

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; and
- 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 (amended and extended in 2002) formalizes compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA and includes site and project monitoring standards. For example, 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 108 undertakings in FY 2006 for their potential to affect heritage resources eligible to the National Register. This compares to 111 undertakings reviewed in FY 2005. Monitoring over the last decade and in FY 2006 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
- **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 four permanent seasonal heritage resource specialists (one of those positions is currently vacant). Contractors and project administrators are aware of heritage resource legal requirements.

The FY 2006 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
108	10	1	0	0

Project Inventory/Clearance

The standard consultation procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800 were followed for ten undertakings (less than ten percent of all reviewed projects) prior to the signing of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) decision memo. For the remaining 98 projects, we 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 2006 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 78 interpretive and educational programs in FY 2006, 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 and other academic institutions. Tongass archeologists also sponsored events throughout the region for the annual Alaska Archaeology Month celebration.

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 are reached with 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 four Tongass PIT projects during FY 2006, all that involved some aspect of site 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 over 1,400 hours to the heritage program in FY 2006, equaling over 35 person-weeks of contributed labor. Estimated at GS-5 wages (plus Alaska COLA), the value of this volunteer contribution reached about \$21,600.

Tongass National Forest archeologists spent a great deal of time in FY 2006 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 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 in Wrangell, Petersburg, Angoon, Sitka, Hoonah and Yakutat.

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 2006, Heritage Program staff evaluated 108 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.

Monitoring Results

Tongass National Forest archeologists continued an active program of monitoring site conditions in FY 2006; visiting a total of 321 sites (Tables H-3 & H-4). Sites were monitored across the forest from Ketchikan to Yakutat. Archeologists saw few signs of human-caused impacts or accelerated natural impacts at the monitored sites.

H-2. Results of the FY 2003 Tongass National Forest Heritage Program Monitoring Efforts

Sites Monitored	Sites Weathering Normally	Sites with Accelerated Erosion	Sites Vandalized	Sites Damaged from Previous Forest Projects
321	318	2	1	0

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 2006, but it does not appear to have adversely impacted the heritage resource.

Revillagigedo Island Survey and Monitoring

During August 22-29, 2006, Ketchikan Zone archeologist Martin Stanford and tribal relations specialist John Autrey conducted a site survey and monitoring program around Revillagigedo Island. The Ranger Boat *Tongass Ranger* was used as a base of operations, while Stanford and Autrey traveled in a 16 ft. skiff to cover the long distances between high probability areas. They recorded ten new sites and monitored 83 sites. None of the investigated sites appeared to be damaged by vandalism or artifact collecting, but natural weathering was occurring at most monitored sites.

Prince of Wales Roads through Time

Prince of Wales Zone archeologist Terry Fifield offered a three-day fieldtrip for UAS students aimed at viewing historic snapshots of resource use through time. The group monitored historic and archeological sites related to fishing (modern hatchery, historic cannery and ancient fish weir), timber production (culturally modified trees, recent logging units and second growth management plots), and recreation (caves, campgrounds and dispersed recreation sites). Besides accomplishing Section 110 monitoring the group was introduced to Forest Service management activities and plans related to these resources.

South Prince of Wales Wilderness Monitoring

In early June 2006 Forest Service heritage specialists, recreation planners and a representative of the Hydaburg Cooperative Association spent four days monitoring modern recreation use of the Wilderness and the condition of historic and archeological sites. The team visited 12 historic sites and recorded one new site (DIX-00065) and several CMTs.

Chichagof, Admiralty, and Kuiu island Joint Monitoring Project

Petersburg, Juneau and Sitka Zone archeologists participated in a joint monitoring and inventory trip to Baranof Island, Chichagof Island, Admiralty Island and Kuiu Island. The team monitored 25 sites including shell middens, villages, gardens, a fort, a burial cave, a rock wall structure, a fur farm and wood and stone fishing structures.

