Heritage Resources

Goal: Identify, evaluate, preserve, protect and enhance heritage resources.

Objective: Protect heritage resources (as described in the Forest Plan's Heritage Resources Standards and Guidelines).

Background: The 1997 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) provides guidance on maintenance of a heritage resource management program that identifies, evaluates, protects and enhances significant heritage resources. This guidance applies across the Tongass National Forest (Tongass) and on a project-specific basis pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, as well as other relevant acts and implementing regulations (including the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act). The Forest Plan heritage resources Standards and Guidelines address:

- Project clearance/inventory
- Project implementation
- Mitigation
- Enhancement

The NHPA establishes a general framework for how federal agencies manage heritage resources. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies like the Forest Service to consider what effect an "undertaking" (project, activity or program funded in whole or in part under Tongass National Forest direct or indirect jurisdiction) may have on heritage resources eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). When it is deemed necessary to complete a heritage resource inventory for an undertaking, archeologists usually check the condition of previously identified heritage resources within the project area. Each federal agency must also establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, protection and nomination to the National Register of significant heritage resources. Section 110 of the NHPA directs federal agencies to assume responsibility for the preservation of heritage resources that are eligible for the National Register and owned or controlled by the agency. To the maximum extent feasible, each federal agency must use National Register eligible properties available to it in carrying out its duties.

Since July 1995, the Tongass has met some of our heritage resource responsibilities under terms of a Programmatic Agreement with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Advisory Council). The Programmatic Agreement formalizes compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA and includes site and project monitoring standards. The second amended Programmatic Agreement expired in 2007, but it has been extended until September 30, 2008, while the signatories review its provisions and examine possibilities for further refinement. Current Programmatic Agreement standards call for monitoring of project areas either during or after project implementation to judge the effectiveness of current models that predict the heritage resource potential for any given area of the forest.

Heritage Resources Question 1: Are Heritage Resources Standards and Guidelines being implemented?

The Forest Plan standards and guidelines are being implemented.

Monitoring Results

Heritage specialists evaluated 104 undertakings in FY 2007 for their potential to affect heritage resources eligible to the National Register. This compares to 108 undertakings reviewed in FY 2006. Monitoring over the last decade and in FY 2007 suggests some sites are being damaged not directly as a result of project implementation, but as remote areas become more accessible.

Qualified heritage resource professionals using accepted professional standards administer the heritage program. The Tongass heritage program is administratively divided into five zones:

- **Ketchikan Zone** – Ketchikan/Misty Fiords Ranger District
- **Prince of Wales Zone** – Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts
- **Petersburg Zone** – Petersburg and Wrangell Ranger Districts
- **Sitka Zone** – Hoonah and Sitka Ranger Districts
- **Juneau Zone** – Admiralty National Monument, Juneau and Yakutat Ranger Districts

The Tongass has six permanent full-time heritage resource specialists and three permanent seasonal heritage resource specialists. Contractors accomplish some of the heritage resource analysis and they and Tongass project administrators are aware of heritage resource legal requirements.

The FY 2007 results of the implementation of the Tongass Forest Plan's Heritage Resource Standards and Guidelines are displayed in the Table below.

H-1 - Results of Implementation of the Forest Plan Heritage Standards and Guidelines

Projects Reviewed For Their Potential To Affect Heritage Resources	Projects Reviewed Under Standard 36 CFR 800 Procedures	Projects Requiring Mitigation Other Than Avoidance	New Sites Located During Project Implementation	Site Enhancements
104	0	0	0	0

Project Inventory / Clearance

All 104 projects reviewed for their potential to affect heritage resources followed streamlined consultation procedures outlined in the Programmatic Agreement with the Alaska SHPO and the Advisory Council.

Project Implementation

Qualified heritage resource specialists supervised all project evaluations and inventories. Forest Service archeologists supervised most of these projects, while qualified contractors completed the few remaining projects. Included in all heritage resource reports is a statement indicating that if a heritage resource site is identified during project implementation the work will stop in that area and an archeologist and the District Ranger will be notified. No work

shall proceed at this locality until the archeologist has completed necessary documentation and consulted with the Alaska SHPO, and possibly other consulting parties (Advisory Council, Indian tribes, local governments, etc.).

As specified in the Programmatic Agreement, project areas are monitored, generally after a project is completed, to determine if heritage resource site prediction models are effective. So far, evidence suggests the heritage resource prediction models are accurate and serve as a beneficial tool.

Mitigation

Avoidance of adverse effects is the preferred mitigation option for heritage resources. This goal was achieved for all FY 2007 undertakings.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Tongass National Forest adhered to provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) dealing with intentional excavation and inadvertent discovery of human remains.

