tsetsaut peoples. The data recovery area lies within the traditional territory of the Klawock Tlingits, who occupied a large territory on Prince of Wales Island and vicinity, extending from Labouchere Bay to Cape Chacon, including the western outer islands (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998). These people lived a traditional lifeway that was supported by the seasonal cycle of the land and animals (de Laguna 1990; Greiser 1994). The Tlingit
settlement system consisted of occupying at least one main village during the winter and moving to the outer islands as seasons progressed. This settlement pattern is reflected in the site locations and site types that have been discovered in the vicinity of the data recovery area.

There are numerous cultural resources recorded near the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 and Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640. These sites are predominantly prehistoric in nature with some dating to over 9,000 RCYBP. Specific site types identified near the project area include a Tlingit winter village, shell middens, wooden fish weirs, stone fish traps, garden rows, early Holocene tool manufacture sites, seasonal habitation sites, food processing sites, petroglyphs, pictographs, canoe landings, cultural modified trees (CMTs), mortuary totem poles, burials, and isolated artifacts. Historic cultural resources in the vicinity of the data recovery area include seasonal fishing shelters, hunting and trapping stations, marine access facilities (MAFs), rare mineral quarries, a steam donkey, and logging camps.

These sites are typically identified between the beach fringe and 120 feet above MLLW. There are two archaeological sites in very close proximity to the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 and Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640. These two sites are identified as shell middens: Salmon Tooth Site CRG-742 and Dargun Point Midden CRG-455. Both sites are located within the Alaska Mental Health Trust land exchange boundary (see Figure 5 for proximity to data recovery sites).

Description of Historic Properties to Be Mitigated

Dargun Point Site CRG-387

Reported in 1992, the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 is identified as a complex consisting of a fish weir, shell midden, and grove of CMTs located in a small, unnamed cove immediately north of Dargun Point proper (USFS 1994; Figure 4). The site extends out from both sides of an unnamed creek and faces west across the small harbor. Site boundaries are unknown and no subsurface testing has been conducted at the site. Shell collected from exposed shell midden in a root throw returned a date of 1,230 ± 60 B.P, corrected to 820 ± 60 B.P. (Beta-55700), adjusted for the marine reservoir effect. The shell midden represents a coastal presence from at least 820 years B.P. through the historic period, as evidenced from the CMTs. The presence of a midden, fish weir, CMTs, and a potential canoe run point to permanent, or seasonally-continuous, occupation on the coast. The Dargun Point Site CRG-387 was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its potential to provide important archaeological data associated with maritime subsistence adaptations. The Dargun Point Site shell midden represents a coastal presence at the site from 820 ± 60 B.P. through the historic period (as evidenced from the CMTs). The presence of a midden, fish weir, CMTs, and a potential canoe run point to permanent, or seasonally-continuous, occupation on the coast.
The radiocarbon date places the deposition of the shell midden between the Middle (Davis 1990) and Late Period (Moss 1998) phases of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage. The transition between these two phases is identified by an increased number of stylized adornments and task-specific tools, such as labrets, chisels, splitting and planning adzed, copper tools, ground stone bowls and lamps, harpoons with lashing holes, and obsidian use, which represents an increase in social networking and permanent, or seasonally-continuous occupation in the area.
Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640

Reported in 2011, the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 is identified as a tool manufacture and subsistence activity site at four different localities and varying elevations between 12-34 meters above MLLW, and a shell midden area at approximately 9-10 meter elevation (Figure 5). All cultural localities, including the shell midden, are located on relatively level areas on a gently sloping hillside. As modeled through known isostatic rebound and eustatic sea level changes on Prince of Wales Island, the site’s predominant elevations between 9-10 and 12-14 meters above MLLW, place site occupation in the middle to late Holocene timeframe. The upper-most area of the site, Locality 2, at 33-34 meters above MLLW, may be associated with the early Holocene. Therefore, the site may encompass localities from different times throughout the course of the Holocene, from beginning to end. Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 was determined eligible for the NRHP for its potential to provide important archaeological data associated with maritime subsistence and tool manufacture adaptations.