South Kuiu Wilderness and South Kupreanof Monitoring and Inventory

Wilderness rangers joined Petersburg Zone archeologists on a special use permit and archeological site monitoring and inventory project in the South Kuiu Wilderness and along the southern shore of Kupreanof Island. Working off the Ranger Boat *Chugach*, the team visited special use permit campsites used by the National Outdoor Leadership School and Blue Water Kayaking. In total, they monitored 23 outfitter and guide (O/G) campsites and 25 known archeological sites. They also inventoried 85 acres for heritage resources and discovered two new AHRS sites. Ten of the O/G sites had archeological components associated with them. No affects to the sites as a result of the O/G use were observed. This suggests Leave No Trace principles advocated by the Forest Service are effective in mitigating possible impacts to heritage resources.

South Etolin Wilderness Monitoring and Inventory

Petersburg Zone archeologist Jane Smith joined wilderness rangers and special use permit administrators on a monitoring and inventory project in the South Etolin Wilderness Area.

The team visited seven special use permit campsites used by the Crossings Program as well as several non-permitted hunting camps. They monitored six known archeological sites, inventoried 30 acres for heritage resources and recorded six new AHRs sites.

Yakutat Area Monitoring

Juneau Zone archeologist's monitored 48 sites on the Juneau, Admiralty and Yakutat Ranger Districts in FY 2006. Little change was noted at the remote sites monitored with the exception of two sites on the Lost River (Yakutat Ranger District) which are experiencing accelerated erosion due to the changing course of the Lost River. The resulting erosion of the riverbank sediments that had been protecting the embedded fish traps (YAK-00079 and YAK-00098) are currently being exposed and lost to tidal fluctuations and high water. The confluence of Tawah Creek and Lost River continues to be impacted by recreational anglers. A user-developed trail takes anglers to this preferred location for sport fishing that is also a very significant cultural site, Diyaguna'et (YAK-00019). It is also an area of multiple land ownership, with lands owned by Sealaska Corporation, private entities and the Forest Service. We continue to seek a resolution to property protection and ensure that resource damage does not occur at the cultural site.

Auk Village Monitoring

The Auk Village site (YAK-00025) is highly subjected to vandalism and resource damage. There is a geocache buried in the soil, beneath a tree, only meters away from buried human remains. Folks looking for the geocache have a very high probability of disturbing the human remains while seeking the geocache. The cache has been visited 16 times in the one-year period between July 2005 and June 2006. On another occasion, a vandal is reported to have started a piece of machinery left there during the recent campground construction. The vandal then proceeded to drive around the campground and environs. Little damage was incurred as it was a tracked vehicle and resulting damage could have been much greater.

East Baranof/ East Chichagof Monitoring

The Sitka Zone archeologist monitored four sites along the east coast of Baranof and Chichagof islands and recorded one new site (SIT-00734), represented by a wood stake fish weir located in Cosmos Cove (Baranof Island).

South Baranof Wilderness Monitoring

The Sitka Zone archeologist monitored 12 sites in the South Baranof Wilderness, including eight historic sites and four prehistoric sites. Approximately 20 acres were surveyed for heritage resources and two new sites were recorded while the wilderness crew inspected recreation sites and special use permit areas.

Ushk Bay Reconnaissance with Sitka Tribe of Alaska

The Sitka Tribe of Alaska cultural resources advisor Helen Dangle-Lorrigan and tribal elder/Eagle Clan leader John Nielson accompanied the Sitka Zone archeologist to Ushk Bay on the north end of Baranof Island in August 2006. The group traveled by boat to Ushk Bay, and then took a short helicopter trip to survey several alpine areas that are significant to the history of the Eagle Clan.

The statistical results of the FY 2006 monitoring program indicate that 318 of 321 monitored sites are either undisturbed or deteriorating from natural processes (e.g. organic decomposition, soil compaction).

Most of the human-caused damage occurred prior to implementation of the Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines for heritage resources. 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 more visible sites.

H-3. Tongass National Forest Heritage Resource Sites Monitored in FY 2006

USGS Quadrangle	Sites Examined (Number)
Bradfield Canal	9
Craig	62
Dixon Entrance	11
Juneau	9
Ketchikan	112
Petersburg	46
Port Alexander	29
Sitka	32
Sumdum	3
Yakutat	8

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 work with partners like Sealaska 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. Efforts at public outreach and publicity about the forest's heritage resources are starting to pay 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 2006 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

Heritage Implementation and Effectiveness

Evaluation

Monitoring shows Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines are being implemented. Some of the monitoring work was completed through a 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 NHPA and includes site and project monitoring standards.

