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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Project Final Report

Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources
in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet

Restoration Project 96154
Final Report

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Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources
in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet

Restoration Project 96154
Final Report

Study History: Project 96154 was the second phase of an effort to address community concerns about restoration of archaeological resources. The first phase was Project 94007A. In the final report for Project 94007A, 1994 Spill Area Site and Collection Plan, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources recommended a regional repository and local display facilities in the Prince William Sound and lower Kenai Peninsula regions. Project 96154 was a one-year project that further explored this recommendation and other alternatives.

Abstract: The author contacted about 40 organizations with an interest in cultural resources in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet and compiled profiles for each organization. The profiles covered such topics as the organization's facilities, governance, and programs. In addition to the organizational profiles, the final report includes an inventory of 1,489 spill-related catalogue entries (artifacts and scientific samples) from the Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet regions. These items were collected during the cleanup, damage assessment and restoration phases of the spill. The inventory includes a brief description of the item, the site from which it was taken, and its present location. The author estimates that the total storage requirement for these items is 400 cubic feet and could be accommodated in a 100 square-foot space. The final report also evaluates eight facility scenarios and recommends the construction of archaeological repositories in each of the eight spill-affected communities in the project area, that is, Valdez, Cordova, Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Seward, Seldovia, Port Graham and Nanwalek. Other alternatives include one or two regional repositories, facilities in each community to display spill-related archaeological materials, traveling displays of archaeological materials, and use of an existing museum as a repository.

Key Words: Archaeological artifacts, archaeological collections, archaeological repositories, curation, *Exxon Valdez*, lower Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound.

Project Data: *Description of data* - The inventory of archaeological catalogue items was compiled from a variety of sources, including the University of Alaska Museum's catalogue of archaeological collections, an inventory supplied by the U.S. Forest Service, and inspection by the author. *Format* - The data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet and reproduced in the appendix to Part I of the final report. *Custodian* - Contact Lora Johnson, Chugachmiut, 4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 210, Anchorage, Alaska 99508, (work phone: (907) 562-4155, fax: (907) 563-2891). *Availability* - Copies of the inventory of archaeological catalogue items can be provided on a diskette.

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Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet

**Contains
Part I Cultural Resources and Restoration Options and
Part II Concept Design for Local Facilities**

Chugach Development Corporation

Contract No. R10-96

for

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
United States Forest Service, Lead Trustee Agency
Department of Interior, Cooperating Agency
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Cooperating Agency

November 1, 1996

*Comprehensive Community Plan for the
Restoration of Archaeological Resources in
Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*

Part I

Cultural Resources and Restoration Options

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Chugach Development Corporation
Contract No. R10-96

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November 1, 1996

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PART I - LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology
CAC	Chugach Alaska Corporation
CHF	Chugach Heritage Foundation
CIRI	Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
EVOS	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
NPS	National Park Service
USFS	United States Forest Service

PART I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* provides an opportunity for communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet to present local public comment on the restoration of archaeological resources impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Of paramount importance to the local communities, and notably the federally recognized tribes of the Chugach Region, is the permanent restoration of the EVOS collections to the local communities most closely associated with the cultural and archaeological remains. State and federal agencies are interested in developing restoration options along State and federal laws and guidelines and the EVOS Trustee Council's restoration objectives and strategies. Numerous restoration options have been identified by over forty participant organizations interested in cultural resource management in the project area. These are discussed in terms of possible facility options and program options. Eight facility scenarios highlight various perspectives on the long-term curation of the EVOS collections including storage and display. Program options are considered a lower priority and depend somewhat on the selection of a facility scenario. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* recommends that State and federal agencies and the EVOS Trustee Council support the preferred plan which provides for the EVOS collections from the Chugach Region to be stored and displayed in seven or eight local communities with curatorial services provided by a regional repository organization. A concept design including costs for facilities associated with this scenario and other scenarios is presented in Part II.

PART I - ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* could not have been developed without the participation of local communities including city and tribal governments, local and State museums, Native corporations, State and Federal agencies, the EVOS Trustee Council Office and other participant organizations. Please see the names associated with the participant organizations in section 4.0. for a list of individuals participating in the project. Special thanks goes to those who provided requested information as well as substantive and insightful comments which helped in the development of the plan. Any errors in this plan are the responsibility of the author who attempted to present the community interests of Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet in this plan.

10. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

In 1995, Chugach Heritage Foundation (CHF) submitted three proposals to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council. The proposals were for projects pertaining to the restoration of archaeological resources which were damaged as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (CHF 1995a, 1995b, 1995c). These included a training program (96152), a facilities development project (96153) and a planning project (96154) which were intended to address restoration objectives for the Native communities within the Chugach region including Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula. Other proposals were also submitted by other parties for specific facilities or programs pertaining to archaeological restoration.

The EVOS Trustee Council Office's publication, *The Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for FY 96* (EVOS 1995a), had indicated that proposals from local sponsors for local heritage preservation projects would be considered in the context of the publication, *Spill Area Site and Collection Protection Plan*. This plan was being developed at that time by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources under Project 94007-A (ADNR 1995).

The Trustee Council funded EVOS Project 96154, as a planning effort intended to develop a *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* (*Comprehensive Community Plan*). This project is being funded for fiscal year 1995-96, in the amount of \$206,300. This project is classified as general restoration; the injured resource is archaeological resources.

The lead Trustee Agency for this project is the United States Forest Service. Cooperating agencies are the Department of Interior and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. To implement this project, the U.S. Forest Service entered into a professional services contract with the Chugach Development Corporation through the Section 8a Minority Business Enterprise Program administered by the Small Business Administration. The Chugach Development Corporation subcontracted with the Chugach Heritage Foundation.

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* is being developed by Chugach Heritage Foundation in conjunction with numerous participant organizations associated with Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet including local communities (city governments, local museums, tribal governments and associations), regional and village Native corporations, State and federal agencies, Alaska museums, and other organizations involved in cultural resource management in the project area.

The purpose of developing the *Comprehensive Community Plan* is to involve the local communities in the restoration of public archaeological resources as identified in the *EVOS Trustee Council Office Restoration Plan* (EVOS 1995a). This plan includes a review of potential archaeological protection programs which may include repositories for the EVOS archaeological collections in the project area. An assessment of the need for archaeological storage facilities is discussed in the context of alternatives for repositories and display facilities. Other restoration program options proposed by the local communities are also discussed. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* is intended to provide community-specific recommendations to the Trustee Council on possible restoration options which are appropriate to the mitigation of archaeological losses.

ADNR's draft report *Spill Area Site and Collection Protection* (1995) is considered Phase I of the planning process for the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. This draft report was distributed to all identified participants during the course of the meetings in 1995 and early 1996. The text of the ADNR report has been incorporated into *Comprehensive Community Plan* with substantial changes and additions based on comments provided by the community participants.

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* is intended to highlight the areas of community consensus with regard to local proposals for archaeological restoration. Areas of disagreement are also identified. Endorsements in the form of supporting resolutions are requested from all participating organizations to be included in an appendix of the final report.

It is expected that the final plan will be submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council as a proposal for archaeological restoration beginning in fiscal year 1996-1997. The submission of this *Comprehensive Community Plan* is not intended to preclude any of the participant organizations from submitting their own proposal to the Trustee Council for individual consideration.

However, the EVOS Trustee Council's *Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 1997* (EVOS 1996a:42) addresses the potential implementation of the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. It indicates that, once the *Comprehensive Community Plan* has been finalized and presented to the Trustee Council, the Council may issue a separate invitation to implement all or part of the plan. Proposals submitted in response to this future invitation must show the relationship of the proposed project to the approved plan and also demonstrate the sponsor's financial and institutional ability to maintain any facility or program proposed. It also asks that potential sponsors not submit proposals for these activities prior to that time.

1.2. Project Area

The project area for the *Comprehensive Community Plan* is defined as Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet (Figure 1). This is distinguished from other areas of the EVOS impact area to the west, notably Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula. The project area overlaps with the central and western part of the Chugach Region including the coastal areas of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula. It also overlaps with the southeastern part of the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) Region including Kachemak Bay. The archaeological resources addressed in this plan are all located along the coastal areas of the project area.

Chugach Heritage Foundation originally proposed to address only archaeological resources and communities within the Chugach Region including Valdez, Tatitlek, Cordova, Chenega, Seward, Nanwalek and Port Graham. The Trustee Council Office added two additional communities, Seldovia and Homer since they represent the remaining coastal communities of the Kenai Peninsula - Kachemak Bay area.

1.3. Participant Organizations

Participants in the development of this plan were invited from all organizations with a cultural resource management interest in the project area including local governments (City and Village IRA Councils), local Native organizations (Native associations and corporations), regional organizations (Native corporations and non-profit corporations), local museums and cultural centers, historical societies, and local and regional government agencies (Figure 2). In addition, other State-wide organizations were invited to participate, including Alaska museums and non-profit cultural or educational organizations.

During the course of meetings with the participant organizations, other potential participants were identified and invited to comment on the draft plan. The intent was to involve all organizations interested in cultural resource management and to generate a plan that is both comprehensive and developed by the local communities.

This broad invitation serves two main purposes. It provides an opportunity for all participant organizations to provide their input into the development of the comprehensive plan. It also provides all participants a better perspective of other organizations' cultural resource interests and particular focuses. This is essential to the successful development of a comprehensive community plan.

This project also includes the Trustee Council Executive Director's office, the Trustee Council's Chief Scientist and State and federal attorneys in the plan's development to better frame policy and legal issues that need to be addressed before the Trustee Council decides whether to fund proposed restoration options.

Figure 1. Project Area with Participating Communities.

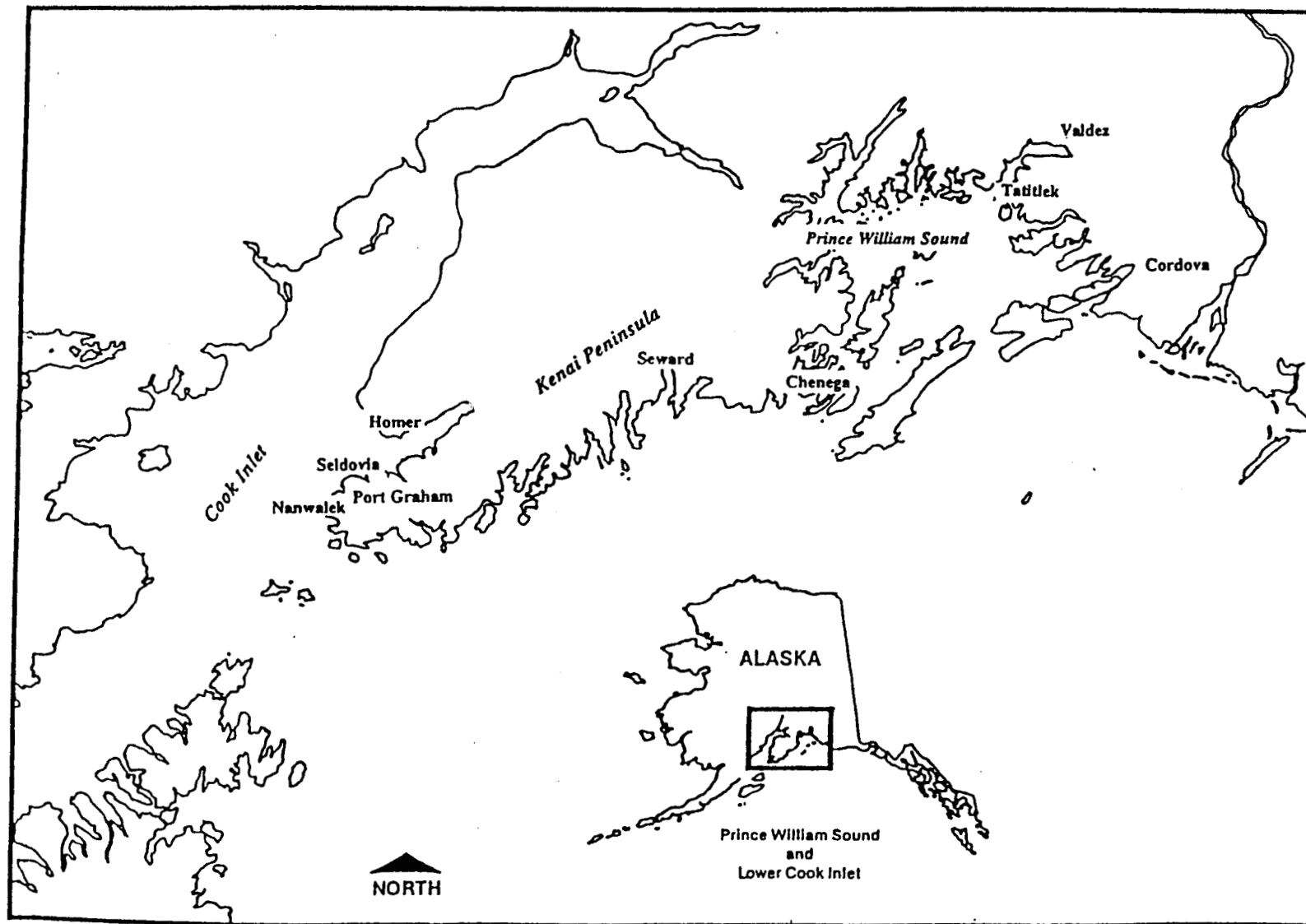


Figure 2. Invited Participants.

Invited Participants

Communities (Chugach Region)

Valdez

City of Valdez
The Valdez Museum & Historical Archive Association
Valdez Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Tatitlek IRA Council
Tatitlek Museum
Tatitlek Corporation

Cordova / Eyak

City of Cordova
Cordova Historical Society and Cordova Historical Museum
Eyak Traditional Council
Eyak Corporation

Chenega

Chenega IRA Council
Chenega Corporation

Seward

City of Seward Historic Preservation Commission
Resurrection Bay Historical Society and Seward Museum
Qutekcak Native Tribe

Nanwalek

Nanwalek IRA Council
English Bay Corporation

Port Graham

Port Graham IRA Council
Port Graham Corporation

Communities (CIRI Region)

Seldovia

City of Seldovia
Seldovia Historical Museum and Seldovia Historical Society
Seldovia Native Association
Seldovia Corporation

Homer

City of Homer
Homer Society of Natural History and the Pratt Museum

Alaska Museums

University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks
Alaska State Museum, Juneau
Anchorage Museum of History and Art
Alutliq Cultural Center and Repository, Kodiak

Regional Native Corporations

Chugach Alaska Corporation
Chugach Heritage Foundation
Chugachmiut
Chugach Regional Resource Commission
North Pacific Rim Regional Housing Authority
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
Cook Inlet Tribal Council

State and Federal Agencies

U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Chugach National Forest, U. S. Forest Service
National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior
Kenai Fjords National Park, National Park Service
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology

Cultural Resource Organizations

Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution
Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc.

EVOS Trustee Council Office

EVOS Trustee Council Office

Other Invited Participants

Alaska Division of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Glacier Ranger District, USFS
Begich Boggs Visitors Center, USFS
Cordova Ranger District, USFS
Seward Ranger District, USFS
Salamatof Tribal Council
Kenaitze Indian Tribe / Yaghanen
Ninilchik Village Traditional Council
Kenai Natives Association
Tanaina Corporation
Alaska Federation of Natives
Alaska Anthropological Association
Keepers of the Treasures - Alaska
Saint Innocent Orthodox Cathedral
Museums Alaska
Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program
Alaska Sealife Center, Seward
Other Interested Parties

4. EVOS Archaeological Recovery Objective and Restoration Strategy

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* pertains to the EVOS Trustee Council recovery objective for archaeological resources (EVOS 1995a:38), which states:

Archaeological resources are nonrenewable; they cannot recover in the same sense as biological resources. Archaeological resources will be considered recovered when spill-related injury ends; looting and vandalism are at or below pre-spill levels; and the artifacts and scientific data which remain in vandalized sites are preserved. Artifacts and data are typically preserved through excavation or other forms of documentation, or through site stabilization, depending on the nature of the injury and the characteristics of the site.

Participants in the 1995 Restoration Workshop recommended the following addition to the recovery objective for archaeological resources: return artifacts to the spill area when facilities are adequate to receive them. The recommendation is under review.

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* also addresses the EVOS Trustee Council's restoration strategy for public archaeological resources (EVOS 1995a:39).

Repair spill-related injury to archaeological sites and artifacts. Injuries may be repaired to some extent through stabilizing eroding sites, or removing and restoring artifacts.

Protect sites and artifacts from further injury and store them in appropriate facilities. Archaeological sites and artifacts could be protected from further injury through the reduction of looting and vandalism, or the removal of artifacts from sites and storage in appropriate facilities. Opportunity for people to view or learn about the cultural heritage of people in the spill area would also provide protection by increasing awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage and would replace services lost as a result of irretrievable damage to some artifacts.

Monitor recovery. Monitor a small number of sites vulnerable to serious, commercial looting.

1.5. Native Interest in Cultural Resources

Residents of the spill area have expressed a strong interest in participating in the restoration of archaeological resources impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Native communities within Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet have voiced an especially strong interest in having artifacts that were collected during the spill response, damage assessment, and restoration activities returned to their local communities. These artifacts contain information about the cultural heritage of people from the spill area.

Archaeological resources of the EVOS area are considered by many Native residents to be a prehistoric reflection of subsistence practices, many of which are still in use in modern times. The archaeological sites and associated artifacts are an integral part of Native cultural heritage. Indeed, archaeological interpretations draw close analogies with historic and modern subsistence practices. Archaeological sites should be viewed by the EVOS Trustee Council not just in light of legal requirements of cultural resource laws but also as the representation of past resource use.

In the thoughts of Native people, archaeological sites are important to their heritage well beyond the commonly held definition of laws and regulations. They represent tangible evidence of their cultural heritage including their history and their connection to the land. The importance of the physical archaeological evidence cannot be over emphasized in light of the paucity of written records for understanding the history of the Native people of the region. The return of EVOS artifacts to the local communities is important both to Natives living within the region as well as Natives who trace their ancestry to the region.

Natives of the Chugach Region have long voiced their views regarding the special relationship between Native cultural sites and artifacts to the Native communities of the region, including cultural, religious and historical associations. Efforts have been made by various Native organizations to play a significant role in the management of these resources both on a regional and local level. The desire to have Native artifacts which were collected as result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill returned to the region is also reflected in the similar desire to have human remains, grave goods and materials generally referred to as cultural patrimony returned to the region through the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. This is also similar to their desire to have Native management of traditional cultural and archaeological sites and associated artifacts through

the regional historical selections provided for in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This special relationship between Native groups and prehistoric and historic Native sites is not a new or unexpected position but rather, it is becoming more and more important due to the many other social and economic factors that impact the local Native culture.

It is thought that the return of artifacts to the local communities and Native management of Native cultural resources in cooperation with other interested parties will benefit not only the Native communities but also enrich all residents of the region.

2.0. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archaeological resources in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula were damaged as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (Mobley et al. 1990; Betts et al 1991; Jespersen and Griffin 1992; RF SUNY - Binghamton 1993; EVOS 1996a). Damages include injury to the archaeological sites and associated cultural remains. Documented injuries include theft of surface artifacts, masking of subtle clues used to identify and classify sites, violation of ancient burial sites, and destruction of evidence in layered sediments. In addition, vegetation has been disturbed, which has exposed sites to accelerated erosion. The effect of oil on soil chemistry and organic remains may reduce or eliminate the utility of radiocarbon dating in some sites.

2.1. Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites are known to have been adversely affected by cleanup activities, or looting and vandalism linked to the oil spill throughout the oil spill area. In addition to the twenty-four sites known to have been impacted, conservative projections suggest that approximately 100 additional, but yet unverified, cases of site injury may have occurred. For the purposes of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* it is estimated that roughly half of these sites are located within the Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula area. While there is a higher density of prehistoric sites in the Kodiak area, Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula were subjected to heavier oiling and more extensive response activities.

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* is intended to address archaeological resources on or from public lands in the project area only. Additional sites on private land were injured, but restoration through the EVOS Trustee Council is limited to proposals which address public resources.

2.2. EVOS Archaeological Collections

Archaeological collections were obtained from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula as a result of EVOS response activities in 1989 - 1990 and damage assessment and restoration activities between 1989 and present. The materials collected include artifacts in a variety of materials including stone, bone, wood and metal as well as faunal remains and other scientific samples such as peat, water-logged wood and charcoal.

A total of 1489 catalog entries (artifacts and scientific samples) from 24 sites in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula have been identified in the EVOS collections (Figure 3). An inventory of these items is included in *EVOS Archaeological Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula* which is included in the Appendix (Johnson 1996a). Of these materials, 204 items from 19 sites are currently stored in the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks, 6 items from one site are on display at the Valdez Museum in Valdez, 770 items from two sites are stored at the United States Forest Service offices in Anchorage, 361 items from five sites are stored at the USFS offices in Juneau, 127 items from one site are stored at the National Park Service offices in Anchorage and 111 items from two sites are at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art in Anchorage. Items from four of the sites are currently stored in two or more locations.

Substantial documentation associated with these archaeological remains, including field notes, photographs and slides, associated reports and other documents, is also stored at the same repositories and in State and Federal offices. The documentation associated with collections made by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program in 1989 - 1990 is not at the University of Alaska Archive as stated in earlier reports but rather it is still in storage at Exxon Corporation in Anchorage.

It is notable that 99% of the artifacts and samples collected from the project area are associated with the prehistoric and historic Native sites of the Chugach region. All of these materials are currently stored outside of the Chugach region. Less than 1% of the EVOS collections is non-Native and, for the most part, these are currently on display at the Valdez Museum. No EVOS artifacts have been identified from Kachemak Bay.

The EVOS collections are from lands currently managed by the State of Alaska, the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service. The collections are closely associated with three specific Chugach communities and generally associated with the Chugach region. The connection to the communities and region are based on the traditional use areas of the Chugach Natives in prehistoric and historic times. The artifacts are also closely associated with contiguous upland sites located on lands selected or conveyed to several Native corporations.

Ninety-two items from three sites are associated with Chenega / Chenega Corporation, 341 items from one site are associated with Nanwalek / English Bay Corporation and 45 items from four sites are associated with Port Graham / Port Graham Corporation. In addition, 1011 items from 16 sites are associated with the Chugach region in general. For the most part, these are also closely associated with Native historical sites selected by Chugach Alaska Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Storage requirements for the EVOS archaeological collections have been estimated based on the actual storage requirements for the collections stored at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and the collections at the USFS offices in Anchorage and Juneau. The method of estimating storage requirements is outlined in *Estimated Storage Cabinet Requirements for EVOS Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula* which is included in the Appendix (Johnson 1996b).

It is estimated that the minimum cabinet space required to store the EVOS archaeological collections (including 1489 artifacts and scientific samples, and associated documents) is approximately 200 cubic feet. It is recommended that the allocation of cabinet space be increased to approximately 400 cubic feet for the curation of the EVOS archaeological collections. This should provide a reasonable allowance for variations in space allocations and for additional artifacts or documents which may become identified subsequent to this report. Additional materials may be added to the EVOS collections such as the artifacts recovered in conjunction with the construction of the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward or other current or future EVOS restoration projects (Fry 1996). The final itemization of these materials is not expected to change the projected storage space recommended here.

The recommended 400 cubic feet of cabinet space includes approximately 40 cubic feet of refrigerator / freezer space or 10% of the total cabinet space. Additional space needs to be allocated for access to the collections, display of select items, and other museum activities associated with the curation of collections. These additional space requirements are discussed in the context of restoration options discussed in section 5.4. Comparing Space Allocations.

Figure 3. EVOS Archaeological Collections

EVOS Archaeological Collections									
Listed by Current Location					Listed by Local Native Interest				
Current Location	Cat. Items	Site # Total	Local Interest		Site #	Cat. Items	Current Location	Local Interest	Total
AM.A	1		SEW-469	CR/CAC	SEW-072	44	UAM.F	C/CC	
AM.A	20	21	SEW-474	CR/CAC	SEW-478	1	UAM.F	C/CC	
NPS	127	127	SEL-188	N/EBC	SEW-068	47	UAM.F	C/CC	92
UAM.F	3		SEL-178	PG/PGC	SEW-004	3	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	13		SEL-179	PG/PGC	SEW-073	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	4		SEL-181	PG/PGC	SEW-076	97	USFS.J	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	66		SEL-188	N/EBC	SEW-248	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	2		SEL-195	PG/PGC	SEW-430	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEL-196	CR/CAC	SEW-436	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEL-197	CR/CAC	SEW-440	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	3		SEW-004	CR/CAC	SEW-440	260	USFS.A	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	47		SEW-068	C/CC	SEW-471	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	44		SEW-072	C/CC	SEW-469	1	AM.A	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEW-073	CR/CAC	SEW-474	20	AM.A	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEW-248	CR/CAC	SEW-488	12	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEW-430	CR/CAC	SEW-488	510	USFS.A	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEW-436	CR/CAC	SEW-488	84	USFS.J	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEW-440	CR/CAC	SEW-517	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEW-471	CR/CAC	SEW-573	9	USFS.J	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1		SEW-478	C/CC	SEL-196	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	12		SEW-488	CR/CAC	SEL-197	1	UAM.F	CR/CAC	
UAM.F	1	204	SEW-517	CR/CAC	SEW-494	6	UAM.F	CR/CAC	1011
UAM.V	6	6	SEW-494	CR/CAC	SEL-188	66	UAM.F	N/EBC	
USFS.A	260		SEW-440	CR/CAC	SEL-188	148	USFS.J	N/EBC	
USFS.A	510	770	SEW-488	CR/CAC	SEL-188	127	NPS	N/EBC	341
USFS.J	23		SEL-178	PG/PGC	SEL-178	3	UAM.F	PG/PGC	
USFS.J	148		SEL-188	N/EBC	SEL-178	23	USFS.J	PG/PGC	
USFS.J	97		SEW-076	CR/CAC	SEL-179	13	UAM.F	PG/PGC	
USFS.J	84		SEW-488	CR/CAC	SEL-181	4	UAM.F	PG/PGC	
USFS.J	9	361	SEW-573	CR/CAC	SEL-195	2	UAM.F	PG/PGC	45
Total	1489	1489			Total	1489			1489

Abbreviations

AM	Anchorage Museum, Anchorage
C/CC	Chenega - Chenega Corporation
CR/CAC	Chugach Region / Chugach Alaska Corporation
N/EBC	Nanwalek / English Bay Corporation
NPS.A	National Park Service, Anchorage
PG/PGC	Port Graham / Port Graham Corporation
UAM.F	University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks
UAM.V	University of Alaska Museum - Valdez Museum
USFS.A	United States Forest Service, Anchorage
USFS.J	United States Forest Service, Juneau
Cat.	Catalog

3.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESTORATION

The EVOS settlement between the Exxon Corporations, the Federal government and the State of Alaska specifically identified damaged archaeological sites and artifacts from those sites as resources to be restored and protected. Protection of injured sites through data collection and active monitoring such as with site stewards are among the protective methods attempted at archaeological sites. Restoration options include protection of data including artifacts and supporting documentation. This includes adequate storage and stabilization of the artifact collections according to federal standards.

In 1993 the EVOS Trustee Council provided \$1.5 million to the Kodiak Area Native Association to partially fund a repository in Kodiak for artifacts recovered as a result of oil spill related activities. In doing so, the Council members recognized the need to support long term curation for archaeological collections in the spill area and also recognized the desirability of keeping collections near their origin. Return of collections to their area of origin is an often repeated sentiment in Spill Area communities. Local people remain very concerned about the removal of cultural remains during the past century. At present, none of the Native archaeological collections obtained during spill response, damage assessment, or restoration are stored within the project area. Only the buoy bell and associated parts are currently stored in the Valdez Museum.

Common to many of the restoration proposals presented to the Trustee Council was the idea that facilities should function beyond simply warehousing collections. Most proposals envisioned structures which would house cultural heritage centers. Heritage centers could be a place where, in addition to collections storage, traditional arts and crafts are developed and marketable items produced. The centers also might serve as centers for language research or training, practice of traditional activities or a gathering place for traditional group meetings or community functions.

This discussion of the wants and needs of oil spill area residents for cultural heritage preservation tries to consider all aspects of cultural heritage preservation. However, all archaeological restoration proposals must focus primarily on the curation of archaeological collections and preservation of sites on public lands.

3.1. Trustee Council's Comprehensive Program for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources.

The Trustee Council has developed a comprehensive program for restoration of archaeological resources throughout the oil-spill impact area including 1) site monitoring, 2) site stabilization and data recovery, and 3) local heritage preservation. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* continues the work of the Trustee Council initiated in 1994 to involve local communities in the determination of an appropriate strategy for restoration of archaeological resources.

Monitoring

Part I of the Trustee Council's comprehensive program is a monitoring program. This consists of periodic checks on a small number of sites to detect further damage from vandalism and looting, and hydrocarbon testing of a few sites to gauge the effect of oiling on archaeological deposits. In the two-year period 1995-1996, three sites are to be monitored in Prince William Sound and four in Lower Cook Inlet.

Prior to FY 95, most injured archaeological sites were monitored every year since the spill. However, because recent surveys show no new disturbance of archaeological sites, injured sites will no longer be monitored every year. Because vandalism triggered by cleanup activities is expected to diminish within 15 years of the spill, Trustee agencies proposed to monitor injured sites periodically through the year 2004. This may be discontinued in 1998.

The peer reviewer also recommended periodic hydrocarbon testing at one or two sites over the next 10 years to gauge long-term effects of oiling in archaeological deposits. Hydrocarbon testing of archaeological sites enables researchers to detect whether oil is moving from surrounding sediments into archaeological deposits. Introduction of subsurface oil through lateral movement with groundwater could adversely affect the ability to radiocarbon date a site.

Site Stabilization and Data Recovery.

Part II of the Trustee Council's comprehensive program pertains to site stabilization and data recovery. In 1992, a multi-agency panel of experts recommended measures for restoring archaeological sites injured during the oil spill. In 1993 and 1994, site stabilization and data recovery was undertaken at 19 injured archaeological sites on State or federal land over the entire spill-area. In 1995, further restoration was scheduled for two of the injured archaeological sites in Prince William Sound: SEW-440 and SEW-488 on Knight Island. Both sites were heavily oiled. They were also damaged by high pressure water treatment during the oil spill cleanup. No similar effort is planned for subsequent years, although the monitoring program may reveal the need for further data recovery.

Local Heritage Preservation

Part III of the Trustee Council's comprehensive program pertains to local heritage preservation. This program was administered under EVOS Restoration Project 94007. In 1994, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) was asked to "Combine with Project 94386 (Archaeological Repositories - Planning and Design) to develop a cost-effective plan for protection of injured resources on public lands while involving local communities in determination of appropriate strategy.

In March 1995, ADNR produced a draft report entitled *Spill Area Site and Collection Protection Plan*. The draft report has been peer reviewed, but has not yet been finalized or endorsed by the Trustee Council. Furthermore, the recommendations in the draft report have not been reviewed by legal counsel for the permissibility of funding them under the terms of the civil settlement. Nonetheless, the recommendations from this draft report are reproduced below because they are a crucial first step in a community plan for restoration of archaeological resources.

Recommendation 1: The Trustee Council should entertain proposals to either construct new regional repositories in the Prince William Sound area and the lower Cook Inlet area or support expansion of existing facilities in the two areas. Supporting expansion of existing facilities or partial support for multi-use facilities appears to be the most efficient and economic approach. Either approach needs to include strong consideration for meeting

federal curatorial standards outlined in regulation 36 CFR, Part 79 and address the concerns of Native communities.

Recommendation 2: The Trustee Council should entertain proposals for developing local storage and display of small collections of artifacts which come from local sites. Development of local storage and displays should be supported by training, professional advice, and materials. Local people should be trained to work with and interpret local collections.

Recommendation 3: The Trustee Council should continue to support monitoring damaged sites for vandalism and future damage from buried oil. Monitoring could be accomplished through funding agency monitoring as now, support of a program of local site stewards to monitor sites, or a combination of methods. A site stewardship program involving local residents would be effective in the long term and should be strongly considered by the Council for funding.

Recommendation 4: For the most efficient long term protection of damaged sites and sites newly damaged as a result of increased vandalism, the Trustee Council should support presentation of information about the cultural heritage of the spill area in order to educate people about the harm of site destruction. Education could be preparation of pamphlets, videos, oral presentations or support of heritage preservation programs. Educational efforts should be aimed at both Native and non-Native communities. Training youth in traditional practices and values would be one significant method of education about the value of archaeological remains.

Measures supported by the EVOS Trustee Council to protect archaeological remains of traditional cultures can easily deal with past abuses and future threats at the same time. The information and techniques used to satisfy the legal requirements of the Exxon Federal-State settlements should not preclude aiming to limit future spill damages.

3.2. Local Community Perspectives on Archaeological Restoration.

The development of a *Comprehensive Community Plan for Restoring Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* is the next step in this program. This plan identifies local community interests as well as their practical capabilities for participating in proposed EVOS archaeological restoration projects. Profiles of the participant organizations in section 4.0. identify regional and community goals and objectives in cultural resource management and archaeological preservation. These profiles provide the basis for developing both community plans and a regional plan for the project area. Areas of consensus among the organizations are highlighted in section 5.0 in the form of community recommendations for archaeological restoration. The community recommendations include strategies for storing and displaying artifacts at appropriate facilities within the spill area as well as other restoration programs. This plan is intended to contribute to restoration objectives by protecting archaeological artifacts directly, increasing awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage, and replacing services lost as a result of irretrievable damage to some artifacts.

3.3. Guidelines for Proposals.

State and federal laws and guidelines play an important role in the development of restoration proposals and the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. Some of the key laws are the Alaska Historic Preservation Act, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (including Section 106), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. The participating agencies have indicated that projects using federal support must comply with the federal standards regulations. The U.S. Forest Service is the federal lead agency for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Restoration proposals involving the construction of new facilities or expansion of existing facilities for the curation of archaeological collections are urged to give strong consideration to meeting federal curatorial standards outlined in regulation 36 CFR, Part 79 and the accreditation procedures of the American Association of Museums.

3.3.1. Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, 36 CFR PART 79.

The *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, 36 CFR Part 79* has been included in the Appendix to promote a greater understanding of the federal requirements for the curation of archaeological collections. The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that all proposed facilities will be required to meet these standards. Participant organizations interested in proposing the construction of repository facilities in their communities are urged to give careful attention to both the specific building requirements for repositories as well as qualifications for the staff expected to run the facility.

3.3.2. American Association of Museums Accreditation Procedures.

The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that all proposed facilities will be required to meet the accreditation standards of the American Association of Museums. Participant organizations interested in proposing the construction of repository facilities in their communities are urged to give careful attention to institutional and administrative requirements, specific building requirements for repositories as well as qualifications for the staff expected to run the facility. Reports published by the American Association of Museums are included in the Appendix to promote a greater understanding of the professional requirements for the curation of archaeological collections.

The American Association of Museums' *Visiting Committee On-Site Evaluation Questionnaire* outlines specific detailed criteria used to determine a museum's qualifications for accreditation (AAM n.d.). Topics that are addressed include the administration of the museum including governance, affiliated organizations, planning efforts, museum personnel, finances, auxiliary activities and the physical facilities. Other topics include the security of the repository, management and care of collections including artifacts, scientific samples, associated documents and additional research materials, as well as exhibitions, public programs and publications. It is important to recognize that the AAM standards address much more than simply security and environmental conditions of a facility. A museum is expected to provide services in accordance with the museum's mission statement which may include education and research or other preservation objectives.

4.0. PARTICIPANT ORGANIZATIONS AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Approximately forty organizations interested in cultural resource management in the project area were invited to assist in the development of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* (Figure 2). To help promote community involvement, individual meetings were set up with many organizations to review the cultural resource component of the plan, guidelines for proposals, and the potential role of their organization in the restoration efforts. Each organization was asked to provide input on 1) their organization's actual or projected focus and general role in cultural resource management in the project area, 2) preferred restoration options and the development of the plan, 3) the role that their organization is willing and able to take to address restoration objectives, 4) the use of existing or upgraded facilities or the need for new facilities for restoration efforts, and 5) realistic expectations for an organizational structure for long term operation and management of the proposed facility and programs.

While many organizations provided updated information, some profiles in section 4.1 - 4.8. are based on prior reports (ADNR 1995). The profiles include 1) the identification of principal contacts for the organization and actual contacts for this plan, 2) the status of information exchange for the development of the profiles (information provided to potential participant organization, meeting held, response to questionnaire), 3) a profile of the organization including background information and primary interests, and 4) other comments. Preferred restoration options are identified in section 5.0.

The invited participants can be divided into roughly four groups: local communities (cities, local museums and historical societies, Native tribes and associations, and village corporations), State-wide cultural resource organizations (museums, associations), regional Native corporations, and State and federal agencies.

Local Communities

The cities, local museums and historical societies, Native tribes and associations, and village corporations provide varying amounts of input into cultural resource management issues in the project area. Many communities have some form of cultural resource policies or a preservation plan. Several communities have local museums, active cultural organizations and historical societies. Village corporations, whose shareholders consist of

Natives connected with the region, are also expected to play a significant role in cultural resource management.

State-wide Cultural Resource Organizations

Several museums provide curatorial services and related cultural programs in the State of Alaska. These include the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks, the Alaska State Museum in Juneau and the Anchorage Museum of History and Art. Cultural resource organizations including the Arctic Studies Center (a branch of the Smithsonian Institute), the Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc., the Alaska Anthropological Association, and the Keepers of the Treasures - Alaska are also intended to provide various services pertaining to cultural resources to the entire State of Alaska.

Regional Native Corporations

Regional Native corporations have a significant role in cultural resource management in the project area. Chugach Alaska Corporation, the regional Native corporation for the Chugach region, and its non-profit organization, Chugach Heritage Foundation, have had an active cultural resource program for over twenty years. Their cultural resource program is dedicated to the preservation and protection of Native cultural heritage within the Chugach region including cultural sites located on both private corporation lands as well as public lands. The program provides continued support for repatriation efforts such as those associated with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

In 1995, Chugachmiut, the non-profit service corporation for the Chugach region, also began participating in cultural resource management programs in the form of a language preservation project and through an archaeology program funded through tribal compacting. Chugachmiut is currently preparing a regional cultural resource management plan that includes a historical preservation plan and archaeological resource protection for the Chugach region.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and their non-profit corporation play a role in cultural resource management for the Cook Inlet Region. They also provide major support for the Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc. which is developing a major heritage center in Anchorage for all Alaska Native cultures.