Forest Service Archaeologists excavated three small shovel test pits at localities 1, 3, and 4. Carbonaceous soils containing lithic flake of a variety of materials, including clear quartz crystal, obsidian, chert, basalt, and an argillite pebble tool were recovered at the site. The presence of tool manufacture and subsistence activities at different localities at varying elevations at the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 suggests multiple activities and long-term use of the site through the middle to late Holocene.

Radiocarbon analysis of charcoal from Test Pit 1, Locality 1, 70 cmbd (centimeters below datum), found in association with obsidian flakes, yielded a date of 3,810 ± 30 BP. The date places the deposition of the obsidian flake (70 cmbd) to the *Early Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage*. The Phase is identified by an increase in shell midden, fish weirs, and ground stone and bone tools (Davis 1990; Moss 1998), which represents an increase in social networking and permanent, or seasonally-continuous occupation in the area.
The presence of *in situ* charcoal deposits in all test pits excavated and lithic artifacts recovered from two widely separated localities at the site, indicate the potential to provide information on local maritime adaptations between cultural phases identified throughout the Pacific Northwest Coast. Further investigations may determine whether CRG-640 is contemporaneous with nearby archaeological sites, the Dargun Point Midden Site CRG-455 and the Salmon Tooth Site CRG-742.

**Research Objectives and Needs**

Both the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 and Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 are considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D – for their potential to yield information important to the understanding of prehistory.
Dargun Point Site CRG-387

Research Questions:
1. What is the amount of disturbance possibly caused by past timber harvest activities and road building?
2. Are there any features present within the site that may help address questions relating to site occupation duration?
   a. Shell midden, lithic tools, charcoal deposits, hearths, etc?
3. Does the composition of faunal material within the shell midden point to continuous or seasonal site habitation?
4. Is there a possibility of continued habitation through time at the site, as determined by potential artifacts and features on elevated paleo-terraces?
5. Can lithic technologies and morphological attributes be used to estimate site habitation?
6. What is the age (range) of the site and component features based on radiocarbon analysis and does the radiocarbon age correlate with expected site age base on finding from the local predictive model?

Answering the question pertaining to the amount of possible timber harvest and road construction disturbances at the site may add information to what is known about logging disturbances on archaeological sites in this environment. Answering this questions will help define the boundary of the Dargun Point Site CRG-387. Site boundaries will be identified via soil probe and shovel test pits. Features will be identified via soil probe, shovel test pits, and meter by meter test units. Existing features within the intertidal areas will not be specifically investigated, but will be incorporated into the site boundary based on a brief, visual examination of the features. Quantification of the subsurface testing within the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 is discussed under Sampling.

Archaeological reports of the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 describe three features, a wooden fish weir complex, potential canoe run, and shell midden deposit. Archaeologists speculate that additional subsistence-based features may be present subsurface. Such features may include hearths, species-specific faunal deposits within the midden, and widespread charcoal deposits from fish drying or smoking racks. Additional cultural features may be present on elevated terraces above the site which could be used to show continuous use of the site through time. The presence of seasonal fauna within the shell midden may point to seasonal site habitation, whereas a year-round spectrum of faunal material may point to continuous site habitation.

Materials outside midden deposits will likely be deteriorated. Only lithic tools, hearths, charcoal, and minute amounts of organic material are expected at higher elevations. Particular nuances in lithic technologies can be diagnostic to certain time periods and cultural influences throughout Alaska (Hirasawa and Holmes 2016).
Investigation at the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 may provide additional information on cultural transitions in maritime technology between the Early Phase and the Middle Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage (Davis 1990; Moss 1998). Additional data may help answer questions on whether the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 is contemporaneous (both technologically and occupationally) with two other sites in the Dargun Point area; specifically the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640. Further archaeological investigations at Dargun Point Site CRG-387 will add data to refine the local predictive model and expand our understanding of late Holocene sites along the western shoreline of Prince of Wales Island.

_Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640_

Research Questions:
1. What is the amount of disturbance possibly caused by past timber harvest activities and road building?
2. Are there any features present within the site that may help address questions relating to site occupation duration?
   a. Shell midden, lithic tools, charcoal deposits, hearths, etc?
3. Does the composition of faunal material within Locality 5 shell midden point to continuous or seasonal site habitation?
4. Is there a possibility of continued habitation through time at the site, as determined by artifacts and features on the paleo-terraces?
   a. Specifically between Localities 1-5?
5. Can lithic technologies and morphological attributes be used to estimate site habitation?
6. What is the technological relationship between recorded features and findings at Localities 1-4?
7. What is the age (range) of the site and component features based on radiocarbon analysis and does the radiocarbon age correlate with expected site age base on finding from the local predictive model?