Monitoring included condition assessment of heritage resources on 321 sites. In FY 2006, 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 four Tongass PIT projects during FY 2006, all 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, relatively few of the total number of heritage resource sites on the Tongass have been inspected. 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, tribes, 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 2006

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
BRADFIELD CANAL	XBC-00007	Short Bay Cabin
	XBC-00014	Burroughs Bay Pictograph
	XBC-00017	Burroughs Bay Village & Lees Cannery
	XBC-00020	Klahini River Village
	XBC-00044	Anchor Pass/Bell Arm Fish Weir Complex
	XBC-00046	USC&GS Meridian Observatory Marker
	XBC-00047	Burroughs Bay Pictograph # 2
	XBC-00053	Burroughs Bay Pictograph # 3
	XBC-00054	Grant Creek Burial
CRAIG	CRG-00009	Shangu (Bob's Place)
	CRG-00019	Salt Chuck Mine
	CRG-00024	Craig Petroglyph Site
	CRG-00036	North Tonowek Burial
	CRG-00048	Karheen Village
	CRG-00056	Brownson Island
	CRG-00057	Camp and Fisherman's Cabin
	CRG-00065	Stone Cross and Burial
	CRG-00085	CRG 00085 (Pictograph)
	CRG-00093	Alberto Islands Burial
	CRG-00096	Warm Chuck Village
	CRG-00109	Hole in the Wall
	CRG-00116	Klakas Falls Village
	CRG-00119	Old Klawock Village
	CRG-00130	Port Mayoral Village
	CRG-00133	San Clemente Island Village
	CRG-00134	San Lorenzo Island Village
	CRG-00143	Chief Tonowek Burial
	CRG-00144	Tonowek Narrows Village
	CRG-00168	Nagasay Cove Site
	CRG-00177	Thorne River Site
	CRG-00229	Vixen Harbor Sunken Cabins
	CRG-00241	San Clemente Fish Trap
	CRG-00250	Arrecife Point Trap I
	CRG-00251	Arrecife Point Trap II
	CRG-00252	Arrecife Point Trap II
CRG-00253	Real Marina North Fish Trap	
CRG-00254	Canoe Runs	
CRG-00255	Canoe Runs	
CRG-00256	Real Marina South Trap	
CRG-00259	North Reef Point Trap	
CRG-00264	Muerta Island Canoe Runs	
CRG-00266	Sarkar Creek Alignments	

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name	
USGS Quadrangle	CRG-00279	Staney Creek Stone Fish Trap	
	CRG-00280	Staney Creek Stake Weir	
	CRG-00355	Vixen Inlet Circular Mine Shaft	
	CRG-00356	Three Small Axe Cut Stakes	
	CRG-00372	San Lorenzo Island Midden	
	CRG-00390	Elghi Island Grave Site	
	CRG-00433	Thorne River Basket	
	CRG-00443	CRD Admin. Site Midden	
	CRG-00459	Ballpark Island Village	
	CRG-00460	Pt. Amargura Camp	
	CRG-00468	Hunters Camp Midden	
	CRG-00470	Shaada-Sik 'Ch Village	
	CRG-00471	Vixen Harbor Midden	
	CRG-00472	Vixen Harbor Ditch and Berm Pen	
	CRG-00473	Vixen Harbor Post Foundation Site	
	CRG-00483	Sarkar Rapids Midden	
	CRG-00500	Entrance Island Midden	
	CRG-00502	Giant Spruce Midden	
	CRG-00505	Portland Mine	
	CRG-00506	Free Gold Mine	
	CRG-00527	Vixen Harbor Island Cabin Ruins	
	CRG-00547	Thorne Bay Sort Yard Site	
	CRG-00548	South Staney Weir	
	CRG-00549	Kladein Flats Weir	
	CRG-00550	Staney Plank Tree	
	CRG-00551	Staney Estuary CMTs	
	CRG-00552	New Staney Midden	
	CRG-00553	Cape Cambon Petroglyph	
	CRD-2006-1	Kelly Cove Petroglyphs	
	DIXON ENTRANCE	DIX 00003	Klinkwan Village
		DIX-00007	Klinkwan Cemetery 1
		DIX-00028	Okada Midden
		DIX-00029	Hunter Bay Boatworks
DIX-00035		Hunter Bay Cannery	
DIX-00037		Klinkwan Cemetery 2	
DIX-00047		SE Klakas Inlet Petroglyphs	
DIX-00048		SE Klakas Inlet Midden	
DIX-00049		Biscuit Lagoon Burial	
DIX-00058		Hunter Bay River Site & Weir	
DIX-00065		Hessa Inlet Petroglyph	
JUNEAU	JUN-00025	Auk Rec Campground	
	JUN-00047	Fritz Cove Petroglyphs	
	JUN-00060	Barlow Cove Village	
	JUN-00062	Berners Bay Village	