Enhancement and Public Outreach

Public outreach is perhaps the best tool in protecting heritage resources for future generations. Specialists monitor to determine whether significant sites are managed to take advantage of their recreational and educational potential, while protecting the values that make them significant. Evidence suggests that interpretative and educational programs are effective in strengthening the public's commitment to heritage resource preservation and protection. Tongass archeologists offered numerous interpretive and educational programs in FY 2007, sharing the results of recent archeological research. The group made classroom presentations throughout the school year, and completed outreach projects in cooperation with the University of Alaska-Southeast, the State of Alaska, other federal agencies and Alaska Native organizations. Tongass archeologists also sponsored events throughout the region for the annual Alaska Archaeology Month celebration. The Tongass Heritage Program also sponsored an information table in the lobby during the Alaska Historical Society and Museums Alaska joint conference held in Juneau.

Public outreach leads to stewardship when forest visitors take an active role in protecting sites. People protect what they understand and value. Thousands of people each year receive the message that heritage resources are fragile, non-renewable resources and if protected can yield important information about past cultures and environments. The Tongass National Forest advocates forest visitors to take an active stewardship role. Specialists are also working with outfitter/guides, cruise ship companies and other commercial operators to advance heritage resource stewardship.

Passport In Time (PIT), a popular national program, offers the public opportunities to work with archeologists on a variety of projects. Volunteers participated in three Tongass PIT projects during FY 2007, two that included heritage resource inventory and monitoring. These PIT monitoring projects allowed the Tongass to maximize limited funding and monitor more sites than would have been otherwise. PIT and other volunteers contributed about 545 hours to the heritage program in FY 2007, equaling almost 14 person-weeks of contributed labor. Estimated at GS-5 wages (plus Alaska COLA), the value of this volunteer contribution reached about $8,700.

Tongass National Forest archeologists spent a great deal of time in FY 2007 sharing information with Alaska Native groups and individuals, the general public and Forest Service employees. We used a variety of mediums to accomplish that, including radio, print and electronic media, PowerPoint presentations, posters, exhibits, site fieldtrips and hands on activities. Programs included guided walks, campground talks, history contests, interpretive displays and lectures. The archeologists enlisted Forest Service employees outside the heritage program to help with inventory, site recording, monitoring, test excavations and interpretation. Several of the zone archeologists presented heritage resource information to employees during annual training sessions.

April is Alaska Archaeology Month, a busy month for the Tongass heritage program. The Alaska Anthropological Association Public Education Group, including staff from the Tongass, sponsors events across the state. Tongass National Forest archeologists hosted Archaeology Month events from Yakutat to Ketchikan.

Evaluation of Results

The USDA Forest Service - Alaska Region has developed heritage resource management procedures to efficiently and economically carry out obligations under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. These procedures are outlined in an amended Programmatic Agreement. Archeological inventory is prioritized by the likelihood of locating heritage resource sites. This likelihood is based on an area's physical, biological and cultural features and known history. The Tongass recognizes two archeological sensitivity zones, high and low. Archeological inventory for proposed activities is concentrated primarily in the high sensitivity zones. However, some inventory is also conducted within areas of low sensitivity. The sensitivity zones are subject to refinement as new information becomes available and the zones are flexibly applied in the field. Post-project monitoring on roads and within other activity areas is accomplished to verify the assumptions of the sensitivity model and to determine whether heritage resources are present but not revealed by standard inventory techniques.

Heritage Resources Question 2: Are Heritage Resources Standards and Guidelines effective in protecting heritage/cultural resources as expected in the Forest Plan?

The Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines are effective in meeting resource objectives, i.e. site protection and preservation.

Project Implementation

Current evidence suggests that Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines are effective in protecting heritage resources. The Tongass National Forest has a strong record of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. During FY 2007, Heritage Program staff evaluated 104 undertakings for their potential to affect heritage resources eligible to the National Register. Avoidance of project impacts continues to be an effective mitigation approach.

Project Inventory / Clearance

Overall, the Tongass meets legal compliance requirements and completes heritage resource effects analysis prior to making a NEPA project decision. An effective system has been developed to ensure that every undertaking is considered for its effects to heritage resources.

The challenge is to maintain this level of effectiveness as new employees, some with no knowledge of legal compliance requirements of heritage resource laws, take responsibility for programs that result in undertakings as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA. Ongoing internal education with key staff groups is crucial in this effort.

Mitigation

Site monitoring suggests project mitigation measures are effective in protecting heritage resources eligible to the National Register. In some cases, the site monitoring specifically details how the site should be monitored for natural and human-caused effects.

Two ongoing projects on the Juneau Ranger District have been determined to have an adverse effect on sites eligible to the National Register. For each of these projects, the Kensington Gold Mine and the Lake Dorothy Hydroelectric Project, the District developed a mitigation plan and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by the project proponent, the Forest Service and the Alaska SHPO. These mitigation plans, designed to mitigate effects over the course of project implementation, are being implemented and the Tongass is submitting reports to the Alaska SHPO as agreed to in the MOAs.