The regional corporations are expected to have increasing roles in cultural resource management with future conveyance of Native historical sites under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and as a result of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

State and Federal Agencies

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology has the most general cultural resource management role pertaining to the entire project area. The State maintains the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey files which include information about documented sites. The State Historic Preservation Officer generally provides oversight for all activities that may affect historical sites on public lands, notably in connection with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service, and specifically the Chugach National Forest, USFS, have cultural resource management responsibilities for the national forest lands in Prince William Sound. Similarly, the U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and specifically the Kenai Fjords National Park, have cultural resource management responsibilities for the national park lands of the Kenai Peninsula.

4.1. COMMUNITIES (CHUGACH REGION)

4.1.1. VALDEZ

City of Valdez

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

John Harris, Mayor
City of Valdez
P.O. Box 307
Valdez, Alaska 99686
Phone: 835-4313
Fax: 835-2992
Contact:

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Facilities: A proposal was presented to the EVOS Trustee Council staff by the City of Valdez during 1993 for a regional cultural center to be established in Valdez. The proposal was for a facility to serve as an archaeological repository and as a center to view the current life style in Valdez with the impact of the EVOS. The preliminary proposal identified a cost estimate of \$6,000,000 with half requested from the Trustees. The project was considered by Trustee Council staff under the FY94 work plan proposals and assigned identification number I-A. The project was rejected in the initial selection process.

Other comments: No new plans were identified by the city for an archaeological repository in Valdez.

The Valdez Museum / Valdez Heritage Board

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Joseph M. Leahy, Director
The Valdez Museum and Historical Archive Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 307
Valdez, Alaska 99686
Phone: 835-2764
Fax: 835-4597
Contact:
Joseph M. Leahy, Director, Valdez Museum
Pete La Pella, President
Richard Duncan, Valdez Heritage Board

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile:

Ownership of collections: The Valdez Museum & Historical Archive is Valdez's only public repository for heritage materials. The museum's permanent collections are owned by the City of Valdez.

Collections: The Valdez Museum collections are primarily Euro-American history of Valdez, Prince William Sound and the Copper River basin areas. A small collection of Native artifacts does exist which represents the coastal Prince William Sound area and parts of interior Alaska. Its holdings include a buoy bell recovered during cleanup of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on long term loan from the State of Alaska.

Other oil spill related materials include substantial quantities of items of personal expression (such as letters, songs, poems, artworks, signs and apparel), a continuing photograph record of physical changes in the community as a result of the spill and cleanup, and the development of new support facilities (such as SERVs).

In addition, the holdings include oral histories, radio and television broadcasts, films and other materials depicting the spill and cleanup among these is a 16mm film produced by the City of Valdez and the Alaska Humanities Forum.

Property / Building Ownership: The City of Valdez owns the property and buildings of the Valdez Museum.

Facilities: The Valdez Museum & Historical Archive's primary facility is a single story building in the central business district. It was originally constructed in 1968 as an Alaska centennial project, was remodeled in 1982 and expanded in 1989. The museum also has an on-site storage and workshop facility.

Standards: The Museum / Archive building is equipped with computer-monitored environmental systems for temperature and humidity control. Security is provided with internal motion detectors connected directly to City Police and Fire; the facilities are equipped with a Fike fire detection system and uses Halon for fire suppression in all collection display and storage areas. A lighting upgrade and energy-conservation project has recently converted all lighting to filtered fluorescent lamps which are motion detector activated.

The second structure, the Museum Annex, is heated year-round but currently has no fire detection / suppression system. Environmental improvements are planned, pending funding. The target date for the completion of these improvements is 1997.

Staffing: The Museum staff consists of three full-time, year-round employees. The Director, M. Joseph Leahy, supervises a Curator of Exhibits and a Registrar (or Curator) of Collections. Both supervised positions are full-time City employees. During the summer months, an additional five to seven paid positions are filled. As many as forty volunteers assist the paid staff throughout the year.

Governance: The Valdez Museum and Historical Archive operates under general direction of the City Manager. A nine-member Board advises the City Council on general heritage matters and has specific authority over museum and archival collections. This body is currently changing into a governing board for the program.

Operations: The Valdez Museum and Historical Archive is open to the public year-round with occasional, brief closures for exhibit installations. The facility is open at least eight hours daily. Hours during the winter months are generally Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Evening hours are being contemplated for the 1996 operating season.

The current admission fee is \$2.00 per adult (age 18 and over). The fee proposed for 1996 is \$3.00 per adult discounted to \$2.50 for senior citizens, students and groups of 10 or more.

Agreements: All loans to the Valdez Museum & Historical Archive are documented with a Memorandum of Agreement. Lending agencies include the State of Alaska and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Affiliations: The Valdez Museum is affiliated with the American Association of Museums, the American Association for State and Local History, Western Museums Conference, the Alaska Historical Society and Museums Alaska (of which M. Joseph Leahy is the incumbent vice president.)

Alternatives: The Valdez Museum has conceptual plans to expand its current facilities or develop a new facility before year 2000. Several funding scenarios are being explored although none have been submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council to date.

Other comments: None.

Valdez Native Tribe

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Benna Mae Huey, President
Valdez Native Tribe
P.O. Box 1108
Valdez, Alaska 99686
Phone: 835-4951
Fax: 835-5589
Contact:
Benna Mae Huey, President
Helmer Olson, Past President
Thelma Christoffersen, VNT Director

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Facilities: During 1993 the Valdez Native Association identified the need for a local cultural center / community building and submitted funding proposal to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Community Development Block Grant proposal to the Office of Public and Indian Housing was to build a building, approximately 50' x 70' for an estimated cost of \$487,452. Preliminary drawings and locations were provided with the grant proposal. Support for the facility from the EVOS Trustees was requested by letter in 1993. The proposed facility was suggested as an artifact curation / display facility. The project has not been funded thus far.

Other comments: The Valdez Native Association continues to be interested in the construction of a local repository in conjunction with a cultural center and possibly office space.

4.1.2. TATITLEK

Tatitlek Village IRA Council

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Gary Kompkoff, President
Tatitlek IRA Council
P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, Alaska 99677
Phone: 325-2311
Fax: 325-2298
Contact:
Gary Kompkoff

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Facilities: In 1994 the idea of a new cultural center / repository was discussed with local opinion being that a multi-purpose facility would be most desirable. A center would need to be locally oriented and contain both a museum and a traditional crafts workshop. Gary Kompkoff estimated that a separate museum building should be at least 60' x 40' in size and could probably be constructed locally for about \$250,000 - \$350,000. A site is already identified for such a facility near the center of the village. See also Tatitlek Museum.

Programs: Several programs have been identified as possible restoration options.

- 1) *Inventory and Site Monitoring (Site Stewardship):* Interest exists in a locally organized and managed program to inventory and monitor local Native sites. The local people are very concerned about burial sites and are aware of past instances of site disturbance which occurred during the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill cleanup. Knowledge and access to sites and collections are thought to be very private knowledge not to be shared lightly with outsiders.

- 2) *Cultural / Natural Resource Camp:* The Tatitlek IRA Council received a two-year grant from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to hold a spirit camp to teach and allow experience of traditional values and training for the youth of the entire Chugach region (see also "Spirit Camp" discussion under the Chugach Heritage Foundation). Teaching traditional knowledge and values to local young people is of paramount importance to the people of Tatitlek. Apart from EVOS funds, Tatitlek has received grants to collect and preserve the language of Tatitlek people.

Other comments: There is continued interest in the development of a local repository to house EVOS artifacts and other artifacts from local sites. This might include the renovation of the existing facility that houses the Tatitlek Museum and the Council offices or the construction of a new multi-use facility.

Tatitlek Museum

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Tatitlek Museum
Gary Kompkoff, President
Tatitlek IRA Council
P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, Alaska 99677
Phone: 325-2311
Fax: 325-2298
Contact:
Gary Kompkoff

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Ownership of collections: The collection belong to the Tatitlek IRA Council and private individuals.

Collections: The collection includes a small assortment of prehistoric stone tools, primarily splitting adzes and historic photographs of Tatitlek and other communities in Prince William Sound. A modern bidarka frame and a small book collection pertaining to museum management and local history are also housed in the museum. A number of small collections exist in the village which probably would be loaned to a local museum on a permanent or long term basis. It was strongly stated that local artifacts must be retained locally and artifacts collected from the local area must be returned.

Property / Building Ownership: The old BIA school building is currently owned by the Tatitlek IRA Council.

Facilities: The Tatitlek Museum is located in two rooms of the Tatitlek IRA Council offices, formerly the old BIA school. The area is divided into a small office with some shallow storage shelves and a larger display room. The total area used as a museum is approximately 350-400 square feet of floor space. The larger room contains three glass front display cases and a kayak frame resting on the floor.

Standards: Access to the museum is through a door in the main hallway and through a door to the office which connects with another suite of rooms. Both doors can be locked and an outside window exists in the office. The main room has no windows.

Staffing: Staff for the Tatitlek IRA Council office provide oversight for the museum.

Governance: The museum is governed by the Tatitlek IRA Council.

Operations: Access to the museum is possible by requesting permission from the Tatitlek IRA Council office.

Agreements: None.

Affiliations: None.

Alternatives: See alternative discussed under Tatitlek IRA Council.

Other Comment: None

Tatitlek Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Carroll Kompkoff, President
Tatitlek Corporation
P.O. Box 650
Cordova, Alaska 99574
Phone: 424-3777
Fax: 424-3773
Contact:
Carroll Kompkoff

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

The Tatitlek Corporation is the village for-profit corporation formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Natives of Tatitlek. Shareholders reside in Tatitlek and in other locations in Alaska and throughout the United States. Corporate offices are located in Cordova.

Other comments: Tatitlek Corporation urges the return of Native artifacts to the local communities. It supports the proposed repository facilities outlined under Tatitlek IRA Council and the Tatitlek Museum. The corporation also expressed concern about the preservation of prehistoric artifacts found on beaches. There was some interest in obtaining historic photographs of Tatitlek for display in the corporation offices.

4.1.3. CORDOVA

City of Cordova

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Margy Johnson, Mayor
City of Cordova
P.O. Box 1210
Cordova, Alaska 99574
cc Scott Janke, City Manager
Cheryl Beckman, Finance Director
Phone: 424-6200
Fax: 424-6000
Contact:
Scott Janke, City Manager
Cheryl Beckman

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: General plans for the construction of a repository were identified, possibly including the lot located near the current Cordova Historical Museum. No specific proposal has been submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council for funding of a facility. See also Cordova Historical Society / Cordova Historical Museum.

Cordova Historical Society / Cordova Historical Museum

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Cathy Sherman, Director
Cordova Historical Society
Cordova Historical Museum
P.O. Box 391
Cordova, Alaska 99574
Phone: 424-6665
Fax: 424-6666
Contact:
Cathy Sherman

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile:

Mission Statement: The Cordova Historical Museum is a museum of cultural and economic history. It is an educational institution that records and interprets everyday life in the Copper River, Bering River, Prince William Sound areas in order to help people understand the past, explore the present and plan the future.

Ownership of Collections: The collections are owned by the Cordova Historical Society, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

Collections: The Cordova Historical Museum houses approximately 4500 items separated into galleries representing various aspects of local history. The theme, "Where Cultures Meet," depicts Eyak and Chugach-Aleut history and culture, European explorers, Asian immigrants and early 20th century residents. The development of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, Kennecott Copper Mine and Katalla oil-coal fields are highlighted. Featured items include a three-holed skin kayak, dug-out canoe, original St. Elias lighthouse lamp and works of art by Alaskans Laurence, Ziegler and Dahlger. Over 20,000 photographs are in the archives or displayed. City, State and federal agencies, students and visitors use the facility.

Exhibits: A five year renovation plan has upgraded 90% of the museum's exhibits resulting in better displays, improved conservation and educational interpretation. A new hallway exhibit has expanded displays of early Native history and European exploration of the area. This exhibit, located in a hallway that runs between the library and museum helps to draw visitors into the museum.

An additional 20 ft historic wall display has been in place at the local Alaska Commercial Co. store since last April and is changed every six months. This provides an additional place to display photos and small artifacts in a popular locale. An aviation exhibit is planned to be installed at the Alaska Airlines terminal in 1996.

Property / Building Ownership: The Centennial Building is owned and maintained by the City of Cordova. The City also owns the property.

Facility: The City of Cordova Historical Museum is located in the Cordova Centennial Museum & Library building. The Centennial Building consists of two pre-engineered metal buildings connected by a flat roof masonry and wood frame structure. It is a single story, slab on grade structure constructed in two phases. Phase I consists of a 40 ft. x 46 ft rigid frame metal building with a 25 ft x 40 ft masonry wood frame and flat roof which was constructed in 1968. Phase II was added in 1970 and consists of a 40 ft x 72 ft pre-engineered building which was added to the south of the existing masonry-wood frame portion. A multi-purpose room constructed of masonry and wood framing was also added to the east side of the original roof area.

The Museum area consists of the northwest part of the building with exhibits in the entry hallway and a single large collection display room. A small collection storage and display preparation room occupies a narrow area along one side of the display room. A small, two desk office is located just off the north entrance of the building. The Museum space encompasses approximately 1960 square feet including a hallway and office space.

The Cordova Historical Society provides an additional 400 square feet of storage outside of the Museum building for collections storage.

Standards: The 1990 Museum Assessment and Conservation Assessments identified specific conservation needs for the museum. In response to those recommendations, the museum staff and Historical Society volunteers have completed the following: 1) secured additional storage space, 2) secured photographs in fire proof file cabinets and 3) lowered lighting levels.

The building furnace has at this time been brought up to code as have all the emergency exits. The electrical work in the library and museum has been completed and is also up to code at this time. The security alarm system has been put in place and should be operational by the summer of 1996.

Temperature and humidity are monitored weekly and are controlled in much as possible. Within the past twelve months, building repairs have improved conservation, safety and security for the collection. A hygrothermograph is in place in the museum exhibit area and is monitored weekly. The Historical Society's long term plan addresses the future purchase of two additional hygrothermographs for the storage area and archive area. Portable humidifiers are in place to help balance the forced air heating system. The building is open year round and is covered by city insurance.

A program to store archival newspapers in acid-free boxes is two-thirds complete.

Staffing: The Museum staff are provided by the City of Cordova and consist of a Director who reports directly to the City Manager and currently works full time (40 hours per week) but divides duties between the museum and library operations. The City also funds a part time collections manager (20 hours per week) and a seasonal summer position. Numerous Historical Society volunteers assist in the operation of the museum.

The Museum Director attended "Museum Management and Operations" in January of 1995, offered by the Smithsonian Institution. At least one staff member attends the Museums Alaska and Alaska Historical Society conference each fall. The Collections Manager has attended two basket conservation workshops.

The staff has created and continues to add to a reference library that features conservation and collection management related books. Time is scheduled for research and reading each week.

The staff utilize two computers for daily work. An old 286 IBM-clone with limited memory and software capabilities is available for research, transcription of oral history tapes and museum store operations. A Gateway 2000 P5-133 is used specifically for in house publications (brochure rack cards, pamphlets, newsletters, exhibit labels, educational handouts/ programming and will be used to computerize the Historical Society's accession records. Long term plans include scanning the photo collection for CD ROM storage/research.

The Cordova Historical Society provides oversight on collections acquisition policy and operates the Museum store. The Society is also active in providing limited material and monetary support.

Operations: Hours of operation have been Tuesday through Saturday 1:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. with additional hours open to the public during the summer season. There is a \$1.00 admission charge. Children under 18 and Historical Society members are free. Visitor counts to the museum over the past ten years have increased from a low of 1414 during 1985 to over 4000 as of 1995.

Agreements: A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Historical Society and the City of Cordova on November 20, 1992, which outlines the relationship of the organizations regarding operation of the Museum and collections. City Ordinance 689, dated 12/18/91, also formalized the relationship under the City Municipal Code.

Affiliations: The museum is a member of Museums Alaska, Alaska Association for Historical Preservation, Alaska Historical Society, and American Association of Museums.

Programs: The Cordova Historical Museum provides educational programs for the general public. These include guided tours for students and groups on request. Exhibit labels were improved as part of the five year renovation plan and assist self-guided visitors. Additional pamphlets with in depth information regarding exhibits are available throughout the museum. Historical Society volunteers produce monthly evening programs with a historical / cultural context. A quarterly

newsletter is produced. A weekly newspaper column and poster features a historical site or event. An educational curriculum has been developed and is offered to the elementary students, local day cares and home-schoolers.

Alternatives: The City of Cordova had considered submitting a proposal to the EVOS Trustee Council for repairs and upgrading of facilities part of which includes funding of Museum facility repairs. However, this was not submitted.

Other comments: No plans for the construction of a new facility or the restoration of the existing facility have been submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council. The museum is interested in working with the Eyak Traditional Council in developing a repository for the curation of Native artifacts. The museum is also interested in participating in protection programs which might include a conservation focus. Notably, the museum has a continued interest in conserving a bidarka in its collection. It is also interested in participating in other cultural and educational programs.

Additional comments were provided by Cathy Sherman, Museum Director. Attempts have been made to incorporate these into the plan. General comments are provided below. A copy of all comments are available at CHF offices.

I would like to acknowledge some of the background accomplishments in that I am pleased the Trustees authorized such a comprehensive planning procedure prior to any additional phases. It is also commendable that the plan includes as an objective, "the opportunity for people to view or learn about the cultural heritage of people of the spill area." and thus "increase awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage."

I agree with the facility options that need to be accomplished and am pleased to see that the alternative of expanding existing facilities and creating new multi-use facilities in each community is the preferred choice versus a large regional repository. It is essential that the affected communities benefit in this process.

The community goal of "forming new partnerships to expand, strengthen and assure the region's ability to manage the cultural and archaeological resources locally" is critically important. Many of the participant communities are small and we must all work together and pool any and all available resources to achieve these goals. I hold great hopes that in our particular case, Cordova's community will develop a cohesive and supportive working group.

The community goal of "enhancing local involvement and local efforts in managing local cultural and archaeological resources" is already beginning here, slowly but surely.

The community goal of "securing support for local cultural and archaeological programs and facilities" is essential in the development of restoration alternatives.

Finally, I would like to note that I am disappointed to see that the restoration option of expanding or upgrading existing facilities is not favored by any Native organization if it conflicts with Native repositories. I concur that the Native community should be a major player in the final decision and that they have particular concerns considering that 99% of the artifacts are Native in origin. My hopes though and I have recently been encouraged at NAGPRA discussions, that the museum community and Native community can begin to blend and develop working relationships as we all strive for the ultimate goal - preserving, strengthening and sharing our cultural heritage.

The Native Village of Eyak Traditional Council

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Robert Henrichs, Chairman/President

Eyak Traditional Council

P.O. Box 1388

Cordova, Alaska 99574

Phone: 424-7738

Fax: 424-7739

Contacts:

Robert Henrich, Chairman/President

Marlena Fonzi, Board Member

Tiny Anderson, Cultural Committee, Chair

Monica Reidel, Tribal Member

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes

Meeting held: yes

Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Membership: The Native Village of Eyak reports an enrollment of over 500 tribal members that are of Alaska Native descent. Aleuts, Tlingits and Eyak people have lived within the Eyak / Cordova area for thousands of years.

Facilities: The Native Village of Eyak is interested in the development of a Native cultural center / repository in Cordova. Preference is for the construction of a facility that is multi-cultural but that has a primary emphasis on Native culture. It is thought that this would complement the Euro-American focus of the Cordova Historical Museum. There is interest in a facility that goes beyond storage and display of artifacts. The facility might also include an arts and crafts production area and an auditorium or general meeting room in conjunction with the artifact repository. The Eyak Traditional Council has an option for a long-term lease of property owned by Chugach Alaska Corporation for the cultural center / repository. The property is a 2.5 acre parcel near Eyak Lake. The Council is also looking for other matching funds and resources for the proposed facility project.

Consideration would also be given to the construction of a multi-use facility that would serve as a repository / cultural center and provide space for the Council office.

Programs: Several programs have been identified as possible restoration options.

- 1) ***Professional Training Program:*** A training program was proposed which would be oriented toward training local Native people in cultural resource management and museum administration. The proposed training program is intended to enable the local tribal members to establish a protection program for local Native sites including a site identification, stewardship and monitoring program. It is also intended to help provide trained

local personnel for the administration and management of the proposed repository / cultural center according to the federal requirements outlined in 36 CFR 79.

- 2) **Heritage Preservation Proposal:** This proposal calls for the revival of the cultural heritage through revival among the area youth of speaking and understanding the Native language. The concept was presented with the idea of hiring a regional coordinator who would arrange for elders, fluent in the language(s), to come into the schools to teach the students for 2-4 hours a day for 3 days a week. The intent would be to not only learn the language but to learn about traditional beliefs and practices at the same time. This would build on a current Language Preservation Project which focuses on the recording of the local dialect of the Alutiiq language for use in the community.
- 3) **Skills Training and Curriculum Development:** This aims at teaching the youth traditional knowledge such as subsistence skills, knowledge of the area, hunting skills, tool manufacturing, basketry production, skin sewing and ethnobotany. The project would develop a curriculum to be taught in the schools using personal computers with interactive medium including CD-ROM.
- 4) **Elders Conference:** A regional Elders Conference, honoring the Native elders of the region, would obtain the elders' guidance for restoration activities. It was suggested that the elders should convene twice a year and that travel from the outlying areas should be by boat to allow the elders to re-experience the region and trigger memories of traditional ways and values. Travel for handicapped elders would be arranged via air charter.

Other comments: None.

Eyak Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Brian Lettich, President
Eyak Corporation
P.O. Box 340
Cordova, Alaska 99574-0340
Phone: 424-7161
Fax: 424-5161
Contact:
Brian Lettich

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Eyak Corporation is the village for-profit corporation formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Natives of Eyak / Cordova. Shareholders reside in Cordova and in other locations in Alaska and throughout the United States. Corporate offices are located in Cordova.

Other comments: Eyak Corporation supports the restoration proposals identified by the Native Village of Eyak Traditional Council.

Chenega Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Chuck Totemoff
Chenega Corporation
3333 Denali Street, Suite 260
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: 277-5706
Fax: 277-5700
Contact:
Chuck Totemoff

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Background: Chenega Corporation is the village for-profit corporation formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Natives of Chenega. Shareholders reside in Chenega and in other locations in Alaska and throughout the United States. Corporate offices are located in Chenega and Anchorage.

Facilities: Chenega Corporation has been working with the Chenega IRA Council on a proposal for an archaeological repository for Chenega Bay. The proposed repository would be located within a multi-use facility which would also have office space for the corporation or village council and for possible tenants such as the U. S. Forest Service. Chenega Corporation submitted a proposal for this repository in 1995.

Other comments: None.

4.1.5. SEWARD

City of Seward Historic Preservation Commission

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Louis Bencardino, Mayor
City of Seward Historic Preservation Commission
P.O. Box 167
Seward, AK 99664-0167
Phone: 224-3331
Fax: 224-4038
cc Linda S. Murphy, City Clerk
Phone: 224-3331
Fax: 224-4038
Contact:
Rachel James, Historical Preservation Commission
Kerry T. Martin, Community Development Director

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile:

The City of Seward has an Historic Preservation Commission which consists of seven residents of the city of Seward or surrounding areas who are nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. Professionals in the disciplines of history, architecture or architectural history and archaeology may be appointed to three of the preservation commission's positions or be appointed as consultants to the preservation commission. The commission is developing a local historic plan compatible with the Alaska Historic Preservation Plan. The commission is also expected to

- 1) survey and inventory community historic, architectural and archaeological resources within the community,
- 2) review and comment on all proposed National Register nominations for properties within the community area,

- 3) act in an advisory role to the City regarding the identification and protection of local resources,
- 4) promote local education regarding local historic preservation and community history,
- 5) support the enforcement of the Alaska Historic Preservation Act, and
- 6) review local projects and recommendations about the effect on properties identified in the local historic preservation inventory.

The Historic Preservation Commission recently produced a draft of the *Seward Historic Preservation Plan*. Five goals for historic preservation were identified which focus on preservation, protection and education of Seward's historic past while encouraging local economic development. The plan provides information about the historic character of Seward including its Native prehistory, historic explorations and settlements since 1741, military and governmental history, commerce and economic development, transportation and communication, intellectual and social institutions, and disasters and natural history. The plan also reviews past and present efforts of historical research and historic preservation in Seward and provides a list of historic resources in the city. Specific objectives have been identified to set an agenda for addressing the goals of the plan.

Other comments: The City of Seward is interested in seeing EVOS collections, such as those collected as a result of the construction of the SeaLife Center, curated locally in Seward. No specific location for the curation or display of these artifacts has been identified yet.

**Resurrection Bay Historical Society /
Seward Museum**

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Lee Poleske, President
Resurrection Bay Historical Society
Seward Museum
P.O. Box 55
Seward, Alaska 99664-0055
Phone: 224-3902
Fax: none identified
Contact:
Lee Poleske

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Background: The Resurrection Bay Historical Society was incorporated as a non-profit group in 1965 and has played an important role in historic preservation efforts in Seward. The society is responsible for the establishment of the local museum and for educational programs oriented toward the children of Seward and south central Alaska.

Ownership of Collections: The collections of the Resurrection Bay Historical Society Museum are the property of the Resurrection Bay Historical Society which has a written collection acquisition policy. The Museum adds items through donation and occasional purchase.

Collections: The primary emphasis of the Society is the history of the Resurrection Bay area and, secondarily, increasing wider areas of Alaska. Natural history items are represented by stuffed animals or parts of animals (baleen). The collections mainly reflect the history of Seward with the Alaska Railroad an important point of focus. The collections are mainly Euro-American with a collection of Alaska Native baskets and some artifacts from western and northern Alaskan Eskimos. Dioramas of the local history are especially important to the museum because they attract the interest of tourists and students.

Property / Building Ownership: The City of Seward owns the property and building within which the Resurrection Bay Historical Society Museum is located.

Facility: The Resurrection Bay Historical Society Museum is located in a two story building with a daylight basement owned by the City of Seward. The building also houses the Seward Senior Center and the Youth Center. The building is located on the corner of 3rd Avenue and Jefferson Street at 336 3rd Avenue. The Museum occupies the ground floor of the building. The area encompassed by the Museum is approximately 3100 sf of which 250 sf is used for collection storage. The public displays are arranged in a single large room. A desk with a very small sales area requires about 75 sf.

Standards: Security is provided by locking the interior door entering the Museum. An exterior double door facing 3rd Avenue is kept locked except presumably in emergencies. Heating is centrally provided. Some displays are housed in glass front cases while most are open displays. Humidity is monitored in one display case containing basketry. Clothing and photographs not on display are stored in acid-free archival holders. Lighting in the storage area is filtered through ultra-violet filters.

The Resurrection Bay Historical Society and the Senior Citizen Center jointly manage the building. A joint management agreement covering responsibilities of each entity was signed in 1987 and, while still in effect, is currently being re-negotiated.

Staffing / Maintenance: The Resurrection Bay Historical Society Museum is organized and run by the Resurrection Bay Historical Society and staffed almost wholly by volunteers. The president of the Resurrection Bay Historical Society functions as the director of the Museum. Primarily staffed with volunteers, the museum hires a few employees for three months during the summer. The employees are hired by the Society. The City of Seward provides \$1000 each year for the operation of the Museum. Utilities are paid by the Society to the City. The Museum obtains funding for operation through various Society fund raising activities, sales of items in the Museum, and City appropriations. Post cards, pins, railroad spikes, reproductions of maps, Iditarod related items, and books are among the items sold by the Museum. The principal source of funding for the museum operations and staff is the tourist related income.

Operations: Admission is charged for the public to enter the Museum. The rate for an adult is \$1.00 with lesser amounts for children and seniors. Programs are provided for a fee during summer evenings and on special occasions. Hours of operation from mid-May to Labor Day are 11:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Monday through Saturday. Hours during September are 12:00 Noon to 4:00 p. m.. Visitation through mid-September 1994 was 9404 for 193 days of operation.

Agreements: There is an agreement between the Resurrection Bay Historical Society and the City of Seward.

Affiliations: The Museum is a member of Museums Alaska Inc., and through the Resurrection Bay Historical Society, a member of various regional and statewide organizations.

Other comments: No plans have been identified for the construction of any new museum facilities in Seward. There is an interest in developing practical preservation programs such as community workshops on the preservation of family archives and photographs or a project involving practical improvements for museum collections.

Qutekcak Native Tribe

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Ken Blatchford, President
Qutekcak Native Association
P.O. Box 1467
Seward, Alaska 99664
Phone: 224-3118
Fax: 224-5874
Contact:
Ken Blatchford, President,
Vera Zimmerman, Member
Victor Ashenfelter, Member
Henry E. Anderson, Member

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Background: Qutekcak Native Tribe is the local non-profit tribal association for approximately 550 Natives living in the Seward area. They are continuing to seek federal recognition of their tribal status. Qutekcak Native Tribe is interested in the preservation and promotion of Native heritage in the Seward area. Currently the tribe is renting office space in Seward and has expressed great interest in finding a more permanent facility.

Facilities: Qutekcak Native Tribe is interested in having a local Native repository for EVOS artifacts, including those recovered during the construction of the SeaLife Center. There is a desire to display these artifacts and others to help enhance the local appreciation of Native culture and heritage. The proposed facility would be a multi-use facility which would house the repository, a cultural center, tribal offices and possibly a gift shop. There is interest in renovating the old Railroad building in Seward but other locations would also be considered.

Programs: There is interest in protection and preservation programs to survey and inventory local Native sites. Training programs that would enable local tribal members to work in historic preservation and cultural resource management are also desired. There is a strong concern about the need for local training and hire.

Other comments: None.

4.1.6. NANWALEK

Nanwalek IRA Council

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Vincent Kvasnikoff, President
Nanwalek IRA Council
P.O. Box 8065
Homer, Alaska 99603-6686
Phone: 281-2248
Fax: c/o 281-2252
Home: 281-2226
Contacts:
Vincent Kvasnikoff, President
Emily Swenig, Director
Nancy Radtke, Director
James Kvasnikoff, Member
Nick Tanape, Member
Sally Ash, Member, CHF Trustee

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Facilities: Residents of Nanwalek feel the need for a museum facility to house artifacts which have been recovered by cleanup crews during the uncontrolled cleanup which occurred in the village vicinity. Artifacts which were collected and turned in at the village of Nanwalek currently have been placed at the school or other corporate location. A central facility is needed to ensure the security of the collections. Any

repository should be a multi-use facility where the local people could practice and educate the young people about arts such as dance or crafts, teach subsistence skills, or have traditional story telling. The old Russian Orthodox Church, Saints Sergius and Herman of Valaam Church, which is listed on the National Historic Register, has been identified as a possible location for the repository. Rather than constructing a new facility, it is thought that the renovation of this existing historic structure would both serve as an ideal repository and cultural center, while at the same time preserve a structure of paramount importance to the community. The historic church, originally constructed in 1870 and reconstructed in 1930, needs stabilization and restoration as it is deteriorated to the point where it is no longer usable.

Programs: A program to train local youth in proper curation of artifacts is needed. Particularly, training is needed for stabilizing organic artifacts such as bone, wood, or basketry. Such artifacts occasionally are found locally and are turned in for storage. Training should also include recording information about the find locations, site details, organization of information, and preservation of the supporting documentation.

Nanwalek has an ongoing program to preserve the Native language and teach the young people to understand and speak the local dialect. There is interest in cultural and educational programs that would promote instruction of the Native language and heritage. There is also interest in programs such as spirit camps to teach subsistence skills and Native heritage.

Other comments: None.

English Bay Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Don Emmal, President
English Bay Corporation
1637 Stanton Ave
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: 562-4703 (Anchorage)
Fax: 562-4571 (Anchorage, call first)
or
P.O. Box KEB
Homer, Alaska 99603
Contact:
Don Emmal

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no but tried.
Response to questionnaire: none yet

Organizational Profile:

Background: English Bay Corporation is the village for-profit corporation formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Natives of Nanwalek. Shareholders reside in Nanwalek and in other locations in Alaska and throughout the United States. The corporation has an interest in protecting and preserving the archaeological sites and Native heritage. It is exploring cooperative agreements with the National Park Service for protecting sites located on or adjacent to lands selected for the corporation in the Kenai Fjords National Park.

Facilities: English Bay Corporation is interested in the establishment of an archaeological repository in Nanwalek to house artifacts recovered as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and other artifacts associated with local history.

Programs: The corporation is interested in programs that would protect Native archaeological sites along the Kenai Peninsula. It is also interested in training and educational programs that would assist in cultural resource management and a greater appreciation of Native heritage.

Other comments: None.

4.1.7. Port Graham

Port Graham IRA Council

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Elenore McMullen, Chief
Port Graham IRA Council
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, Alaska 99603-8998
Phone: 284-2227
Fax: 284-2222
Contact:
Elenore McMullen
Robert McMullen

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Facilities: The Port Graham IRA Council has a large multi-purpose building for community meetings, council offices, and the Village Public Safety Office. Consideration is being given to the construction of display cases for this facility to display artifacts recovered as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

However, there is greater interest in the construction of a separate archaeological repository and cultural center in the form of a traditional community barabara (*cuklag*). Traditionally, a barabara is constructed of logs, partially below ground surface with the roof above ground and covered with earth and sod. It generally takes the form of a single large

room with a central fire hearth. Aspects of the traditional materials and form could be incorporated into a structure while still insuring that the structure would meet the federal standards for an archaeological repository. A location near the bridge leading to the airport has been identified as the location for the structure. A garden surrounding the building could include a sample variety of plants used for medicinal and subsistence purposes.

It is thought that artifacts recovered locally should remain in the area and that they should be displayed and interpreted locally. Artifacts which may have originated from sites on village owned uplands were collected from the intertidal zone in Windy Bay during cleanup. The artifacts were collected by Exxon archaeologists at agency direction and are currently at the University of Alaska Museum at Fairbanks.

Programs: A major concern in Port Graham is the preservation of the Alutiiq language. Uncertain changes in village life-style after the Exxon Valdez oil spill increased stress on the continuance of language knowledge and use among the younger villagers. Other programs of interest are those which teach traditional arts and activities such as dance or subsistence techniques to the village's young people. There is interest in all cultural, educational and training programs that would aid in the preservation and promotion of Native heritage. Support for local spirit camp, archaeological excavations and other cultural and educational programs is desired.

Other comments: None.

Port Graham Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Pat Norman, President
Port Graham Corporation
P.O. Box 5569
Port Graham, Alaska 99603-5569
Phone: 284-2212
Fax: 284-2219
Contact:
Pat Norman

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Background: Port Graham Corporation is the village for profit corporation formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Natives of Port Graham. Shareholders reside in Port Graham and in other locations in Alaska and throughout the United States. Corporate offices are located in Port Graham.

Facilities: Port Graham Corporation has office space in a facility that also houses the health clinic. The corporation supports the proposed repository and cultural center discussed under Port Graham IRA Council.

Programs: The corporation supports the IRA Council's recommendations for training, educational and cultural programs.

Other comments: None.

4.2. COMMUNITIES (CIRI REGION)

4.2.1. SELDOVIA

City of Seldovia

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Tim Volstad, Mayor
City of Seldovia
P.O. Drawer B
Seldovia, Alaska 99663
Phone: 234-7643
Fax: 234-7430
Contact:
Tim Volstad

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no, ran out of time while in Seldovia.
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: The Seldovia City Council supports the Seldovia Historical Museum proposal. See Seldovia Historical Museum.

**Seldovia Historical Museum /
Seldovia Historical Society**

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Henry Kroll II, Director
Seldovia Historical Museum
P.O. Box 181
Seldovia, Alaska 99663
Phone: 234-7496
Fax: none
Contact:
Henry Kroll
Dr. Erica Dibietz, Seldovia Historical Society
P.O. Box 263
Seldovia, Alaska 99663
Phone: 234-7845
Fax: 234-7845 (call first)

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile:

Background: The Seldovia Historical Museum was incorporated as a non-profit group in 1988 and has taken a lead in historic preservation efforts in Seldovia. The Seldovia Historical Society is responsible for the establishment of the museum and for educational programs oriented toward the children of Seldovia. The Seldovia Historical Museum officially opened on July 4, 1995.

Mission Statement: The Seldovia Historical Museum is intended to preserve the history of the people, commerce and resources of the City of Seldovia, Kachemak Bay and the State of Alaska in general. It is intended to maintain and operate charitable, social, literary, educational or scientific programs, exhibits or activities to further this goal.

Ownership of Collections: The collections of the Seldovia Historical Museum are currently all on loan to the museum.

Collections: The primary emphasis of the Seldovia Historical Museum is the history of the Seldovia and the south side of Kachemak Bay as far as Portlock. The operating area of the museum extends from the coastline from Nuka Bay westward to Kamishak Bay, including Tuxendi Bay south to the Kodiak archipelago. Natural history items are represented by a small collection of fossils, shells, starfish and other sealife. These form a study collection for tourists and students from the Susan B. English School and other schools. A small collection of prehistoric stone tools, including net sinkers, slate blades and ulus, and lamps are from the local vicinity and Kodiak Island. The museum also houses a collection from the homesteader Henry Kroll, Sr. which represents the life in Seldovia in the early 1900s.

Property / Building Ownership: The Seldovia Historical Museum owns both the museum facility (Wannagan) and the property on which it is located. The property was donated by Mrs. Mary Kroll.

Facility: The collections of the Seldovia Historical Society Museum are currently located in a Wannagan (Indian Houseboat). The facility is located on Anderson Drive, off the Main Street. The Wannagan or house scow on a 32 foot fish scow, was built by Henry Kroll II with private donations in 1995. This facility currently serves as a temporary museum until a new, larger facility can be constructed. Plans have been drawn up for a new facility with 4800 square feet which will house the collections, display areas, office space, workshop / laboratory and educational facility. It is expected that educational seminars would also be offered in the new facility.

Standards: The current facility is secured by a locking door. Collections are exhibited on tables. The facility is equipped with electricity which provides light. Heat is provided by a small portable heater. Plans for the new facility include improvements in security, light, heat and other federal standards for repositories.

Staffing / Maintenance: The Seldovia Historical Museum is staffed entirely by volunteers during the tourist season (April through September). The principal source of funding for the museum is through donations.

Operations: There is no admission fee to the museum but donations are encouraged. In addition, yearly membership to the Seldovia Historical Museum is \$5.00. The museum hours during the summer are 1:00-3:30 p.m. daily. Access during the winter is by request. Data obtained from the State of Alaska Department of Transportation and local air service providers indicate significant tourist interest in Seldovia. The museum is promoted by local tour operators including businesses operated by the director and other residents of Seldovia.

Agreements: None.

Affiliations: The Museum is a member of the Seldovia Chamber of Commerce. It is interested in developing liaisons with the Center for Coastal Studies, the Pratt Museum and local Native communities.