Answering the question pertaining to the amount of possible timber harvest and road construction disturbances at the site may add information to what is known about logging disturbances on archaeological sites in this environment. Answering this questions will help define the boundary of the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640. Site boundaries will be identified via soil probe and shovel test pits. Features will be identified via soil probe, shovel test pits, and meter by meter test units. Quantification of the subsurface testing within the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 is discussed under **Sampling**.

Archaeological findings describe 5 localities, each with associated features. Localities 1, 3 and 4 consist of carbonaceous, cultural layers (features) with small, obsidian and quartz crystal flakes and small pebble tools between 12-14 meters above MLLW. Locality 2 consisted of a carbonaceous soil deposit exposed by the roots of a wind-thrown tree at 32-33 meters above
Locality 5 consists of a shell midden at 9-10 meters above MLLW. Additional features that may potentially be identified at the site include hearths, species-specific faunal deposits within the midden, lithic tool clusters, and widespread charcoal deposits from fish drying, smoking racks, or hearths. The identification of additional features at all localities, especially those containing diagnostic artifacts, may help answer questions pertaining to site age (range) and whether the presence of cultural material on multiple terraces is indicative of continuous site occupation throughout the Holocene period. Identification of additional artifacts, specifically lithic tools, may help define whether a technological relationship exists between Localities 1-4 and will further guide questions relating to site age. The presence of seasonal fauna within the Locality 5 shell midden may point to seasonal site habitation, whereas a year-round spectrum of faunal material may point to continuous site habitation.

At present state, the presence of the Dargun Point Terrace Site’s shell midden in close proximity to other shell midden sites, namely the Salmon Tooth Site CRG-742 and Dargun Point Midden CRG-455, suggests a local, seasonally-continuous occupation along the coastline. The presence of in situ charcoal deposits throughout the soil column at multiple localities adds to the suggestion that Alaska Natives were inhabiting the paleo-shoreline throughout the Holocene. Particular nuances in lithic technologies can be diagnostic to certain time periods and cultural influences throughout Alaska (Hirasawa and Holmes 2016). Further archaeological investigations at Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 will add data to refine the local predictive model and expand our understanding of late Holocene sites along the western shoreline of Prince of Wales Island.

Common Research Objectives and Needs Across Both Sites

Determining when the sites were occupied will rely on attention to stratigraphy, elevation relative to the bottom of the cultural deposits, and radiocarbon dating. Up to five (5) radiocarbon dates will be submitted for analysis between the two sites. AMS dates are anticipated, but for specimens with sufficient mass regular processing may be used. Priority will be to date notable features, and to obtain a sample of dates varying in horizontal and vertical provenience across the sites. Radiocarbon dates and typological/technological diagnostics determined from the artifact analysis will be key to determining when each site was utilized.

Organic preservation for archaeological sites older than 2,000 years before present in coastal archaeology sites in Southeast Alaska is extremely rare. The majority of artifacts recovered are lithics, making stone artifact analysis essential in placing archaeological sites in their proper temporal and cultural frameworks. Particular nuances in lithic technologies can be diagnostic to certain time periods and cultural influences throughout Alaska (Hirasawa and Holmes 2016). Analysis of both Dargun Point Site CRG-367 and the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 will include the morphological detail necessary to discriminate the subtle differences in lithic production techniques. This will allow comparison with other similarly analyzed site
collections in southeast Alaska and British Columbia to help determine both sites’ place in prehistory and the inhabitants’ relationship with the environment surrounding the sites.

**Methodology**

The methodology takes into account the goals of the investigation and the logistical considerations of site location and condition. Methodologies for both sites will be discussed separately. The Heritage Professional should take advantage of any insights and realizations made early during the investigative process and continuously re-evaluate and revise sampling and excavation techniques as investigations proceed keeping in mind the constraints of time and budget. Methodologies and sampling designs for both sites may warrant reconsideration and additional agency consultation during the fieldwork process.