Monitoring Results

Tongass National Forest archeologists continued an active program of monitoring site conditions in FY 2007; visiting a total of 218 sites (Tables H-3 & H-4). They monitored sites across the forest, from Ketchikan to Yakutat. Archeologists saw few signs of human-caused impacts or accelerated natural impacts at the monitored sites. Although a good accomplishment, the number of FY 2007 monitored sites reflects about a 33 percent decrease over the number of monitored sites in FY 2006. The downturn in monitored sites is a result of decreased budgets, principally in the inventory and monitoring budget allocations.

H-2. Results of the FY 2007 Tongass National Forest Heritage Program Monitoring Efforts

Sites Monitored	Sites Weathering Normally	Sites with Accelerated Erosion	Sites Vandalized	Sites Damaged from Previous Forest Projects
218	216	1	1*	0

* Site Vandalized is on Sealaska Corporation lands

Vandalism to heritage resources occurs primarily in the form of illegal artifact collecting, excavation of buried cultural items and defacing. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act states that people may not “excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands…” unless that activity occurs under terms of a permit. Evidence of vandalism was noted at one site in FY 2007.

The statistical results of the FY 2007 monitoring program indicate that all but one of the monitored sites are either undisturbed or deteriorating from natural processes (e.g. organic decomposition and soil compaction). Evidence suggests the Standards and Guidelines have been effective in reducing the level of human-caused damage to heritage resources. Human-caused impacts do, however, continue to occur primarily at the most visible sites.

H-3. Tongass National Forest Heritage Resource Sites Monitored in FY 2007

USGS Quadrangle	Sites Examined (Number)
Bradfield Canal	23
Craig	48
Dixon Entrance	11
Juneau	2
Ketchikan	92
Petersburg	17
Prince Rupert	7
Sitka	11
Sumdum	5
Yakutat	2

Duke, Hotspur and Percy Islands Monitoring Trip - The Ketchikan Zone and University of Alaska Southeast-Ketchikan conducted a join archeological inventory and monitoring expedition during May 7-10, 2007. The expedition leaders were; Ketchikan Zone archeologist Martin Stanford, forest tribal relations specialist John Autrey, Dr. Priscilla Schulte (Professor of Anthropology - University of Alaska Southeast-Ketchikan) and Holly Churchill a well known local Alaska Native heritage and crafts instructor. A total of six students helped locate, document and monitor several archeological and historic sites. In addition, the students participated in traditional Alaska Native subsistence activities such as cedar bark collecting, shellfish and seaweed harvesting, cedar bark weaving, tool making and carving as taught to them by an Alaska Native instructor. The students contributed 192 hours to help survey approximately 134 acres. The team found four new sites, including three shell middens and an ancient rock fish trap. Finally, the team monitored the condition of 12 known sites. None of the investigated sites appears to have been damaged by vandalism or artifact collecting but natural erosion was occurring at all monitored sites.

Passports In Time (PIT) - Manzanita Bay to Knudson Cove Archeological Survey and Monitoring Expedition - The Ketchikan Zone hosted a PIT sea kayak expedition June 10-20, 2007. A total of four volunteers helped locate, document and monitor heritage resource sites. Ketchikan Zone archeologist Martin Stanford led the expedition along with forest tribal relations specialist John Autrey and Wilderness monitoring Rangers Jacob Hofman and Reid Parker. The four PIT volunteers contributed 352 hours to help inventory approximately 212 acres while paddling sea kayaks along approximately 140 miles of coastline. This was the longest kayak PIT trip ever conducted on the District! The project concluded with the discovery and documentation of 12 new sites; ranging from a 1960s gold mine to a hearth inside of a rock shelter that dated back to 610 ± 60 radiocarbon years ago. Other new sites included three pictographs, two ancient fish traps, an historic shipwreck and two canoe/boat runs. The team monitored 50 sites and fortunately discovered mostly natural erosion was occurring at the sites. The 12 new sites have added significantly to our understanding of the prehistory and history of the coastal area around Revillagigedo Island and the Misty Fiords area. In addition the volunteers learned a great deal about Alaska Native culture, traditional subsistence lifestyles, site stewardship, site documentation and management of heritage resources.

South Gravina Island Site Inventory and Monitoring - During July 17-22, 2007, Ketchikan Zone archeologist Martin Stanford and tribal relations specialist John Autrey conducted heritage resource survey and site monitoring along the southern shoreline of Gravina Island and Bronaugh Islands. They located and documented four new sites and monitored the condition of 22 known sites. A collapsed structure at Site KET-00566 (Mary's Camp/C. R. Nelson Homestead), on private land, has burned down since it was last monitored in 2000. All of the other monitored sites were found to be weathering naturally. Approximately 98 acres were surveyed. New kayak surveys included approximately16 miles of shoreline examinations.