Other comments: Seldovia is a rural fishing community with access only by small plane, private boat and the ferry during the tourist season. The community as a whole was drastically affected by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. After the oil spill, the one surviving fish processing plant closed in the fall of 1991 due to financial difficulties. It is reported that these difficulties were partially a result of low fish prices and the unavailability of financing for the fishing industry caused by the spill.

The demographic composition of Seldovia is rapidly changing and as a consequence, the community is losing its link with the past. The Seldovia Historical Museum is an important step in helping to reestablish this connection to the local history and heritage.

Specific plans have been identified for the construction of a new museum facility in Seldovia and have been submitted the EVOS Trustee Council for consideration. The Seldovia Historical Museum has received support from the City of Seldovia and the Seldovia Native Association, Inc.

In addition, there is interest in protection and preservation programs such as the survey and excavation of local sites and the recording of local history through tapes and videos. The museum is interested in developing a stronger educational component with links to the local schools, the Pratt Museum, other museums in the surrounding villages, the University of Alaska Extension Services and the Center for Coastal Studies.

Seldovia Native Association

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Fred Elvass, President
Seldovia Native Association
P.O. Drawer L
Seldovia, AK 99663
Phone: 234-7625
Fax: none identified
Contact:
Fred Elvass
Various Tribal Members

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

The Seldovia Native Association is located in a multi-use facility that houses the tribal offices, corporate offices, a Native owned business and a small gift shop with a display of Native artifacts and crafts. Connected to this facility are foundations for an additional 40 x 100 foot building that is intended to provide space for a proposed meeting room (40 x 60 feet) and museum repository / cultural center (40 x 40 feet). This entire complex is located along the shore and there are plans to construct a new dock to provide direct access between potential tourist traffic and the commercial / museum components of the facility.

Other comments: There is interest in obtaining funding to support the construction of the museum repository / meeting room. Support has also been provided for the plans described for the Seldovia Historical Museum. There is general interest in participating in protection and preservation programs and cultural and educational programs that would promote local Native heritage.

Seldovia Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Fred Elvass, President
Seldovia Corporation
P.O. Drawer L
Seldovia, AK 99663
Phone: 234-7625
Fax: none identified
Contact:
Fred Elvass

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

See Seldovia Native Association.

4.2.2. HOMER

City of Homer

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Harry Gregoire, Mayor
City of Homer
491 East Pioneer Avenue
Homer, AK 99603
Phone: 235-8121
Fax: 235-3140 (Mayor's office)
Fax: 235-3148 (Clerk's office)
Contact:
Harry Gregoire

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: The City of Homer supports the development of restoration proposals that would enhance the preservation of local history and heritage. See also Homer Society of Natural History / Pratt Museum

Homer Society of Natural History / Pratt Museum

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Victoria Schirado, Director
Pratt Museum
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, Alaska 99603
Phone: 235-8635
Fax: 235-2764
Contacts:
Victoria Schirado
Betsy Webb, Curator

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile:

Mission Statement: The mission of the Pratt Museum is to encourage and assist in the exploration, recovery, restoration, and preservation of all material and data relative to the cultural and natural history of the Kenai Peninsula, lower Cook Inlet, and Kachemak Bay areas, and to interpret these materials to the public through exhibitions, educational programs and research.

Background: The Homer Society of Natural History was incorporated in 1955 as a private nonprofit educational organization.

Ownership of Collections: The collections in the Pratt Museum are the property of the Homer Society of Natural History and are held in the public trust.

Collections: The main focus of the Pratt Museum collections are those from the Kachemak Bay area but include other parts of Alaska as well. They include an Anthropology Collection consisting of 5,950 objects, a History Collection of 1,800 objects, an Art Collection of 75 objects, an Earth Sciences Collection of 450 specimens, a Biology Collection of 4,975 specimens and a non-lending Library.

Excavations of an important cultural site on private property between 1987-89 provided important information about several prehistoric cultures including Kachemak Tradition peoples and the later Dena'ina Athabaskans. The collections, together with field notes, photos and all supporting documentation from this site, are housed in the Pratt Museum.

Some efforts are being made to stabilize artifacts in the Museum which are suffering deterioration common to collections. The Museum also serves as a central reporting location for sea mammals which wash ashore in Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet. The Museum houses a natural history collection representative of the area including sea mammals, land mammals, birds, fish, shell fish, and plants. In addition, in 1993, a locally salvaged 41-foot male sperm whale provided the inspiration for the Sperm Whale Project in the Homer High School. The whale skeleton is now suspended from the rafters of the high school Commons.

The museum has a Collections Plan that outlines guidelines for collecting. The museum's permanent exhibits attempt to reveal the influence of the Eskimo, Alutiiq, Dena'ina Indians, Russians and settlers of European descent on the region's history. This includes displays pertaining to the subsistence lifestyle of the early Native people to the explorers, gold and coal seekers, fox farmers, homesteaders, and fishermen of modern times.

The Pratt Museum developed an exhibit entitled "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" which focused on the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This exhibit was developed through a grant from the National Science Foundation and won the 1991 Museums Alaska Award for Excellence. This exhibit will continue to tour the United States through 1998.

Property / Building Ownership: The Pratt Museum is wholly owned by the Homer Society of Natural History (HSNH) and is located on property owned by the HSNH.

Facility: Located in downtown Homer, the Pratt Museum consists of a two story building. The museum was constructed in 1968 as the City of Homer's Alaska Purchase Centennial project. The facility was expanded in 1977, 1986 and 1991 to include a marine gallery, special exhibition gallery, research / library, workshop and offices. The Pratt Museum building is a frame structure with 3 levels totaling 9,000 square feet. The exhibit area covers about half of the building floor space with another 20% for collections storage and the remainder used for building maintenance and administrative functions. Storage for archaeological collections is located primarily on the lower floor. An outside building containing 2,070 square feet is used as a workshop/laboratory facility. Botanical gardens occur around the Museum and parking areas. Parking is available and marked for those physically challenged, and the entrance to the museum is wheelchair accessible. There is an outdoor area with an interpretive trail system and areas for summer Shakespearean performances.

Standards: Collections are currently housed in metal cabinets, most of approved curatorial standard quality but several are still with poor good humidity and security control. All storage cabinets are in a secured collections area and all stored areas in the main building are monitored for temperature and humidity. In 1982 the Museum was accredited by the American Association of Museums.

Staffing: The Pratt Museum is managed by a full-time administrative team including a director, business manager, building manager, curator of collections, director of education, director of exhibitions, museum store / visitor services manager, and office manager, assisted by part-time volunteers. All ultimately are responsible to the Museum Board of Directors. There are also six part-time staff that are employed through a grant from the State of Alaska for older Alaskans. Two hundred volunteers, with an active group of fifty, provide additional support to the museum's operations. The City of Homer provides 14% of the Museum's annual budget. Additional funds come primarily from private sources and grants.

Governance: The Museum has a nine-member Board of Directors that include business people, educators and artists. The board meets eight times during the year for regular meetings and four additional meetings to discuss special topics.

Operations: An admission fee for non-members of the HSNH of \$4.00 for adults and \$3.00 for seniors is charged. Society members are admitted free of charge. The museum's summer hours are 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. and winter hours of 12:00 - 5:00 p.m., with closure on major holidays. Normal operating hours are daily during the summer and Tuesday-Sunday during the winter. Summer hours are extended to 8:00 p.m. on Thursday - Saturday.

Affiliations: The Museum obtained accreditation from the American Association of Museums in 1982. The Pratt Museum is a member of Museums Alaska, Inc., and is one of only a few museums in the state certified as meeting standards of the American Association of Museums.

Alternatives: The Pratt Museum has developed long term plans for acquiring additional, adjacent property for expansion. The Museum is interested in the development of a cultural repository / collections stabilization / research facility for the Kenai Peninsula and general lower Cook Inlet area. The museum offers numerous cultural and educational programs that benefit the residents of Homer.

Other comments: The Pratt Museum has expressed its interest in working with local communities in the development of local repositories. The museum is interested in working cooperatively with these communities and providing training and technical assistance as possible. The museum is interested in participating in cultural and educational programs that contribute to the preservation and promotion of local history and heritage.

4.3. ALASKA MUSEUMS

4.3.1. University of Alaska Museum

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Dr. Aldona Jonaitis, Director
Dr. S. Craig Gerlach, Curator
Dr. Michael A. Lewis, Archaeology Collections Manager
University of Alaska Museum
907 Yukon Drive
P.O. Box 756960
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-6960
Phone: 474-6943
Fax: 474-5469
Internet: ffinal@aurora.alaska.edu
Contact:
Dr. Aldona Jonaitis, Director
Gary M. Selinger, Special Projects Manager
Michael Lewis, Archaeology Collections Manager

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes.

Organizational Profile:

The University of Alaska Museum, located at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks provides curatorial services for the State of Alaska, federal agencies and other organizations. The museum currently houses the EVOS collection (artifacts and scientific samples) that was collected by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program in 1989 - 1990, the ADNRR collection made in 1990, and other materials from the Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula area. The museum meets all State and federal guidelines for curation facilities and is accredited by the American Association of Museums.

The museum, in conjunction with the university, offers workshops and short term programs pertaining to museum curation and cultural resource management. The museum is interested in working with other organizations interested in cultural resource management in the project area.

The following information was provided by Dr. Michael Lewis.

Mission Statement: The University of Alaska Museum, located at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, is a major resource center for the public and for scholars. The Museum's mission is to acquire, conserve, and interpret specimens and collections relating to the natural, artistic and cultural heritage of Alaska and the Circumpolar North. Through education, research and public exhibits, the Museum serves the state, national and international community of residents, visitors, students and scholars and is a repository for specimens from state, federal and international science programs. The Museum develops and uses botanical, zoological and cultural collection; these collections form the basis for understanding past and present issues unique to the Arctic, and meeting the challenges of the future.

Ownership of collections: The University of Alaska Museum curates archeological collections from federal lands, state of Alaska lands and Alaska Native lands. Collections from state and federal lands are owned by the management agency, curated at the Museum under curatorial agreements with the agencies. Collections from Alaska Native lands are managed through Trust Agreements with the Alaska Native agency. (See Appendix for sample agreements.)

All collections excavated in Alaska prior to statehood in 1959 are considered federal property, managed by the United States Department of the Interior, via the Bureau of Land Management. Collections donated to the Museum by private individuals are the property of the Museum and the University of Alaska.

Collections: General: Anthropological Collections - The Archaeology Collection, with approximately 750,000 artifacts, documents Arctic and sub-Arctic human activity from Man's earliest occupation of Beringia 11,000 years ago, through historic occupations by Russian and American explorers and settlers. The Museum is the primary repository for archeological collections from Alaska's public lands. The

Ethnology Collection consists of more than 10,000 artifacts made and used by Alaska's Native peoples from the turn of the century to the present and includes baskets, beadwork, ivory carvings, masks, pottery, clothing, games, hunting equipment, household items, etc. The Alaska Native Heritage Film Center (ANHFC) produces award-winning documentary films on the social issues and concerns of Alaska Native and includes an extensive collection of visual and oral history. The History Collection contains more than 3,000 artifacts, including equipment, clothing and memorabilia from the Alaska Gold Rush period; artifacts from the Russian-American occupation; materials representing Alaska's territorial settlement and statehood development; artifacts representing Alaska's pioneer aviation industry; fold-out firearms, and early Alaskan handmade farming equipment.

Project Area - Artifacts - The University of Alaska curates approximately 225 collections from the entire EVOS project area, containing approximately 9000 catalog entries, collected from 1930 to 1991. These collections include the Exxon collection, consisting of materials acquired during the cleanup and rehabilitation of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Project Area - Data / Reports, Related Materials - Museum records include site and individual catalog information for the accessions from the project area. Site documentation may include field notes, photographs and maps. Documentation for the Exxon collection [to be] maintained in the University of Alaska Fairbanks Rasmuson Library Archives.

Property / Building Ownership: The University of Alaska Museum is owned by the University of Alaska. The present building was constructed in 1980 exclusively for the University of Alaska Museum. Museum staff are conducting a major capital fund campaign for the Phase II expansion which will double present exhibit and collections storage space. The Museum has additional collections storage and laboratory space in ATCO units on the University campus.

Facilities: Museum facilities and grounds are maintained by the University of Alaska Fairbanks Physical Plant.

Standards: Museum storage and exhibit facilities are maintained to standards for Federal repositories in 36 CFR Part 79. The museum has received several IMS Conservation Project Support grants and a National Heritage Preservation Program grant to improve the environmental conditions of the collections.

Staffing: The Museum has 30 full-time, 28 part-time staff, and approximately 40 volunteers. These include the Director, Department Heads and permanent staff, Administration, Alaska Native Heritage Film Center, Archaeology Collection, Education, Exhibits, Ethnology and History Collections, Museum Store, Visitor Services and other departmental staff.

Museum personnel participate on a continuing basis in numerous civic and community organizations such as the Institute of Alaska Native Arts, Museums Alaska and other community and professional organizations.

Governance: The University of Alaska Museum, originally mandated in 1917 as part of the territorial legislation establishing the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, later became the University of Alaska. The University of Alaska Board of Regents governs the three regional campuses of the University of Alaska system. The Board sets policy for the University Statewide system and distributes funds allocated by the Alaska State Legislature among the three campuses. Each campus is governed by a University Chancellor, with academic colleges administered by Vice-Chancellors and Deans. Within the Office of the University Chancellor, the University Provost administers the University Research Institute and the University of Alaska Museum. The Museum Director reports to the University Provost, with lines of authority leading to the Chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The Chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks monitors and approves Museum policy.

The Board of Directors of the Friends of the University of Alaska Museum (FUAM) serves as an advisory board for the Museum and as the primary source for interaction with the Fairbanks community. The Board consists of twenty-one individuals interested in promoting the Museum including local business persons, corporate officers, and interested community leaders. Members of the Board regularly meet with legislators, business people, corporate officers, and individuals on

behalf of the Museum. The Board approves distribution of funds raised by the Friends of the Museum for museum programs. The Museum Director serves as an ex-officio member of the board of the Friends of the University of Alaska Museum and works with the Board to identify Museum needs appropriate for their support.

The Museum Director oversees and directs the activities of the University of Alaska Museum and reports to the University Provost and the Office of Chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The University of Alaska Museum is organized in four broad program areas: Administration, Collections and Research, Public Programs, and the Museum Store.

The Museum Director regularly meets with an executive committee made up of the Assistant to the Director, collections Curators and Coordinators, and Department Heads to formally plan museum functions, establish committees, review department progress and problems and to discuss University and statewide issues and policy decisions. In addition, full staff meetings held several times a year bring the entire staff together to receive general staff information. Staff take part in committees formed to plan special events and for long term projects, such as the Phase II Museum expansion. With a relatively small, close-knit staff, the Director is readily accessible to all staff members for consultation on specific issues.

The Museum's Collections Management Policy, signed by the Chancellor and adopted in 1993, establishes policies and guidelines for the acquisition, deaccession, loan, use and care of the collections of the University of Alaska Museum. The policies of the University of Alaska Museum do not replace any University, State or Federal law, statute or regulation under which the Museum is legally or ethically bound to operate. Curators and Collections Managers coordinate activities relating to collections care and work with the Director to develop procedures and provide support for collections management. Each department establishes relevant refinements to the Museum's general Collections Policy while adhering to the Policy's basic precepts.

Operations: The University of Alaska Museum's exhibit hall is open year round except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's day. Summer hours are May through September, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; June, July, and August, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.. Winter hours are October through

April, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. weekdays and Noon to 5 p. m. Saturdays and Sundays. Extended Museum hours accommodate special exhibit openings, public lectures and special events. Area public schools participate in docent programs every school day from October through May. Admission is \$5.00 for adults, \$4.50 for Seniors, no charge for children and University students.

Administrative offices, curatorial departments, and research facilities maintain regular working hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., Monday through Friday. Weekend and evening access by researchers, graduate students, and other authorized personnel requires prior approval by Museum administration.

Acquisition. Curators and department heads add objects and specimens to the Museum's collections through purchase, contract, field collection, donation or bequest. Objects considered for acquisition must support the Museum mission as they represent or relate to the cultural and natural history of Alaska and the Circumpolar North. Acquisition of objects must respect the public trust and avoid damage to the natural or cultural resources of Alaska. The Museum must obtain title to all objects free of legal restrictions on use or disposition unless stipulate otherwise in a Memorandum of Understanding or Trust Agreement. Staff in individual departments develop accessioning procedures that conform to standard practices within each discipline and all applicable state and federal laws. Curators and department staff register all objects in the collections in permanent and secure accession records, recorded and stored in computer databases. The University of Alaska provides insurance on all museum collections based on yearly updated valuations.

Deaccession. The Museum holds all accessioned objects in trust in perpetuity as long as they retain their physical integrity, their identity and their authenticity; the objects continue their relevance and usefulness to the Museum's mission; and the Museum maintains the facilities to properly store, preserve and use the objects. Though recommendations to deaccession come from department heads, any form of disposal, whether by exchange, donation, sale, or destruction requires the approval of the Director. Objects will be considered for deaccession only if the objects are no longer relevant to the Museum mission. Inadequate documentation or absence of documentation critically reduces the cultural or scientific value or significance of the

object; the object cannot be preserved, or has deteriorated and is no longer of any cultural or scientific value; the object represents an unacceptable hazard to personnel, or to other collections. Careful documentation of the entire process, including the final disposition of the object, is essential. Deaccessioned objects will not be given, exchanged or sold privately to employees of the Museum or the University of Alaska, members of the governing authorities or to their representatives, members of the Museum support groups, or volunteers, without the approval of the Chancellor.

Loans. To enhance and disseminate scientific knowledge, the Museum loans objects and specimens to qualified institutions. Although the Museum encourages loans as a means of expanding the availability of collections to outside researchers, all loans require a strict protocol to ensure the safe handling, transportation and return of all collections on loan. Loans are made only to an institution or department with demonstrated ability to protect and preserve the loaned objects. Loans are not made to an individual or to private or corporate establishments. Objects requested for loan by students require department faculty endorsement and the approval of the Curator. The borrowing institution assumes full responsibility for any loss or damage to the objects. Loans are for a one-year period unless otherwise specified and may be renewed with the written approval of the Curator prior to the return date. The borrowing institution may not transfer possession, repair, clean, alter or restore objects it has received on loan without express written approval of the Curator.

Other: Computers (archives/accessions, etc.). Accession records and department managerial files are maintained on a local area network consisting of a Macintosh Quadra 900 server and eight networked Macintosh computers as work stations. The LAN is connected via an Ethernet link to the UAF mainframe computer system allowing access to Internet communication and services. Accession and catalog records are maintained on a 4th Dimension relational database.

Focus of facility: cultural / research / repository / other. The University of Alaska Museum is the only museum in the University of Alaska system and is the only comprehensive natural history and cultural museum in Alaska. This unique status allows the Museum to serve a large constituency in Fairbanks, the State of Alaska, nationally and internationally. The Museum serves four specifically identified

audiences: 1) the scientific community, including University faculty and students; 2) the Fairbanks local and regional community, 3) the Alaska Native community; and 4) the national and international tourist community.

Agreements: See Appendix for the EVOS agreement and other sample agreements.

Other comments: None.

Note: The documents associated with the EVOS Collection obtained by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program in 1989 - 1990 and reported to be stored in the University of Alaska Library Archives is currently in storage at Exxon Corporation offices in Anchorage. University of Alaska Library Archives Phone: 474-6594. Exxon Cultural Resource Program's published reports are also available at the Oil Spill Public Information Center, 645 G Street, Suite 100, Anchorage, Phone: 278-8008 and at many public libraries.

4.3.2. Alaska State Museum, Juneau

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Karen Crane, Director of Library, Archives and Museum
Bruce Kato, Chief Curator
Jerry Howard, Museum Services
Alaska State Museum
395 Whittier Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1718
Phone: 465-2901 (general number)
Phone: 465-4867 (Howard)
Fax: 465-2976
Internet: <http://ccl.alaska.edu/local/museum/home.html>

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: partial
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: not applicable.

Organizational Profile:

The Alaska State Museum in Juneau is one of the two State Museums. The other is the Sheldon Jackson Museum in Sitka.

Collections: The Alaska State Museum presents the history, art and culture of the 49th state. Begun as a territorial museum in 1900, the Museum is now home to over 25,000 artifacts and works of fine art. The collections include a combination of permanent and temporary exhibits offering an overview of the state's history, Native peoples, fine art and natural history.

Property / Building Ownership: The present building, constructed in 1967, was funded in part by the people of Juneau.

Operations: Summer hours (mid-May - mid-September) are 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. on weekdays and 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on weekends. Winter hours (mid-September - mid-May) are 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Tuesday through Saturday; closed on Sunday and Monday. Admission is \$3.00 for general admission, visitors 18 or younger and students with ID are free.

Other: The Friends of the Alaska State Museum is a non-profit organization that supports the Museum in a variety of ways. A gift shop located in the Museum is operated by the Friends year-round. Alaska Native art, publications, graphics and educational products are available in the Museum Shop.

Other comments: None.

4.3.3. Anchorage Museum of History & Art

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Patricia B. Wolf, Director
Anchorage Museum of History & Art
121 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
cc Walter VanHorn, Curator
Phone: 343-4326
Fax: 343-6149
Contact: Monica Shaw, Assistant Curator

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

The Anchorage museum provides curatorial services for some federal agencies and other organizations. The museum houses some collections obtained from Prince William Sound.

4.3.4. Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Rick Knecht, Director
Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository
Kodiak Area Native Association
402 Center Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone: 486-7004
Phone: 486-5725 (KANA)
Fax: none identified
Contact:
Philomena Knecht

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Facilities: The Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA) was funded in 1993 with \$1.5 million by the EVOS Trustee Council to build a regional repository, the Alutiiq Cultural Center located in the City of Kodiak. Trustee Council understanding, based on hearing remarks, was that the Alutiiq Cultural Center was to house artifacts from the Kodiak area which were collected as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The Center opened in 1995 but is filled almost to capacity with collections already in possession of KANA.

Programs: Rick Knecht, Director of the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, has developed a program in the Kodiak archipelago for identification and inventory of archaeological sites, particularly on Native corporation lands. He actively visits sites and obtains funding for salvage of endangered sites. The collections are housed in the Alutiiq Cultural Center.

The Alutiiq Cultural Center's site identification effort involves working with site stewards in the communities of the area. Individual site stewards monitor a few sites each and collect artifacts which have eroded out and are in danger of loss. This stewardship program is voluntary and generates considerable local interest. The Cultural Center shares information with land managers of the various village corporations with the understanding that some degree of confidentiality is desirable.

The Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in Kodiak, whose construction costs were partly funded by Trustee Council, meets the standards for curation promoted by the federal government and the American Association of Museums.

Other comments: The Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository has submitted a proposal to the EVOS Trustee Council to house the EVOS collections from Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. The proposal includes the development of the center's basement for storing the collection.

4.4. REGIONAL NATIVE CORPORATIONS

4.4.1. Chugach Alaska Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Mike Brown, President
Chugach Alaska Corporation
560 East 34th Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
cc Mark Stahl, Land Manager
cc John Christensen, Chairman
Phone: 563-8866
Fax: 563-8402
Contact:
Mark Stahl

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Background: Chugach Alaska Corporation is the regional for-profit Native corporation for the Chugach region. Its 1900 shareholders reside in Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, other areas in Alaska and throughout the United States. Chugach Alaska Corporation has several subsidiaries including Chugach Development Corporation, Chugach North Technical Services, and the nonprofit Chugach Heritage Foundation. The corporation is involved in natural resource development, joint ventures with various corporations and government contracts.

Facilities: Chugach Alaska Corporation has its corporate offices in Anchorage.

Programs: Chugach Alaska Corporation has been active in cultural resource management since its establishment as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1976. The corporation has been involved with surveying sites and collecting information from local people about new and reported sites. For instance, CAC looks at

parcels selected by the corporation and planned for development, to insure no sites will be disturbed. CAC is also active in the investigation and documentation of cultural and historic sites selected by the corporation under Section 14(h)1 of ANCSA. In the field CAC monitors known sites for erosion or human disturbance and looks for new sites.

The U.S. Forest Service and CAC have an agreement that they will share information about site disturbance in the Prince William Sound area as one or the other party may discover. CAC has an inventory of information on sites in the region. The information is held in lockable file cabinets in a locked office and a policy of confidentiality prohibits release of information except on an individual, need-to-know basis. John F. C. Johnson, Cultural Resource Manager, routinely works with village councils of the region on cultural matters. CAC has coordinated a number of re-burials of human remains returned to the region or villages from institutions such as the Smithsonian. In 1995, the CAC's Cultural Resource Department was transferred to the Chugach Heritage Foundation.

Chugach Alaska Corporation continues to support cultural programs for the Chugach region through its financial support of the Chugach Heritage Foundation. The corporation has provided the use of Nuchek Island for the Nuuciq Spirit Camp in 1995 and 1996. Efforts are being made to ensure that the spirit camp will become self-supporting and continue into the future.

The Chugach Alaska Corporation prefers to keep artifacts near the location of their origin in accredited repositories in village communities.

Other comments: Chugach Alaska Corporation strongly supports the establishment of repositories in the local communities and is interested in developing cooperative agreements with these communities to develop site monitoring and stewardship programs to protect Native sites on both public and private lands. The corporation also supports the development of protection & preservation as well as cultural and educational programs that promote the history and heritage of the Chugach region.

4.4.2. Chugach Heritage Foundation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

James Sinnett, CHF Program Planner
Chugach Heritage Foundation
4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 220
Anchorage, AK 99508
cc John F. C. Johnson, Cultural Resource Manager
cc Lora L. Johnson, Chugach Regional Archaeologist
Phone: 561-3143
Fax: 563-2891

Internet address: <http://www.chugach.com>

Contacts:

James Sinnett, EVOS 96154 Project Manager
John F. C. Johnson, Cultural Resource Manager
(see also Lora L. Johnson, Ph.D., Chugach Regional Archaeologist
at Chugachmiut)

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile:

Background: The Chugach Heritage Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation representing the Native people of the Chugach Region.

Mission Statement: The Chugach Heritage Foundation is dedicated to the preservation, promotion and education of Native cultures within the Chugach Region.

Programs:

Nuuciq Spirit Camp: Chugach Heritage Foundation (CHF), in conjunction with the Tatitlek IRA Council, has managed a two year spirit camp funded by the EVOS Trustee Council through the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The Nuuciq Spirit Camp has been held at the historic site of Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island during the summers of 1995 and 1996. Native elders and teachers skilled in subsistence practices and traditional arts instruct the

youth from the villages of the region. Educational programs include hunting, fishing, and processing fish and game. Native arts are also taught which include beading, skin sewing, wood carving, and other heritage programs pertaining to history and archaeology. Efforts are being made to establish a mechanism for supporting the program in the future after the grant expires.

Comprehensive Community Plan: CHF has been working with the participant organizations in the development of this community plan for the restoration of archaeological resources.

Other Cultural Programs: CHF is involved in other heritage programs including the investigation and documentation of CAC historical selections and repatriation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Other Programs: CHF has also developed a communications program, The Alaska Resources Information Services Exchange or ARIS E Network. This enterprise provides internet services including basic internet access, home page services and local area network services. It also provides file archiving, scanning and recording services including the scanning of text, graphics and photographs and CD-ROM recording.

CHF also has a scholarship program available to shareholders of Chugach Alaska Corporation.

Facilities: CHF is located in office space adjoining the office of Chugachmiut in Anchorage.

Other comments: CHF supports the local communities in their desire to establish local community repositories and cultural centers. CHF is also interested in participating in the development of related cultural, educational and protection programs associated with the restoration of EOC archaeological resources.

4.4.3. Chugachmiut

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Derenty Tabios, Director
Chugachmiut
4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: 562-4155
Fax: 563-2891
Contact:
Lora L. Johnson, Chugach Regional Archaeologist
Cheryl Sampson, Administration

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Background: Chugachmiut is a 501 (c.) 3 nonprofit organization providing health and social services including clinical care and community health services. Chugachmiut also provides other community services including housing improvement, and educational, training and employment services. Recently Chugachmiut has taken a role in tribal compacting in the area of forestry, realty and archaeology. Chugachmiut has two affiliated organizations: the North Pacific Rim Housing Authority and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission.

Mission Statement: Chugachmiut is the tribal organization of the seven Native Councils of the Chugach Region, created to promote the unity, self-determination, and empowerment of the Chugachmiut by providing services that will strengthen tribes, increase opportunities, and enhance the mental, physical, and spiritual well-being of our people, in harmony with our land and traditional values.

Programs: Chugachmiut's cultural programs include an archaeology program and a two-year Language Preservation Project funded by the Administration for Native Americans. This project will enable the seven Chugach communities to record the local Alutiiq (Sugcestun) language and develop a language curriculum for educational use in the communities.

Facilities: Chugachmiut has its main office in Anchorage and smaller service offices in many of the Chugach communities.

Other comments: Chugachmiut supports the local communities in their desire to establish local community repositories and cultural centers. Chugachmiut is interested in participating in the development of the local repositories and related cultural, educational and protection programs associated with the restoration of EVOS archaeological resources. Chugachmiut should be considered in the context of developing a "Regional Repository Organization" discussed in the text of this document. The organization's existing programs in archaeology, education and training, community development, forestry, real estate and self governance provide considerable experience in related issues. Chugachmiut is also a tribal organization of the seven Native councils of the Chugach region including the federal recognized tribes of the region.

4.4.4. Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Chugach Regional Resources Commission
4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: 562-6647
Fax: 562-4939
Contact:
Patty Brown-Schwalenberg

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

The Chugach Regional Resource Commission is a non-profit organization involved in projects concerning natural resources in the Chugach region. CRRC is involved in several EVOS projects including the Area Youth Watch Program and the Community Involvement Project.

Other comments: None.

4.4.5. North Pacific Rim Housing Authority

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Derenty Tabios, Director
North Pacific Rim Housing Authority
4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Contact: John Schroder

Organizational Profile:

The North Pacific Rim Housing Authority is a regional organization which provides housing and public facilities within the Chugach region. See also Chugachmiut.

4.4.6. Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Carl H. Marrs, President & CEO
Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated
2525 C Street
P.O. Box 93330
Anchorage, Alaska 99509-3330
Phone: 274-8638
Fax: 263-5183
Actual Contacts:
Larry Kimball, Land Manager
Hazel Felton
Janice Ryan, Manager, Corporate Communications
Candace Berry
Future Contact:
Mike Franger

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile:

Background: Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is the regional corporation created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to represent the Alaska Natives of south-central Alaska. Approximately one third of CIRI's 6,800 shareholders reside in Cook Inlet with the remainder residing outside Alaska. CIRI owns and manages 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. The company's principal lines of business include real estate, broadcasting and other communications and natural resource development. The company also owns an industrial equipment and service firm which operates throughout Alaska and has interests in two construction service companies.

Facilities: Cook Inlet Region, Inc. is head-quartered in Anchorage, Alaska with an office in Kenai, Alaska.

Programs: CIRI is dedicated to meeting the educational, employment and human service needs of shareholders and their families. The majority of these services are provided through the following CIRI-affiliated non-profits: Alaska's People, Inc.; Cook Inlet Housing Authority; Cook Inlet Tribal Council; The CIRI Foundation; and, South-Central Foundation. In addition, CIRI has been instrumental in the development of two other Native non-profits: Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc., which is seeking to build an Alaska Native cultural and educational center in Anchorage; and Koahnic Broadcast Corporation, parent organization for the nation's first Native-owned urban public radio station.

Other comments: Cook Inlet Region, Inc. is interested in the establishment of an artifact repository in the Russian River area of the Kenai Peninsula. See also the Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc.

4.4.6. Cook Inlet Tribal Council

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Cook Inlet Tribal Council
2525 C Street, Suite 500
P.O. Box 93330
Anchorage, Alaska 99509-3330
Phone: 263-5170
Fax: none identified
Contact:

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

See CIRI above.

Other comments: None.

4.5. STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

4.5.1. U. S. Forest Service / U. S. Department of Agriculture

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Dave Gibbons, Project 96154 Manager
U. S. Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1628
Phone: 586-8784
Fax: 586-7555
Contact:
Dave Gibbons

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: yes.

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: The United States Forest Service, as the lead federal agency for EVOS project 96154, is providing management oversight to the development of the *Comprehensive Community Plan*.

Note: Comments were provided in the development of this plan and attempts were made to incorporate these into the document. A copy of the comments are available at CHF offices.

4.5.2. Chugach National Forest / U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Linda Yarborough, Archaeologist
Chugach National Forest
3301 C Street, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-3998
cc Ken Holbrook, USFS
cc Larry Hudson, Forest Supervisor, USFS
Phone: 271-2500
Fax: 271-3992
Contacts:
Linda Yarborough
Ken Holbrook

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Programs: The Chugach National Forest has two archaeologists on staff in full time status. Most full time staff conduct agency surveys mandated under the National Historic Preservation Act for normal management activities. Those activities include such projects as timber sales and recreation facility development in areas like the Russian River Campground.

Between 1994-1995, archaeologists for the Chugach National Forest conducted an excavation and made collections at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488 to collect data in a restoration effort funded by the EVOS Trustee Council. Reports on those projects are in progress.

During 1994, the Forest Service, in cooperation with Project Raleigh volunteers, conducted a survey in the southwest part of Prince William Sound. The aim of the project was to confirm and expand information obtained during SCAT surveys in the cleanup phase of the EVOS. A report detailing findings of the site survey project is expected to be completed in 1995.

The Chugach National Forest currently uses the Anchorage Museum of History and Art house archaeological collections generated by the agency. Recently, however, that museum informed the Forest Service that they will need the space assigned to the Forest Service collections for other purposes. The Chugach National Forest is considering placing their EVOS related collections in the University of Alaska Museum at Fairbanks or at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository where a curatorial agreement is reached. Collections made on sites with Native ownership interests are normally placed in the repository in a trust status.

Other comments: None.

4.5.3. National Park Service / U. S. Department of the Interior

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Don Callaway
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
2525 Gambell
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892
Phone: 257-2408 (direct line)
Phone: 257-2543 (general NPS line)
Fax: 257-2410
Contacts:
Don Callaway
Ted Birkedal, Chief, Cultural Programs Division
Linda Cooke, Historian, Cultural Programs Division
Fred Anangasak, Cultural Programs Division
New contact: Betty Knight, NPS Curator
Phone 257-2656

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Programs: The National Park Service's regional cultural resource program is aimed primarily at compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

The NPS has monitored a limited number of sites in the oil spill area including the outer Kenai Peninsula coast (see Schaaf and Johnson, 1990) within the project area. Future site monitoring will probably track just the McArthur Pass Site, as funded by the Trustees. The report for EVOS site monitoring during 1993 is currently being compiled from internally generated reports and reports submitted from cooperating agencies. Artifact collections related to the EVOS are currently planned to be housed at the University of Alaska Museum at Fairbanks.

Other comments: None.

4.5.4. Kenai Fjords National Park

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Anne Castellina, Superintendent
Kenai Fjords National Park
P.O. Box 1727
Seward, Alaska 99664
Phone: 224-3175
Fax: 224-2144
Contact:
Anne Castellina

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

The Kenai Fjords National Park is located within the project area of this *Comprehensive Community Plan*. While the Kenai Fjords National Park does not have an archaeologist on staff, archaeologists from the regional office attend to temporary project needs of Park. The KFNPP is interested in developing cooperative working relations with private landowners in or near the park, in particular in regard to monitoring and stewardship programs. The KFNPP is also exploring the feasibility of constructing a multi-use facility in Seward to provide office space for State and federal agencies with land management responsibilities in the local area. Private land managing agents would also be considered in the development of this facility. It might also serve as a central location for the display of artifacts and other collections of interest to the local community and tourists heading to coastal destinations along the Kenai Peninsula.

Other comments: None.

**4.5.5. State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources
Office of History and Archaeology**

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Judy Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation
Office of History and Archaeology
3601 C Street, Suite 1278
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5921
Phone: 269-8721
Fax: 269-8908
Contact:
Doug Reger, Archaeologist

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Programs: The Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) has a program of monitoring selected archaeological sites on public lands in the oil spill area for damage from vandalism. The program is funded on a year-to-year basis by the Trustee Council. OHA is the lead agency on the 1994 and 1995 site monitoring projects funded by the Trustees. No other formal program exists for site identification or monitoring in the spill area, however, some identification is accomplished on an opportunistic basis. A report of EVOS monitoring during 1993 has been submitted to the project lead agency, the National Park Service for inclusion into the project report. Status of visited sites was documented and placement of collected artifacts plotted on maps.

Projects in the spill area not funded by the Trustees are performed for other agencies on a reimbursable basis. Projects of that sort are designed to meet the specific management or project needs of the funding agency and any site identification outside the scope of work is incidental.

Individuals in the Kenai/Soldotna and Homer areas, interested in monitoring sites for damage to sites from vandals as well as natural erosion have begun to work with the OHA staff. A system of site monitors in the Kenai/Soldotna area operated during the summer of 1994. No organized effort was accomplished at Homer. Lack of funding made a stewardship program of site monitoring in Homer non-functional given the more remote site locations.

The State of Alaska consistently accessions their archaeological materials with the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. Although the State prefers to retain artifacts locally if at all possible, the State has indicated their desire to curate most EVOS related collections at the University of Alaska Museum to keep collections from those projects in one centralized location.

Other comments: None.

4.6. CULTURAL RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS

4.6.1. Arctic Studies Center

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Aron L Crowell, Ph.D., Director
Arctic Studies Center
Anchorage Museum of History & Art
121 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
cc Dee Hunt, Anthropologist
Phone: 343-4326
Phone: 343-6162
Fax: 343-6149
Email: aronc@muskox.alaska.edu
Contact:
Aron L. Crowell

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: yes

Organizational Profile: The text for this profile was provided by ASC.

Background: The Anchorage branch of the Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center opened at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art in April, 1994. In coordination with its parent office at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C., ASAC Anchorage is developing research, education, and exhibition programs that focus on Alaska's peoples, cultures, and environments. Resources for these projects include the National Museum of Natural History's extensive archaeological and ethnological collections from the state, many dating to the late 19th century. To enhance Alaskan access to these resources, eventual transfer of selected collections to a research and curation facility at the Anchorage Museum is planned.

Operations: The Arctic Studies Center is a permanent, national government program under the Smithsonian Institution. It presently supports a total of six professional and staff positions in its Washington and Anchorage offices, with an annual budget of about \$200,000. Personnel are Director (William Fitzhugh), Director, Alaska Regional Office (Aron Crowell), Museum Anthropologist (Stephen Loring), Visiting Scientist (Igor Krupnik), Administrative Assistant (April Wright), and Russian Language Translator (Katya Solovjova). An Educational Coordinator will join the Anchorage staff in February, 1996, with funding provided by the National Museum of the American Indian. Budget expenditures cover salaries, travel, and equipment, while almost all funding for ASC research, exhibit, and outreach projects is acquired through competitive grants from foundations, corporations, Smithsonian special funds, and federal interagency agreements.