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
	JUN-00238	Jacobson Cabin
	JUN-00250	Peterson Creek Shell Midden
	JUN-00712	Duck Creek Site
	JUN-00755	Lake Dorothy Civil Defense Cabin
	JUN-00915	Bear Creek Cabins and Trail
KETCHIKAN	KET-00003	Cape Fox Village
	KET-00005	Kah Shakes Cove Village
	KET-00009	Loring Saltery And Cannery
	KET-00028	Sealevel Mine
	KET-00039	Roe Point Cannery
	KET-00048	Bullhead Cove Fort
	KET-00049	Clear Creek Paint Gathering Site
	KET-00050	Edith Point
	KET-00052	Hut Point Village
	KET-00053	Indian Point Village
	KET-00057	South Walker Cove Burial
	KET-00058	Syble Legend Site
	KET-00059	Walker Cove Village
	KET-00061	Traitors Cove Petroglyphs
	KET-00063	Cow Creek Weirs
	KET-00068	Wasta Creek Floathouse
	KET-00069	Wasta Creek Cabin
	KET-00070	Traitors Cove Cabin
	KET-00071	Point Lees Shelter
	KET-00072	Ore Cars (CCC Camp Yard)
	KET-00075	Fish Creek Petroglyphs
	KET-00087	Ward Lake CCC Camp & Rec. Area
	KET-00091	Fish Creek Trap #1
	KET-00092	Alaska Salmon Packing & Fur Co. Saltery
	KET-00093	Fish Oil Rendering Plant
	KET-00095	Bailey Bay Fish Weir
	KET-00096	Bell Arm Rock Alignment
	KET-00097	Anchor Pass Stake Weir
	KET-00100	Traitors Cove Canoe Landing & Middens
	KET-00104	Manzanita Midden
KET-00176	McDonald Lake Boardwalk	
KET-00277	Gold Standard Mine	
KET-00278	Yes Bay Cannery	
KET-00283	Nendissawat Midden	
KET-00284	Kiksak!U	
KET-00285	Rainy Day Mine	
KET-00292	Ward Cove Packing Plant	
KET-00300	Elf Point Midden	

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
	KET-00307	Checats Cove Rock Shelter
	KET-00344	Black Island Rock Shelter
	KET-00347	Kuchdaa Jamboree
	KET-00349	Gokachin Creek Fishtraps & Midden
	KET-00350	Checats Cove Fish Traps
	KET-00353	Checats Cove Stone Fish Traps
	KET-00354	Checats Cove House & Graves
	KET-00361	Bailey Bay Bonanza Site
	KET-00362	Devil Cliff Pictograph
	KET-00363	Winstanley Pictograph
	KET-00406	Manzanita Adirondack Shelter
	KET-00419	Ella Bay Soda Springs
	KET-00420	Ella Bay Cabin Ruins
	KET-00421	Ella Bay Shelter
	KET-00428	Thorne-Snipe Fish Trap
	KET-00429	Ella Lake Trail
	KET-00430	Bakewell Lake Trail
	KET-00431	Manzanita Lake Trail
	KET-00433	Ward Lake Outlet Foot Bridge
	KET-00436	Mop-Pop Fish Trap
	KET-00437	Snipe Island Fox Farm
	KET-00439	North Thorne Arm Cabin
	KET-00441	Baltic Creek Cabin And Road
	KET-00442	Goo Goo Mine
	KET-00443	Notch Mountain Structures
	KET-00445	Fish Creek Cabin And Gardens
	KET-00467	Yes Bay Cemetery And Boat Racks
	KET-00468	Sealion Cove Shelter And Boat Run
	KET-00470	Spacious Bay Fish Traps
	KET-00516	Winstanley Island Midden Site
	KET-00517	Winstanley Island Cabin
	KET-00559	Short Bay Boat/Canoe Run
	KET-00560	Bailey Bay Midden
	KET-00571	Stack Island Homestead & Burial
	KET-00572	Claude Point Cabins
	KET-00573	Littlest Cedar Island Burials
	KET-00574	Cache Island Burial
	KET-00575	The Wreck Of The Side-Wheel Steamer "Ancon"
	KET-00594	Handlogger Jackson Trapline Pictograph
	KET-00665	Gold Banner Mine
	KET-00717	Gold Standard Mine-Bunkhouse
	KET-00719	Kah Tu Burial
	KET-00720	Bullhead Cove Petroglyph