South Prince of Wales Wilderness Monitoring - Between May 16 and 20, 2007, a combined team of Forest Service heritage, recreation, special uses and law enforcement specialists accompanied by the traditional ecological knowledge specialist for the Hydaburg Cooperative Association (Indian tribe) monitored sites and uses in South Prince of Wales Wilderness and adjacent Klakas Inlet. During this trip Prince of Wales Zone archeologists Terry Fifield and Shona Pierce monitored 13 historic and archeological sites.

Prince of Wales Heritage/LEO Monitoring - On June 25 and 26 the Prince of Wales Zone archeologists accompanied one of their two law enforcement officers on a familiarization tour of sensitive archeological and historic sites on the Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts. During this trip the group monitored 12 heritage resource sites.

Outer Islands Wilderness Monitoring - Prince of Wales Zone archeologists conducted two trips to the Outer Island Wilderness Area (Maurelle, Warren, and Coronation Islands) and adjacent areas during FY 2007. Between August 1-5, 2007 archeologists and recreation specialists visited three heritage resource sites on Coronation Island and two sites in Shipley Bay on Kosciusko Island. The archeological team also recorded two new sites, Site CRG-549 (a 1,600 year-old occupation of a cave) and Site PET-583 (a 1,200 year-old shell midden) at an island campsite. In a visit to the Maurelle Islands on June 29, 2007, archeological technician Shona Pierce monitored three additional sites.

Craig Area Monitoring Trip - In a late summer monitoring trip near the community of Craig Prince of Wales Zone archeologists monitored two burial sites and a petroglyph that are thought to be at high risk of vandalism.

Petersburg/Ketchikan Zones Monitoring Trip - Zone archeologists from Juneau, Ketchikan and Petersburg were accompanied by the Tongass forest archeologist on a joint monitoring trip. Working off Ranger Boat *Chugach*, the team monitored mainland sites along Bradfield Canal, Ernest Sound, Union Bay, Sunny Bay and Southeast Cove on Wrangell Island. The team surveyed 202 acres, visited a total of 21 sites, and discovered seven new sites. A main goal of the trip was to re-map a huge ancient wood stake fish trap complex discovered in 1981 and first mapped in 1992. Because wood stake traps are dynamic features that change through time due to erosion and shifting tidal sediments, the team was interested in documenting changes that have occurred. By comparing the two maps the archeologists found similarities with regard to feature concentrations and spatial associations. The team was unable to locate some of the features identified in 1992 and they found new concentrations

previously unrecorded. They visited several additional wood stake fish trap sites during the trip and noted erosion and changes to some of the features. The remaining monitored sites appeared to be in a state of normal weathering and decay.

Auk Village JUN-00025 Monitoring. The Juneau Ranger District's Auk Village Campground is, as the name suggests, in the vicinity of a former Auk Tlingit village. The campground has recently undergone extensive renovations. In consultation with the Alaska SHPO the Juneau Ranger District agreed to four stipulations in 2004 to mitigate potential adverse impacts of the renovations. These included archeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities; creating a detailed map of the former village site showing cultural features (gardens, midden etc.); stabilizing a bluff containing cultural features and developing interpretive signs in consultation with the Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Native elders and tribal representatives. The Juneau Ranger District contracted archeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities to Loring Research. Jon Loring completed the archeological monitoring at the campground between 2005 and 2007. He submitted his report to the Forest Service in September 2007, reporting that the renovations did not affect any of the cultural features. The report was submitted to the Alaska SHPO and they have concurred with our determinations.

Flag Point Burial (SIT-280) Site Monitoring - This Admiralty Island National Monument site has been monitored three times over the last six years as it was believed to be a burial location and had clearly been vandalized in the past. In an effort to understand if the vandalism was ongoing or a one time event Juneau Zone archeologists returned to the site in 2003 and 2006. Since first recorded in 1983 this site appears to have been undisturbed. However, in January 2006 Juneau Zone archeologist Myra Gilliam received a phone call from the Alaska State Museum that portions of a bentwood box had been returned to the Museum by a relative of a person who had removed bentwood box panels from a site on the west coast of Admiralty Island. The site that was described was located in the vicinity of the Flag Point site.

In 2003 and 2006, Juneau Zone archeologists visited the site described as "…a small rock shelter, with yellow cedar planks with spruce root twine in the holes. The planks appear to be part of a bentwood box burial." Alaska State Museum personnel were able to determine that a biologist working in the area removed two sides of an apparent bentwood box while working in the area. He removed them and they have been in his possession since that time. He did not report any human remains or other artifacts removed from the site or to have been present at the site at that time. Juneau Zone archeologists have consulted with culturally affiliated Indian tribes regarding the items and will repatriate the panels if requested to do so by an eligible entity. In the meantime, the panels are in secure storage at the Alaska State Museum. When monitored in August 2007, this site appeared as it did when last monitored in 2006; no changes noted.