Guidance for Arctic Studies Center programming is provided by an Advisory Committee representing federal agency, university, museum, and Alaska Native interests and experience. Current members are Douglas Anderson (Brown University), Ernest Burch (Smithsonian Institution), Ted Birkedal (National Park Service), Jana Harcharek (Office of the Mayor, City of Barrow), Ann Fienup-Riordan (Smithsonian Institution), Aldona Jonaitis (University of Alaska Museum), Susan Kaplan (Perry-MacMillan Arctic Museum), Gordon Pullar (Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program), Steven Young (Northern Studies Center), Patricia Wolf (Anchorage Museum of History and Art), William Workman (University of Alaska, Anchorage), Rosita Worl (Sealaska Corporation), and Miranda Wright (Doyon Foundation).

Relevance to Chugach Region / Programs: ASC programs relevant to the Chugach region include museum training, internships, exhibitions, and archaeological research.

Training: Through a partnership between the Arctic Studies Center (Anchorage) and the University of Alaska Learning Consortium, students in the Chugach region and throughout Alaska are able to take courses toward an accredited minor in Museum Studies. Participants carry out museum-related projects in their home communities and join teleconferenced round-table discussions on topics as museum start-up and administration, educational programs, fund-raising, and exhibits.

Spring and fall semester courses are led by instructors Dr. David Norton (Arctic Sivunmun Ilisagvik College, Barrow), Dr. Aron Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art), and Dr. Roland Gangloff (Curator of Paleontology, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks).

Beginning in Spring, 1996, ASC will begin offering intensive museum training workshops on topics including exhibition design and fabrication, artifact conservation, and collections management. Other special topics (e.g. archaeological curation) or regionally focused workshops can be arranged. The series is being developed in cooperation with the Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program (ANHRDP), and will be open to applicants from all Alaska regions. Workshops will be 8-10 days in length, with extensive course materials and instruction by museum professionals and specialists. Sessions will be held in Anchorage and at various host institutions elsewhere in the state, including the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak. Funding is being sought to supplement in-kind contributions and course fees.

The Smithsonian offers a wide range of internship, fellowship and museum training programs that can be pursued in Washington, D.C. In some cases, they can be carried out at ASC-Anchorage. These include Native American Community Scholar Awards, the Native American Internship Program, academic fellowships, and museum training workshops sponsored by the Center for Museum Studies and the American Indian Museum Studies Program. Some of these opportunities include stipends.

Exhibitions: ASC produces traveling exhibits on Northern cultures that could be shown at the proposed cultural centers in the Chugach region. Past shows have included *Inua: Spirit World of the Bering Sea Eskimo* and *Crossroads Alaska/Siberia*.

The exhibition *Looking Both Ways: The Rebirth of Alutiiq Identity*, now in the planning stage with initial funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities is of special significance to the Chugach region. The exhibit is a joint project of ASC and the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak, with guidance and participation by Chugach Heritage Foundation and numerous other regional and local Native corporations. The show will highlight the archaeology, history, and culture of the

entire Alutiiq region, from Prince William Sound to Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula. An exhibition catalog, interactive CD-ROM, curriculum materials for the public schools, conference on Alutiiq identity and cultural issues, and a wide range of other public programs are planned. The show will open in Kodiak in 1998, then travel throughout the Alutiiq region between 1999-2000. It would potentially be available for exhibition at the proposed cultural centers in the Chugach area and could be the focus of educational programs, film series, etc.

Archaeological Research: ASC-Anchorage director A. Crowell is directing archaeological studies of Alutiiq and Tlingit cultures in the Gulf of Alaska, with funding from the National Park Service. Surveys of Kenai Fjords and Katmai National Parks have already been completed, and work is continuing at Glacier Bay, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St. Elias National Parks. These studies address long-term population growth in the region, economy and settlement patterns, and the effects of geological factors (sea level changes, glacial advances) on the coastal archaeological record. The projects provide opportunities for student participation and research.

EVOS Project: ASC is very interested in being represented on the Advisory Board for the EVOS project, and in participating in informational meetings.

Other comments: None.

4.6.2. Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc.

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Alice Crow, President
Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc.
2600 Cordova Street, Suite 206
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: 263-5170
Fax: 263-5588

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial.

Organizational Profile:

The Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc. was formed in 1981 as a non-profit organization with tax exempt status. The Heritage Center's mission is to provide a gathering place to perpetuate, celebrate and share Alaska Native traditions through educational programs for the enrichment of all.

The Center is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors whose membership is drawn from Alaska Native corporations and civic and business groups, the majority of whom are Alaska Natives. Included in the Board of Directors is a representative of the Chugach Region. A 30-member Academy comprised of Elders and Tradition Bearers was formed to help guide the Heritage Center staff in program and building design.

The Alaska Native Heritage Center will offer unique educational experiences to a diverse audience, including Alaska Natives, Anchorage residents, school children, university students, tourists and scholars. There will be an emphasis on experiential, interactive learning that will set the Center apart from other institutions and draw students and visitors from around the world.

The Heritage Center is cultivating cooperative programs with universities, schools and museums at the local, national and international levels, particularly in the circumpolar region. The winter educational program will provide both informal and scholarly learning for adults and youth. Demonstration and instruction by artists and other Tradition Bearers as well as courses in Alaska Native studies will be taught in the studios and learning circles. Cultural events that parallel traditional celebrations in Alaskan villages will take place at the Center along with small conventions, banquets and other special events.

In the summertime, visitors will meet Native Tradition Bearers, artists, and performers as they tour the five historic village exhibits, enjoy dance performances, demonstrations, and indoor and outdoor exhibits, view the special film presentation, encounter Native customs, or simply delight in the beautiful natural setting.

The Heritage Center will be located on a 26-acre parcel of private land in northeast Anchorage. Facilities will include a 26,000 square-foot Welcome House with administrative offices and a library, a circular hall called the Gathering Place, and a Culture Hall with exhibits and studio/learning circles. Other facilities include a theater, café, gift shop and an information kiosk. Outdoor areas include the Outdoor Circle and five historic village exhibits.

Other comments: The Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc. should be considered as a possible future location for a clearinghouse in the sense of the Regional Repository Organization. The center may also be able to provide archaeological and museum management training services in the future. Construction of this facility is expected to begin in the spring of 1997.

4.7. EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL OFFICE

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Veronica Christman
EVOS Trustee Council Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
cc Martha Vlasoff, Community Liaison
Phone: 278-8012
Fax: 276-7178
Phone: 265-9337
Fax: 276-7178
Contact: Veronica Christman

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: not applicable.

Organizational Profile: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council Office manages the distribution of funds received in the settlement between the State of Alaska and the United States Federal Government, and Exxon Corporation for injuries to public resources, including archaeological resources, as a result of the

Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. In the court-approved Consent Decree governing the use of funds received from Exxon, the Governments agreed to use the funds for the restoration of injured public natural resources and the services they provide.

Other comments:

Note: The EVOS Trustee Council Office has provided comments at several stages in the development of the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. Attempts were made to incorporate these into the document. A copy of these comments are available at CHF offices.

4.8. OTHER CONTACTS

4.8.1. Alaska Division of Fish & Game

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

James Fall
Alaska Division of Fish & Game
Division of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599
Phone: 267-2353
Fax: 267-2450
Contact:
James Fall
Rita Miraglia

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Background: The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence has played an important role in assisting communities identify and develop a wide range of proposals for the EVOS Trustee Council. Division of Subsistence continues

provide assistance where possible and provide information about other agency or organizational support.

Other comments: None.

4.8.2. Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Ken Pratt, ANCSA Archaeologist
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office
1675 C Street Suite 230
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-5198
cc Ken Pratt
Phone: 271-3695
Fax: 273-4083
Contact:
Charles Bunch, Previous Director
Ken Pratt, ANCSA Archaeologist
Ricky Hoff, Realty Office, Area Archaeologist

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: yes
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office has played an important role in the investigation and documentation of historical and cultural sites in the Chugach region, in particular in the context of Chugach Alaska Corporation's selection of ANCSA 14(h)1 historical sites. In addition to field investigations, testing and associated collections, the ANCSA office has been instrumental in collecting oral history pertaining to these sites and to the Native heritage of the region. In October 1995, some of the services of this office and other BIA departments were transferred to Chugachmiut through BIA tribal compacting. In April 1996, the Bureau of Indian Affairs further reduced their archaeological staff but continue to maintain their office.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office conducted limited archaeological investigations and collections at some CAC selected site associated with the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989.

Other comments: None.

4.8.3. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

David Allen, Regional Director
Nobyn Thorson, Acting Regional Director
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199
Phone: 786-3542
Fax: 786-3306
Contacts:
David Allen
Chuck Deters, Regional Archaeologist
Phone: 786-3386
Fax: 786-3635
Debra Corbet, Archaeologist
Phone: 786-3399

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: partial.

Organizational Profile:

Programs: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has archaeological staff only at the regional level in Anchorage. The regional archaeologist helps individual refuge staff with compliance required by the National Historic Preservation Act. The USFWS has no region-wide program of site identification and works closely with the State Office of History and Archaeology to maintain site locational information. Site identification projects are generated on an individual refuge, project specific basis.

The USFWS cooperated with the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology in developing a volunteer program of site stewards in the Kenai / Soldotna area. The agency provided disposable cameras and helped train the volunteers. The USFWS also supported an effort to organize volunteer site stewards in the Chignik area. One archaeologist made several trips in the past year to Chignik to train local people in reporting procedures and familiarize them with the archaeology of the area. Interest in a site steward program in Chignik is very high. This and the Kenai / Soldotna efforts are restricted due to lack of funds. The future of the promising program of site protection is questionable.

Other comments:

Note: Comments were provided by Nobyn Thorson, Acting Regional Director. Those that were applicable to Part I have been included in the text. A copy of the comments are available at CHF offices. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is not a major land owner in the project. However, as an invited participant, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service remains interested in following the development of the plan.

4.8.4. Glacier Ranger District, USFS

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

John Dorio, District Ranger
Glacier Ranger District, USFS
P.O. Box 129
Girdwood, Alaska 99587-0129
Phone: 783-3242
Fax: 783-2094

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none.

Organizational Profile:

The Glacier Ranger District office is a local USFS field office. The office provides limited monitoring of Forest Service lands and should be contacted prior to archaeological investigations or other activities on Forest Service lands.

Other comments: None.

4.8.5. Begich Boggs Visitors Center

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Martha Abbott, Acting District Ranger
Begich Boggs Visitors Center
P.O. Box 129
Girdwood, Alaska 99587-0129
Phone: 783-2326
Fax: 783-2688

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none.

Organizational Profile:

The Begich Boggs Visitors Center is a local USFS field office. The office provides limited monitoring of Forest Service lands and should be contacted prior to archaeological investigations or other activities on Forest Service lands. The office is also a popular tourist destination that is visited by many travelers.

Other comments: None.

4.8.6. Cordova Ranger District, USFS

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Calvin Baker, District Ranger
Cordova Ranger District, USFS
P.O. Box 280
612 Second Street
Cordova, Alaska 99574-0280
Phone: 424-7661
Fax: 424-7214

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

The Cordova Ranger District office is a local USFS field office. The office provides limited monitoring of Forest Service lands and should be contacted prior to archaeological investigations or other activities on Forest Service lands. The office has at times provided logistical support for archaeological field activities on Forest Service lands.

Other comments: None.

4.8.7. Seward Ranger District, USFS

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Duane Harp, District Ranger
Seward Ranger District, USFS
P.O. Box 390
334 Fourth Avenue
Seward, Alaska 99664-0390
Phone: 224-3374
Fax: 224-3268

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

The Seward Ranger District office is a local USFS field office. The office provides limited monitoring of Forest Service lands and should be contacted prior to archaeological investigations or other activities on Forest Service lands.

Other comments: None.

4.8.8. Salamatof Tribal Council

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Penny Carty, President
Salamatof Tribal Council
P.O. Box 2682
Kenai, Alaska 99611
Phone: 283-7864
Fax: 283-6470

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: None.

4.8.9. Kenaitze Indian Tribe / Yaghanen

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Alexandria (Sasha) Lindgren &
Mike Hundorf
Kenaitze Indian Tribe / Yaghanen
P.O. Box 988
Kenai, Alaska 99611
Phone: 283-4321
Fax: 283-4437

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: None.

4.8.10 Ninilchik Traditional Council

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Debra L. Oskolkoff, Executive Director
Ninilchik Traditional Council
P.O. Box 39070
Ninilchik, Alaska 99639
Phone: 567-3313
Fax: 567-3308

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: partial.

The following information was provided by Debra L. Oskolkoff, Executive Director.

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: Ninilchik Traditional Council would like to be involved and work with plan participants. The council does not condone any manipulation (identification, digs, removal, or placement) of any sites or artifacts without the express and item specific approval of the federally recognized Tribe(s) involved.

Information about the Ninilchik Traditional Council's tribal boundaries have been summarized and are available from the council offices.

4.8.11. Kenai Natives Association

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Diana Zirul, President
Kenai Natives Association
215 Fidalgo, Suite 203
Kenai, Alaska 99611
Phone: 283-4851
Fax: 283-4854
Contacts:
Tom Stroman

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no but Tom Stroman attended the planning conference in Anchorage.
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: None.

4.8.12. Tanaina Corporation

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Carol Segura, President
Tanaina Corporation
215 Fidalgo, Suite 203
Kenai, Alaska 99611
Phone: 283-4851
Fax: 283-4854

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile: Tanaina Corporation is the non-profit corporation of Kenai Natives Association.

Other comments: None.

4.8.13. Alaska Federation of Natives

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Julie Kitka, President
Alaska Federation of Natives
1577 C Street, Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: 274-3611
Fax: 276-7989
Contact: Julie Kitka

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: letter of support.

Organizational Profile:

The Alaska Federation of Natives is a State-wide political support organization for numerous Alaska Native corporations and organizations. Recently AFN, in cooperation with the University of Alaska, received a grant from the National Science Foundation for an Alaska Rural Systems Initiative - Native Pathways to Education. The five year focus of this project for the Aleut - Alutiiq region is 1995-96 Indigenous Science Knowledge Base, 1996-97 Elders and Cultural Camps, 1997-98 Village Science Application and Careers, 1998-99 Native Ways of Knowing and 1999-2000 Culturally Responsive Curriculum Adaptation.

Other comments: AFN offers support for the development of the Comprehensive Community Plan and encourages efforts to develop employment opportunities at the community level.

4.8.14. Alaska Anthropological Association

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Teresa Thibault, President
Alaska Anthropological Association
P.O. Box 230032
Anchorage, Alaska 99523
Phone: None
Fax: None

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: None.

4.8.15. Keepers of the Treasures - Alaska

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

John F. C. Johnson, President
Keepers of the Treasures - Alaska
619 East Ship Creek Avenue, Suite 204
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: 561-3143
Fax: 563-2891
Contact:
Ellen Bielawski, Former Director
John F. C. Johnson, President

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: None.

4.8.16. Saint Innocent Orthodox Cathedral

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Father Harris
Saint Innocent Orthodox Cathedral
6724 East 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
Phone: 333-9723
Fax: 338-3910

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: none

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: None.

4.8.17. Museums Alaska

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Donna Matthews
Museums Alaska
P.O. Box 242323
Anchorage, Alaska 99524
Phone: 243-4714
Fax: 243-4714

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: yes

The following information was provided by Donna Matthews, Executive Director, Museums Alaska.

Organizational Profile: Museums Alaska is a state-wide museum association which provides a voice for Alaska's museums and cultural centers and for the professionalism of museum work. The association acts as an advocate for museums and aggressively supports the growth and

sustainability of museums throughout the state with training, programs and communications. Museums Alaska is a member of the Western Museums Association.

Membership in the Museums Alaska is available for individuals, institutions and sponsors. Membership includes a subscription to *Network*, the quarterly publication which keeps members informed on current museum issues. The publication also includes articles which feature up-to-date techniques, book reviews, information on grants, news in brief from museums around the state and country, and thoughtful commentary on the philosophy of museums. Membership also includes advance announcements of Museums Alaska professional seminars, meetings, and other educational opportunities. Membership also provides free admission to numerous museum throughout Alaska including the Cordova Historical Society Museum, the Pratt Museum in Homer, the Valdez Museum and Historical Archive, the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks, the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, the Alaska State Museum in Juneau and other museums.

Other comments: Museums Alaska heartily endorses the major premises of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* and welcomes the recommendations that will expand the cultural facility and professional training resources of the area and the State.

While it is always difficult to generate capital funding for projects such as the cultural facilities described in the plan, it is even more difficult to generate operating funding. It is the operating funding that will sustain the facilities in the years to come and make possible the continued maintenance of the archaeological resources. Although it is beyond the stated scope of this plan's recommendations to assure operating funding for the various facilities, we believe that some general recommendations need to be made in order to accomplish the larger goals that the plan does endorse.

Our concern stems from the very real experiences of the institutions throughout the state. Specifically, the construction, grand opening and almost immediate closing of the Yupiit Piciryarait facility in Bethel comes to mind. This beautiful, new facility was designed as a multi-use facility similar to those described in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. It, too, was intended to house repatriated resources. Unfortunately, the planning and development of operating funding did not keep pace with the capital program, and the Yupiit Piciryarait was open only a few months before economic reality led to its closing. We all hope that this closure is temporary. We all hope that it will not happen to other existing or planned facilities in the State. But the question we are most often asked at the Museums Alaska office is "How can we generate or improve our operating funding base." And our answer is that this is always the most complicated and difficult issue to resolve on the long-term.

The issue of operating costs also ties directly to the EVOS Trustee Council recommendation that all proposed facilities meet the standards of American Association of Museums accreditation. This is a goal that we applaud for all appropriate cultural institutions in Alaska. It is a worthwhile and challenging goal to meet. You will note that one of the key definitions for museum for accreditation purposes is: *Permanent: the museum is expected to continue in perpetuity.*

Without provision of strong plan elements for operating and maintenance costs, the desirable goals of maintaining the resources could be defeated. We suggest that the plan recommend more specific long-term operating and maintenance funding options. The proposal could include a central "development" resource center and/or person to assist each local facility find operating and maintenance funding. Additionally, many financially secure institutions develop endowment funds whose interest dollars support the daily operating costs. Reference to an endowment fund structure and what is involved for legal and tax requirements could be included in the plan.

4.8.18. Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Gordon Pullar
Department of Alaska Native and Rural Development
College of Rural Alaska
University of Alaska Fairbanks
2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd, Ste 213
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: 272-2706
Fax: 279-2716

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes, by mail.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: partial

Organizational Profile:

Other comments: None.

4.8.19. Alaska Sealife Center, Seward

Principal Contact & Actual Contacts for Plan:

Maurine Sims, Project Manager
Alaska Sealife Center
880 H Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: 276-8095
Fax: 276-8609

Status of Information Exchange:

Information provided: yes.
Meeting held: no
Response to questionnaire: yes.

The following was submitted by Maureen Sims.

Organizational Profile:

The Alaska SeaLife Center will be the world's only cold water marine science facility designed from the outset to combine world-class research with wildlife rehabilitation and public education. The Center is dedicated to understanding and maintaining the integrity of the marine ecosystem of Alaska. The Center will occupy a seven-acre waterfront site on the shores of Resurrection Bay owned by the City of Seward. Located near the confluence of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, the site is within a few miles of breeding rookeries for Steller's sea lions, over twelve species of marine birds, sea otters, whales, seals, and salmon.

The city is located in the region impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, affording researchers opportunities to study the long-term effects of that disaster. In addition, the deep cold waters of Resurrection Bay provide high quality seawater which is vital for maintaining marine animals and conducting marine research. The city also offers researchers proximity to the existing University of Alaska, Institute of Marine Sciences' Seward Marine Center research program and laboratories.

Sources of financing for the \$50 million Center include a \$12.5 million grant from Exxon Combined Settlement funds authorized by the Alaska Legislature, a \$24.956 million grant authorized by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to support the development of the research facilities at the Center and from bonds sold by the City of Seward. A fundraising campaign is ongoing for facility enhancement and educational opportunities.

The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS), doing business as the Alaska SeaLife Center, is an Alaskan nonprofit corporation incorporated on February 9, 1990, for "educational, social, and cultural purposes including marine research, public education, and providing educational and scientific programs. SAAMS's primary mission is to develop a world class marine research and visitor facility. SAAMS is currently overseeing construction of the facility and will be the operators when it opens May of 1998.

SAAMS is governed by a Board of Directors, which began as a small group of Seward residents. The Board has expanded to include three designated positions, including a representative from the City of Seward, currently held by the City Manager, and two representatives from the University of Alaska, currently held by the University President and Chancellor. Also added to the Board last year was the Chief Scientist of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Other comments: During archeological monitoring of the first phase of construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center, data recovery occurred at a site discovered at the intersection of Third and Railway Avenues. The site, SEW-682, lies 6 to 7 meters above sea level and was about 27 meters north of the original shore of Resurrection Bay.

The field work portion of this project was completed in 1996. Four test units were excavated in the area of SEW-682, guided by a mitigation plan that was reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and archeologists from the National Park Service. Artifacts found during data recovery include a few beads, nails, coal, mammal bone fragments and seal teeth. The artifacts will be made available to the City of Seward upon the submittal of a final report. Two interim reports documenting the field activities are available at the City of Seward Office of Community Development.

4.8.20. Other Interested Parties

Dr. Chris Wooley
2073 Diamond Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(Archaeological consultant, formerly with the Exxon Corporation currently with Alyeska Corporation.)

Exxon Corporation USA
3301 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99509

Alyeska Corporation
Attn: Peter Nagel
1825 South Bragaw
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Valdez School District
Chugach School District
Cordova School District
Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

5.0. DISCUSSION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESTORATION OPTIONS

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* is intended to contribute to EVOS restoration objectives by protecting archaeological sites and artifacts directly, increasing awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage, and replacing resources and services lost as a result of irretrievable damage to some sites and artifacts. This plan is also intended to provide a solid local base for the long-term management of EVOS-related archaeological resources, long after the restoration process has been completed.

The archaeological restoration options presented in this plan include strategies for storing and displaying artifacts at appropriate facilities. This includes a discussion of some of the identified facility alternatives (Figure 4) including the locally preferred option of the "Regional Repository" Organization with appropriate facilities within each community in the project area to curate and display the EVOS collections.

This plan also includes a discussion of some of the various restoration program alternatives identified by the participant organizations (Figure 4). The program options include a wide range of proposed protection and preservation programs, as well as cultural, educational and training programs. While some of the program options identified by the participant organizations may not specifically focus on EVOS archaeological restoration, all of the options are included. This is done to highlight the interests and concerns of the local communities and other organizations with cultural resource management interests, and provide a background for developing appropriate restoration programs in the plan.

5.1. Community Involvement in Developing Restoration Options

Over forty participant organizations listed in Figure 2 were invited to submit information on their organizations' general goals and objectives in cultural resource management in the project area and the role they might wish to have in developing or administering various archaeological restoration projects addressed in this plan. Each organization was provided background information about the project and an outline of the types of information the organization might be able to provide. (See *Comprehensive Community Plan for Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula, EVOS Project 96154, Introduction to Potential Participants and Request for Information - Sample Request* in the Appendix.)

During the early planning stages of the *Comprehensive Community Plan*, it was expected that there would be a Community Advisory Planning Committee for Training Programs and a Community Advisory Planning Committee for Facilities. However, during the course of meeting with the participant organizations these committees significantly expanded and changed. The committees were expanded from two individuals per committee to include participants in a review conference held in March. The focus was also expanded to address the entire range of restoration options rather than simply facility and training program options. As a result the Community Advisory Planning Committee(s) evolved into a much larger, more informal group.

Since this plan is intended to represent local community interest in the EVOS restoration plan, it is essential that communities and other participants continue their involvement in developing and assessing all of the alternatives including comments on this plan.

Figure 4. Restoration Options

Restoration options.		Options: F - facilities, P - protection, C - cultural, E - educational, T - training.	
	Description	Participant Interest	Comments
F	One new regional repository.	Favored only if participant is the recipient of the regional repository.	Not recommended over other facility options.
F	Two new regional repositories: one in Prince William Sound, one on the Kenai Peninsula.	Favored only if participant is the recipient of the regional repository.	Not recommended over other facility options.
F	Expansion or upgrade of existing museums in Valdez, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia and/or Homer.	Interest from some museums. Not favored by any Native organization if it conflicts with Native repositories.	Not recommended over other facility options. See also Seldovia Museum.
F	New local repository / cultural center in each community run by local Native community.	Interest from some Native communities ex. barabara style facility in Port Graham.	Could be combined with other facility options.
F	Renovate existing facilities in local community for use as a repository / cultural center.	Interest from some Native communities ex. renovate Russian Orthodox Church in Nanwalek as repository.	Could be combined with other facility options.
F	New local multi-use facilities in local communities to include repository / cultural center / display.	Interest from some Native communities ex. Chenega plan.	Could be combined with other facility options.
F	Facility funding program to develop entire range of local repositories.	Interest from some Native communities.	Could be combined with other facility options.
F	One regional repository organization for the Chugach Region with facility components in each community.	Interest from some Native communities.	Could be combined with other facility options.
P	Program to develop local curation of EVOS collections in local communities (incl. artifacts, samples & documents.)	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.
P	Program to develop local display of EVOS artifacts in local communities.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.

Restoration options (continued).		Options: F - facilities, P - protection, C - cultural, E - educational, T - training.	
	Description	Participant Interest	Comments
P	Program to develop local cultural resource management zones for local curation and stewardship.	Suggested by CHF.	Recommend as an option.
P	Program to develop rotating display of EVOS artifacts.	Suggested by CHF.	Recommend as an option.
P	Program to develop computer network among local repositories for related documentation.	Interest from some Native communities and local museums.	Recommend as an option.
P	Program to inventory undocumented archaeological sites in project area.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.
P	Program to preserve oral tradition associated with Native cultural sites in project area.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.
P	Archaeological investigation of sites identified by local communities.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.
P	Program to develop individual local resource management program.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.
C	Support for local heritage events that focus on Native heritage. ex. Cordova Sobriety Day, Tatitlek wk.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option. May need to incorporate into educational programs.
C	Support for local heritage projects ex. bidarka construction, dance groups and other Native arts.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option. May need to incorporate into educational programs.
C	Support for local and regional language and oral history programs.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option. May need to incorporate into educational programs.

Restoration options (continued). Options: F - facilities, P - protection, C - cultural, E - educational, T - training.

	Description	Participant Interest	Comments
C	Restoration of grave sites and cemeteries.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option. May need to incorporate into educational programs.
E	Curriculum development on Native heritage, language and oral history.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.
E	Community educational programs on Native heritage and traditional values.	Interest from some Native communities and other participants.	Recommend as an option.
E	Community educational programs on archaeological preservation and site protection.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
E	Community workshops on general preservation techniques such as conservation of artifacts, photos etc.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
E	Educational programs such as the NPS Archaeology Week but at the community level.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
E	Educational programs on archaeology and history.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
E	Development of teaching tools such as artifact replicas for elementary education.	Some interest.	Recommend as an option but not over others.
E	Elders gathering for guidance on restoration efforts.	Interest from some Native communities.	Recommend as an option.
E	Inspection and practical assessment of local museum facilities. ex. Seward museum	General interest.	Recommend as an option.

Restoration options (continued).		Options: F - facilities, P - protection, C - cultural, E - educational, T - training.	
	Description	Participant Interest	Comments
E	Development of research collections including archives and faunal collections in local communities.	Suggested by some archaeologists.	Recommend as an option but not over others.
T	Local workshops on conservation techniques.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
T	Local workshops on archaeological field techniques.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
T	Academic programs to train local residents to fill professional curatorial / archaeological positions.	General interest.	Recommend as an option dependent on actual need.
T	Archaeological internship program to train local residents in archaeological research & field techniques.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
T	Preservation & planning workshops.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
T	Computer training programs associated with cultural resource management.	General interest.	Recommend as an option dependent on actual need.
T	Summer field programs to train local residents in excavation techniques.	General interest.	Recommend as an option.
T	Training program on developing and housing traveling archaeological displays.	General interest.	Recommend as an option dependent on actual need.
T	Training in museum management.	General interest.	Recommend as an option dependent on actual need.

5.2. Criteria for Assessing Restoration Options

The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that restoration options identified by participant organizations and presented in the *Comprehensive Community Plan* will be evaluated by a wide range of criteria. The following criteria are included to highlight the required guidelines for developing options in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*, assist the participant organizations in developing specific restoration project proposals, and assist the EVOS Trustee in their consideration of the proposed options and specific projects. The Trustee Council has indicated that they will specify proposal evaluation criteria in an invitation should one be issued and such criteria may differ from the criteria presented in this plan.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area. Proposed options should focus on the restoration of public resources belonging to, managed, or controlled by the State or Federal Government. Within the project area (described in section 1.2.), this pertains to archaeological sites located on lands owned, managed or controlled by the State of Alaska, the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service. It also pertains to archaeological collections obtained from these same lands.

EVOS Trustee Council Comments: The restoration of archaeological resources from private lands cannot be addressed by EVOS Trustee Council. In 1991, English Bay Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, Chenega Corporation, and Chugach Alaska Corporation sued for recoveries from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund (TAPLF) for damages to archaeological resources on private land. The Administrator of TAPLF agreed to compensate the Corporations for the costs of excavation and curation of oiled archaeological sites on their land. Before the EVOS Trustee Council could evaluate the appropriateness of using any of the settlement funds for restoration measures that would encompass nonpublic artifacts as part of its restoration of public resources, it is necessary to know whether funds have already been recovered by private parties for injuries to these same resources and whether those funds are being used to restore archaeological resources; and, if so, the uses to which those funds have been committed.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies Proposed options should address the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies outlined in the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan.

EVOS Restoration Objective: Archaeological resources are nonrenewable; they cannot recover in the same sense as biological resources. Archaeological resources will be considered recovered when spill-related injury ends; looting and vandalism are at or below pre-spill levels; and the artifacts and scientific data which remain in vandalized sites are preserved. Artifacts and data are typically preserved through excavation or other forms of documentation, through site stabilization, depending on the nature of the injury and the characteristics of the site.

Participants in the 1995 Restoration Workshop recommended the following addition to the recovery objective for archaeological resources: return artifacts to the spill area when facilities are adequate to receive them. The recommendation is under review.

EVOS Restoration Strategy:

Repair spill-related injury to archaeological sites and artifacts. Injuries may be repaired to some extent through stabilizing eroding sites, or removing and restoring artifacts.

Protect sites and artifacts from further injury and store them in appropriate facilities. Archaeological sites and artifacts could be protected from further injury through the reduction of looting and vandalism, or the removal of artifacts from sites and storage in appropriate facilities. Opportunity for people to view or learn about the cultural heritage of people in the spill area would also provide protection by increasing awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage and would replace services lost as a result of irretrievable damage to some artifacts.

Monitor recovery. Monitor a small number of sites vulnerable to serious, commercial looting.

EVOS Trustee Council Comments: The EVOS Trustee Council's monitoring program is limited to about seven sites per year and will end in FY98 if no further evidence of injury is observed.

Archaeological resources must also be linked clearly to damage caused by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Proposals which cite less direct linkage must present convincing arguments to clearly demonstrate a connection, even though indirect.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections. Proposed options must focus on EVOS archaeological sites or collections.

Sites Of the twenty-four archaeological sites with identified EVOS impact, none are located in Kachemak Bay or in the CIRI Region. However, it is likely that, of the estimated 100 unidentified archaeological sites which are estimated to have been impacted by EVOS, some are located within the Chugach region and some are located within Kachemak Bay and the CIRI region.

Collections 99% of the EVOS collections are associated with prehistoric or historic Native sites in the Chugach region and are currently stored outside of the region. The remaining 1% is Euro-American from the Chugach region and is currently stored at the Valdez Museum.

See also section 2.0 - 2.2.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures. Proposed options must comply with State and Federal laws and guidelines, including but not limited to Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections 36 CFR Part 79 and the AAM standards for repositories.

See Appendix.

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement Projects given a high rating should be those which show cooperation in project area groups or organizations.

Support - Interest and Endorsement - Regional and community interest and endorsement of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* and particular options and specific projects is an important consideration.

Support - Resource Support - Regional and community support in the form of personnel, in-kind services, financial assistance and other resources should be considered.

Cooperative Associations - The use of cooperative associations, including meaningful participation, at the local, regional and statewide level should be considered. For example, these associations should help to reduce costs for the communities where professional and technical services may be limited.

Long-term Commitment - Facility or program sponsors need to be able to make a long-term commitment for some proposed options. Notably, long-term operation and maintenance of program or facility or the curation of artifacts *in perpetuity* require a significant commitment of time and resources.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources. Proposed options need to address the public use and enjoyment of resources. Proposed options should maximize the participation of local residents in restoration efforts and maximize community access to the collections.

Native Communities: Native groups have a special cultural association to the prehistoric and historic Native sites and associated collections. See section 1.5.

Local Communities: Local residents of the region should also share in the use and enjoyment of the local cultural resources.

General Public Interests: Interests of the general public should also be addressed, notably scholarly, educational and tourist interests.

Criteria 7. Alternatives. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* should address various alternatives for proposed facility options or proposed program options. Community project proposals should also consider various alternatives.

For example, a facilities option should address variables such as different types of facilities, financing options, locations, and building designs. A program option pertaining to curatorial services might consider alternatives for training, management structures and functions (storage and display).

Criteria 8. Detail. Proposed options should provide adequate detail about how the option addresses the other criteria..

For example, for a program option, provide as much information as possible about proposed sponsors, participants, location etc.

For example, for a recommended facilities option: The EVOS Trustee Council requested an actual concept design for particular facilities including specific lot-location, ownership of land, ownership of facility, management structure (including responsibility

for long-term operation and management of facility, collections and associated programs) and actual resources (staffing, funding etc.).

Criteria 9. Costs. Proposed options should address the cost. Preference given to projects that have a short term program cost or capital cost.

EVOS Trustee Council Comment: Projects which incorporate financial and resource support from sources other than the EVOS Trustee Council logically should be more favorably considered for funding by the Council. That approach would make Council funds stretch further and would insure that local entities buy into continuation of a project or facility. In the case of the Aleutian Cultural Center, matching support was shown when local groups and individuals provided architectural planning, funds and a commitment from local government in the form of donated land. Funding in the challenge grant mode should make a project proposal a stronger candidate for Council funding. Participant organizations interested in particular facility options or program options need to consider what financial or resource support they can provide as a match.

The EVOS Trustee Council has also indicated that the operation and maintenance of facilities or permanent programs will not be funded by the EVOS Trustee Council. Proposals should discuss alternate resources including alternate sources of funding. This should be discussed in view of projected needs for operations and maintenance, staffing and overhead.

Proposals should address alternative funding sources (apart from EVOS): for example, Criminal settlement funds, TAPLA, participant organizations, private-sector financing institutions and foundations, State-federal grant and/or development funds etc.

5.3. From Local Restoration Options to Concrete Proposals

An important component of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* is 1) the practical evaluation of restoration options proposed by the participant organizations in view of the criteria presented in section 5.2. and 2) the development of concrete project proposals that address these same criteria. This can be compared to a stage often present in historic preservation plans where the discussion progresses from goals to objectives and methods to the identification of concrete projects or tasks. In the *Comprehensive Community Plan* the goals are presented in terms of the EVOS archaeological restoration program outlined in section 3.0. The objectives and methods are presented in the participant profiles in section 4.0. and the restoration options outlined in section 5.0 and especially in Figure 4. A sample proposed project is also presented.

5.4. Facilities Options

Several facility options have been identified by the local communities and other participants involved in the development of this plan (Figure 4). Important to the evaluation of the options is the component of local support and commitment for any particular restoration option and the Native view that the EVOS collections should be returned to the local communities.

Initially the proposal of constructing one or two regional repositories or renovating an existing repository within the Prince William Sound - Lower Cook Inlet area was considered by the local communities. This option was favored by all communities provided that the local participant organization (i.e. a city, museum, corporation or tribal government) was the recipient of the new or renovated facility. Numerous proposals were submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council Office requesting new or renovated facilities, far beyond the one or two anticipated regional facilities. Because of this, discussions with participant organizations were reinitiated for the development of alternatives in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*.

In the course of discussing facility alternatives for the curation of the EVOS artifacts in this plan, a number of variables have been identified such as construction variables and potential facilities.

Facility Alternatives

Purpose: curation of EVOS collections

Construction variables: use existing facility
renovate existing facility
construct new facility

Existing Facilities

Museums

University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks
Anchorage Museum
Alaska Native Heritage Center (to be constructed)
Alutiiq Archaeological Repository
Valdez Museum
Tatitlek Museum
Cordova Museum
Resurrection Bay Historical Society - Seward Museum
Seldovia Museum
Pratt Museum.

Native Corporation Buildings in Anchorage (Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chugachmiut, CIRI)

Local Village Native corporation, association or council buildings in the communities: (Valdez Native Association, Tatitlek Tribal Council Office, Tatitlek Corporation in Cordova, Eyak Traditional Council Office, Eyak Corporation, Chenega IRA Council Office, Chenega Corporation Office in Chenega, Chenega Corporation Office in Anchorage, Qutekcak Native Tribe Office in Seward, Nanwalek, IRA Council Office Port Graham IRA Council Office, Port Graham Corporation, Seldovia Corporation/Seldovia Tribal Council Office)

Number of facilities: one
two (Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet)
more than two

Location:	Fairbanks	Chenega
	Anchorage	Seward
	Kodiak	Nanwalek
	Valdez	Port Graham
	Tatitlek	Seldovia
	Cordova	Homer
Scale	Project Area	
	Chugach Regional	
	Local Community	
Building Type	Repository only	
	Repository within a larger facility (i.e. multi-use facility)	
	Display only	
Organization	State Repository	
	Federal Repository	
	Tribal Repository	
	Private Repository	

Of the variables listed above, several facility options have been identified by participant organizations to act as possible repositories for the EVOS collections (Figure 4). Of these, eight different scenarios have been outlined for the purpose of discussion.

Scenario One: "Regional Repository" Organization with Local Repository Facilities.

Scenario One provides for the curation of the EVOS collections by one Regional Repository Organization at seven local Native owned and/or operated repository facilities in the Chugach Region and possibly one local facility in Seldovia/Homer. The Regional Repository Organization would be governed by representatives of all participating communities and other interested parties. This would likely involve the establishment of a new non-profit organization or possibly the use of an existing non-profit organization such as Chugachmiut (which is governed by the Chugach tribal councils and associations), the Chugach Heritage Foundation or some other non-profit organization.