**Dargun Point Site CRG-387**

A permanent datum will be established near the shell midden at a location chosen by the on-site Heritage Professional. Local datums may be used for any 1 x 1 meter excavation units, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, and soil probes, but must be mapped in relation to the permanent datum. The site will be tested and sampled at the discretion of the on-site Heritage Professional, who will take advantage of any insights and observations made early in the investigation.

Initial investigations should focus on investigating the shell midden. At the discretion of the on-site Heritage Professional, investigations will expand outward to encompass data recovery at charcoal locales, subsurface carbonaceous soil exposures, and CMTs. Cutting of dense ground vegetation and brushing of second-growth thickets may be required to facilitate investigations within the site. Overburden will be removed by hand and used to back-fill excavated units and shovel test pits, to the extent possible by the completion of the project. All cultural matrices from excavated units and test pits will be processed using a water-screening system. The Heritage Professional shall submit samples for radiocarbon dating to help determine when the site was occupied.

**Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640**

The methodology and sampling strategy shall be directed in part by past testing observations and the Heritage Professional’s recommendations in the field.

A permanent datum will be established near Locality 2 on the 33 meter terrace, as determined by the on-site Heritage Professional. The 33 meter terrace is the highest point cultural material
was identified in the roots of a fallen tree and in a soil probe. Local datums may be used for any 1 x 1 meter excavation units, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, and soil probes, but must be mapped in relation to the permanent datum. The site will be excavated at the discretion of the on-site Heritage Professional, who will take advantage of any insights and observations made early in the investigation.

Initial investigations should focus on defining the Dargun Point Terrace site boundary, including that of the 9-10 meter shell midden deposit. Both the shell midden and the lithic portions of the Dargun Point Terrace Site should be mapped separately, then combined, until further testing and radiocarbon dating can confirm whether a correlation exists between site elements. Once site-type boundaries are defined, focus will shift to investigating whether a correlation exists between Locality 1 and Locality 3, where lithic flakes, a pebble tool, and carbonaceous soils have been identified on the 12 – 14 meter terrace. At the discretion of the on-site Heritage Professional, investigations will expand outward from the 2011 shovel test pits (Locales 1 – 4) to encompass data recovery efforts at identified charcoal and lithic flake locales, and subsurface carbonaceous soil exposures (Figure 6).

Figure 6. 2011 testing locations at the Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640.
Cutting of dense ground vegetation and brushing of second-growth thickets may be required to facilitate investigations within the site. Overburden will be removed by hand and used immediately to back-fill previously excavated units and shovel test pits, to the extent possible. All cultural matrices from excavated units and test pits will be processed using a water-screening system. The Heritage Professional shall submit samples for radiocarbon dating to help determine when the site was occupied.

Methodology Applicable To Both Data Recovery Sites

In the absence of stratigraphy, excavation of cultural matrix will proceed by troweling using arbitrary 10 cm levels until sterile soils or beach gravels are reached. Cultural features will be mapped, photographed, and ultimately removed to facilitate further excavation. Excavation of features such as hearths, artifact concentrations, and individual artifacts will be recorded in 3-point provenience measurements. Unit and shovel test pit profiles will be drawn to capture stratigraphy, feature, and artifact information, particularly the point of contact with sterile deposits. The on-site Heritage Professional will determine which profile face(s) will be drawn.

A water-screening method using screen mesh no greater than \( \frac{1}{4} \)-inch or smaller than \( \frac{1}{8} \)-inch in size will be used to help identify cultural materials within excavated soil matrices. Screens will be picked for diagnostic materials including shell, charcoal, and artifacts. Diagnostic cultural materials will be retained for analysis and collected following the Collection Protocol. Fauna will be identified to genus and species, if possible. Discarded soil and gravel will be used to backfill excavation units and pits at project completion. Mechanical equipment will not be used to excavate the site, so the investigation and backfilling will be done by hand. Upon completion of the data recovery projects test units and shovel test pits shall be backfilled and will be obscured using organic forest debris to help camouflage the data recovery sites.

Archaeological data recovery may take place during salmon spawning or deer harvest times. Heritage Professionals are encouraged to carry a handheld communication device, bear spray, and wear bright, reflective clothing. The Heritage Professionals may camp near the site; however, field camps should consist of non-permanent or non-ground altering structures, and campers should practice Leave No Trace techniques.