Wilson Cove (SIT-00283). The Forest Service possesses human remains excavated from this site in 1999. Admiralty Island National Monument is working with Kootznoowoo Inc (the Angoon ANCSA village corporation) to repatriate and reinter the human remains from this site. Juneau Zone archeologists monitored the site in August 2007 in collaboration with

Kootznoowoo representatives. They attempted to re-locate the 1999 excavation units within the rock shelter, assuming they would contain sterile backfill in which the Monument would propose reinterring the ancient remains. Archeologists were able to relocate the excavation unit but while doing so encountered a large stone artifact within the excavation unit. They also noted a greenstone adze in the intertidal zone in the vicinity of the site. It is unclear if artifacts are eroding into the intertidal zone and work will continue at this site in 2008. Several sites in the vicinity of Angoon were monitored and some non-project inventory was also completed with knowledgeable Alaska Native elders in the community.

Holkam Bay Site Monitoring. On July 17, 2007, Juneau Ranger District Wilderness crews collected a human mandible from the lower intertidal zone in Holkham Bay south of Juneau. The find was reported to the Juneau Zone archeologist and to Forest Service law enforcement officers. Law enforcement took possession of the human remains and subsequently sent them to the Alaska Medical Examiner's office in Anchorage. Due to the lack of dental work present in the teeth and tooth wear patterns, the remains were assumed to be both ancient and of Alaska Native origin. There are three archeological sites (SUM-027, SUM-028, and SUM-029) in the vicinity of the find, as well as an historic fox farm (SUM-014). The sites in closest proximity to the human remains are the fox farm and a reported burial site (SUM-00029). During a monitoring trip in August 2007 the Juneau Zone archeologist visited several sites to determine if burials were eroding. No burials were noted, but recent looting was noted at one site owned by Sealaska Corporation (SUM-012). Juneau Zone archeologist Myra Gilliam shared observations from Site SUM-012 with Sealaska Corporation officials.

Evaluation of Results

The Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines are being implemented and they do appear to be effective in meeting resource objectives, i.e. site protection and preservation. There is a need, however, to continue heritage resource monitoring to ensure that the Standards and Guidelines are continually met. In the past ten years significant progress has been made to develop standard monitoring procedures and increase the amount of monitoring inspections. Increasing populations lead to a rise in the number of people interested in collecting artifacts. The Tongass National Forest is also receiving increasing numbers of commercial permit requests for wildlife viewing and growing interest in developing business opportunities for cultural ecotourism.

Present evidence suggests few sites on National Forest System lands have been vandalized. However, specialists have inspected relatively few of the Forest's heritage resources and vandalism does continue to occur. Erosion, be it accelerated by development or natural processes, continues to result in loss of fish traps in stream estuaries, where migrating channels undercut segments of the traps. This effect is more dramatic in the larger watersheds where higher volumes of runoff appear to speed up the rate of bank erosion. To effectively raise the public consciousness about vandalism and erosion, it is essential for the Forest Service to continue working with partners like Sealaska Corporation and the State of Alaska. Publicized partnerships would be effective in sending a message of shared stewardship values to the residents of southeast Alaska and other forest visitors.

The Forest Plan monitoring questions are relevant and elicit information that is essential for monitoring Forest Plan objectives. Funding of site and project monitoring through the Forest Service inventory and monitoring program (NFIM) is critical to the Heritage Program's

monitoring efforts. A decrease in FY 2007 NFIM funding resulted in about one-third fewer sites being monitored compared to previous years.

Efforts at public outreach and publicity about the forest's heritage resources are paying dividends in the form of positive feedback from Indian tribes, municipal governments and other agencies. The forest's archeologists are getting help from the public to protect the fragile, non-renewable heritage resources. Continued funding is needed for site monitoring and to encourage public participation through outreach and education programs.

Objective 2.c

Objective 2.c—Improve the capability of the Nation's forests and grasslands to provide desired sustainable levels of uses, values, products, and services.

In reference to Objective 2.c, the monitoring completed on heritage resources, land management planning, local and regional economies, recreation and tourism, scenery, subsistence, timber, Wild and Scenic Rivers, wilderness, and cost and outputs describe the status of the Tongass relative to multiple benefits to people. Significant issues addressed in the monitoring in FY 2007 included:

- Implementation of Heritage Resource Standards and Guidelines,
- Effectiveness of Heritage Resource Standards and Guidelines in protecting resources, and
- Consistency of land management planning with management objectives of adjacent lands (discussed in Objective 2.d.).

Heritage Resources Implementation and Effectiveness

Evaluation

Monitoring shows Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines are being implemented. Some of the monitoring work was completed through an amended Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer. The Programmatic Agreement formalizes compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and includes site and project monitoring standards.