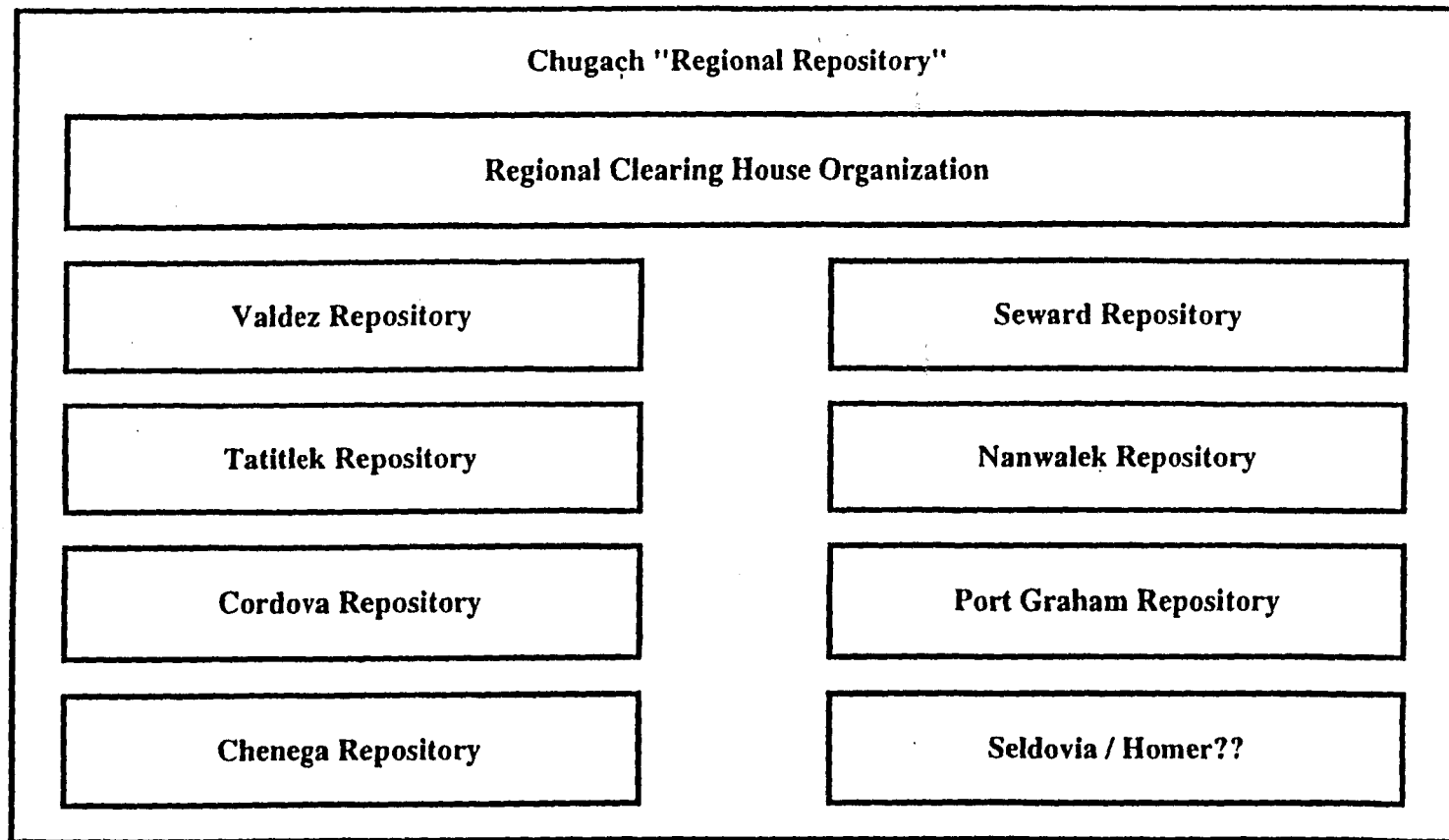
The local facilities might be described as one "regional repository" divided into seven or eight locations in the sense of a university with seven or eight campus locations throughout the Chugach region and possibly Kachemak Bay (Figure 5). These component repositories might be located in new or renovated buildings. The local repositories might also be located in a variety of types of facilities including various multi-use or single-use facilities (Figures 6 and 7). For example, it is proposed that the component repository in Chenega would be located in a new multi-use building which also houses office space for other village council or corporation functions. The component repository in Port Graham might also be located in a new multi-use building which provides space for a cultural center in addition to the repository. In contrast, the component repository in Nanwalek might be located in a renovated single-use building. Other communities would also have component repositories in new or renovated facilities as outlined in Figure 7.

The Regional Repository Organization would initially operate out of existing regional facilities. Various training programs would be coordinated with participating organizations with emphasis on local museums, the component repositories and other available local facilities. The Alaska Native Heritage Center, to be constructed in the near future, might also provide a location for the Regional Repository Organization. Program and technical assistance would be coordinated with other regional and statewide organizations as well.

Distribution of EVOS Collections

Collections would be divided by site collections and housed in the repository with the closest community affiliation (Figure 3). Regional collections would be managed locally according to "stewardship zones" yet to be worked out. Displays would also be developed for all communities, including possible rotating displays. Duplicate records for the EVOS collections would also be stored at the University of Alaska Museum (or archive) and/or the Chugach regional clearinghouse offices.

Figure 5. Chugach "Regional Repository" Organization Concept as Outlined in Scenario One and Scenario Two

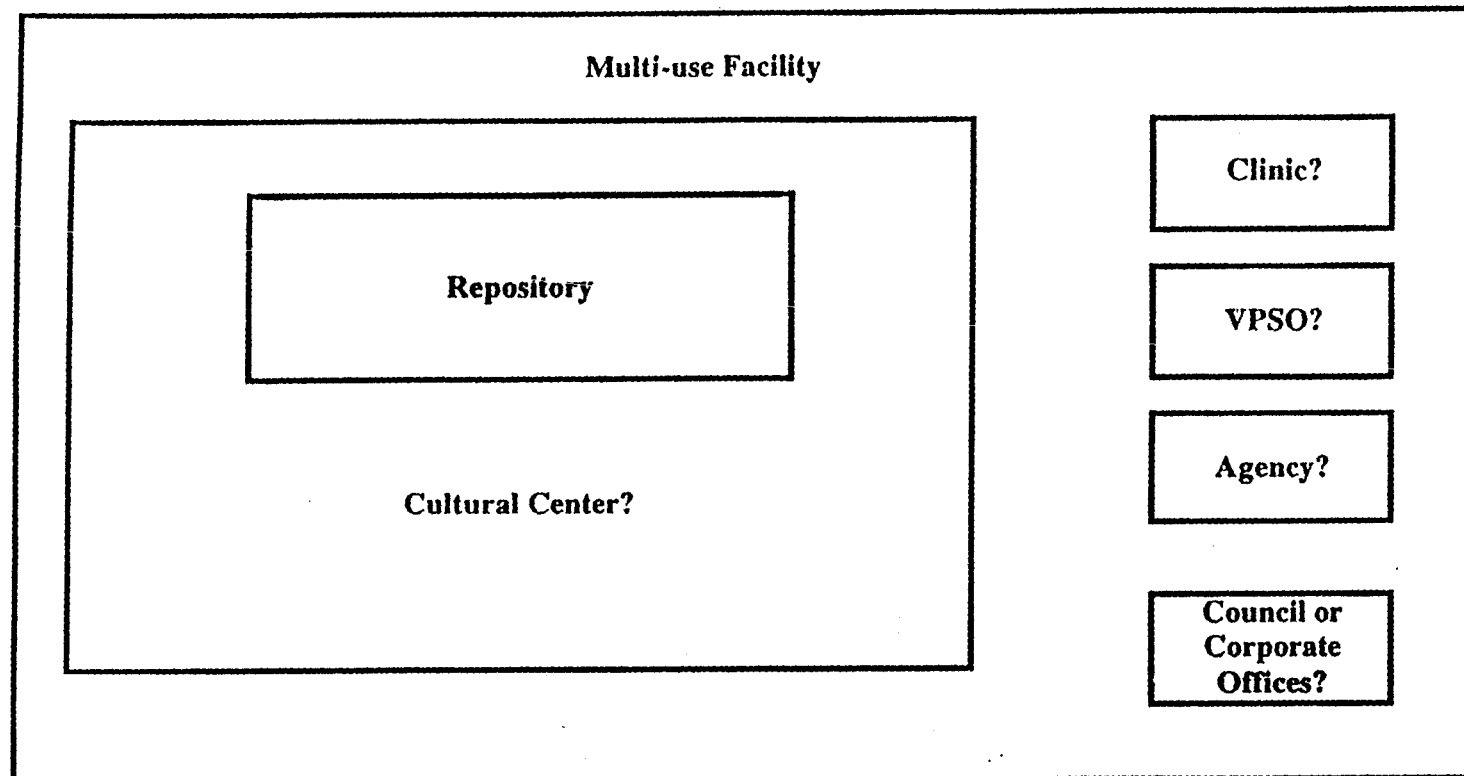


Preferred Facility Option

One Chugach "Regional Repository" in the sense of an organization.

- * Individual repositories or display facilities in each community, run by the communities.
- * Clearing house organization on a regional basis.

Figure 6. Preferred Community Facility Options as Outlined in Scenario One and Scenario Two



Preferred Community Facility Options

Repository only.

Repository and cultural center only.

Repository in a multi-use facility with supporting programs like a clinic, VPSO office, agency offices, or village council offices or corporate offices. May also have a cultural center.

Note: Only the area for the repository is likely to receive funding through the EVOS Trustee Council. Communities need to provide for the ongoing operations and maintenance for any facility, including building maintenance and professional staffing.

Figure 7. Proposed Local Repositories within the "Regional Repository" Organization

Chugach Region				
Community	Building Type	Components	Construction	Use
Valdez	multi-use	repository, cultural center tribal office, other?	new	repository / display
Tatitlek	multi-use	repository, cultural center tribal office, other?	new or renovate	repository / display
Cordova	multi-use	repository, cultural center tribal office, other?	new or renovate	repository / display
Chenega	multi-use	repository, cultural center tribal office, agency, other?	new	repository / display
Seward	multi-use	repository, cultural center tribal office, other?	new or renovate	repository / display
Nanwalek	single use	repository	renovate existing structure	repository / display
Port Graham	multi-use	repository, cultural center	new	repository / display
Kachemak Bay in CIRI Region				
Seldovia - 1 (SNA)	multi-use	repository, corporation office, tribal office, other	addition of repository to existing structure	repository / display
Seldovia - 2 (Museum)	single use	repository	new or renovate	repository / display
Homer	none	n/a, interest in working with local communities.	n/a	n/a

Note that some areas of proposed multi-use facilities will not be considered for funding from the EVOS Trustee Council.

Scenario One may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario One addresses public resources within the project area only.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.

Scenario One addresses the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies by providing a means to preserve artifacts and scientific data by storing them in appropriate local facilities. Scenario One enhances the overall preservation and protection of archaeological resources by incorporating local support (financial and other) and substantial local interest in preservation efforts, and through direct local participation in collections management. Increased local awareness and appreciation of both the cultural and archaeological importance of the resources together with increased local management of the resources will aid in the EVOS restoration strategy.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario One addresses EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area only. All collections discussed in this plan are from the Chugach Region including Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Scenario One is structured to comply with all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

Repositories would meet all building codes and environmental conditions.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

Governance of the Regional Repository Organization would be provided through an association of tribal councils and other interested participant organizations. Administration of the organization and repositories would include professional staff for the Regional Repository Organization and trained local facility and collection

managers in the communities. It is expected that training will be required at the local level.

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

A Chugach Regional Repository Organization, with independent Native-owned-and-run repositories or display facilities in each of the seven Chugach communities and possibly one in Seldovia/Homer, is the preferred option, especially by the Chugach Native participant organizations. Representatives of the Chugach tribal councils and associations and various Chugach regional organizations voiced their support for Scenario One during the planning conference for the *Comprehensive Community Plan* held in March 1996. Representatives from several other participant organizations also supported the development of the local community facilities to house the EVOS collections and are interested in working closely with the local community and a Regional Repository Organization.

One of the benefits of Scenario One is that it is a locally developed plan for the long-term preservation of local and regional cultural / archaeological resources. It would involve the support (financial and other) of both local and regional communities including the tribal councils and associations and local businesses (i.e. Native corporations) and regional Native organizations. This is an important component in the long-term management of cultural resources, especially if it is to be done at a local level. There is also a desire to work with museums and other associations for technical support and other long-term preservation interests.

Support - Resource Support

Chugach organizations have expressed regional and local community support for Scenario One in the form of personnel, in-kind services, financial assistance and donations of land. Village councils and corporations have expressed their willingness to undertake the long-term operation and management of the facilities as well as contribute toward the development of the facilities and regional organization.

Cooperative Associations

The Regional Repository Organization would work closely with local museums in Valdez, Cordova, Seward and Homer and other interested State-wide organizations to establish and maintain the new facilities and associated programs. For example, cooperative associations might be sought with organizations such as the Alaska Native Heritage Center, the Arctic Studies Center and the University of Alaska Museum for training programs and other functions associated with the regional clearinghouse. Technical assistance and closer local ties could be promoted between the local repositories and the larger museums.

Long-term Commitment

The Native organizations, who are the primary sponsors of this scenario, have expressed their interest in making the long-term commitment for the operation and maintenance of the "Regional Repository". Their combined resources which include resources of the tribal governments, tribal associations, regional and local for-profit corporations and regional non-profit organizations are well suited to provide for the curation of the Native EVOS collections *in perpetuity*.

Locating the component repositories in multi-use facilities in the local communities also provides benefits to the local repositories in terms of long-term operation and maintenance of the entire facility. It also enhances the local use and enjoyment of the EVOS collections by the repository's proximity to other more highly used community facilities.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resources is an important component of this scenario. Native communities have expressed concern about their access to the archaeological resources from the Chugach region and the need to restore the collections to the region and local communities. This is similar to the claim made by Natives from Kodiak who claimed artifacts from the Kodiak region for curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository. Scenario One provides the additional benefit of insuring greater local use and enjoyment of the collections by the local Chugach communities. It also addresses the concerns of the five federally recognized tribes in the Chugach region and the broader Chugach community.

Local communities including communities with both Native and non-Native residents have also expressed their interest in the restoration of the collections to the region and local communities. It is felt that the cultural resources of the region continue to play an important role in the cultural heritage of the region. Curation of the collections in Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage or Kodiak would severely limit access to the collection by Native and non-Native residents of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula most closely affiliated with the Native collections. Curation at any of these facilities outside of the region would not satisfy Chugach Native concerns about the restoration of the collections.

Curation of the collections by the an organization such as the Regional Repository Organization would ensure that these collections were on display in the local communities and not simply in museum storage. Traveling displays of the EVOS collections, originating in the Chugach region and organized by the local residents, would likely provide an important new perspective for the general public in contrast to displays generated outside. Traveling displays might also include destinations outside of the region to reach a broader public. General public use and enjoyment of the resources would also be provided for by public access to the collections and access for scholarly research. Scholarly research would also be enhanced by access to other Chugach collections from the same archaeological sites which are expected to be curated locally in the future and/or accessed through the Regional Repository Organization.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario One may be contrasted to the other scenarios for facility options presented in the plan.

Criteria 8. Detail

Additional detail would be provided in actual project proposals.

Criteria 9. Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the initial construction or renovation of facilities and some associated training, educational and or protection programs would be funded through the EVOS Trustee Council and other sources, notably resources available to the Native organizations. The long-term operation and maintenance of the facilities, costs associated with administering the Regional Repository Organization, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the Regional Repository Organization and specifically the participating Native organizations.

Costs associated with potential facilities are discussed elsewhere in the plan.

The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that Chenega, Port Graham, English Bay and Chugach Alaska corporations received awards from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund for damages to sites containing cultural and archaeological materials on corporation lands. The Council considers these TAPL Fund awards to be potential sources of funding for excavation and curation of archaeological resources in these communities or for the Chugach region.

Summary

Scenario One is the preferred community option because it 1) addresses the community and tribal concerns about restoring Chugach cultural resources in the EVOS collections to the local Chugach communities and the region, 2) provides curatorial services to maintain the records and artifacts for all of the EVOS collections through the regional organization, 3) provides greatest flexibility and backup both at the local and regional level for curation *in perpetuity*, and 4) promotes the greatest local involvement including the individual communities, and technical and professional affiliations.

Scenario One is also preferred because similar facilities with curatorial capabilities in all communities would provide the greatest flexibility for the curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity*. Curatorial services would be provided by one organization, the Regional Repository Organization. This organization would work with communities and other cultural resource institutions to address local concerns and interests, assist in region-wide training, and the interests of the general public including researchers. The component repositories in each community would provide the same foundation for all communities for other restoration programs such as local site protection programs (i.e. site stewardship or monitoring programs), access to EVOS documentation and educational opportunities. Scenario One would also engage all communities in same long-term responsibility to the Regional Repository Organization and curation facilities.

Scenario Two: "Regional Repository" Organization with Three or Four Repositories and Four or Five Local Display Facilities.

Scenario Two is similar to Scenario One in that it provides for the curation of the EVOS collections by one Regional Repository Organization. It differs from Scenario One in that the EVOS collections are housed at three or four local Native owned and/or operated repository facilities and four display facilities in the Chugach Region and possibly one local display facility in Seldovia/Homer.

Similar to Scenario One, the Regional Repository Organization would be governed by representatives of all participating communities and other interested parties. This would likely involve the establishment of a new non-profit organization or possibly the use of an existing non-profit organization such as Chugachmiut (which is governed by the Chugach tribal councils and associations), the Chugach Heritage Foundation or some other non-profit organization.

Similar to Scenario One, the local facilities might be described as one "regional repository" divided into seven or eight locations in the sense of a university with seven or eight campus locations throughout the Chugach region and Kachemak Bay (Figure 5). These component repositories/display facilities might be located in new, renovated or existing buildings. The local repositories and display facilities might also be located in a variety of types of facilities including various multi-use or single-use facilities similar to that described in Scenario One (Figures 6 and 7).

Component repositories would be located in Chenega, Port Graham and Nanwalek since they are more directly associated with some artifacts in EVOS collections than other Chugach communities. The artifacts most closely associated with the Chugach Region in general would be curated in these three repositories or with the Regional Repository Organization until such time as the other communities obtained local repositories through other sources of funding. At that time, efforts would be made to curate the artifacts according to stewardship zones similar to that described in Scenario One.

In Scenario Two, it is also proposed that a component repository in Chenega would be located in a new multi-use building which also houses office space for other village council or corporation functions. The component repository in Port Graham might also be located in a new multi-use building which provides space for a cultural center in addition to the repository. In contrast, the component repository in Nanwalek might be located in a renovated single-use building. Other communities would also have component display facilities in new, renovated or existing facilities as outlined in Figure 7.

Distribution of EVOS Collections: Collections would be divided by site collections and housed in the repository with the closest community affiliation (Figure 3). Regional collections would be managed locally according to "stewardship zones" yet to be worked out. Displays would also be developed for all communities, including possible rotating displays. Duplicate records for the EVOS collections would also be stored at the University of Alaska Museum (or archive) and/or the Chugach regional clearinghouse offices.

Scenario Two may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario Two addresses public resources within the project area on

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies

Scenario Two addresses the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies by providing a means to preserve artifacts and scientific data by storing them in appropriate local facilities. Scenario Two enhances the overall preservation and protection of local archaeological resources by incorporating local support (financial and other) and substantial local interest in preservation efforts, and through direct local participation in collections management. Increased local awareness and appreciation of the cultural and archaeological resources together with increased local management of the resources will aid in the EVOS restoration strategy.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario Two addresses EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area only. All collections discussed in this plan are from the Chugach Region including Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Scenario Two is structured to comply with all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

Repositories and display facilities would meet all building codes and environmental conditions.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

Governance of the Regional Repository Organization would be provided through an association of tribal councils and other interested participant organizations. Administration of the organization and repositories would include professional staff for the Regional Repository Organization and trained local facility and collection managers in the communities. It is expected that training will be required at the local level.

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

A Chugach Regional Repository Organization, with independent Native-owned-and-run repositories and display facilities as outlined above is the next preferred option after Scenario One, especially by the Chugach Native participant organizations. Representatives of the Chugach tribal councils and associations and various Chugach regional organizations are committed to the restoration of the EVOS collections to the local communities and would likely continue efforts to obtain local repositories in all communities. Representatives from several other participant organizations also supported the development of the local community facilities to house the EVOS collections and are interested in working closely with the local centers and a Regional Repository Organization.

Similar to Scenario One, one of the benefits of Scenario Two is that it is a locally developed plan for the long-term preservation of local and regional cultural / archaeological resources. It would involve the support (financial and other) of both local and regional communities including the tribal councils and associations and local businesses (i.e. Native corporations) and regional Native organizations. This is an important component in the long-term management of cultural resources, especially if it to be done at a local level. There is also a desire to work with museums and other associations for technical support and other long-term preservation interests.

Support - Resource Support

Chugach organizations have expressed regional and local community support for Scenario One in the form of personnel, in-kind service financial assistance and donations of land. It is expected that similar support would be provided to Scenario Two. Village councils and corporations have expressed their willingness to undertake the long-term operation and management of the facilities as well as contribute toward the development of the facilities and regional organization.

Cooperative Associations

Similar to Scenario One, the Regional Repository Organization would work closely with local museums in Valdez, Cordova, Seward and Homer and other interested State-wide organizations to establish and maintain these facilities and associated programs. For example, cooperative associations might be sought with organizations such as the Alaska Native Heritage Center, the Arctic Studies Center and the University of Alaska Museum for training programs and other functions associated with the regional clearinghouse. Technical assistance and closer local ties could be promoted between the local repositories and the larger museums.

Long-term Commitment

The Native organizations have expressed their interest in making the long-term commitment for the operation and maintenance of the "Regional Repository". Their combined resources which include resources of the tribal governments, tribal associations, regional and local for-profit corporations and regional non-profit organizations are well suited to provide for the curation of the EVOS collections in perpetuity.

Locating the component repositories in multi-use facilities in the local communities also provides benefits to the local repositories in terms of long-term operation and maintenance of the entire facility. It also enhances the local use and enjoyment of the EVOS collections by the repository's proximity to other more highly used community facilities.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resources is an important component of Scenario Two, similar to Scenario One. Native communities have expressed concern about their access to the archaeological resources from the Chugach region and the need to restore the collections to the region and local communities. This is similar to the claim made by Natives from Kodiak who claimed artifacts from the Kodiak region for curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository. Scenario Two provides the additional benefit of insuring greater local use and enjoyment of the collections by the local Chugach communities. It is an important step in addressing the concerns the five federally recognized tribes in the Chugach region and the broader Chugach community.

Similarly, local communities including communities with both Native and non-Native residents have also expressed their interest in the restoration of the collections to the region and local communities. It is felt that the cultural resources of the region continue to play an important role in the cultural heritage of the region. Curation of the collections in Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage or Kodiak would severely limit access to the collection by Native and non-Native residents of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula most closely affiliated with the Native collections. Curation at any of these facilities outside of the region would not satisfy Chugach Native concerns about the restoration of the collections.

Curation of the collections by the an organization such as the Regional Repository Organization would ensure that these collections were on display in the local communities and not simply in museum storage. Traveling displays of the EVOS collections, originating in the Chugach region and organized by the local residents, would likely provide an important new perspective for the general public in contrast to displays generated outside. Traveling displays might also include destinations outside of the region to reach a broader public. General public use and enjoyment of the resources would also be provided for by public access to the collections and access for scholarly research. Scholarly research would also be enhanced by access to other Chugach collections from the same archaeological sites which are expected to be curated locally in the future and/or accessed through the Regional Repository Organization.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario Two may be contrasted to the other scenarios for fairly / options presented in the plan.

Criteria 8. Detail

Additional detail would be provided in actual project proposals.

Criteria 9. Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the initial construction of renovation of facilities and some associated training, educational and protection programs would be funded through the EVOS Trustee Council and other sources, notably resources available to the Native organizations. The long-term operation and maintenance of the facilities, costs associated with administering the Regional Repository Organization, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the Regional Repository Organization and specifically the participating Native organizations.

Costs associated with potential facilities are discussed elsewhere in the plan.

The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that Chenega, Port Graham, English Bay and Chugach Alaska corporations received awards from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund for damages to site containing cultural and archaeological materials on corporation lands. The Council considers these TAPL Fund awards to be potential source of funding for excavation and curation of archaeological resources in these communities or for the Chugach region.

Summary

Scenario Two is a preferred community option after Scenario One because it 1) addresses the community and tribal concerns about restoring Chugach cultural resources in the EVOS collections to the local Chugach communities and the region, 2) provides curatorial services to maintain the records and artifacts for all of the EVOS collections through the regional organization, 3) provides flexibility and backup both at the local and regional level for curation *in perpetuity*, and 4) promotes the substantial local involvement including the individual communities, and technical and professional affiliations.

Scenario Two provides for curation or display facilities in all communities which would allow flexibility for the curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity*. Curatorial services would be provided by one organization, the Regional Repository Organization. This organization would work with communities and other cultural resource institutions to address local concerns and interests, assist in region-wide training, and the interests of the general public including researchers. Participation by all communities in the Regional Repository Organization would provide access to other restoration programs such as local site protection programs (i.e. site stewardship or monitoring programs), access to EVOS documentation and educational opportunities. Scenario Two would engage all communities in a long-term responsibility for the Regional Repository Organization and the curation / display facilities. While Scenario One is preferred, the EVOS Trustee Council has asked the participant organizations to consider other scenarios as well. Scenario Two does deserve further attention by the communities.

Scenario Three: Leave as is: Curation in Current Repositories.

Scenario Three is the scenario where the EVOS collections remain in their current locations or that managing agencies provide for curation outside of the EVOS restoration process (Figure 3). Current locations include 1) the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, 2) the Anchorage Museum, Anchorage, 3) the Valdez Museum, Valdez, 4) the National Park Service, Anchorage, 5) the United States Forest Service, Anchorage and 6) the United States Forest Service, Juneau. The United States Forest Service has indicated that they are considering the curation of the EVOS collections currently under their management at either the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks or the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, Kodiak. No new or renovated facilities would be required under this scenario.

Distribution of EVOS Collections: Collections would continue to be divided by collection event (Figure 3 and Figure 8) and housed in the existing facilities.

Scenario Three may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario Two addresses public resources within the project area only.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.

Scenario Three does not address the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies since it does not represent a scenario with any action. On the contrary, there is a significant discrepancy in the treatment of cultural / archaeological resources associated with the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Provisions have already been made for the restoration of impacted resources from the Kodiak Region to Kodiak in the form of the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository but not to the Chugach Region which was at the heart of the 1989 oil spill. Chugach communities will continue to feel the impact of the loss of their cultural resources until such time as they are restored to the Chugach region or the appropriate local communities.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario Three pertains to EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area only. All collections discussed in this plan are from the Chugach Region including Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Scenario Three may comply with State and Federal Laws and Guidelines if one considers the agency repositories and the Anchorage Museum as temporary storage. However, transfer of the EVOS collections to a permanent repository which satisfies all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and the AAM Accreditation Procedures will be necessary for curation *in perpetuity*. There is a need to stabilize parts of the EVOS collections currently in agency repositories.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

The University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks meets meet all building codes and environmental conditions.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

No additional staff or training is needed. See also the participant profiles for museums and agencies for a description of their staffing (section 4.0.).

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

No participant organization has expressed their support for this scenario but it is included for the purpose of discussing alternatives. Generally all participant organizations agree that something needs to be done about the current situation but opinions vary somewhat with regard to the importance of Native concerns and their involvement in collections management, access to the collections by scholars, and costs associated with the various restoration alternatives and who should pay for it.

The Chugach organizations oppose this scenario as an alternative. In fact, Native communities consider this scenario an additional impact of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill since it removes the cultural remains from the local area which is considered an impact on the cultural heritage of the region.

Support - Resource Support

The current agencies and institutions would be responsible for ensuring that the collections under their management meet applicable laws and guidelines. State and federal agencies would absorb the cost of this scenario in their general operating budget and through the curation fees paid to the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks by Exxon Corporation for the curation of the EVOS collections.

Cooperative Associations

Cooperative associations exist between State and federal agencies and the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks for the management of archaeological resources in Alaska. However, these do not necessarily represent tribal or local community interests in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet.

Long-term Commitment

The University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks has expressed its interest in making the long-term commitment for the curation of any or all of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* at no additional cost.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resource is severely limited in Scenario Three. With the exception of the buoy ball in Valdez, none of the EVOS collections addressed in this plan is currently on display. At present, the local communities including the Native tribes have very limited or no access to the Native collections because of the distance of the museums and agency offices from the region.

Native communities have expressed concern about their access to the archaeological resources from the Chugach region and the need to restore the collections to the region and local communities. This is similar to the claim made by Natives from Kodiak who claimed artifacts from the Kodiak region for curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository.

Similarly, local communities including communities with both Native and non-Native residents have also expressed their interest in the restoration of the collections to the region and local communities. It is felt that the cultural resources of the region continue to play an important role in the cultural heritage of the region. Curation of the collections in Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage or Kodiak would severely limit access to the collection by Native and non-Native residents of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula most closely affiliated with the Native collections. Curation at any of these facilities outside of the region would not satisfy Chugach Native concerns about the restoration of the collections.

Access to the collection housed at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks is provided for scholarly purposes. From a practical point of view, the general public does not share in use and enjoyment of the resources to any large extent under Scenario Three since the collections are in storage.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario Three may be contrasted to the other scenarios for facility options presented in the plan.

Criteria 8. Detail

Not applicable.

Criteria 9. Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the long-term operation and maintenance of the current facilities, costs associated with managing the EVOS collections, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the applicable State and federal agencies and the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks.

Summary

Scenario Three is not considered an alternative by the community participants since it does not address the community and tribal concerns about restoring Chugach cultural resources in the EVOS collections to the local Chugach communities and the region.

On the other hand, this is the least expensive scenario for the EVOS Trustee Council as it requires the State and federal agencies to absorb the costs of their archaeological activities according to their usual procedures. It also takes makes use of the existing situation for curation at the University of Alaska Museum under the agreement negotiated between the State of Alaska and Exxon Corporation.

Scenario Four: Curation at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Scenario Four provides for the curation of all of the EVOS collections for the State of Alaska at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. This would result in all EVOS collections being curated in one facility.

Distribution of EVOS Collections: All EVOS collections would be moved from their current locations and curated at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. Duplicate records could be made available for the local communities and/or regional organizations. Displays could also be developed by the museum for the local communities, including possible permanent or rotating displays such as the buoy bell at the Valdez Museum.

Scenario Four may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in Section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario Four addresses public resources within the project area.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.

Scenario Four addresses the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies by providing a means to preserve artifacts and scientific data by storing them in facilities that meet State and federal guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures for curation.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario Four addresses EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area only.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Scenario Four would comply with all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

The University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks meets all building codes and environmental conditions.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

Scenario Four provides for State management of the collections. No additional staff or training is needed. See also the participant profile for the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks for a description of their staffing (section 4.0.).

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

Some agency participant organizations have expressed the desire to see Scenario Four explored in greater detail. It is their opinion that curation at one facility, such as the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks (or a single Regional Repository in Prince William Sound), is the most cost effective scenario. It is also their opinion that curation at a single repository provides the greatest access to scholars interested in studying the EVOS collections as a whole and secondly, that traveling exhibits could be organized in cooperation with local schools and other interested groups to address local access to the collections.

In contrast, the regional and local Native participant organizations do not share the same priorities with regard to cost of restoration and access to the collections. The Chugach organizations oppose Scenario Four as an alternative. In fact, many Native communities consider this scenario an additional impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill since it removes the cultural remains from the local area which is considered an impact on the cultural heritage of the region. The tribal organizations consider it essential that they have a major role in the management of cultural and archaeological resources that represent such a great link to their Native cultural heritage.

Support - Resource Support

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks would be responsible for insuring that the collections under their management meet applicable laws and guidelines. The State of Alaska would absorb the costs through the University of Alaska Museum's general operating budget and through the curation fees paid to the museum by Exxon Corporation for the curation of the EVOS collections. It is expected that additional funds would be necessary from the EVOS Trustee Council or other source for the stabilization of the remaining EVOS artifacts and for the development of traveling or permanent displays.

Cooperative Associations

Cooperative associations exist between the University of Alaska Museum and State and federal agencies for the management of archaeological resources in Alaska. However, these do not necessarily represent tribal or local community interests.

Long-term Commitment

The University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks has expressed its interest in making the long-term commitment for the curation of any or all of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* at no additional cost. This does not necessarily include costs for additional stabilization or displays.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resources is very limited in Scenario Four. With the exception of the buoy bell in Valdez, none of the EVOS collections addressed in this plan are currently on display. At present, the local communities including the Native tribes have very limited or no access to the Native collections because of the distance of the museums from the region.

Again, Native communities have expressed concern about their access to the archaeological resources from the Chugach region and the need to restore the collections to the region and local communities. This is similar to the claim made by Natives from Kodiak who claimed artifacts from the Kodiak region for curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository.

Again, local communities including communities with both Native and non-Native residents have also expressed their interest in the restoration of the collections to the region and local communities. It is felt that the cultural resources of the region continue to play an important role in the cultural heritage of the region. Curation of the collections in Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage or Kodiak would severely limit access to the collection by Native and non-Native residents of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula most closely affiliated with the Native collections. Curation at any of these facilities outside of the region would not satisfy Chugach Native concerns about the restoration of the collections.

Access to the collection housed at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks would provide access for scholarly purposes. However, from a practical point of view, the general public does not share in use and enjoyment of the resources since the collections are in storage. The development of rotating or permanent displays would help increase public access but is unlikely to satisfy Native concerns.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario Four may be contrasted to the other scenarios for facility options presented in the plan. See also Scenario Eight which outlines variation with the development of significant local displays.

Criteria 8. Detail

Not applicable.

Criteria 9. Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the long-term operation and maintenance of the current facilities, costs associated with managing the EVOS collections, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the State of Alaska and the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks.

Summary

Scenario Four is one of the simplest and least expensive scenarios for the agencies and EVOS Trustee Council as it provides for the State of Alaska to absorb the costs of curation at the University of Alaska Museum under the agreement negotiated between the State of Alaska and Exxon Corporation. Additional costs would be limited to those associated with the stabilization of collections currently housed in other repositories and the development of displays. It is likely that requests for funding for these programs would be directed to the EVOS Trustee Council.

On the other hand, Scenario Four is not considered an alternative for the community participants since it does not address the community and tribal concerns about permanently restoring Chugach cultural resources to the EVOS collections to the local Chugach communities and the region.

Scenario Five: Curation at One or Two Existing Museums in the Project Area.

Scenario Five provides for the curation of the EVOS collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula at one or two existing museums in the project area: one museum for Prince William Sound (Valdez Museum, Cordova Museum or Tatitlek Museum) and one museum for Lower Cook Inlet (Resurrection Bay Historical Society in Seward, Seldovia Museum or Pratt Museum), or one for the entire project area. The existing museums would need varying degrees of improvements and facility expansion to meet the needs of the collections and satisfy all State and federal guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Nearly all of the existing museums have expressed some interest in serving as a regional repository for curating the EVOS collections should this scenario be selected. (See participant profiles in Section 4.0).

Distribution of EVOS Collections: The EVOS collections would be moved from their current locations and curated at one existing museum in Prince William Sound and / or one existing museum in Lower Cook Inlet. The collections would be divided between Prince William Sound and the Lower Cook Inlet or kept together in one museum. Displays could also be developed by the museum(s) for the local communities, including possible permanent or rotating displays such as the buoy bell at the Valdez Museum.

Scenario Five may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario Five addresses public resources within the project area only.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.

Scenario Five addresses the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies by providing a means to preserve artifacts and scientific data by storing them in facilities that would be renovated to meet State and federal guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures for curation.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario Five addresses EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area only. All collections discussed in this plan are from the Chugach Region including Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Scenario Five would be structured to comply with all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures. Currently, only the Pratt Museum satisfies all of these guidelines.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

Provisions would be made to upgrade any museum(s) selected in this scenario to meet all building codes and environmental conditions as necessary.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

Scenario Five provides for management of the collections by museums owned and operated by a city, by a private non-profit organization or by a tribal council. In the case of some of the larger existing museums, additional staff or training would be needed. Additional staff and training would be needed for the use of smaller museums such as the Tatitlek Museum. See also the participant profile for the various existing museums for a description of their staffing (section 4.0.).

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

Nearly all of the existing museums have expressed some interest in serving as a regional repository for curating the EVOS collections should this scenario be selected. (See participant profiles in Section 4.0). However, this scenario does not receive support from the local and regional Native communities since there is a desire to have the materials curated locally throughout the Chugach Region rather than at one or two locations.

Scenario Five excludes the three communities most closely associated with the EVOS collections from consideration. Chenega, Nanwalek and Port Graham would not substantially benefit from this scenario due to the distance between their communities and the existing museums. The Native community in general also prefers to have a greater role in the management of Native collections from the region due to the cultural importance of the collections to Native culture.

As a result, no consensus could be reached among the participating organizations regarding which one or two of the existing museum, if any, would be appropriate as a regional repository for the EVOS collections.

It should be noted that the rejection of this scenario by the Native organizations is not based on an opposition to the museums in Valdez, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia or Homer, but rather it is based on an interest in restoring the collections to the Native communities for local management and enjoyment.

It should also be noted that the collections in many of the existing museums focus on a wider scope of collections including Euro-American collections, natural history and contemporary collections. It is likely that a Native run museum, in the case of Scenarios One, Two or Six, would focus primarily on Native cultures of the Chugach Region and Kachemak Bay and provide a nice compliment to the existing museums. With the exception of the Tatitlek Museum, none of the museums are Native owned and operated.

Support - Resource Support

Various existing museums have expressed their interest in providing support for Scenario Five. In addition, it is likely that these museums would also request support from the EVOS Trustee Council and other sources for renovation or expansion of their facilities as well as support for the development of rotating or permanent displays. Long term operation and maintenance of the facilities would be likely funded along current procedures at the various museums.

Cooperative Associations

The existing local museums are interested in developing cooperative associations with the Native communities in the project area.

Long-term Commitment

The existing museums selected for curation would be responsible for the long-term operation and management of their facilities, and curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity*. Various existing local museums have expressed their interest in making this long-term commitment.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resources, for the most part, focused toward the larger cities in the project area in Scenario Five. While this is an improvement over other scenarios which house the EVOS collections outside of the project area, the Native communities have expressed their preference to house the collections in locally owned and operated Native facilities. It is felt that the cultural resources of the region continue to play an important role in the cultural heritage of the region. Curation of the Chugach collection outside of the Chugach Region has also met resistance from the Native communities.