Cost estimates encompass a 4-person field crew working 8 hour, 7 days per week. Data recovery at the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 and Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640 will be based on the proposed budget developed for the project in accordance with the Cost of Collection Agreement between the Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office and the Forest Service. Data recovery is expected to take two (2) full weeks.
Sampling

While portions of the Dargun Point Site CRG-387 are located on State-owned lands, all research will occur on federal lands proposed to be exchanged. The sampling approach for both the Dargun Point CRG-387 and Dargun Point Terrace CRG-640 sites is intended to encompass a data recovery project to define site boundaries, site type, and site occupancy. On-site Heritage Professionals shall take advantage of any insights and realizations made early during the investigative process and continuously re-evaluate sampling and excavation techniques as investigations proceed. Information on past limited investigation at the Dargun Point Terrace Site shall be provided by Forest Service Archaeologists at the Thorne Bay Ranger District. The sampling design for both sites are discussed separately.

**Dargun Point Site CRG-387**

The on-site Heritage Professional shall complete the following sampling design using their professional expertise and the above **Methodology** as a guide.

- Site boundaries shall be defined with soil probes and 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits.
- A minimum of 2 1 x 1 meter test units shall be excavated in the shell midden.
- A minimum of 2 1 x 1 meter test units shall be excavated in areas outside the midden containing charcoal and, or, intact carbonaceous soil layers.
- A minimum of 10 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits shall be excavated in areas of interest as decided by the Heritage Professional.
- 3 AMS radiocarbon dates shall be used to date materials that may answer questions of the age (range) of site occupation.

Areas of interest may include charcoal exposures, subsurface carbonaceous lenses, shell midden, and bases of culturally modified trees (CMTs), as defined and outlined above in **Methodology**.

**Dargun Point Terrace Site CRG-640**

The on-site Heritage Professional shall complete the following sampling design using their professional expertise and the above **Methodology** as a guide.

- Site boundaries shall be defined with soil probes and 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits.
- A minimum of 2 1 x 1 meter test units shall be excavated on the 12-33 meter terrace where carbonaceous soils and lithic flakes have previously been identified (Localities 1 – 4).
• A minimum of 11 x1 meter test units shall be excavated in the shell midden on the 9-10 meter terrace.
• A minimum of 15 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits shall be excavated in areas of interest as decided by the Heritage Professional.
• 2 AMS radiocarbon dates shall be saved for dating materials that may answer questions associated with 1) the relationship between Localities 1-5, and 2) the age (range) of site occupation.

Areas of interest may include: charcoal exposures, subsurface carbonaceous lenses, and shell midden, as defined and outlined above in Methodology.

Radiocarbon dating analysis may be transferred between the Dargun Point Site and Dargun Point Terrace Site as needed. The decision to transfer radiocarbon dates will be left to the on-site Heritage Professional.

Heritage Professionals may use any feasible water-screening method, as defined and outlined above in Methodology.

Prior to project implementation, the on-site Heritage Professionals shall be appraised of the State’s protocol for discovery of human remains, and understand their responsibility to cease work and notify appropriate personnel identified in the State protocol (including Forest Service Archaeologists).

Collection Protocol

Prior to the transfer of any parcel from federal ownership in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, P.L. 115-31, Div. G, 20 Section 431(a)(2) (“The Act”), Forest Service policy shall apply to the collection of any cultural resource, which includes artifacts and other materials. The Forest Service Alaska Region has a limited collection policy, but any cultural resources collected prior to transfer shall remain the property of the Forest Service.

After transfer from federal ownership in accordance with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Act (AS 41.35.070), State policy shall apply to the collection of any cultural resources, which includes artifacts and other materials. Any cultural resources collected after transfer shall remain the property of the State of Alaska.
Upon completion of each site’s analyses, hard copies of all field notes, profiles, photographs, GIS data, and catalogs shall be shared amongst the Forest Service Alaska Region and the State of Alaska.