Monitoring included condition assessment of heritage resources on 218 sites. In FY 2007, archeologists did not notice evidence of accelerated erosion, vandalism or effects from Forest Service activities. The Tongass met the legal compliance requirements and completed heritage resource affects analysis prior to making NEPA decisions.

Public outreach and other enhancement activities are perhaps the best tools in protecting heritage resources for future generations. The Tongass National Forest has a strong public outreach program that advocates forest visitors take an active stewardship role. Passport In Time (PIT), a popular national program, offers the public opportunities to work with archeologists on a variety of projects. Volunteers participated in two Tongass PIT projects during FY 2007 which included some element of inventory and monitoring.

Action Plans

Archeological inventory for proposed activities will continue to be concentrated primarily in the high sensitivity zones. Post-project monitoring on roads and within other activity areas will continue to be accomplished to verify the assumptions of the sensitivity model and to determine whether heritage resources are present but not revealed by standard inventory techniques.

The Forest Service should continue heritage resource monitoring to ensure that Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines are continually met. In the past ten years, significant progress has been made in implementing standard monitoring procedures and increasing the number and frequency of monitoring inspections. However, less than half of the heritage resource sites on the Tongass have been inspected in that period. The monitoring questions are relevant and illicit information that is essential for monitoring Forest Plan objectives. Funding and personnel limit additional stabilization and/or data recovery efforts.

The Tongass heritage program team has adopted the philosophy that site protection is best served through education and public outreach, fostering a fuller appreciation of the values embodied in the archeological record and thus recruiting the public as active stewards of heritage resources. The forest's archeologists are increasingly working with public school students, contributing to the development of college curricula (through the University of Alaska SE and other institutions) and sharing new discoveries at community functions and at public facilities. Through programs such as Alaska Archeology Month and Passport in Time archeologists have connected with thousands of Alaskans who now have a better appreciation of the value of heritage resources and the Tongass National Forest approach to heritage resource management.

New regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act require much closer and sustained tribal consultation at all levels of project planning. The ongoing process of repatriation and consultation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act bring federal agencies and tribes into close contact. At the same time in southeast Alaska, Sealaska Corporation is working to actively manage the 85 historic and cemetery sites they acquired through the historic and cemetery sites provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA 14(h)(1)). Sealaska seeks to work with clans and tribes to develop plans to manage these sites and to influence the management of historic and archeological sites on other lands (federal, state and private).

A significant step forward in management of heritage resources in southeast Alaska would be to develop agreements for cooperative management of historic and archeological site in the region. Working together, clans, Indian tribes, ANCSA corporations and federal and state agencies could more effectively learn from and protect these important cultural places.

H-4. Heritage Resources Monitored on the Tongass National Forest in FY 2007

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
BRADFIELD CANAL	XBC-0008	Hanks Midden
	XBC-0009	Tom Creek Camp
	XBC-0012	Tom Creek Fish Trap
	XBC-0013	Anan Creek Upper Observatory
	XBC-0014	Burroughs Bay Pictograph
	XBC-0017	Burroughs Bay Village & Lees Cannery
	XBC-0018	Anan Creek Village
	XBC-0019	Point Ward Cannery (Ernest Sound Camp)
	XBC-0020	Klahini River Village
	XBC-0021	Bradfield Fish Traps
	XBC-0022	Tom Creek Point
	XBC-0023	Tom Creek Cabins
	XBC-0024	Campbell Creek Village
	XBC-0028	Bradfield Canal Cabin
	XBC-0030	Eagle River Fish Weir
	XBC-0039	Hoya River Rock Formations
	XBC-0042	Small Log Crib
	XBC-0044	Anchor Pass/Bell Arm Fish Weir Complex
	XBC-0045	Anan Creek Fish Trap
	XBC-0046	USC&GS Meridian Observatory Marker
	XBC-0047	Burroughs Bay Pictograph # 2
	XBC-0053	Burroughs Bay Pictograph # 3
	XBC-0054	Grant Creek Burial
CRAIG	CRG-0009	Shangu (Bob's Place)
	CRG-0019	Salt Chuck Mine
	CRG-0024	Craig Petroglyph Site
	CRG-0041	Tuxekan Village
	CRG-0048	Karheen Village
	CRG-0053	Karta Village and Petroglyphs
	CRG-0067	Marble Pass Village
	CRG-0068	Egg Harbor Caves
	CRG-0085	CRG 00085 (Pictograph)
	CRG-0093	Alberto Islands Burial
	CRG-0096	Warm Chuck Village
	CRG-0109	Hole in the Wall
	CRG-0116	Klakas Falls Village
	CRG-0119	Old Klawock Village
	CRG-0134	San Lorenzo Island Village
	CRG-0137	Sonora Passage Village
	CRG-0143	Chief Tonowek Burial
	CRG-0168	Nagasay Cove Site
	CRG-0177	Thorne River Site