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name	
	KET-00721	Bullhead Cove Tent Platforms & Outhouse	
	KET-00722	Kah Shakes Village Petroglyphs	
	KET-00728	Traitors Cove Stream Guard Station	
	KET-00750	Thorne Arm Pictographs	
	KET-00755	Eric's Pictographs At Wart Point	
	KET-00777	Sargent Bay Pictograph	
	KET-00778	Bartholomew Creek Burned Cabin	
	KET-00779	Bartholomew Creek Trapper's Cabin	
	KET-00783	Yes Bay Barge, Boat Run & Shack	
	KET-00784	Yes Bay Dolphins	
	KET-00785	Gedney Island Pictograph	
	KET-00786	Nose Point Pictograph	
	KET-00787	Bushy Point Cove Pictograph # 1	
	KET-00788	Bushy Point Cove Pictograph # 2	
	KET-00789	Escape Point Pictograph	
	KET-00799	Gedney Island Log Cabin & Boat Run	
	KET-00805	Connell Lake Dam & Pipeline	
	KET-00911	Skull Creek Fish Traps	
	KET-00912	Carp Creek Fish Trap	
	KET-00917	Quadra Pt. Petroglyph	
	KET-00919	Ledge Point Burial	
	KET-00920	East Behm Canal Pictograph	
	KET-00930	Victor Houtop Cabin Ruins	
	KET-00931	Bailey Bay Cabin Ruins	
	KET-00932	East Behm Narrows Pictograph	
	KET-00933	West Behm Narrows Pictograph	
	KET-00934	Yes Bay Stream Guard Tent Platform	
	KET-00935	Yes Bay Fish Traps	
	KET-00940	Jake's Pictograph In Bell Arm	
	KET-00942	Martin & John's Last Pictograph	
	KET-00955	Bell Arm Pictograph	
	PETERSBURG	PET-00027	Sandy Beach Petroglyph and Fish Traps
		PET-00066	Island Garden
PET-00067		Coffman Cove Site	
PET-00072		Whale Pass Traps	
PET-00080		Reid Bay Cabin	
PET-00081		Peninsula Cabin	
PET-00083		Zarembo Mineral Springs	
PET-00107		Whale Pass Glyphs	
PET-00126		Red Creek Midden	
PET-00130		Little Hamilton Island Midden	
PET-00135		Mink Farm, Shell Midden	
PET-00177		Fontaine Island Fox Farm	
PET-00187		Fontaine Island Fox Farm	