Access to the EVOS collections housed at one or two regional repositories would provide access for scholarly purposes. The development of rotating or permanent displays would help increase public access but this is unlikely to satisfy Native concerns.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario Five may be contrasted to the other scenarios for facility options presented in the plan.

Criteria 8. Detail

Additional detail has been provided in various proposals submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council in previous years. New proposals, if any, would also provide additional detail.

Criteria 9. Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the construction or renovation of facilities would be funded through the EVOS Trustee Council and other sources, notably resources available to the local cities or museum(s). The long-term operation and maintenance of the facilities, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the museums.

Summary

Some agency participant organizations have expressed the desire to see Scenario Five explored in greater detail. It is their opinion that curation at one facility, such as a single regional repository in Prince William Sound, is a more cost effective scenario. It is also their opinion that curation at a single repository provides the greatest access to scholars interested in studying the EVOS collections as a whole and secondly, that traveling exhibits could be organized in cooperation with local schools and other interested groups to address local access to the collections.

In contrast, the regional and local Native participant organizations do not share the same priorities with regard to cost of restoration, the importance of curating the EVOS collections as one collection, and access to the collections. The Chugach organizations oppose Scenario Five as an alternative. The tribal organizations consider it essential that they have a major role in the management of cultural and archaeological resources that represent such a great link to their Native cultural heritage.

While Scenario Five would restore the EVOS collections to the project area, no consensus could be reached on the selection of one or two existing museums to serve as regional repositories for the Chugach Region. Scenario Five is not considered a good alternative by the community participants since it does not address the community and tribal concerns about permanently restoring Chugach cultural resources in the EVOS collections to the local Chugach communities.

Scenario Six: Curation at One or Two New Regional Repositories in the Project Area.

Scenario Six provides for the curation the EVOS collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula at one or two new regional repositories in the project area: one repository for Prince William Sound (e.g., Valdez, Tatitlek, Cordova or Chenega) and one repository for Lower Cook Inlet (Seward, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seldovia or Homer), or one for the entire project area.

All communities have expressed an interest in serving as a location for a new regional repository for curating the EVOS collections should this scenario be selected. (See participant profiles in Section 4.0).

Distribution of EVOS Collections: The EVOS collections would be moved from their current locations and curated at one new repository in Prince William Sound and / or one new repository in Lower Cook Inlet. The collections would be divided between Prince William Sound and the Lower Cook Inlet or kept together in one museum. Displays could also be developed by the one or two new repositories for the other local communities, including possible permanent or rotating displays such as the buoy bell at the Valdez Museum.

Scenario Six may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario Six addresses public resources within the project area only.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.

Scenario Six addresses the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies by providing a means to preserve artifacts and scientific data by storing them in facilities that would be constructed to meet State and federal guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures for curation.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario Six addresses EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area only. All collections discussed in this plan are from the Chugach Region including Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Scenario Six would be structured to comply with all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

New facilities would be constructed to meet all building codes and environmental conditions as necessary.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

Scenario Six provides for management of the collections by the new repositories. In the case of one new repository, governance would likely be provided through a new non-profit organization representing the local community and other interested parties. Administration of the organization and repository would include a professional staff person which meets federal regulations and AAM Accreditation Procedures and a trained local facility / collections manager in the community. This may be the same individual or two individuals.

In the case of two new repositories, governance could be provided through a non-profit organization for each of the repositories or one non-profit organization for both of the repositories. Similarly, administration of each organization and repository would include a professional staff person which meets federal regulations and AAM Accreditation Procedures. This might be one or two individuals. Also a trained local facility / collections manager would be needed in each community. It is likely that training would be required for the local facility / collections manager. See Cooperative Associations below for possible professional staffing. See also the participant profile for the various existing museums for a comparison to their staffing (section 4.0.).

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

Scenario Six includes all communities for consideration, including the three communities most closely associated with the EVOS collections: Chenega, Nanwalek and Port Graham. As a result, all of the communities have expressed interest in serving as a regional repository for curating the EVOS collections should this scenario be selected. (See participant profiles in Section 4.0). Chenega Corporation has submitted a proposal to the Trustee Council for a regional repository as has the Village of Eyak Traditional Council and other communities. Generally, all communities support their own proposal and other proposals so long as they do not conflict with their own. This is not unexpected since a regional repository in a given community will clearly provide greater local access and overall benefits to the particular local community than to the other communities. Because of this discrepancy, the alternative presented in Scenario One was developed.

At any rate, no consensus could be reached among the participating organizations regarding which one or two communities should host a regional repository for the EVOS collections. While the communities of Chenega, Nanwalek and Port Graham clearly have a closer affiliation with some of the EVOS collections, all of the communities in the Chugach region and the regional Native corporations also have an interest in the regional collections.

Support - Resource Support

Various communities have expressed their interest in providing resource support for a regional repository in their community. None have indicated substantial resource support for a regional repository in another location. As a result, it is likely that each community would be responsible for providing financial and other resource support, including professional staff, and long-term operation and maintenance for a regional repository in their community. Funding would likely include the EVOS Trustee Council in the initial construction, and the local government(s) and village corporation in the initial construction and long-term operation and maintenance. Some additional support is also available from other participant organizations including regional Native organizations.

Cooperative Associations

A new non-profit organization would likely include cooperative associations with other community participant organizations, regional Native organizations as well as other contributing parties. Cooperative associations might also be developed with local or State museums to provide professional staffing and / or other administrative services.

Long-term Commitment

The one or two new repositories selected for curation would be responsible for the long-term operation and management of their facilities, and curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity*. Various communities have expressed their interest in making this long-term commitment.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resources is, for the most part, focused toward the one or two communities in the project area in Scenario Six. While this is a significant improvement over other scenarios which house the EVOS collections outside of the project area, it is felt that Scenario One and Two provide greater access to all communities. The Native communities have expressed their preference to house the collections in locally owned and operated Native facilities in all of the communities.

Access to the EVOS collections housed at one or two regional repositories would provide access for scholarly purposes. It would assist scholars interested in studying the EVOS archaeological collection as a whole. (See also Managing the EVOS Collection below). The development of rotating or permanent displays for the other local communities could help increase local public access but this is unlikely to satisfy Native concerns.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario Six may be contrasted to the other scenarios for facility options presented in the plan.

Criteria 8. Detail

Additional detail has been provided in various proposals submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council in previous years. New proposals, if any, would also provide additional detail.

Criteria 9. Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the construction of one or two new facilities would be funded through the EVOS Trustee Council and other sources, notably resources available to the local communities. The long-term operation and maintenance of the facilities, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the new repositories.

Summary

Some agency participant organizations have expressed the desire to see Scenario Six explored in greater detail. It is their opinion that curation at one facility, such as a single regional repository in Prince William Sound, is a more cost effective scenario. It is also their opinion that curation at a single repository provides the greatest access to scholars interested in studying the EVOS collections as a whole and secondly, that traveling exhibits could be organized in cooperation with local schools and other interested groups to address local access to the collections.

In contrast, the regional and local Native participant organizations do not share the same priorities with regard to cost of restoration, the importance of curating the EVOS collections as one collection, and access to the collections. The Chugach organizations recommend Scenario One over Scenario Six as an alternative. The tribal organizations consider it essential that they have a major role in the management of cultural and archaeological resources that represent such a great link to their Native cultural heritage.

While Scenario Six would restore the EVOS collections to the project area, no consensus could be reached on the selection of one or two locations to serve as regional repositories for the Chugach Region. Scenario Six is not considered the best alternative by the community participants since it does not fully address the community and tribal concerns about permanently restoring Chugach cultural resources in the EVOS collections to the local Chugach communities.

Scenario Seven: Curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in Kodiak.

The Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, which is a regional repository for the Kodiak region, has submitted a proposal (Project 96150) to the EVOS Trustee Council to fund a project to remodel its basement to accommodate the EVOS collections from Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. Scenario Seven provides for the curation of all of the EVOS collections from the Chugach Region by the Kodiak Area Native Association at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, Kodiak.

However, while there has been support for the return of EVOS collections associated with the Kodiak Region to the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, the Chugach communities have never supported the idea that the Center would serve as a repository for the Chugach Region. This scenario should be rejected.

Distribution of EVOS Collections: All EVOS collections would be moved from their current locations and curated at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, Kodiak. Duplicate records could be made available for the local communities and/or regional organizations. Displays could also be developed by the center for the local Chugach communities, including possible permanent or rotating displays.

Scenario Seven may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario Seven addresses public resources within the project area. It is unclear whether this scenario addresses public resources only since the center houses a substantial number of private artifacts from corporate lands. It is reported that the EVOS collections from Kodiak have not yet been curated at the facility.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.

Scenario Seven addresses the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies by providing a means to preserve artifacts and scientific data by storing them in facilities that meet State and federal guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures for curation.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario Seven addresses EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area, i.e. Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

The Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository currently meets all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

The Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, Kodiak meets all building codes and environmental conditions.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

Scenario Seven provides for management of the collections by the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository. No additional staff or training is needed. See also the participant profile for the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, Kodiak for a description of their staffing (section 4.0.).

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

Some agency participant organizations have expressed the desire to see Scenario Seven explored in greater detail. It is their opinion that curation at one facility, such as the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, Kodiak, is a more cost effective scenario. It is also their opinion that curation at a single repository provides the greatest access to scholars interested in studying the EVOS collections as a whole and secondly, that traveling exhibits could be organized to address access to the collections by the local Chugach communities.

In contrast, the Chugach regional and local Native participant organizations strongly oppose Scenario Seven and the curation of EVOS collections from the Chugach Region at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository. In fact, many Native communities consider this scenario an additional impact of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill since it provides for the permanent removal of cultural remains from the Chugach region which is considered an impact on the cultural heritage of the region. The Chugach tribal organizations consider it essential that they have a major role in the management of cultural and archaeological resources that represent such a great link to their Native cultural heritage.

Support - Resource Support

The Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository would be responsible for the curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* and for all personnel, and operations and maintenance costs. It is expected that additional funds would be necessary from the EVOS Trustee Council or other sources for the remodeling project, the stabilization of the remaining EVOS artifacts and for the development of traveling or permanent displays.

Cooperative Associations

Cooperative associations would need to be established between the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, the Chugach Native organizations and other interested parties. The center has expressed its interest in forming such associations. The Chugach communities are likely to be unresponsive to such an association along the lines of Scenario Seven.

Long-term Commitment

The Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository has expressed its interest in making the long-term commitment for the curation of any or all of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* at no additional cost. This does not include costs for remodeling, additional stabilization or displays.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resources is very limited in Scenario Seven. At present, the local communities from the project area including the Native tribes have very limited or no access to the Native collections because of the distance of the museum from the region. Curation at Kodiak will not remedy this situation.

Again, Native communities have expressed concern about their access to the archaeological resources from the Chugach region and the need to restore the collections to the region and local communities. This is similar to the initial claim made by Natives from Kodiak who claimed artifacts from the Kodiak region for curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository.

Again, local communities including communities with both Native and non-Native residents have also expressed their interest in the restoration of the collections to the Chugach region and local communities. It is felt that the cultural resources of the region continue to play an important role in the cultural heritage of the region. Curation of the collections in Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage or Kodiak would severely limit access to the collections by Native and non-Native residents of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula most closely affiliated with the Native collections. Curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in Kodiak would not satisfy Chugach Native concerns about the restoration of the collections.

Access to the collection housed at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository would provide access for scholarly purposes. The development of rotating or permanent displays would help increase public access but is unlikely to satisfy Chugach Native concerns.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario Seven may be contrasted to the other scenarios for facility options presented in the plan.

Criteria 8. Detail

Detail would be provided in the project proposal.

Criteria 9. Costs

The Trustee Council has indicated that the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository has requested \$535,000 to remodel its basement for storing the EVOS collections from Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. Traveling exhibits would cost more. Costs of operation and maintenance of the facility and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the Kodiak Area Native Association and the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository.

Summary

Scenario Seven is not considered an alternative by the Chugach community participants since it does not address the community and tribal concern about permanently restoring Chugach cultural resources in the EVOS collections to the local Chugach communities and Chugach region.

It may be worthwhile for the Trustee Council to consider assisting the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in 1) obtaining the EVOS collections associated with Kodiak and 2) making the Kodiak collections more accessible to their own local communities.

Scenario Eight: Traveling Exhibit and / or Short-Term Loans to Project Area.

Scenario Eight provides for the development of a traveling exhibit and/or short-term loan of EVOS artifacts to communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. Agency participant organizations have suggested that this scenario be considered in conjunction with Scenario Four which provides for long-term curation by the University of Alaska Museum. Scenario Eight might also be considered in conjunction with one of the other scenarios (Scenario 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7) which include possible traveling exhibits or loans of the EVOS collections as a means of increasing access to the local communities to the EVOS collections.

The University of Alaska Museum describes a loan as means to expand the availability of the collections to outside researchers (and presumably other interested parties in the case of a traveling display or interpretive display). A loan would require strict protocol to ensure the safe handling, transportation and return of the collections to the University of Alaska Museum. A loan may be made to an institution or department with demonstrated ability to protect and preserve the loaned objects. The University of Alaska Museum does not provide loans to an individual or to private or corporate establishments.

The borrowing institution assumes full responsibility for any loss or damage to the objects. Loans are for a one-year period unless otherwise specified and may be renewed with the written approval of the Curator prior to the return date. The borrowing institution may not transfer possession, repair, clean, alter or restore objects it has received on loan without express written approval of the Curator.

A short-term loan of part or all of the EVOS collections of interest to the communities might be organized several different ways. For example, an exhibit might focus on artifacts associated with a particular site, a particular community or some thematic topic such as tool manufacture. The exhibit might be designed for one particular community or for several communities in the form of a traveling display. The exhibit would be organized by the lending institution in consultation with the community to receive the temporary display. The development of short-term displays provides an opportunity for broader public access to collections often held in storage at other times. Many of the scenarios include the possible development of small traveling exhibits to share the collections curated at a local, regional or State repository among the communities in the Chugach region and beyond.

Interpretive displays might also be developed. This would involve the display of EVOS artifacts and other materials for educational and cultural purposes. Photographs, signs with historical information, replicas and other materials might be combined to provide a context for the EVOS collections. For example, an exhibit focusing on a particular prehistoric site might include the pertinent EVOS artifacts, other artifacts from the same site, enlarged photographs of the site, historical information and possibly an artist's rendition of what the site might have looked like in the past.

A long-term, permanent or indefinite loan of the EVOS collections to the local communities (or the Regional Repository Organization in the case of Scenario One and Two) should also be considered as a possible mechanism to restore the collections to the Chugach communities.

Destination of Loans of EVOS Artifacts: Artifacts could be divided by site collections and put on display in communities with the closest affiliation (Figure 3). Regional collections could be divided according to "stewardship zones" yet to be worked out. Duplicate records for the EVOS collections could also be stored in the local communities and / or at the offices of a regional Chugach organization. Other possibilities also exist.

Scenario Eight may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2.

Criteria 1. Public Resources Within the Project Area.

Scenario Eight addresses public resources within the project area only.

Criteria 2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.

Scenario Eight addresses the EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies by providing a means to preserve artifacts and scientific data by storing them in facilities that meet State and federal guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures for curation. Display of artifacts in the local communities of Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet would provide an opportunity for people to view or learn about the cultural heritage of people in the spill area. This would also provide protection by increasing awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage and would replace services lost as a result of irretrievable damage to some artifacts.

Criteria 3. EVOS Sites and Collections

Scenario Eight addresses EVOS archaeological sites and collections in the project area only. Interpretive displays might include other non-EVOS artifacts for illustrative purposes as well.

Criteria 4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures.

Scenario Eight would comply with all State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures. A loan recipient would need to meet requirements outlined in the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks (or other lending institution's) loan policy.

Building Requirements and Environmental Conditions

A local organization receiving an EVOS loan or display would need to ensure that the facility that houses the display would meet all building codes, environmental conditions and security conditions required by the lending institution.

Projected Staffing and Qualifications

Professional or other staff at the lending institution would be responsible for the administration of a traveling display or loan. An individual in the local community would be needed to monitor the display according to the lending institution's loan policy.

Criteria 5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement

Support - Interest and Endorsement

Some agency participant organizations have expressed the desire to see Scenario Eight explored in greater detail. It is their opinion that the development of short-term traveling exhibits or loans to the project area might address the issue of local access to the EVOS collections.

Native organizations of the Chugach Region have a different view. There is considerable support for the development of interpretive and possibly traveling displays of the EVOS collections throughout the region and possibly elsewhere. However, Native organizations feel that this should be done at the local level in the context of Scenario One or Scenario Two. The tribal organizations consider it essential that they have a major role in the management of cultural and archaeological resources that represent such a great link to their Native cultural heritage. It is felt that this is best addressed through curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* at the local communities in the region.

Support - Resource Support

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks or other institution providing curatorial services would be responsible for insuring that the collections under their management meet applicable laws and guidelines. It is unclear as to whether the curation fees paid to the museum by Exxon Corporation for the curation of the EVOS collections should provide for the development of loans or traveling displays. It is likely that additional funds would be requested from the EVOS Trustee Council or other sources for the development and management of such displays.

Cooperative Associations

Cooperative associations would be developed between the lending organization and the recipient organization.

Long-term Commitment

The development of short-term loans or traveling exhibits does not require a long-term commitment.

Criteria 6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.

Public use and enjoyment of the cultural / archaeological resources will differ depending on whether the loan or display is short-term or long-term. At present, the local communities including the Native villages have very limited or no access to the Native collections because of the distance of the collections from the region. Short-term local exhibits would increase access to the collections temporarily but they do not address the long-term restoration concerns.

Again, Native communities have expressed concern about their access to the archaeological resources from the Chugach region and the need to restore the collections to the region and local communities. This is similar to the claim made by Natives from Kodiak who claimed artifacts from the Kodiak region for curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository. The Native interpretation of restore is equivalent to permanent local access, i.e. permanent display. It is felt that the cultural resources of the region continue to play an important role in the cultural heritage of the region.

Criteria 7. Alternatives.

Scenario Eight may be discussed in the context of other scenarios in this plan.

Criteria 8. Detail

Details would be provided in an actual proposal.

Criteria 9. Costs

It is expected that funds might be requested from the EVOS Trustee Council for the development of displays by the lending institution(s) (see other scenarios). Actual costs would vary based on who was developing the display, duration of the display and number of communities to house the display. Costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the facility housing the display would be the responsibility of the local community.

Summary

Some agency participants have suggested that a combination of Scenario Four and Scenario Eight could address the concern about local access to the collections voiced by local communities and Native organizations of Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet.

Native organizations are interested in the development of displays including both interpretive displays and possibly traveling displays provided that long term curation is provided for in the local communities of the Chugach region.

Scenario Eight touches on one of the issues that reoccurs throughout the *Comprehensive Community Plan*, the concept of restoration. Native organizations are unlikely to consider the issue of restoration closed unless the EVOS collections are restored permanently to the local communities in the Chugach region. It is a view that is tied to the idea of restoring all resources of the project area to their original state, i.e. pre March 24 1982, as closely as possible. Native organizations feel that permanent curation of the EVOS collections in the local communities and region is the closest form of restoration physically possible for the cultural and archaeological resources that, at the same time, addresses State and federal laws and guidelines pertaining to the protection of archaeological collections.

Managing the EVOS Collections

During the course of developing the *Comprehensive Community Plan*, it has become apparent that there are two options with regard to dividing or not dividing the EVOS Collections (Figure 8). It is possible to curate the EVOS collections as one collection in one location or divide the EVOS collections to meet special storage, conservation or research needs as provided for in 36 CFR Part 79. The Regional Repository Organization would provide curatorial services for the entire EVOS Collections under one organization while dividing the collections according to site and the closest community association. Individual site collections would not be divided except in the case of developing displays according to topics which might rotate on a temporary basis throughout the region and other locations in Alaska. It is felt that the division of the collections by site is the best alternative for the long-term management of the EVOS collections and other archaeological collections which may come under local management in the future. This division will also provide easier access to researchers interested in particular sites.

Some agency participants have expressed their concern about the effect of dividing the EVOS collection between different repositories on the ability of potential researchers to study the EVOS collection as a whole. The distribution of the EVOS collections among communities might result in the researcher traveling to several locations in the Chugach region depending upon the type of research being conducted. However, access to written, photographic and computerized documentation for the entire collection would also be provided through the Regional Repository Organization. Also, researchers interested in studying a particular site or geographic location would benefit by the distribution of the collections among communities by gaining access to other archaeological resources from the same and nearby sites which are expected to be curated locally in the future. Other specific research issues can also be addressed through short term loans similar to those outlined for the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Figure 8. EVOS Collections

The materials collected during the EVOS response, damage assessment and restoration may collectively be referred to as the EVOS Collections. This helps to illustrate the fact that there are several collections that were collected during the various phases. Each collection represents a separate collection event or program (Johnson 1996b in the Appendix). It is estimated that there are approximately 5 to 10 different collections that comprise the EVOS Collections depending on whether one classifies the collection by event (i.e. separate report), by program, agency or funding source.

- 1) Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program, 1989
Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program, 1990
- 2) National Park Service, 1989
National Park Service, 1990
- 3) United States Forest Service, 1991
- 4) United States Forest Service, 1993
United States Forest Service, 1994
- 5) Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1989 at SEW-474
Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1989 at SEW-469
- 6) Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 1990

It is reported that several collections from Kodiak have already been accessioned from the "Exxon Collections".

5.5. Program Options

Various program options have been identified by the local communities and other participants involved in the development of this plan. These include protection program options, cultural program options, educational program options and training program options (Figure 4). As in the case of facility options, program options should also be evaluated in view of the criteria presented in section 5.2. To do so, it is worthwhile to restructure the options identified by the communities into Artifact Curation Programs and Site Protection Programs. This will help address the EVOS Trustee Council's concern about the need for a particular program and perhaps provide an indicator of the likelihood of obtaining Trustee Council support.

Community Priorities

The participant profiles in section 4.0. provide information about community priorities for restoration programs. If one considers the options that pertain to Artifact Curation Programs and Site Protection Programs some common priorities may be identified.

1. Facility programs, notably those involving the restoration of the EVOS collections to the local communities, are the highest priority. A program to provide assistance to the local communities in clarifying details about their specific community facility proposals would be useful.
2. Artifact Curation Programs that assist local communities in receiving the EVOS collections are the next priority. These might include training programs designed to assist local communities in providing local curatorial services. Instruction in *Collections Management and Administration*, a program in *Care for the Collections* and a program on *Facilities Management, Operations and Maintenance of Local Repositories and Display Facilities* would be useful. Actual programs to address the *Stabilization of the EVOS Collections* and *Records Management for the EVOS Collections* might also be useful. These could be combined with the training programs.

3. Local programs such as developing an *Interpretive or Traveling Display* or a *Site Stewardship Program Including Monitoring of Site* are the next priority. A possible Site Protection Program might include the recording of oral history associated with cultural and archaeological sites in the area.
4. At present, it appears that educational and training programs associated with archaeological field techniques and excavations are probably the lowest priority. It is likely that there will be increased interest in the future.

Other community options might be integrated into these and other programs. All programs addressed in this report should be considered short-term programs with regard to potential EVOS funding.

Artifact Curation Programs.

Sample programs are included to illustrate the types of programs that might be developed. The following are structured to address Facility Scenarios One and Two but may be modified to suit other facility scenarios.

Collections Management and Administration.

A training program might focus on collections governance, management and administration, tailored to meet the needs of the local facilities and the organization providing local curatorial services. Workshops and hands-on experience could be provided on accessions, labeling artifacts, cataloging storage, maintenance, and the inventory and conservation of the EVOS collections. It would also include topics such as the proper storage of documents to protect them from theft and fire, confidentiality of certain information, and conducting periodic inspections and local inventories of the collections. This might be organized in conjunction with a program on the *Stabilization of the EVOS Collections* or *Records Management for the EVOS Collections*.

Care for the Collections.

A training program might focus on the care of collections, tailored to meet the needs of the local facilities. Workshops could be held on topics such as how to handle, store, clean and conserve artifacts; and protection of the collections from breakage, deterioration from adverse environmental conditions and neglect. This might be organized in conjunction with a program on the *Stabilization of the EVOS Collections*. This program could also be expanded to address the interests of other local organizations and the general public. Workshops or a lecture series could also be offered to the local communities to provide benefits to both the EVOS collections and other public and private collections. Topics might include preservation of photographs, documents and artifacts. Public presentations might be conducted during the Annual Archaeology Week. Video recordings of the presentations could be used for more in-depth workshops in the communities.

Facilities Management, Operations and Maintenance of Repositories and Display Facilities

This training program might focus on instruction pertaining to the management of the actual facility. Topics might include insuring that the space used for storage, study, conservation and exhibits is not used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collections; safety and security at the facility including fire codes, building codes, health codes and safety codes; fire detection and operating the suppression system at the facility; establishing an emergency management plan for the facility; and safety of the collection. This program should precede or coincide with the opening of the new facilities.

Stabilization of the EVOS Collections.

A practical program is needed to address issues such labeling, conserving, cataloging, and accessions of the EVOS collections similar to the status of the artifacts collected by the Exxon Cultural Resources Program in 1989-90 and 1991. This could follow the procedures used at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. An inventory of all of the EVOS collections, as well as photographs, line drawings and other descriptive information, similar to that provided by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program could be generated. This could be coordinated with a training programs described above.

Records Management for the EVOS Collection.

A more in-depth program could focus on generating and maintaining complete and accurate records including records of acquisition, catalog and artifact inventories, descriptive information, photographs, location information, condition of the collection, loans, inspection records, and other records usually maintained at a repository. This should include training of computers to be used in the local reporting and the establishment of pertinent computer software to generate and update the records pertaining to the EVOS collections.

The goal of many of these programs is to increase the transfer of responsibilities to the local communities as qualified personnel become available. It is recommended that training programs run concurrently with the construction of new or renovated facilities. In addition to programs tailored to the specific community needs, efforts should be made to promote many of the existing educational opportunities available such as the Fellowships in Museum Practice offered by the Center for Museum Studies, Smithsonian Institution and other programs.

Interpretive or Traveling Display.

A program on developing interpretive or traveling displays could generate considerable interest among all ages. Community members would have the opportunity to learn about the collections first hand and develop a display according to local interests and perspectives. Additional materials from local facilities, the University of Alaska, Fairbanks or other collection might be requested to help illustrate various topics pertaining to the EVOS collections.

Site Protection Programs

Site Stewardship Program Including Monitoring of Sites.

A site stewardship program, including the monitoring of local sites, could be developed in each local community. It would be useful to build upon the pilot site stewardship program (Project 96149) that was previously funded by the EVOS Trustee Council and tailor it to the needs and interests of the local communities in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula. This program developed a handbook which might be adapted to the local communities.

The programs may be considered in light of the criteria outlined in section 5.2. All programs address Criteria 1 - 3 in that they 1) pertain to public resources within the project area, 2) address EVOS archaeological restoration objectives and strategies through their focus on Artifact Curation Programs or Site Protection Programs, and 3) would pertain to EVOS sites and collections only. Criteria 4 does not directly pertain to the programs or is addressed through the curation facilities and their policies. Criteria 5 involving regional and local community support was identified in the Community Priorities. Resource support, cooperative associations and long-term commitment would be addressed in specific project proposals. Detailed proposals would also expand upon public use and enjoyment and actual costs for the program. A sample project proposal has been outlined below. Again, additional detail should be provided in an actual proposal.

Sample Project Proposal

Training Program in Curatorial Services

Proposer: Chugachmiut or ?

Length of Program: One or two years.

Purpose: This project would address the needs of communities of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula to learn and act upon practical aspects of providing curatorial services for the EVOS collections or other collections under local management.

Descriptions: Training would be offered in 1) museum governance including the non-profit organization (establishing or modifying an existing one), developing a mission statement, policies, etc.; 2) museum administration including accessions and cataloging (accession records, catalog records, computerized data) and agreements (MOAs, loans, transfer of collections); 3) stabilization of EVOS collections including labeling, shipping and storing artifacts; 4) collections management including artifact storage and display; 5) developing artifact displays (topics, themes, purpose, permanent vs temporary, choosing locations etc.); 6) State and Federal laws and guidelines and professional standards; 7) assessment of existing facilities or proposed display areas; and 8) fund raising, volunteers and other resources.

Audience: Communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet.

Method: The project would be structured around a series of workshops, each between one and five days. The workshops would introduce the topics and provide the opportunity for communities to get hands on experience. For example, communities interested in providing curatorial services would benefit from hands on experience in the administrative aspects of the collections. Other participant organizations may only be interested in practical aspects of improving their own collections. Attempts would be made to hold appropriate workshops in these communities to take advantage of technical support personnel assisting with the workshop.

Personnel: Project Coordinator, Community Interns, Advisory Committee and Workshop Instructors. It is expected that specialists would be invited to lead or participate in the workshops. Priority would be given to involving local professionals. For example, a workshop on stabilizing the EVOS collections might be lead by local curators. A workshop on computer accessions and cataloging might be lead by specialists at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks or local museums. A workshop on developing artifact displays might be lead by the Arctic Studies Center which is currently developing a display for the Alutiiq region. Efforts would be made to include professionals from the participant organizations.

Anticipated Results: The project would provide the opportunity for local communities to learn about and develop the necessary skills to provide curatorial services for the EVOS collections. It could also result in the stabilization of EVOS artifacts currently in storage in agency repositories in preparation for curation at a repository. The project would also enhance interaction and coordination between local professionals and the new repositories.

Timeline for Archaeological Restoration Programs in the Plan

After the completion of the *Comprehensive Community Plan*, the EVOS Trustee Council may request proposals to address the restoration of archaeological resources according to this plan or some part of this plan. Figure 9 outlines six stages that would likely occur should Scenario One or Scenario Two be acceptable to the Trustee Council.

Stage three includes the finalization of community facility proposals with specific renovation or construction plans (see Johnson 1996d in Appendix). At the same time, a Regional Repository Organization (or some comparable organization) would be established and preparations would begin for the transfer of the EVOS collections.

Stage four represents the actual construction of some or all of the facilities, depending upon completion of the detailed facility plans. Training in the local communities should take place at this time. Stage five represents the completion of the facilities and the transfer of stabilized, and well-documented collections to the local communities.

Stage six represents the local curation of the EVOS collections at facilities in the local communities. At this time, the local organization and facility would be responsible for providing local services pertaining to the EVOS collections including responsibility for the long-term operations and maintenance of the facility and services. The Regional Repository Organization would continue to provide management and administrative support, including professional and technical assistance, depending upon the needs of the local communities.

Local facilities may also develop interpretive and traveling displays and other protection, preservation and educational programs at this time. Figure 10 suggests a possible timeline for the programs with facilities programs occurring in 1997 - 1999, Artifact Curation Programs occurring between 1997 - 2001, and Site Protection Programs occurring between 1998 - 2001.

A concept design in Part II includes a discussion of space allocation, estimated costs associated with facilities, and estimated costs associated with long-term operations and maintenance of the local facilities. A discussion of curation fees and cost alternatives for curation *in perpetuity* is contrasted to services desired in the local communities.

Figure 9. Proposed Stages Associated with Scenario One or Scenario Two.

Stage I.	Development of the Comprehensive Community Plan		
Stage II.	EVOS Trustee Council's Request for Proposals for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources		
Stage III.	Finalize Community Facility Proposals for Local Repository / Display Facilities	Establish Regional Repository Organization <i>Establish MOAs / Begin AAM Process / Local Training</i>	Prepare EVOS Collections for Transfer <i>Administrative / Stabilization / Local Training</i>
Stage IV	Construct Facilities	Continue Local Training in Collections Management & Administration	Continue Local Training in Care for the Collections
Stage V	Occupy Facilities & Transfer Collections	Continue Local Training in Collections Management & Administration	Continue Local Training in Care for the Collections
Stage VI	Local Curation of EVOS Collections <i>Local Management / Local Services / Local Responsibility</i>	Regional Repository Organization <i>Professional / Technical Curatorial Services</i>	Local Program Development <i>Interpretive Displays / Traveling Displays</i>

Figure 10. Timeline for Possible Archaeological Restoration Programs.

Program Description		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Beyond
I.	Local Facilities Program							
II.	Artifact Curation Programs							
	Stabilization of the EVOS Collections							
	Records Management for the EVOS Collections							
	Collections Management & Administration							
	Care for the Collections							
	Facilities Management, Operations and Maintenance							
	Interpretive or Traveling Display Program							
III.	Archaeological Site Protection Programs							
	Site Stewardship Program Including Monitoring of Sites							
	Other Cultural / Educational Programs							

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*Comprehensive Community Plan for the
Restoration of Archaeological Resources in
Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*

Part II

Concept Design for Local Facilities

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Chugach Development Corporation
Contract No. R10-96

for

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
United States Forest Service, Lead Trustee Agency
Department of Interior, Cooperating Agency
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Cooperating Agency

November 1, 1996

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PART II - LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

cf	cubic foot
lf	lineal foot
sf	square foot
EVOS	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
LCI	Lower Cook Inlet
PWS	Prince William Sound
USKH	Uniwin Scheben Korynta Huettl, Inc.
KMUF / ACCR	Kodiak Multi - Use Facility with the Alutiq Cultural Center and Repository
CMUF / CCR	Chenega Multi - Use Facility with the Chenega Corporation Repository
ULR	Uniform Local Repository
LR or LRF	Local Repository Facility
LDF	Local Display Facility

PART II - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Part II presents a concept design including costs for storage and display facilities in the local communities of Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet associated with the proposed Regional Repository Organization. Possible space allocations for local facilities are outlined based on estimated storage and display requirements for the EVOS collections. This concept design is contrasted with other facility scenarios outlined in Part I including one or two new regional repositories and use or renovation of existing facilities. One-time facility costs associated with the proposed Regional Repository Organization in Scenarios One and Two are estimated to be between \$10,413,152 and \$3,825,399. Use of existing or renovated facilities may reduce these projected costs. Annual support service and training costs are also estimated.

PART II - ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Part II was developed in consultation with Wright Alcorn and James F. of the architectural firm USKH - Uniwin Scheben Korynta Huettl, Inc. In particular, USKH provided important information on practical, architectural aspects pertaining to the construction of local facilities and their projected costs. Any errors in Part II of this plan are the responsibility of the author.

1.0. CONCEPT DESIGN

1.1. Preface

Part II presents a concept design for storage and display facilities in the local communities of Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. It begins with a discussion of facility requirements and is followed by a comparison of possible space allocations. The concept design focuses on facilities associated with the proposed Regional Repository Organization presented in Scenarios One and Two (see Part I, Figure 5). This concept design is contrasted to other facility scenarios outlined in Part I, including one or two new regional repositories and use or renovation of existing facilities (Scenarios Three through Eight). Part II also presents estimated one-time facility costs between \$10,413,152 and \$3,825,399 for Scenario One and Scenario Two. Use of existing or renovated local facilities may reduce these projected costs. Costs for all facility scenarios are also included and discussed in light of curation fees and local curatorial services.

1.2. Facility Requirements for Repositories

The *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, 36 CFR Part 79 and the *American Association of Museums Accreditation Procedures* outline activities commonly associated with space provided by repository facilities. The facility requirements for local repositories may be considered in terms of 1) activities and functional space, and 2) actual structural requirements (Figure 1). Common activities require space for providing curatorial services, services pertaining to facility operation and maintenance, and other activities. The structural requirements include general requirements such as local building codes, and special requirements for repository facilities such as fire, environmental and security systems. Other space considerations should include practical considerations for Alaska as well as aesthetic considerations.

Figure 1. Facility Requirements for Repositories

I. Activities and Functional Space

Curatorial Services

- * Secure storage of collections.
- * Permanent display area for public access.
- * Space for traveling displays and community programs that facilitate public access to the collections.
- * Staff work area for administration of collections. This includes space for administrative and management records.
- * Staff work area to provide access to the collections. Activities may include general management, display preparation, conservation of artifacts and research.

Facility Operation and Maintenance

- * Area for administration and management of the facility.
- * Separate storage for general facility needs.
- * Area for equipment to run the facility (heat, electric etc.)
- * Public restroom(s).

Other Potential Activities

- * Cultural, educational and protection programs. Programs might include meetings, presentations and program management meetings. Emphasis should be placed on programs that enhance public access to the collections.
- * Gift shop to support facility.

Continued on next page.

Continued from previous page.

Figure 1. Facility Requirements for Repositories

II. Structural Requirements

General Requirements

- * State and local building codes.
- * Standard utilities (electric, heat, phone, sewer and garbage).
- * Rest rooms and wheelchair access.
- * Safety considerations.

Special Requirements for Repositories.

- * Enhanced fire detection and suppression system.
- * Environmental system (temperature, air quality and humidity control).
- * Security system to detect intrusion.
- * Additional security system for fragile or valuable items. This may be accomplished by a secure storage area.
- * Backup for utility systems to ensure protection of the collections.
- * Separate storage and work areas for non-curatorial activities, i.e. custodial services.

Other Space Considerations

- * Practical considerations for Alaska might include the presence of an entryway, wind break, mud room or coat room.
- * Aesthetic considerations to make the building inviting to the public should be considered.

1.3. Comparing Space Allocations

Three Schematic Plans

The facility scenarios presented in Part I may be considered in terms of possible space allocations for 1) the actual storage cabinets for EVOS artifacts and documents, 2) a secure storage area and work area associated with the EVOS artifacts and documents, 3) a public area for a permanent rotating interpretive display of EVOS artifacts, related photographs and educational displays, and 4) other general facility areas. Three schematic floor plans of single - use facilities (SUF) are included to illustrate space allocations for local repositories and local display facilities discussed in Scenarios One and Two (Figures 2 - 5). In these plans, the estimated 400 cubic feet of storage cabinet space recommended for the EVOS collection have been translated as 100 square feet of floor space by four feet high.

Figure 2 illustrates a schematic plan for a local repository building in each of the seven Chugach communities and possibly one in Seldovia / Homer as discussed in Scenario One. The space allocations in each facility would be uniform, thus providing similar capabilities for curation in each community. The Uniform Local Repository (ULR) plan is based on the presence of twelve square feet (sf) of storage cabinet space to house approximately 12% of the EVOS collections. This represents museum quality cabinets. The secure storage and work area is estimated to be approximately 195 sf. This includes an area for circulation and minimal work areas. It also includes additional storage space for administrative documents and other research materials not included in the estimates for storage cabinet space. Public display areas are estimated to be approximately 434 sf and general facility areas (hall, rest rooms etc.) are 270 sf. The total facility in each community is approximately 900 sf. Facilities in eight communities would provide approximately 7200 sf. of repository space (Figure 5).