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
	CRG-0178	CRG-00178 (Black Bear Cr. Stake Weir 1)
	CRG-0241	San Clemente Fish Trap
	CRG-0250	Arrecife Point Trap I
	CRG-0266	Sarkar Creek Alignments
	CRG-0279	Staney Creek Stone Fish Trap
	CRG-0280	Staney Creek Stake Weir
	CRG-0355	CRG-00355 (Vixen Inlet Circular Mine Shaft)
	CRG-0372	San Lorenzo Island Midden
	CRG-0390	Elghi Island Grave Site
	CRG-0433	Thorne River Basket
	CRG-0443	CRD Admin. Site Midden
	CRG-0459	Ballpark Island Village
	CRG-0460	Pt. Amargura Camp
	CRG-0468	Hunters Camp Midden
	CRG-0483	Sarkar Rapids Midden
	CRG-0513	HH Cave #1
	CRG-0514	HH Cave #2
	CRG-0515	Father's Day Rochshelter
	CRG-0516	Standing Up Cave
	CRG-0517	Survey Cove Cave
	CRG-0518	Resting Place Cave
	CRG-0519	Egg Harbor Caves
	CRG-0541	Eaton Point Pictograph
	CRG-0542	Emerald Bay Pictograph
	CRG-0543	Vixen Inlet Trap
	CRG-0547	Thorne Bay Sort Yard Site
	CRG-0548	South Staney Weir
	CRG-0549	Kladein Flats Weir
	CRG-0559	Glass Ball Cave
DIXON ENTRANCE	DIX-0003	Klinkwan Village
	DIX-0007	Klinkwan Cemetery 1
	DIX-0028	Okada Midden
	DIX-0029	Hunter Bay Boatworks
	DIX-0035	Hunter Bay Cannery
	DIX-0037	Klinkwan Cemetery 2
	DIX-0047	SE Klakas Inlet Petroglyphs
	DIX-0048	SE Klakas Inlet Midden
	DIX-0049	Biscuit Lagoon Burial
	DIX-0058	Hunter Bay River Site & Weir
	DIX-0065	Hessa Inlet Petroglyph
	JUN-0025	Auk Village

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
JUNEAU	JUN-0025	Auk Village
	JUN-1018	Spaulding Trail
KETCHIKAN	KET-0009	Loring Saltery And Cannery
	KET-0010	Cat Island Village And Burial & Midden
	KET-0013	Village Island Village (Daasax'akn) & Midden
	KET-0016	Dall Bay And Seal Cove Petroglyphs
	KET-0020	Rudyerd Bay Pictograph (& Sewn Box)
	KET-0036	Point Whaley Village
	KET-0043	Hugh Smith Lake Fish Hatchery
	KET-0047	Bostwick Inlet Village
	KET-0051	Grave Point Burial
	KET-0057	South Walker Cove Burial (Rock Shelter)
	KET-0063	Cow Creek Weirs (& Canoe/Boat Run)
	KET-0064	KET-00064 (Circle Dot Motif Petroglyph)
	KET-0065	KET-00065 (Petroglyphs)
	KET-0066	KET-00066 (Circle Dot Motif Petroglyph)
	KET-0071	Point Lees Shelter
	KET-0072	Ore Cars (CCC Camp Yard Ward Lake)
	KET-0077	Herring Bay Petroglyph
	KET-0087	Ward Lake Community Shelter And Recreational Area
	KET-0092	Alaska Salmon Packing And Fur Company Saltery
	KET-0093	KET-00093 (Fish Oil Rendering Plant)
	KET-0097	Anchor Pass Stake Weir
	KET-0305	Fitzgibbon Cove Midden/Hearth
	KET-0344	Black Island Rock Shelter
	KET-0350	Checats Cove Fish Traps (East Shore)
	KET-0352	First Waterfall Fishtrap
	KET-0353	Checats Cove Stone Fish Traps
	KET-0354	Checats Cove House And Graves
	KET-0406	Manzanita Adirondack Shelter
	KET-0422	Gnat Cove Point Middens
	KET-0426	Gnat Cove Middens
	KET-0431	Manzanita Lake Trail
	KET-0433	Ward Lake Outlet Foot Bridge
	KET-0561	Bostwick Point Rock Shelter
	KET-0562	Bostwick Inlet Rock Fish Trap # 1
	KET-0563	Bostwick Inlet Rock Fish Trap # 2
	KET-0564	Bostwick Inlet Rock Fish Trap # 3
	KET-0565	Bostwick Inlet Stake Weir # 1
	KET-0566	Mary's Camp/C. R. Nelson Homestead