Only diagnostic artifacts, including waste flakes, microblades, bifaces, unifacial tools, burins, abraders, spoke-shaves, and microblade and flake cores will be collected and curated, along with appropriate material samples for analysis (Carbon-14, faunal material, etc.). Cultural matrix shall be collected at each site from appropriate locations and in appropriate quantities as determined by the on-site Heritage Professional, as outlined in Methodology and Sampling.

Lithic artifacts will be classified to function. Functional typologies already embedded in the regional archaeological literature (Ackerman et al. 1985; Holmes et al. 1989; Carlson and Baichtal 2015) will be consulted to classify tool types, and technological systems will be characterized using a morphological typology particularly applicable to assemblages reflecting pebble tool, coreflake, ground stone tools, and microblade production (Mobley 1991; Hirasawa and Holmes 2016).

Faunal remains shall be collected and retained in the permanent collection. Faunal material will be inspected for cultural modification and taphonomic characterization, and if possible identified to species. In the case of shell middens, samples shall be systematically collected from within the midden and retained for the permanent collection.

Cultural materials recovered from any excavations, shovel test pits, soil probes, or surface collections may be subjected to analysis. Up to five (5) charcoal and/or other organics shall be submitted for processing in order to obtain dates. Samples not selected for further analysis will be curated as part of a permanent collection, as specified under Curation.

Washed sediment will be discarded after it has been picked for artifacts, including lithic tools, organic tools, charcoal, and faunal remains, as defined and outlined above in Methodology. The on-site Heritage Professional shall determine where materials will be screened, picked, and cataloged.

Curation

Prior to the transfer of any parcel from federal ownership in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, P.L. 115-31, Div. G, 20 Section 431(a)(2) (“The Act”), Forest Service policy shall apply to the collection of any cultural resource, which includes artifacts and other materials. All materials collected shall be curated in perpetuity with the exception of
those samples which are subject to destructive analysis. This is standard professional practice in order to ensure that samples are retained for analysis using future techniques. Collections are managed according to FSM 2366 and FSH 2309.12 Chapter 60 and will be housed in a facility meeting standards in 36 CFR 79.

**Reporting Requirements**

The Heritage Professional shall prepare a professional report that describes the findings of the data recovery project. The report will contain a title page, abstract, table of contents, introduction, natural and cultural context, description of the project areas with maps and field conditions, methods and techniques, maps, profiles, and captioned photographs and figures, analysis and conclusions, bibliography, and appendices. A catalog of all artifacts will be prepared as a separate stand-alone database required for curation purposes.

Two individual reports shall be prepared if data recovery efforts are conducted separately. All work will be carried out in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archaeological Documentation. [https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm](https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm).

One hard copy and one electronic copy of the final report will be provided to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer, the State of Alaska, and the Forest Service Alaska Region.

**Human Remains and Other Native American Graves Protection Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Related Items**

During the terms of the PA, in the event that any human remains are encountered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease and measures taken to protect the remains in place in such a way that minimizes further exposure or damage. Notification protocols for reporting discovery of human remains shall be initiated immediately or as soon as practicable upon the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

While all land is held in federal ownership, State notification protocols shall be followed, and appropriate Forest Service officials shall be contacted (see Appendix C of PA). If it is determined that human remains are potentially Alaska Native, the provisions of NAGPRA as outlined in 43 CFR 10 and Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) as outlined at 43 CFR 7 shall be followed. Only federally managed lands are subject to the provisions of NAGPRA. The Forest Service is responsible for carrying out the protocols and consultation relating to inadvertent discovery under NAGPRA.
After the transfer of land from federal ownership to the Trust Land Office, State notification protocols shall be followed, with a courtesy notification to the Forest Service Heritage Program Manager. If it is determined that human remains are potentially Alaska Native, State procedures for consultation and coordination with Alaska Native Tribes shall be followed. State and private lands are not subject to the provisions of NAGPRA.

Summary

This data recovery plan has been assembled using available information from the Region 10 Heritage GIS database, the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) electronic database, the Heritage 9.0 project database, the Programmatic Agreement Between the USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Heritage Program Management on National Forests in the State of Alaska (2017), and the Programmatic Agreement Among the USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office Regarding Land Exchange of National Forest System Lands in Tongass National Forest to the State of Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office (2018).

Bibliography


Hirasawa, Yu, and Charles E. Holmes


Appendix G-27