Figure 2. Schematic Plan of a Uniform Local Repository Facility Showing Space Allocations According to Scenario One

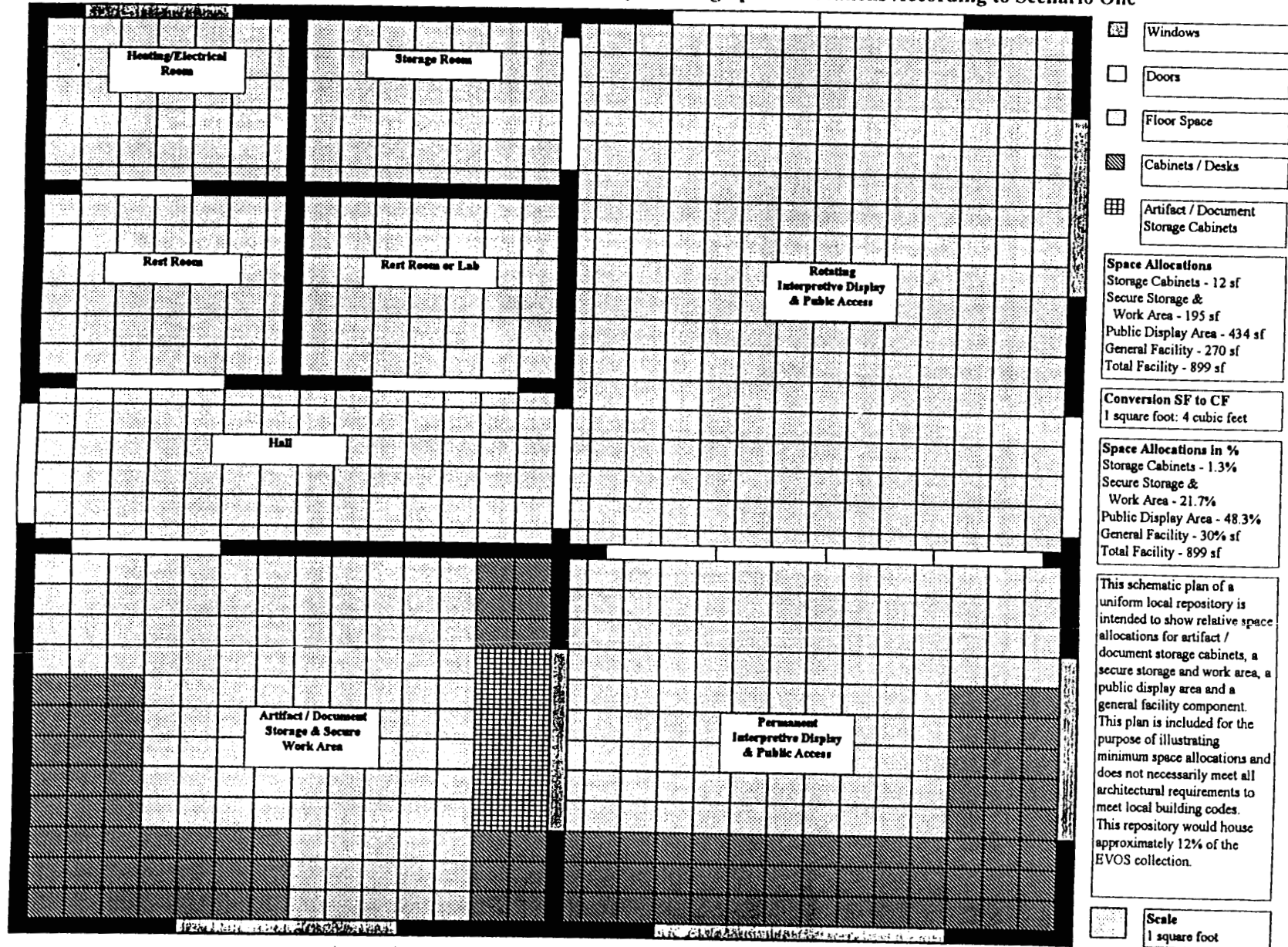


Figure 3. Schematic Plan of a Local Repository Facility Showing Space Allocations According to Scenario Two

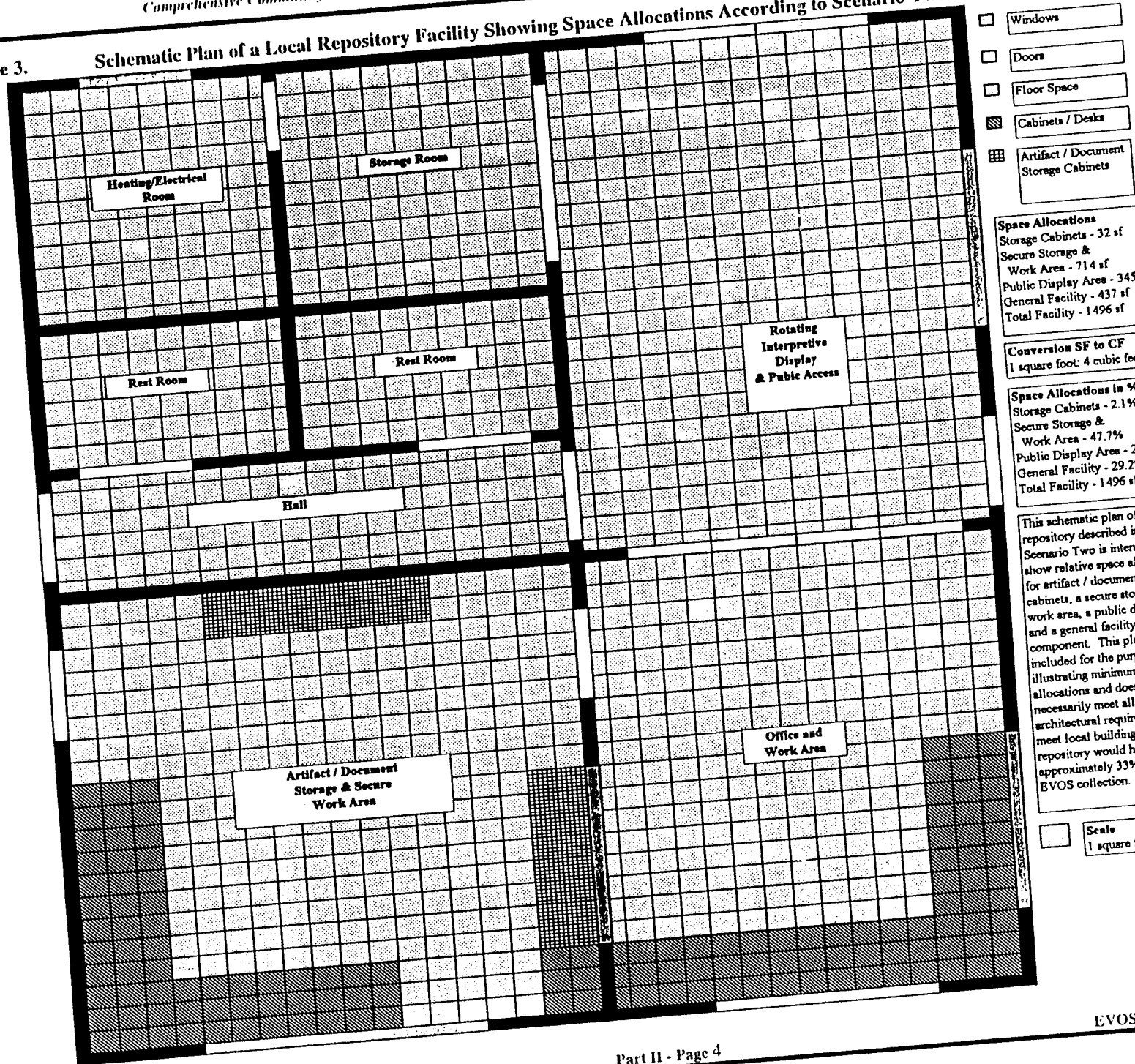


Figure 4. Schematic Plan of a Local Display Facility Showing Space Allocations According to Scenario Two

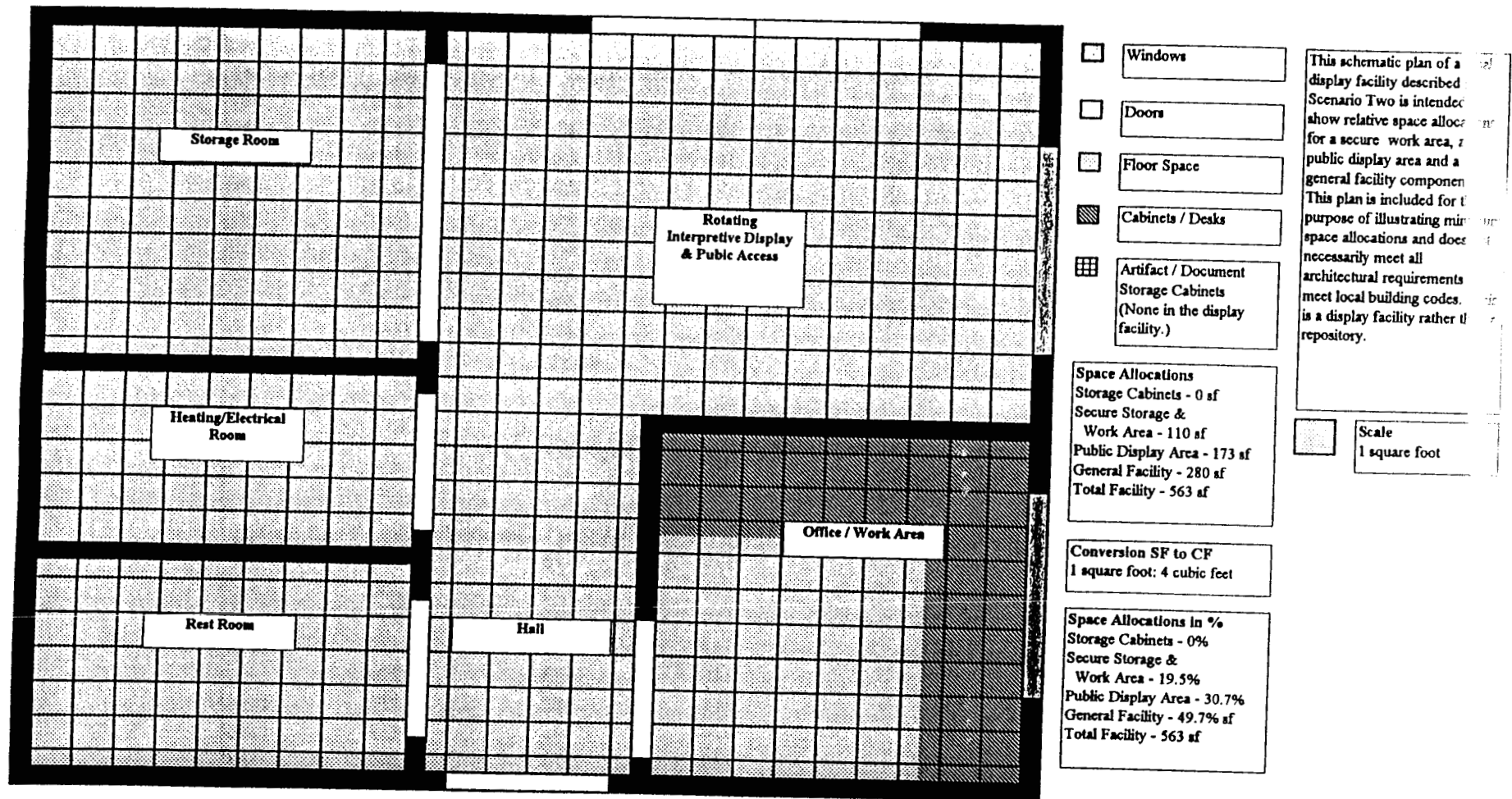


Figure 5. Comparison of Possible Space Allocations in Scenario One and Scenario Two

Scenario One - "Regional Repository" Organization with Local Repository Facilities.					
Space allocations in square feet.					
Community	Storage Cabinets	Secure Storage/Work	Public Display	General Facility	Total Facility
Valdez	12	195	434	270	899
Tatitlek	12	195	434	270	899
Cordova	12	195	434	270	899
Chenega	12	195	434	270	899
Seward	12	195	434	270	899
Nanwalek	12	195	434	270	899
Port Graham	12	195	434	270	899
Seldovia/Homer (?)	12	195	434	270	899
	96	1560	3472	2160	7192
% Allocation	1.3%	21.7%	48.3%	30.0%	100.0%
Scenario Two - "Regional Repository" Organization with Three Local Repositories and Four or Five Display Facilities.					
Space allocations in square feet.					
Community	Storage Cabinets	Secure Storage/Work	Public Display	General Facility	Total Facility
Valdez	0	110	173	280	563
Tatitlek	0	110	173	280	563
Cordova	0	110	173	280	563
Chenega	32	714	345	437	1496
Seward	0	110	173	280	563
Nanwalek	32	714	345	437	1496
Port Graham	32	714	345	437	1496
Seldovia/Homer (?)	0	110	173	280	563
	96	2692	1900	2711	7303
% Allocation	1.3%	36.9%	26.0%	37.1%	100.0%
These figures illustrate possible space allocations. They do not necessarily meet architectural requirements to satisfy local building codes.					

Figure 6. Plan of the Chenega Multi - Use Facility with the Chenega Corporation Repository

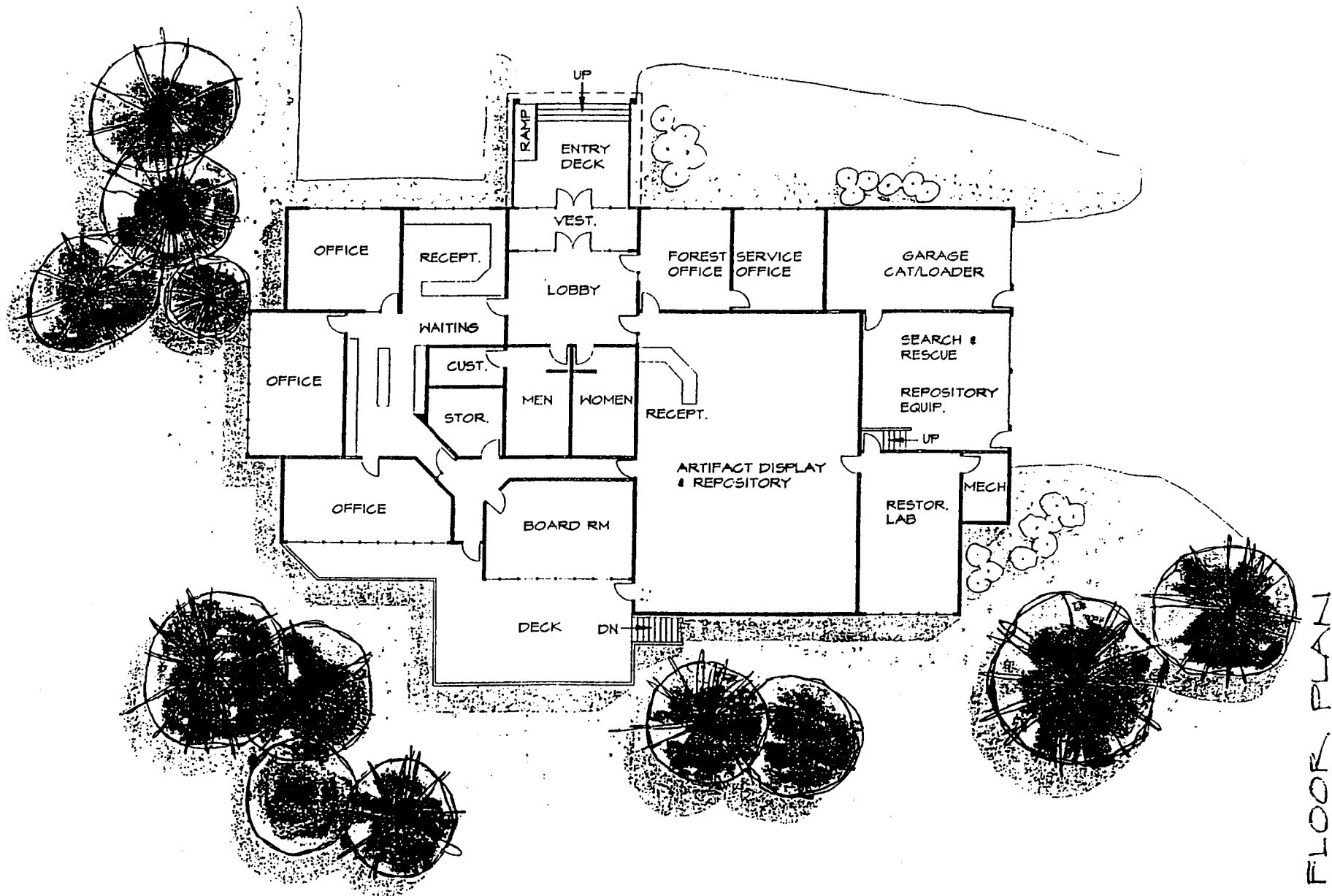


Figure 3 illustrates a schematic plan for a Local Repository Facility (LRF) which would house approximately one third of the EVOS collections in Chenega, Nanwalek and Port Graham as discussed in Scenario Two. Figure 4 illustrates a schematic plan for a Local Display Facility for Valdez, Tatitlek, Cordova, Seward and Seldovia / Homer also discussed in Scenario Two. The space allocations in the schematic plans differ between the larger local repository facility (LRF in Figure 3) with approximately 1500 sf of space and the local display facility (LDF in Figure 4) with approximately 560 sf of space. These schematic plans are also based on the presence or absence of collections storage cabinets. Space for secure storage and work area, display areas and general facility areas have been adjusted to the overall building size.

Repository and display facilities in eight communities as outlined in the schematic plans in Figures 3 and 4 for Scenario Two would provide approximately 7300 sf of repository and display space (Figure 5). This is similar to the 7200 sf space allocations for Scenario One. Space allocations in Scenario One are similar to those in the Pratt Museum where 50% is exhibit space, 20% is storage and 30% is general administration and building maintenance (Figure 5).

Modifying the Schematic Plans to use as Architectural Models

The schematic plans are useful for illustrating the relationship between the EVOS collections, storage cabinets and possible facility space related to repository activities. However, an architectural review of these schematic plans by USKH suggests that approximately 15% additional space should be added to provide for additional general facility space. This might include entry ways, stairs and thicker walls to meet local building codes. Additional space might also be beneficial to provide for larger use areas including labs, office space or aesthetic considerations. With these modifications, the Uniform Local Repository would have 1,034 sf of space, the Local Repository Facility would have 1,720 sf space and the Local Display Facility would have 650 sf space. Details of the plans would also change such as the width of the doors from four feet to three feet to meet building codes. Other changes would also be made to translate these model plans into actual repository or display facilities. Nevertheless, they are useful as model plans for discussion.

Other Architectural Models

A fourth model that may be used for discussion of space is the concept design for the Chenega Multi-Use Facility with the Chenega Corporation Repository (CMUF / CCR) (Figures 6 and 7). This plan provides an alternate view of space allocations for a possible local or regional repository. This facility is designed with 4,567 sf of repository space (3,651 sf of repository space and 909 sf shared space) and 4233 sf of corporate office space (3,394 sf of corporate space and 839 sf shared space). Total space in the Chenega Multi - Use Facility is 8,800 sf.

Space allocations may also be contrasted to those found in the Kodiak Multi - Use Facility with the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository (KMUF / ACCR) or even the Pratt Museum in Homer (Figure 7). The Kodiak Multi - Use Facility is designed with 9,709 sf of repository space (7,231 sf of repository space and 2,478 sf shared space) and 7,268 sf of corporate office space (4,981 sf of corporate space and 2,287 sf shared space). Total space in the Kodiak Multi - Use Facility is 16,977 sf. The Pratt Museum, which is a single - use facility, has 11,137 sf of repository space including the main facility with 9,067 sf of space and an off - site facility used as a lab and workshop with 2,070 sf of space.

Figure 7 highlights the similarities and differences in repository space provided in the Pratt Museum, the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, the Kodiak Multi - Use Facility, the Chenega Corporation Repository, the Chenega Multi - Use Facility, the Uniform Local Repository, the Local Repository Facility and the Local Display Facility. Using eleven examples that pertain to Scenarios One, Two and Six, Figure 7 shows that the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository has 87% of the space provided in the Pratt Museum. The Chenega Corporation Repository has 41%. Two Chenega Corporation Repositories would have 82% and so forth.

It should be noted that eight Uniform Local Repository facilities (Scenario One) would have 74% of the space in the Pratt Museum and the combination of three Local Repository Facilities and five Local Display Facilities (Scenario Two) would have 76% of the space in the Pratt Museum. Examples pertaining to Scenarios One, Two and Six are also included with greater and less space. Greater detail about space allocations in these examples is provided in the Facility Reports in the appendix (Johnson 1996d).

Single - Use or Multi - Use Facilities

These five models (KMUF / ACCR, CMUF / CCR, SUF / ULR, SUF / LRF and SUF / LDF) are useful to illustrate the possible relationship between a local repository and a larger multi-use facility which has been proposed in several communities (Part I, Figures 6 and 7). The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that only the repository or display area might be considered for funding. The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that additional areas (i.e. non-repository areas) such as a cultural center, corporate office space or rental space might be combined with a proposed repository in a multi-use facility plan. However, only space pertaining to the repository would be considered for funding. Other space for corporate offices, cultural centers or other uses would need to be funded through other sources.

There are pros and cons to the inclusion of a repository in a multi-use facility. Overall size of the facility, compatibility of uses, community space needs and the ability to provide annual support services, and one - time facility costs are a few of the considerations.

Schematic Models to Actual Local Facility Proposals

It should be noted that the schematic plans are simply tools for discussing possible space allocations in possible local or regional facilities. However, space allocations should be considered whether a community proposes to use an existing facility, renovate an existing facility or construct a new facility for the curation of the EVOS collections.

The use of existing facilities to serve as a repository or display area requires a re-commitment of space. Use of existing space should be considered in terms of available space or the displacement of original functions of the space. For example, a gymnasium in a local school may be used as a display area. However, the display will prohibit use of the area as a gymnasium either temporarily or permanently depending on the duration of the display. While this might be suitable for a temporary display, the space is not appropriate for permanent displays.

Local community proposals may also recommend renovating an existing facility for use as a repository or display facility. The renovation of existing facilities, including either remodeling or an addition, also needs to consider space allocations. Is the facility appropriate for use as a repository or display facility? Is the space sufficient for the proposed use? What anything will be needed so that the facility meets local building codes, CFR 79, and AAM standards for curation and display? Other special considerations for local facility proposals are included in the appendix (Johnson 1996d).

Displays in New, Renovated or Existing Facilities

New & Renovated Facilities

Display cases might be incorporated into the building construction, such as the display case indicated by the interior window above the storage cabinet in Figures 2 and 3. Such an arrangement would provide additional security for a display since the collection is actually in the secure storage and work area but visible from an adjoining room. Additional displays in cabinets along the walls or self-contained cabinets for the middle of rooms would also be provided for the display room(s).

The use of environmentally controlled display cases should be considered to help reduce the cost of specialized equipment to monitor heat, humidity and other conditions throughout the entire facility. It is expected that modular display cases would be located in the permanent and / or rotating interpretive display areas (see Johnson 1996d for costs). This will reduce the facility operation cost outlined in Figure 9 which was calculated based on environmental controls for the entire facility.

Existing Facilities

As an alternative to new or renovated display facilities, the EVOS Trustee Council Office has suggested that short-term traveling displays might be incorporated into existing community buildings (Scenario Eight). These displays could be tailored to meet the space currently available in the local communities. Communities would need to identify existing space for such displays. This scenario is likely to meet some resistance from the smaller local communities where space is limited or closely tied to other community services such as health care or local government. It is also likely to meet resistance since it does not address the permanent return of the EVOS collections to the local communities discussed at length in Part I.

Figure 7. Comparison of Repository Space in Eleven Examples

Description of One or More Facilities	Repository Space Only		Comments	Repository as % of Entire Facility	Ratio to 11,137 as %	Reference to Scenario	Reference to Facility Report
	Base Amount in sf	Total sf					
A Pratt Museum & Off-site facility	9,067	2,070	The main facility has 9067 sf space and the off-site workshop & lab has 2070 sf. All space is repository space.	100%	100%	Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	None.
Total (1)	11,137	11,137					
B KMUF / ACCR			The Kodiak multi-use facility has 16,977 sf space. The Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository's share of space is 9709 sf and the corporate share of space is 7268 sf.	59%	87%	Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	A
Total (1)	9,709	9,709					
C CMUF/CCR			The Chenega multi-use facility has 8800 sf space. The Chenega Corporation Repository's share of space is 4567 sf and the corporate share of space is 4233 sf.	52%	41%	Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	B
Total (1)	4,563	4,563					
D CMUF/CCR			Same as (C) x 2 facilities.	52%	82%	Scenario 6 Two Regional Repositories	B or C
Total (2)	4,563	9,126					
E CMUF/CCR			Same as (C) x 8 facilities	52%	328%	Scenario 1 Regional Repository Organization	B
Total (8)	4,563	36,504					
F SUF/ULR			This is a single-use facility / uniform local repository with 1,034 sf repository space. Total space is calculated as 899 sf x 15% x 8 facilities. See Figure 2 for schematic plan.	100%	74%	Scenario 1 Regional Repository Organization	B
Total (8)	1,034	8,272					
G SUF/LRF (3) SUF/LDF (5)	1,720 650		Both facility types are single use. The local repository facility is 1720 sf repository space & the local display facility is 647 sf repository display space. The total space is calculated as 899 sf x 15% x 3 facilities and 563 sf x 16% x 5 facilities. See Figures 3 and 4 for schematic plans.	100%	76%	Scenario 2 Regional Repository Organization	G or H and I or J
Total (8)		8,410					
H CMUF/CCR (3) SUF/LDF (5)	4,563 650		This is the same as (G) except that the Chenega multi-use facility with the Chenega Corporation Repository is used instead of the local regional facility.	57%	152%	Scenario 2 Regional Repository Organization	B, C or D and I or J
Total (8)		16,939					
I CMUF/CCR (3)	4,563		This is the same as (H) with three local repository facilities but no display facilities in the other communities.	52%	123%	Variation with three repositories for contrast.	B, C or D
Total (3)		13,689					
J SUF/LRF (3)	1,720		This is the same as (I) except that the facility type is the single use facility / local repository facility (Figure 3) instead of the Chenega multi-use facility with the Chenega Corporation Repository.	100%	46%	Variation with three repositories for contrast.	G or H
Total (3)		5,160					
K CMUF/CCR (1) SUF/LRF (2)	4,563 650		This is a variation of (I) and (J).	58%	53%	Variation with three repositories for contrast.	B and G
Total (3)		5,863					

Abbreviations: KMUF / ACCR - Kodiak Multi- Use Facility with the Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository; CMUF / CCR: Chenega Multi - Use Facility with Chenega Corporation Repository; SUF / ULR: Single - Use Facility with Uniform Local Repository; SUF / LRF: Single - Use Facility with Local Repository Facility; and SUF / LDF: Single - Use Facility with Local Display Facility.

Figure 8. Comparison of One - Time Facility Costs for Repositories in Eleven Examples

A	Description of One or More Facilities	Repository Space Only in sf	One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only						Reference to Scenarios	Reference to Facility Report
			High Estimate			Low Estimate *				
			Base Cost / Fac.	All Facilities	Cost / sf	Base Cost / Fac.	All Facilities	Cost / sf		
	Prairie Museum & Off-site facility	1 @ 9,067 1 @ 2,070	na	na	na	na	na	na	Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	None.
	Total (1)	11,137								
B	KMUF / ACCR	1 @ 9,709	2,082,141	2,082,141		2,082,141	2,082,141		Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	A
	Total (1)	9,709		2,082,141	214		2,082,141	214		
C	CMUF/CCR	1 @ 4,563	1,301,644	1,301,644		1,301,644	1,301,644		Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	B
	Total (1)	4,563		1,301,644	285		1,301,644	285		
D	CMUF/CCR	2 @ 4,563	1,301,644	2,603,288		1,261,386	2,522,772		Scenario 6 Two Regional Repositories	B or C
	Total (2)	9,126		2,603,288	285		2,522,772	276		
E	CMUF/CCR	8 @ 4,563	1,301,644	10,413,152		1,301,644	10,413,152		Scenario 1 Regional Repository Organization	B
	Total (8)	36,504		10,413,152	285		10,413,152	285		
F	SUF/ULR	8 @ 1,034	512,300	4,098,400		487,300	3,898,400		Scenario 1 Regional Repository Organization	E or F
	Total (8)	8,272		4,098,400	495		3,898,400	471		
G	SUF/LRF (3) SUF/LDF (5)	3 @ 1,720 5 @ 650	739,800 342,600	2,219,400 1,713,000		718,133 334,200	2,154,399 1,671,000		Scenario 2 Regional Repository Organization	G or H and I or J
	Total (8)	8,410		3,932,400	468		3,825,399	455		
H	CMUF/CCR (3) SUF/LDF (5)	3 @ 4,563 5 @ 650	1,301,644 342,600	3,904,932 1,713,000		1,247,681 334,200	3,743,043 1,671,000		Scenario 2 Regional Repository Organization	B, C or D and I or J
	Total (8)	16,939		5,617,932	332		5,414,043	320		
I	CMUF/CCR (3)	3 @ 4,563	1,301,644	3,904,932		1,247,681	3,743,043		Variation with three repositories for contrast.	B, C or D
	Total (3)	13,689		3,904,932	285		3,743,043	273		
J	SUF/LRF (3)	3 @ 1,720	739,800	2,219,400		718,133	2,154,399		Variation with three repositories for contrast.	G or H
	Total (3)	5,160		2,219,400	430		2,154,399	418		
K	CMUF/CCR (1) SUF/LRF (2)	1 @ 4,563 2 @ 650	1,301,644 739,800	1,301,644 1,479,600		1,301,644 739,800	1,301,644 1,479,600		Variation with three repositories for contrast.	B and G
	Total (3)	5,863		2,781,244	474		2,781,244	474		

Abbreviations: KMUF / ACCR - Kodiak Multi-Use Facility with the Ahlita Cultural Center & Repository; CMUF / CCR: Chena Multi-Use Facility with Chena Corporation Repository; SUF / ULR: Single - Use Facility with Uniform Local Repository; SUF / LRF: Single - Use Facility with Local Repository Facility; and SUF / LDF: Single - Use Facility with Local Display Facility; na: not applicable or not available.
* Low estimates are based on available Facility Reports. Additional reports for 8 CMUF/CCR or 2 SUF/LRF would show somewhat lower costs.

See also Figure 7
and Figure 9 for
other details.

Figure 9. Comparison of Annual Support Service Costs for Repositories in Eleven Examples

Description of One or More Facilities	Repository Space Only in of	Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only				Curatorial Services		Estimated Cost		Reference to Scenario	Reference to Facility Report	
		Facility Operations		Facility Maintenance		Base Cost / Fac.	All Facilities	For All Services	All Facilities			
		Base Cost / Fac.	All Facilities	Base Cost / Fac.	All Facilities							
A	Pratt Museum & Off-site facility	1 @ ,9067 1 @ 2,070	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	None.	
	Total (1)	11,137										
B	KMUF / ACCR	1 @ 9,709	63,932	63,932	7,461	7,461	51,680	51,680	123,073	123,073	Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	A
	Total (1)	9,709		63,932		7,461		51,680		123,073		
C	CMUF/CCR	1 @ 4,563	35,633	35,633	6,552	6,552	51,680	51,680	93,895	93,895	Scenario 6 One Regional Repository	B
	Total (1)	4,563		35,633		6,552		51,680		93,895		
D	CMUF/CCR	2 @ 4,563	35,633	71,266	6,552	13,104	51,680	103,360	93,895	187,790	Scenario 6 Two Regional Repositories	B or C
	Total (2)	9,126		71,266		13,104		103,360		187,790		
E	CMUF/CCR	8 @ 4,563	35,633	285,064	6,552	52,416	51,680	413,440	93,895	751,160	Scenario 1 Regional Repository Organization	B
	Total (8)	36,504		285,064		52,416		413,440		751,160		
F	SUF/ULR	8 @ 1,034	24,440	195,520	7,800	62,400	19,680	157,440	51,920	415,360	Scenario 1 Regional Repository Organization	E or F
	Total (8)	8,272		195,520		62,400		157,440		415,360		
G	SUF/LRF (3) SUF/LDF (5)	3 @ 1,720 5 @ 650	29,640 16,700	88,920 83,500	7,800 7,800	23,400 39,000	30,680 13,680	92,040 68,400	68,120 38,180	204,360 190,900	Scenario 2 Regional Repository Organization	G or I or J
	Total (8)	8,410		172,420		62,400		160,440		395,260		
H	CMUF/CCR (3) SUF/LDF (5)	3 @ 4,563 5 @ 650	35,633 16,700	106,899 83,500	6,552 7,800	19,656 39,000	51,680 13,680	155,040 68,400	93,895 38,180	281,685 190,900	Scenario 2 Regional Repository Organization	B, C and I or J
	Total (8)	16,939		190,399		58,656		223,440		472,585		
I	CMUF/CCR (3)	3 @ 4,563	35,633	106,899	6,552	19,656	51,680	155,040	93,895	281,685	Variation with three repositories for contrast.	B, C
	Total (3)	13,689		106,899		19,656		155,040		281,685		
J	SUF/LRF (3)	3 @ 1,720	29,640	88,920	7,800	23,400	30,680	92,040	68,120	204,360	Variation with three repositories for contrast.	G or I
	Total (3)	5,160		88,920		23,400		92,040		204,360		
K	CMUF/CCR (1) SUF/LRF (2)	1 @ 4,563 2 @ 650	35,633 29,640	35,633 59,280	6,552 7,800	15,600	51,680 30,680	51,680 61,360	93,895 68,120	93,895 136,240	Variation with three repositories for contrast.	B and G
	Total (3)	5,863		94,913		22,152		113,040		230,135		

Abbreviations: KMUF / ACCR - Kodiak Multi-Use Facility with the Alutiq Cultural Center & Repository; CMUF / CCR: Chenega Multi-Use Facility with Chenega Corporation Repository; SUF / ULR: Single-Use Facility with Uniform Local Repository; SUF / LRF: Single-Use Facility with Local Repository Facility; and SUF / LDF: Single-Use Facility with Local Display Facility; na: not applicable or not available.

See Figure 7
and Figure 8 for
other details.

2.0. COST ANALYSIS

A discussion of costs for local repository and display facilities may be divided into two categories: 1) a one - time facility cost for the design and actual construction of the facility and 2) the cost of annual support services including facility operations and maintenance and curatorial services (Figures 8 - 9).

2.1. Methods for Estimating One - Time Facility Cost

One - time facility costs will depend on whether the facilities are new, renovated (remodeled or addition) or existing. As a starting point, it is useful to estimate costs based on the five models (ACCR, CCR, ULR, LRF and LDF) discussed earlier in this report in terms of space allocations. Ten Facility Reports in the appendix (Johnson 1996d) outline the projected costs for the five models as they might be reflected in Scenarios One, Two or Six. The Facility Reports include the base cost for each of the models (Facility Reports A, B, E, G and I) and cost variations if two or more facilities of the same design are constructed by different contractors (Facility Reports C, D, F, H and J). Additional savings in construction costs would also be possible if the same contractor built two or more facilities.

ONE-TIME FACILITY COST

The one-time facility cost includes the project construction costs for 1) architectural design, 2) construction and administrative services (CA services), 3) reimbursable expenses, 4) off-site utilities, and 5) the actual building construction (Figure 10 Table A.) Some costs are somewhat fixed for each facility site, such as off - site utilities, while other costs may vary based on the size of the facility or number of facilities built.

For example, the design cost associated with each facility could be decreased if the same plan were used for several facility sites. Construction and administrative services, and reimbursable expenses could be reduced by doubling up on trips to the communities and in other duplicative areas. Off-site utilities will generally stay the same for each facility site.

Figure 10. Table A. One - Time Facility Cost

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| A. | Project Construction Costs |
| 1. | Design |
| a. | Topographic survey |
| b. | Soil analysis |
| c. | Site visits |
| d. | Preliminary design |
| e. | Construction documents |
| 2. | CA Services |
| a. | Bidding services |
| b. | CA services |
| i. | Shop drawings |
| ii. | Submittal review |
| iii. | Construction administration |
| iv. | Construction inspections |
| 3. | Reimbursable Expenses |
| a. | Travel |
| b. | Per Diem |
| c. | Printing bid sets of documents |
| d. | Review documents, photographs etc. |
| 4. | Off - Site Utilities |
| a. | Water / Sewer / Electric / Telephone |
| 5. | Building Construction |
| a. | General building costs |
| b. | Additional expenses (ex. generators) |
| B. | Additional Repository Costs |
| a. | Specialized Furniture and Equipment |
| C. | Adjustment Costs (if any) |

Building construction costs are often estimated by the cost per square foot. As buildings increase in size, the cost / sf generally decreases. However, larger buildings may involve additional costs not shared by smaller facilities such as the cost of a facility generator instead of reliance on local utility services. One - time facility costs may also include additional repository costs such as specialized furniture and equipment, and adjustment costs for multiple year projects.

It is important to be clear about what is meant by calculations based on a cost per square foot. For example the general construction cost for the CMUF/CCR is \$208 / sf. General construction is only part of the one - time facility cost. The one - time facility cost (including design, construction and other costs) for the CMUF/CCR is \$264 /sf. The repository share for the CMUF/CCR is at a rate of \$285 / sf while the corporate share is at a rate of \$241 / sf. (See Facility Report B, pages 2, 4 and 7 in Johnson 1996d in the appendix). The difference between repository share and corporate share in this multi - use facility is due to the high cost of the specialized equipment for the repository.

2.2. Methods for Estimating Annual Support Service Cost

The ten Facility Reports in the appendix (Johnson 1996d) roughly estimate annual support service costs for the five models (ACCR, CCR, ULR, LRF and LDF) as they might pertain to Scenarios One, Two and Six. The Facility Reports include the base cost for each of the models (Facility Reports A, B, E, G and I) and cost totals for two or more facilities (Facility Reports C, D, F, H and J) where curatorial services are combined under a larger organization.

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST

Annual support service costs include 1) facility operations, 2) facility maintenance including personnel and 3) curatorial services including personnel (Figure 10. Table B.)