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
	KET-0571	Stack Island Homestead & Burial
	KET-0572	Claude Point Cabins
	KET-0573	Littlest Cedar Island Burials
	KET-0575	The Wreck Of The Side-Wheel Steamer "Ancon"
	KET-0585	South Bostwick Shell Midden
	KET-0586	Seal Cove Midden # 1
	KET-0587	Seal Cove Midden # 2
	KET-0588	Seal Cove FAA "Fan Marker" Aeronautical Navigation Aide
	KET-0589	Seal Cove Adits # 1 & 2
	KET-0590	Seal Cove Tent Platform Cluster & Core Rack
	KET-0591	Seal Cove Assay Laboratory
	KET-0592	Seal Cove Mine
	KET-0593	Seal Cove Fossil Beach
	KET-0594	Handlogger Jackson Trapline Pictograph
	KET-0595	Dall Bay Shaft And Core Samples
	KET-0646	Fallen Chimney Cabin
	KET-0647	Dall Bay Saw Mill Cabin
	KET-0649	Dall Bay Shaft, Trenches And Tent Platform
	KET-0663	Bostwick Creek Tent Platform
	KET-0723	Hugh Smith Lake Pictographs
	KET-0748	South Carroll Inlet Pictographs
	KET-0749	Pictographs Near Rock Point
	KET-0754	Punchbowl Cove Burial
	KET-0755	Eric's Pictographs At Wart Point
	KET-0780	South Double Island Midden
	KET-0785	Gedney Island Pictograph
	KET-0786	Nose Point Pictograph
	KET-0787	Bushy Point Cove Pictograph # 1
	KET-0788	Bushy Point Cove Pictograph # 2
	KET-0789	Escape Point Pictograph
	KET-0790	South Club Point Shell Midden
	KET-0792	Cat Island Log Crib Burials
	KET-0799	Gedney Island Log Cabin & Boat Run
	KET-0805	Connel Lake Dam & Pipeline
	KET-0920	East Behm Canal Pictograph
	KET-0932	East Behm Narrows Pictograph
	KET-0933	West Behm Narrows Pictograph
	KET-0936	Traitors Cove Entrance Midden
	KET-0941	John & Ian's Pictograph

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
	KET-0942	Martin & John's Last Pictograph
	KET-0953	Loring Midden
	KET-0954	Loring Petroglyph
	KET-0986	Ward Creek Stake Weir
	KET-0990	Checats Cove Midden
	KET-0996	Robinson Creek Traps
	KET-0998	Jacob's Pictograph
	KET-1000	Hassler Island Midden
	KET-1001	Hassler Island Boat Run & Tent Platform
	KET-1002	Convenient Cove Canoe/Boat Run
	KET-1003	Convenient Cove Midden
	KET-1004	Hassler Island Pictograph
	KET-1005	Bell Island Log Structure
	KET-1006	Bell Island Rock Shelter Structure
	KET-1007	Robinson Creek Boat Run & Cabin Ruins
PETERSBURG	PET-0008	Shakan Strait Burial
	PET-0017	Sutter Creek Petroglyphs
	PET-0027	Sandy Beach Fish Traps and Petroglyphs
	PET-0028	Shakan Village
	PET-0029	Shipley Bay Petroglyphs
	PET-0067	Coffman Cove Site
	PET-0072	Whale Pass Traps
	PET-0107	Whale Pass Glyphs
	PET-0189	El Cap Cave (paleo)
	PET-0190	El Cap Cave (arch)
	PET-0206	Snooze Creek Weirs
	PET-0237	Chuck Lake Site
	PET-0456	Sumner Creek Fish Trap
	PET-0464	Three Lakes Shelter
	PET-0504	Shipley Petroglyphs South
	PET-0519	Sandy Beach Midden
	PET-0556	Coffman Ferry Terminal Site
PRINCE RUPERT	XPR-0014	Duke Island Midden
	XPR-0015	Dog Island Midden
	XPR-0020	Hotspur Island Fox Farm
	XPR-0041	Duke Island Cabin
	XPR-0048	Hotspur Island Midden
	XPR-0070	Wolf Creek Traps
	XPR-0071	Wolf Creek Weirs
SITKA	SIT-0041	Magpie Point Pictograph
	SIT-0308	South Angoon
	SIT-0135	Ganaxca Nuwu Ganax Women’s Fort

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
	SIT-0132	Yaicai Nu (Whale's Head Fort)
	SIT-0244	Daxatkanada
	SIT-0273	Neltushan heen Fish Camp
	SIT-0272	Neltushan Heen
	SIT-0280	Flag Point Burial
	SIT-0302	Favorite Bay Garden Site
	SIT-0033	Favorite Bay Fish Weir
	SIT-0283	Wilson Cove Repatriation
SUMDUM	SUM-0012	Sumdum Village
	SUM-0029	Round Islet Fort and Burial
	SUM-0014	Harbor Island Fox Farm
	SUM-0096	Pleasant Bay Maul
	SUM-0066	SUM-066
YAKUTAT	YAK-0026	Guseix
	YAK-0086	Akwe Camp