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
	PET-00189	Red Creek Fish Trap
	PET-00190	El Cap Cave (arch)
	PET-00206	El Cap Cave (paleo)
	PET-00237	Snooze Creek Weirs
	PET-00262	Edwards Island Fur Farm
	PET-00263	Edward Island Canoe
	PET-00264	Port Beauclerc Cannery/Saltery/Midden
	PET-00266	Port Beauclerc Village Garden
	PET-00267	Edwards Island Camp and Garden
	PET-00339	Shaky Frank Cabin
	PET-00364	Douglas Bay Fish Traps
	PET-00367	Totem Bluff Midden
	PET-00368	Camp Furniture
	PET-00371	West Shore Midden
	PET-00372	Little Totem Midden
	PET-00373	Moss Island Fur Farm
	PET-00376	False Island Middens
	PET-00377	Lookout Midden
	PET-00378	Another Midden
	PET-00382	Hawk Midden
	PET-00384	Fantasy Midden
	PET-00401	Gumboot Midden
	PET-00405	Nearend Site
	PET-00406	Stone Adze Midden
	PET-00409	Sal's Site
	PET-00412	Bear Midden
	PET-00413	Collapsed Cabin
	PET-00415	South Reid Fish Weir
	PET-00456	Sumner Creek Fish Traps
	PET-00464	Three Lakes Shelter
	PET-00479	Whale Spout Midden
	PET-00481	McHenry Inlet Smoker
	PET-00502	Kake Portage Fish Traps
PORT ALEXANDER	XPA-00013	Ships Cove Saltery
	XPA-00028	Gap Point Village
	XPA-00029	Elena Bay Village
	XPA-00030	Tebenkof Bay Totem
	XPA-00031	Petrof Bay Village (Tebenkof Bay Island)
	XPA-00039	Step Island Village
	XPA-00065	Secluded Bay Village I
	XPA-00069	Thetis Bay Village and Fur Farm
	XPA-00074	Port Armstrong Whaling Station
	XPA-00075	Secluded Bay Village II
	XPA-00076	Port Conclusion Saltery

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name	
	XPA-00078	Redfish Bay Fish Weir	
	XPA-00106	Unnamed Village	
	XPA-00107	Unnamed Shell Midden	
	XPA-00108	Unnamed Shell Midden	
	XPA-00160	Unnamed Garden	
	XPA-00162	Soap Dish Garden	
	XPA-00166	Pfeffer's Midden	
	XPA-00172	Unnamed Midden	
	XPA-00173	Unnamed Village	
	XPA-00178	Unnamed Shell Midden	
	XPA-00180	Unnamed Shell Midden	
	XPA-00227	Unnamed Shell Midden	
	XPA-00296	Little Port Walter Saltery	
	XPA-00297	Little Port Walter Historic Trails	
	XPA-00298	Port Conclusion- Ships Cove Historic Trail	
	XPA-00335	Port Conclusion Cairn	
	XPA-00336	Whale Bay Burial	
	XPA-00349	Redfish Bay Cannery	
	SITKA	SIT-00032	Basket Bay Village
		SIT-00033	Favorite Bay Fish Weir
SIT-00034		Favorite Bay Midden Garden	
SIT-00047		Sitkoh Creek Petroglyphs	
SIT-00051		Head Island Petroglyph Site	
SIT-00086		Cosmos Cove Fish Traps	
SIT-00119		Hidden Falls	
SIT-00125		Black Point Petroglyphs	
SIT-00130		Windy Bay Smokehouse	
SIT-00131		Sullivan Island Bentwood Box Burial	
SIT-00133		Klushkan Rock Camp	
SIT-00138		Steamboat Point Rockshelter	
SIT-00139		Pack Creek Gardens	
SIT-00159		Chaik Bay Village	
SIT-00160		Channel Point Village	
SIT-00168		Kanalku Bay Village	
SIT-00183		Village Point Village	
SIT-00225		Village Point Village	
SIT-00244		Da xatkanada	
SIT-00257		Neltushkin	
SIT-00264		Mole Harbor Cairn	
SIT-00265		Mole Harbor Burial	
SIT-00267		Steamboat Point Shellmidden	
SIT-00270		Windfall Midden	
SIT-00272		Neltushan Heen	
SIT-00273		Neltushan Fish Camp	

USGS Quadrangle	Site Number	Site Name
USGS Quadrangle	SIT-00280	Flag Point Burial
	SIT-00286	Kanalku Bay Garden
	SIT-00332	Davis Creek Hearth
	SIT-00364	Mole Harbor CCC Shelter
	SIT-00370	Mitchell Bay Shelter Cabin
	SIT-00371	Windfall Harbor CCC Shelter
SUMDUM	SUM-00038	Pleasant Bay Garden
	SUM-00069	Pleasant Bay Cannery Site
	SUM-00096	Pleasant Bay Maul Site
YAKUTAT	YAK-00019	Shallow Water Town
	YAK-00020	Diyaguna'et
	YAK-00032	Cannon Beach Guns
	YAK-00036	Dry Bay Cannery
	YAK-00040	Amphibious Vehicle
	YAK-00079	Lost River Fish Trap
	YAK-00083	CCC Trail
	YAK-00098	Lost River Fish Trap II