Facility Operation

Annual facility operation costs will depend on the construction of the facility. New facilities and some renovated facilities may be designed and constructed to reduce the operating costs. This might be done by installing

cost effective heating and air conditioning systems, or consolidation of the collections into a single secure storage area and modular display units with individual temperature and climate controls.

Facility operation costs will be somewhat fixed in each community. These costs will generally increase according to the greater size or number of facilities.

Facility Maintenance Including Personnel

Facility maintenance costs need to be budgeted for each facility including local support staff. The cost of personnel for facility management and maintenance will depend upon the availability and qualifications of local staff, the hours of operation and the range of services provided to the community.

The facility maintenance costs will generally increase according to the greater size or number of facilities. Personnel costs may be reduced significantly through cooperative agreements with local organizations providing similar maintenance services for other facilities. Also, the contribution of in-kind service or volunteer support should be considered as a means of reducing personnel costs.

Curatorial Services Including Personnel

Curatorial services in the form of local collections management and a professional curator also need to be budgeted for each facility. The cost of personnel for curatorial services will depend upon the availability and qualifications of local staff (including a professional curator), the hours of operation and the range of services provided to the community.

The curatorial services costs will generally increase according to the greater size or number of facilities, and the range of community services provided. Personnel costs may be reduced significantly through cooperative agreements with local or regional organizations providing curatorial services such as the Regional Repository Organization or local museums. Also, the contribution of in-kind service or volunteer support should be considered as a means of reducing personnel costs.

Figure 10. Table B. Annual Support Service Cost

D. Facility Operation

1. Annual General Utilities

- a. Heat - critical heat only
- b. Heat - entire building
- c. Climate for Repository (humidity & air conditioning)
- d. Electric
- e. Water
- f. Sewer
- g. Other

2. Annual General Maintenance

- a. Building repairs - cost of materials

3. Annual Repository Systems Maintenance

- a. Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems

4. Annual Property Costs (if any)

- a. Property lease
- b. Building lease
- c. Property Tax
- d. Other taxes

E. Annual Facility Maintenance Costs

1. Facility Staff

- a. Facility manager
- b. Custodial / Building Repair

2. Phone

3. Equipment and Supplies for Facility

F. Annual Curatorial Services Cost

1. Curatorial Services Staff

- a. Local Collections Management
- b. Professional Curator

2. Phone

3. Equipment & Supplies for Curatorial Services

- a. Internet Service
- b. Computer

2.3. Costs for Scenarios One Through Eight

Costs for Scenarios One through Eight may be estimated based on the methods outlined above. In some cases, only limited estimates are possible due to the nature of the scenario.

Note that all costs discussed below reflect the repository share only. For multi - use facilities it is necessary to add the non - repository share to obtain the full facility cost. This applies to both the one - time facility cost and the annual support services cost. (See various Facility Reports pages 9 and 11 in the appendix.)

Scenario One: "Regional Repository" Organization with Local Repository Facilities.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

Potential one - time facility costs associated with Scenario One depend upon the facility model used (Figure 8, example E and F).

Eight new facilities along the lines of the Chenega Corporation Repository in the Chenega Multi - Use Facility (CMUF / CCR) are estimated to be \$1,301,644 each or \$10,413,152 for eight (Figure 8, example E). See details in Facility Report B in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). A somewhat lower total cost for eight facilities is possible where the same facility design is used for all facilities. The use of the CCR model in eight facilities provides a larger space than actually required for the curation of the EVOS collections in eight communities. In the case of eight communities, the CCR model is best interpreted as a combined archaeological repository and general resource management center.

Eight new facilities along the lines of the Uniform Local Repository in a Single - Use Facility (SUF / ULR) are estimated to be \$512,300 each or between \$4,098,400 and \$3,898,400 for eight (Figure 8, example F). The difference in cost generally reflects the use of different or similar facility designs. See details in Facility Report E and F in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). The SUF / ULR model is designed for the curation of the EVOS collections in eight communities.

It is proposed that the costs associated with the initial construction or renovation of facilities would be funded through the EVOS Trustee Council and possibly other sources, notably resources available to the Native organizations. Costs associated with the use of existing or renovated buildings may result in lower costs.

Annual Support Service Costs

The long-term operation and maintenance of the facilities, costs associated with administering the Regional Repository Organization, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the Regional Repository Organization and specifically the participating, local Native organizations.

Annual support service costs for repositories per community are estimated between \$93,895 and \$51,920 for the CMUF / CCR model and the SUF / ULR model respectively. It is expected that a substantial amount of these costs would be provided through in-kind contributions from local and regional organizations, especially in the case of the Regional Repository Organization.

Other Comments

The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that Chenega, Port Graham, English Bay and Chugach Alaska corporations received awards from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund for damages to sites containing cultural and archaeological materials on corporation lands. The Council considers these TAPL Fund awards to be potential sources of funding for excavation and curation of archaeological resources in these communities or for the Chugach region.

The Trustee Council Office has also indicated its preference for the use or expansion of existing facilities rather than the construction of new facilities.

Scenario Two: "Regional Repository" Organization with Three Local Repositories and Four or Five Local Display Facilities.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

Potential one - time facility costs associated with Scenario Two depend upon the facility model used (Figure 8, example G and H).

Eight new facilities including three Local Repository Facilities (SUF / LRF) and five Local Display Facilities (SUF / LDF) in single - use facilities are estimated to be between \$3,932,400 and \$3,825,200 (Figure 8, example G). The difference in the cost generally reflects the use of different or similar facility designs. See details in Facility Report G or H, and I or J in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). The combined LRF - LDF example is designed for the curation and display of the EVOS collections in eight communities.

Eight new facilities including three Chenega Corporation Repository (CMUF / CCR) and five Local Display Facilities (SUF / LDF) in single - use facilities are estimated to be between \$5,617,932 and \$5,414,040 (Figure 8, example H). The difference in the cost generally reflects the use of different or similar facility designs. See details in Facility Report B, C or D, and I or J in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). This example contains a somewhat larger space than required for Scenario Two.

It is proposed that the costs associated with the initial construction or renovation of facilities would be funded through the EVOS Trustee Council and possibly other sources, notably resources available to the Native organizations. Costs associated with the use of existing or renovated buildings may be less.

Annual Support Service Costs

The long-term operation and maintenance of the facilities, costs associated with administering the Regional Repository Organization, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the Regional Repository Organization and specifically the participating, local Native organizations.

Annual support service costs for local repositories per community are estimated between \$93,895 and \$68,120 for the CCR model and the ULR model respectively, and \$38,180 for the local display facility (LDF). It is expected that a substantial amount of these costs would be provided through in-kind contributions from both local and regional organizations, especially in the case of the Regional Repository Organization.

Other Comments

The EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that Chenega, Port Graham, English Bay and Chugach Alaska corporations received awards from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund for damages to sites containing cultural and archaeological materials on corporation lands. The Council considers these TAPL Fund awards to be potential sources of funding for excavation and curation of archaeological resources in these communities or for the Chugach region.

The Trustee Council Office has also indicated its preference for the use or expansion of existing facilities rather than the construction of new facilities.

Scenario Three: Leave as is: Curation in Current Repositories.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

None.

No new or renovated facilities are provided for under this scenario. The University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks and State and federal agencies would absorb all costs of curation in their general operating budget.

Annual Support Service Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the long-term operation and maintenance of the current facilities, costs associated with managing the EVOS collections, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the applicable State and federal agencies and the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. This would be absorbed by their general operating budgets.

Other Comments

The Trustee Council Office has indicated its preference for the use or expansion of existing facilities rather than the construction of new facilities. However, this scenario does not provide comparable services to the local communities as provided for in Scenarios One Two or Six.

Scenario Four: Curation at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

None.

No new or renovated facilities are provided for under this scenario. The University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks would absorb all costs of curation in their general operating budget.

Annual Support Service Costs

Generally, the costs associated with the long-term operation and maintenance of the current facilities, costs associated with managing the EVOS collections, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. This would be absorbed by their general operating budget.

Other Comments

The Trustee Council Office has indicated its preference for the use or expansion of existing facilities rather than the construction of new facilities. However, this scenario does not provide comparable services to the local communities as provided for in Scenarios One, Two of Six.

Exxon Corporation has already paid \$30,000 to the University of Alaska Museum for curation fees associated with the collections made by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program (CRP) in 1989 - 90. Some of these funds have been expended for the stabilization of the Exxon CRP collections. The remaining funds have been put in trust for curation in perpetuity. However, the funds do not reflect the actual cost of providing the actual curatorial services. The associated documents have not yet been transferred to Fairbanks.

Additional storage space at the University of Alaska Museum Fairbanks and UAF's Rasmussen Library would be required as estimated in Johnson (1996c) in the appendix. This would include storage space required for the remaining EVOS collections and additional space required for any temporary or permanent display at the museum.

Scenario Five: Curation at One or Two Existing Museums in the Project Area.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

It is expected that curation at any one or two existing museums in the project area would involve renovations (remodeling and / or addition) or more likely the construction of a new museum. For example, the City of Valdez submitted a proposal for a regional cultural center with one - time facility cost of \$6,000,000 with 50% to be provided by the EVOS Trustee Council. The Seldovia Museum has also submitted a proposal for the construction of new museum.

Annual Support Service Costs

The long-term operation and maintenance of the facilities, and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the existing museum. It is expected that these costs would be absorbed by the general operating budget. See Figure 5 for a range of potential annual support service costs.

Other Comments

The Trustee Council Office has also indicated its preference for the use or expansion of existing facilities rather than the construction of new facilities. However, this does not appear to be a realistic scenario since it involve substantial renovation of facilities and / or the construction of new facilities to be addressed in Scenario Six. Cost estimates generated for Scenario Six might be considered generally applicable to Scenario Five.

Scenario Six: Curation at One or Two New Regional Repositories in the Project Area.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

Potential one - time facility costs associated with Scenario Six - One Repository depend upon the facility model used (Figure 8, example B and C).

One new facility along the lines of the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in the Kodiak Multi - Use Facility (KMUF / ACCR) is estimated to be \$2,082,141 (Figure 8, example B). See details in Facility Report A in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). A new repository after the KMUF / ACCR model would provide for the curation and display of the EVOS collections in one community in the project area.

One new facility along the lines of the Chenega Corporation Repository in the Chenega Multi - Use Facility (CMUF / CCR) is estimated to be \$1,301,644 (Figure 8, example C). See details in Facility Report B in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). One new repository after the CMUF / CCR model would not adequately provide for the curation and display of the EVOS collections in the project area.

Potential one - time facility costs associated with Scenario Six - Two Repositories may be estimated by using the Chenega Corporation Repository model (Figure 8, example D).

Two new facilities along the lines of the Chenega Corporation Repository in the Chenega Multi - Use Facility (CMUF / CCR) are estimated to be between \$2,603,288 and \$2,522,722 (Figure 8, example D). See details in Facility Report B and C in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). Two new repositories after the CMUF / CCR model would provide for the curation and display of the EVOS collections from the project area in two communities in the project area. However, this does not provide access to the collections by the other communities comparable to Scenarios One and Two.

It is expected that the costs associated with the initial construction and renovation of facilities would be funded through the EVOS Trustee Council and other sources, notably resources available to the Native organizations. Costs associated with the use of existing or renovated buildings may be less.

Annual Support Service Costs

The long-term operation and maintenance of one or two new facilities and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections in perpetuity would be the responsibility of the new repositories.

Annual support service costs for a facility after the KMUF / ACCR model are estimated at \$123,073; costs for one facility after the CMUF / CCR model are \$93,895 and costs for two CMUF / CCR facilities are \$93,895 each. Annual support services could be reduced by contributions of in-kind support from local and regional organizations. However, the scope of likely supporting organizations is less than that provided for Scenarios One and Two since it does not provide similar services to all communities.

Other Comments

No additional comments.

Scenario Seven: Curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in Kodiak.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

The Trustee Council Office has indicated that the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository has requested \$535,000 to remodel its basement for storing the EVOS collections from Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. This cost does not reflect the initial construction cost of the facility, only the remodeling of the new facility. For this reason, it is not considered a good basis for contrasting costs in other scenarios.

It should be noted that the current estimate for a new facility along the lines of the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in the Kodiak Multi-Use Facility (KMUF / ACCR) is \$2,082,141. See details in Facility Report A in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). This scenario would provide for the curation and display of the EVOS collections within the oil spill area but not within the project area (Chugach region and Kachemak Bay.)

It has been proposed that costs associated with the renovation of Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository would be funded by the EVOS Trustee Council.

Annual Support Service Costs

The long-term operation and maintenance of the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository. Additional funding would be needed for traveling displays.

Annual support service costs for the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository are estimated to be \$123,073. Annual support services are likely reduced by contributions of in-kind support from local and regional organizations on Kodiak. However, it is very unlikely that any of the Native organizations in the Chugach region would provide any additional support since they oppose this scenario.

Other Comments

No additional comments.

Scenario Eight: Traveling Exhibit and / or Short-Term Loans to Project Area.

Criteria 9 - Costs

One - Time Facility Cost

See Scenarios One through Seven.

Annual Support Service Costs

Costs associated with the long-term operation and maintenance of the lending institution and costs associated with curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* would be the responsibility of the lending facility. See Scenarios One through Seven and participant profiles in Part I, section 4.0.

Costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the facility housing the display would be the responsibility of the recipient of the loan and facility owner. See Scenarios One through Seven and participant profiles in Part I, section 4.0.

2.4. Proposals for Local Repository and Display Facilities

One of the issues not fully discussed in the *Comprehensive Community Plan* is the detail about specific community proposals. This is not unexpected given the wide range of possible scenarios for curating the EVOS collections both at locations in the project area and at other locations in the State of Alaska. Some information about possible local facilities was provided in the participant profiles in Part I, section 4.0. However, before it is feasible to develop specific local proposals, it is worthwhile to have guidance on the type(s) of facilities that might be considered by the EVOS Trustee Council to address the curation of the EVOS collections from the project area. Specifically, it is important to know whether proposals addressing local repository and display facilities in Scenario One or Two will be considered.

To help address the issue of detail, a *Guide to Developing a Detailed Proposal for a Local Facility* is included in the appendix (Johnson 1996d). This report includes a section entitled *Proposed Repository and Display Facilities, Next Phase* which outlines a process for developing specific local proposals. If the EVOS Trustee Council issues a request for proposals involving the construction of repository facilities in the local communities and / or project area, additional detail will need to be included in the local proposals. In addition to information about the specific site and facility, the EVOS Trustee Council has indicated that any community or organization that proposes a facility or a program will have to demonstrate the financial and institutional ability to operate and maintain them.

Local community proposals may show somewhat lower costs for the one - time facility construction and annual support services, especially in the case of possible renovated facilities.

2.5. Curation Fees and Curatorial Services

Curation of the EVOS collections at the University of Alaska Museum Fairbanks is considered by many to be the least expensive scenario involving the curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity*.

Exxon Corporation paid \$30,000 toward the curation of the artifact collected by the Exxon Cultural Resources Program in 1989-90 and 1991 and currently stored at the University of Alaska Museum. State and federal agencies have indicated that this also covers the curation of the associated documents at the University of Alaska Rasmusen Library but this could not be confirmed. A separate curation agreement apparently exists for the documents but this was not made available for this project since the documents are not yet in storage at the archive. This lump sum payment does not cover actual curation costs associated with the Exxon CR collections. Nor does it cover any of the costs associated with the other EVOS collections not collected by Exxon Corporation.

The use of the \$30,000 curation fee as a comparison to costs associated with the construction of new or renovated repositories in the local communities is not altogether appropriate. First the \$30,000 curation fee does not actually cover the cost of curatorial services, operation and maintenance at the UAM,F museum, or any substantial part of the capital cost of the UAM,F facility. Rather, curatorial services are provided by the University of Alaska Museum through other sources of funding including grants and State and federal funding. The trust for the Exxon collections, which is supported in part by the Exxon fee, will assist in the payment of curatorial services but it is unlikely that it will cover all of the costs. So, to say that there is no cost for providing storage space at the museum or curatorial services *in perpetuity* is misleading. It is a issue of who pays and where the funds come from.

Similarly, the comparison of costs for renovating the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository to capital costs for facilities in the project area is also misleading. As indicated in the discussion of costs for Scenario Seven, the \$535,000 does not reflect any of the initial capital cost of the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository, let alone any of the cost of curatorial services *in perpetuity*. It also does not provide for services to the local communities of the project area such as access to collections or displays.

The Regional Repository Organization outlined in Scenarios One and Two provides for local curation of the EVOS collections with repository and display facilities in each of the local communities supported by the local and regional Native organizations. This provides the requested services to the local communities at a reasonable cost. None of the other scenarios provide similar services. It is felt that Scenarios One and Two address both the curation of EVOS artifacts according to State and federal guidelines as well as the issue of lost services as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Curation of the collections in the local communities would restore these services to the greatest extent possible.

3.0. Closing Remarks

Some participants in the development of this plan have also expressed their concern about the applicability of a construction program to address the restoration of the damaged resources. This is not meant to suggest that the proposed facilities would not be useful, and would not contribute to the quality of life in the communities in which they are located. However, there is a question about the link between a construction project and the restoration of injuries to the sites known to have been damaged as a result of the oil spill. It has been suggested that Site Protection Programs such as site monitoring (especially those involving the training of local individuals as site stewards), as well as data recovery projects at injured and potentially injured sites, appear to more directly address the restoration process.

In response, it is correct that programs involving site monitoring and data recovery projects at injured and potentially injured sites address the restoration of archaeological resources impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Site Protection Programs in the *Comprehensive Community Plan* include such possible programs but they are considered a lower priority than the return of the EVOS collections to the local communities.

The EVOS Trustee Council has already funded a construction project to restore the EVOS artifacts from the Kodiak area to the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in Kodiak. The Kodiak proposal provided for the return of EVOS collections to their region and local access to the collections by their communities.

The Chugach Region and Kachemak Bay differ from the Kodiak Region in that the communities are spread over a much larger geographic area with one or two community centers. In fact, each of the communities is very independent. The scenarios in this plan that address the curation of EVOS collections in the Chugach region (or project area in general) follow the Kodiak lead for the return of the EVOS collections. At the same time, they also address the actual desires of the local communities for the return of the collections to the local communities. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* reflects both the independence of the local communities as well as their cooperative nature to support a Regional Repository Organization.

* * *

*Comprehensive Community Plan for the
Restoration of Archaeological Resources in
Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*

Appendix to Part I and Part II

For

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
United States Forest Service, Lead Trustee Agency
Department of Interior, Cooperating Agency
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Cooperating Agency

November 1, 1996

APPENDIX TO PART I.

Contents:

36 CFR Part 79 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections

American Association of Museums Accreditation Procedures (Edited from an AAM publication.)

American Association of Museums Visiting Committee On-Site Evaluation Questionnaire

EVOS Archaeological Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula (Johnson 1996a)

Estimated Storage Cabinet Requirements for EVOS Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula (Johnson 1996b)

Comprehensive Community Plan for Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula, EVOS Project 96154, Introduction to Potential Participants and Request for Information.

University of Alaska Museum - Sample Agreements, Loan Policy Terms, Accession Record, Catalog Record, Loan Record, and Transfer Record.

Requirements for Local Repositories (Johnson 1996c)

Guide to Developing a Detailed Proposal for a Local Facility (Johnson 1996d)

36 CFR Part 79 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections

36 CFR Part 79 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections

Sections

79.1 Purpose.

79.2 Authority.

79.3 Applicability.

79.4 Definitions.

79.5 Management and preservation of collections.

79.6 Methods to secure curatorial services.

79.7 Methods to fund curatorial services.

79.8 Terms and conditions to include in contracts, memoranda and agreements for curatorial services.

79.9 Standards to determine when a repository possesses the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services.

79.10 Use of collections.

79.11 Conduct of inspections and inventories.

Appendix A to Part 79 - Example of a Deed of Gift. (Not included here.)

Appendix B to Part 79 - Example of a Memorandum of Understanding for Curatorial Services for a Federally-Owned Collection. (Not included here.)

Appendix C to Part 79 - Example of a Short-Term Loan Agreement for a Federally Owned collection. (Not included here.)

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 470aa-mm. 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.

79.1 Purpose.

(a) The regulations in this part establish definitions, standards, procedures and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains, and associated records, recovered under authority of the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433), the Reservoir Salvage Act (16 U.S.C. 469-469c), section of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm). They establish:

- (1) Procedures and guidelines to manage and preserve collections;
- (2) Terms and conditions for Federal agencies to include in contracts, memoranda, agreements or other written instruments with repositories for curatorial services;
- (3) Standards to determine when a repository has the capability to provide long-term curatorial services; and
- (4) Guidelines to provide access to, loan and otherwise use collections.

(b) The regulations in the part contain three appendices that provide additional guidance for use by the Federal Agency Official.

- (1) Appendix A to these regulations contains an example of an agreement between a Federal agency and a non-Federal owner of material remains who is donating the remains to the Federal agency.
- (2) Appendix B to these regulations contains an example of a memorandum of understanding between a Federal agency and a repository for long-term curatorial services for a federally-owned collection.

- (3) Appendix C to these regulations contains an example of an agreement between a repository and a third party for a short-term loan of a federally-owned collection (or a part thereof).
- (4) The three appendices are meant to illustrate how such agreements might appear. They should be revised according to the:
 - (i) Needs of the Federal agency and any non-Federal owner;
 - (ii) Nature and content of the collections; and
 - (iii) Type of contract, memorandum, agreement or other written instrument being used.
- (5) When a repository has preexisting standard forms (e.g., a short-term loan form) that are consistent with the regulations in this part, those forms may be used in lieu of developing new ones.

79.2 Authority.

- (a) The regulations in this part are promulgated pursuant to section 101(a)(7)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a) which requires that the Secretary of the Interior issue regulations ensuring that significant prehistoric and historic artifacts, and associated records, recovered under the authority of section of that Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2), the Reservoir Salvage Act (16 U.S.C. 469-469c) and the Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) are deposited in an institution with adequate long-term curatorial capabilities.
- (b) In addition, the regulations in this part are promulgated pursuant to section 5 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470dd) which gives the Secretary of the Interior discretionary authority to promulgate regulations for the:

- (1) Exchange, where appropriate, between suitable universities, museums or other scientific or educational institutions of archeological resources recovered from public and Indian lands under that Act; and
- (2) Ultimate disposition of archeological resources recovered under that Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm), the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433) or the Reservoir Salvage Act (16 U.S.C. 469-469c).
- (3) It further states that any exchange or ultimate disposition of resources excavated or removed from Indian lands shall be subject to the consent of the Indian or Indian tribe that owns the lands or has jurisdiction over such lands.

79.3 Applicability.

- (a) The regulations in this part apply to collections, as defined in #79.4 of this part, that are excavated or removed under the authority of the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433) or the Reservoir Salvage Act (16 U.S.C. 469-469c), section of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm). Such collections generally include those that are the result of prehistoric or historic resource survey, excavation or other study conducted in connection with a Federal action, assistance, license or permit.
 - (1) Material remains, as defined in #79.4 of this part, that are excavated or removed from a prehistoric or historic resource are generally the property of the landowner.
 - (2) Data that are generated as a result of a prehistoric or historic resource survey, excavation or other study are recorded in associated records, as defined in #79.4 of this part. Associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with a Federal or federally authorized prehistoric or historic resource survey, excavation or other study are the property of the U.S. Government, regardless of the location of the resource.

- (b) The regulations in this part apply to preexisting and new collections that meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section. However, the regulations shall not be applied in a manner that would supersede or breach material terms and conditions in any contract, grant, license, permit, memorandum, or agreement entered into by or on behalf of a Federal agency prior to the effective date of this regulation.
- (c) Collections that are excavated or removed pursuant to the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433) remain subject to that Act, the Act's implementing rule (43 CFR part 3), and the terms and conditions of the pertinent Antiquities Act permit or other approval.
- (d) Collections that are excavated or removed pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) remain subject to that Act, the Act's implementing rules (43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, 32 CFR part 229), and the terms and conditions of the pertinent Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit or other approval.
- (e) Any repository that is providing curatorial services for a collection subject to the regulations in this part must possess the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services, as set forth in #79.9 of this part, to safeguard and preserve the associated records and any material remains that are deposited in the repository.

79.4 Definitions.

As used for purposes of this part:

- (a) *Collection* means material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study.
 - (1) *Material remains* means artifacts, objects, specimens and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource.

Classes of material remains (and illustrative examples) that may be in a collection include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Components of structures and features (such as houses, mills, piers, fortifications, raceways, earthworks and mounds);
- (ii) Intact or fragmentary artifacts of human manufacture (such as tools, weapons, pottery, basketry and textiles);
- (iii) Intact or fragmentary natural objects used by humans (such as rock crystals, feathers and pigments);
- (iv) By-products, waste products or debris resulting from the manufacture or use of man-made or natural materials (such as slag, dumps, cores and debitage);
- (v) Organic material (such as vegetable and animal remains, and coprolites);
- (vi) Human remains (such as bone, teeth, mummified flesh, burials and cremations);
- (vii) Components of petroglyphs, pictographs, intaglios or other works of artistic or symbolic representation;
- (viii) Components of shipwrecks (such as pieces of the ship's hull, rigging, armaments, apparel, tackle contents and cargo);
- (ix) Environmental and chronometric specimens (such as pollen, seeds, wood, shell, bone, charcoal, tree core samples, soil, sediment cores, obsidian, volcanic ash, and baked clay); and

- (x) Paleontological specimens that are found in direct physical relationship with a prehistoric or historic resource.
- (2) *Associated records* means original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared, assembled and document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource. Some records such as field notes, artifact inventories and oral histories may be originals that are prepared as a result of the field work analysis and report preparation. Other records such as deeds, survey plats, historical maps and diaries may be copies of original public or archival documents that are assembled and studied as a result of historical research. Classes of associated records (and illustrative examples) that may be in a collection include, but are not limited to:
 - (i) Records relating to the identification, evaluation, documentation, study, preservation or recovery of a resource (such as site forms, field notes, drawings, maps, photographs, slides, negatives, films, video and audio cassette tapes, oral histories, artifact inventories, laboratory reports, computer cards and tapes, computer disks and diskettes, printouts of computerized data, manuscripts, reports, and accession, catalog and inventory records);
 - (ii) Records relating to the identification of a resource using remote sensing methods and equipment (such as satellite and aerial photography and imagery, side scan sonar, magnetometers, subbottom profilers, radar and fathometers);
 - (iii) Public records essential to understanding the resource such as deeds, survey plats, military and census records, birth, marriage and death certificates, immigration and naturalization papers, tax forms and reports);
 - (iv) Archival records essential to understanding the resource (such as historical maps, drawings and photographs, manuscripts, architectural and landscape plans, correspondence, diaries, ledgers, catalogs and receipts); and
 - (v) Administrative records relating to the survey, excavation or other study of the resource (such as scopes of work, requests for proposals, research proposals, contracts, antiquities permits, reports, documents relating to compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f), and National Register of Historic Places nomination and determination of eligibility forms).
- (b) *Curatorial services.* Providing curatorial services means managing and preserving a collection according to professional museum and archival practices, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Inventorying, accessioning, labeling and cataloging a collection;
 - (2) Identifying, evaluating and documenting a collection;
 - (3) Storing and maintaining a collection using appropriate methods and containers, and under appropriate environmental conditions and physically secure controls;
 - (4) Periodically inspecting a collection and taking such actions as may be necessary to preserve it;
 - (5) Providing access and facilities to study a collection; and
 - (6) Handling, cleaning, stabilizing and conserving a collection in such a manner to preserve it.

- (c.) *Federal Agency Official* means any officer, employee or agent officially representing the secretary of the department or the head of any other agency or instrumentality of the United States having primary management authority over a collection that is subject to this part.
- (d) *Indian land* has the same meaning as in #-3(e) of uniform regulation 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229.
- (e) *Indian tribe* has the same meaning as in #-3(f) of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229.
- (f) *Personal property* has the same meaning as in 41 CFR 100-43.001-14. Collections, equipment (e.g., a specimen cabinet or exhibit case) materials and supplies are classes of personal property.
- (g) *Public lands* has the same meaning as in #-3(d) of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229.
- (h) *Qualified museum professional* means a person who possesses knowledge, experience and demonstrable competence in museum methods and techniques appropriate to the nature and content of the collection under the person's management and care, and commensurate with the person's duties and responsibilities. Standards that may be used, as appropriate, for classifying positions and for evaluating a person's qualifications include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) The Office of Personnel Management's "Position Classification Standards for Positions under the General Schedule Classification System" (U.S. Government Printing Office, stock No. 906-028-00000-0 (1981)) are used by Federal agencies to determine appropriate occupational series and grade levels for positions in the Federal service. Occupational series most commonly associated with museum work are the museum curator series (GS/GM-1015) and the museum technician and specialist series (GS/GM-1016). Other scientific and professional series that may have collateral museum duties include, but are not limited

to, the archivist series (GS/GM-1420), the archeologist series (GS/GM-193), the anthropologist series (GS/GM-190), and the historian series (GS/GM-170). In general, grades GS-9 and below are assistants and trainees while grades GS-11 and above are professionals at the full performance level. Grades GS-11 and above are determined according to the level of independent professional responsibility, degree of specialization and scholarship, and the nature, variety, complexity, type and scope of the work.

- (2) The Office of Personnel Management's "Qualification Standards for Positions under the General Schedule (Handbook X-118)" (U.S. Government Printing Office, stock No. 906-030-00000-4 (1986)) establish educational, experience and training requirements for employment with the Federal Government under the various occupational series. A graduate degree in museum science or applicable subject matter, or equivalent training and experience, and three years of professional experience are required for museum positions at grades GS-11 and above.
- (3) The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" (48 FR 44716, Sept. 29, 1983) provide technical advice about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods for use by Federal, State and local Governments and others. One section presents qualification standards for a number of historic preservation professions. While no standards are presented for collections managers, museum curators or technicians, standards are presented for other professions (i.e., historians, archeologists, architectural historians, architects, and historic architects) that may have collateral museum duties.
- (4) Copies of the Office of Personnel Management's standard including subscription for subsequent updates, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 2040. Copies may be inspected at the Office of Personnel Management's Library, 1900 E. Street NW., Washington.

D.C., at any regional or area office of the Office of Personnel Management, at any Federal Job Information Center, and at any personnel office of any Federal agency. Copies of the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" are available at no charge from the Interagency Resource Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

- (i) *Religious remains* means material remains that the Federal Agency Official has determined are of traditional religious or sacred importance to an Indian tribe or other group because of customary use in religious rituals or spiritual activities. The Federal Agency Official makes this determination in consultation with appropriate Indian tribes or other groups.
- (j) *Repository* means a facility such as a museum, archeological center, laboratory or storage facility managed by a university, college, museum, other educational or scientific institution, a Federal, State or local Government agency or Indian tribe that can provide professional, systematic and accountable curatorial services on a long-term basis.
- (k) *Repository Official* means any officer, employee or agent officially representing the repository that is providing curatorial services for a collection that is subject to this part.
- (l) *Tribal Official* means the chief executive officer or any officer, employee or agent officially representing the Indian tribe.

79.5 Management and preservation of collections.

The Federal Agency Official is responsible for the long-term management and preservation of preexisting and new collections subject to this part. Such collections shall be placed in a repository with adequate long-term curatorial capabilities, as set forth in #79.9 of this part, appropriate to the nature and content of the collections.

- (a) Preexisting collections. The Federal Agency Official is responsible for ensuring that preexisting collections, meaning those collections that are placed in repositories prior to the effective date of this rule, are being properly managed and preserved. The Federal Agency Official shall identify such repositories, and review and evaluate the curatorial services that are being provided to preexisting collections. When the Federal Agency Official determines that such a repository does not have the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services, as set forth in #79.9 of this part, the Federal Agency Official may either:

- (1) Enter into or amend an existing contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument for curatorial services for the purpose of:
 - (i) Identifying specific actions that shall be taken by the repository, the Federal agency or other appropriate party to eliminate the inadequacies;
 - (ii) Specifying a reasonable period of time and schedule within which the actions shall be completed; and
 - (iii) Specifying any necessary funds or services that shall be provided by the repository, the Federal agency or other appropriate party to complete the actions; or

- (2) Remove the collections from the repository and deposit them in another repository that can provide such services in accordance with the regulations in this part. Prior to moving any collection that is from Indian lands, the Federal Agency Official must obtain the written consent of the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands.
 - (b) New collections. The Federal Agency Official shall deposit a collection in a repository upon determining that:
 - (1) The repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services, as set forth in #79.9 of this part;
 - (2) The repository's facilities, written curatorial policies and operating procedures are consistent with the regulations in this part;
 - (3) The repository has certified, in writing, that the collection shall be cared for, maintained and made accessible in accordance with the regulations in this part and any terms and conditions that are specified by the Federal Agency Official;
 - (4) When the collection is from Indian lands, written consent to the disposition has been obtained from the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands; and
 - (5) The initial processing of the material remains (including appropriate cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, stabilizing and packaging) has been completed, and associated records have been prepared and organized in accordance with the repository's processing and documentation procedures.
 - (c.) Retention of records by Federal agencies. The Federal Agency Official shall maintain administrative records on the disposition of each collection including, but not limited to:
 - (1) The name and location of the repository where the collection is deposited;
 - (2) A copy of the contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument, and any subsequent amendments, between the Federal agency, the repository and any other party for curatorial services;
 - (3) A catalog list of the contents of the collection that is deposited in the repository;
 - (4) A list of any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository as part of the contract memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument for curatorial services;
 - (5) Copies of reports documenting inspections, inventories and investigations of loss, damage or destruction that are conducted pursuant to #79.11 of this part; and
 - (6) Any subsequent permanent transfer of the collection (or a part thereof) to another repository.
- 79.6 Methods to secure curatorial services.**
- (a) Federal agencies may secure curatorial services using a variety of methods, subject to Federal procurement and property management statutes, regulations, and any agency-specific statutes and regulation on the management of museum collections. Methods that may be used by Federal agencies to secure curatorial services include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Placing the collection in a repository that is owned, leased or otherwise operated by the Federal agency;
 - (2) Entering into a contract or purchase order with a repository for curatorial services;
 - (3) Entering into a cooperative agreement, a memorandum of understanding, a memorandum of agreement or other agreement, as appropriate, with a State, local or Indian tribal repository, a university, museum or other scientific or educational institution that operates or manages a repository, for curatorial services;
 - (4) Entering an interagency agreement with another Federal agency for curatorial services;
 - (5) Transferring the collection to another Federal agency for preservation; and
 - (6) For archeological activities permitted on public or Indian lands under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470 aa-mm), the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433) or other authority, requiring the archeological permittee to provide for curatorial services as a condition to the issuance of the archeological permit.
- (b) Guidelines for selecting a repository.
- (1) When possible, the collection should be deposited in a repository that:
 - (i) Is in the State of origin;
 - (ii) Stores and maintains other collections from the same site or project location; or
 - (iii) Houses collections from a similar geographic region or cultural area.
- (2) The collection should not be subdivided and stored at more than a single repository unless such subdivision is necessary to meet special storage, conservation or research needs
 - (3) Except when non-federally-owned material remains are retained and disposed of by the owner, material remains and associated records should be deposited in the same repository to maintain the integrity and research value of the collection.
- (c.) Sources for technical assistance. The Federal Agency Official should consult with persons having expertise in the management and preservation of collections prior to preparing a scope of work or a request for proposals for curatorial services. This will help ensure that the resulting contract, memorandum, agreement or other written instrument meets the needs of the collection, including any special needs in regard to any religious remains. It also will aid the Federal Agency Official in evaluating the qualifications and appropriateness of a repository, and in determining whether the repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services for the collection. Persons, agencies, institutions and organizations that may be able to provide technical assistance include, but are not limited to the:
- (1) Federal agency's Historic Preservation Officer;
 - (2) State Historic Preservation Officer;
 - (3) Tribal Historic Preservation Officer;
 - (4) State Archeologist;
 - (5) Curators, collections managers, conservators, archivists, archeologist, historians and anthropologist in Federal and State Government agencies and Indian tribal museums;
 - (6) Indian tribal elders and religious leaders;
 - (7) Smithsonian Institution;
 - (8) American Association of Museums; and
 - (9) National Park Service.

79.7 Methods to fund curatorial services.

A variety of methods are used by Federal agencies to ensure that sufficient funds are available for adequate, long-term care and maintenance of collections. Those methods include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Federal agencies may fund a variety of curatorial activities using moneys appropriated annually by the U. S. Congress, subject to any specific statutory authorities or limitations applicable to a particular agency. As appropriate, curatorial activities that may be funded by Federal agencies include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Purchasing, constructing, leasing, renovating, upgrading, expanding, operating, and maintaining a repository that has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services as set forth in #79.9 of this part;
 - (2) Entering into and maintaining on a cost-reimbursable or cost-sharing basis a contract, memorandum, agreement, or other appropriate written instrument with a repository that has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services as set forth in #79.9 of this part;
 - (3) As authorized under section 110(g) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2), reimbursing a grantee for curatorial costs paid by the grantee as part of the grant project;
 - (4) As authorized under section 110(g) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2), reimbursing a State for curatorial costs paid by the State agency to carry out the historic preservation responsibilities of the Federal agencies;
 - (5) Conducting inspections and inventories in accordance with #79.11 of this part; and
 - (6) When a repository that is housing and maintaining a collection can no longer provide adequate long-term curatorial services, as set forth in #79.9 of this part, either:
 - (i) Providing such funds or services as may be agreed upon pursuant to #79.5(a)(1) of this part to assist the repository in eliminating the deficiencies; or
 - (ii) Removing the collection from the repository and depositing it in another repository that can provide curatorial services in accordance with the regulations in this part.
- (b) As authorized under section 110(g) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) and section 208(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments (16 U.S.C. 469c-2), for federally licensed or permitted projects or programs, Federal agencies may charge licensees and permittees reasonable costs for curatorial activities associated with identification, surveys, evaluation and data recovery as a condition to the issuance of a Federal license or permit.
- (c.) Federal agencies may deposit collections in a repository that agrees to provide curatorial services at no cost to the U.S. Government. This generally occurs when a collection is excavated or removed from public or Indian lands under a research permit issued pursuant to the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433) or the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm). A repository also may agree to provide curatorial services as a public service or as a means of ensuring direct access to a collection for long-term study and support. Federal agencies should ensure that a repository that agrees to provide curatorial services at not cost to the U.S. Government has sufficient financial resources to support its operations and any needed improvements.
- (d) Funds provided to a repository for curatorial services should include costs for initially processing, cataloging and accessioning the collection as well as costs for storing, inspecting, inventorying, maintaining, and conserving the collection on a long-term basis.
 - (1) Funds to initially process, catalog and accession a collection to be generated during identification and evaluation surveys should be included in project planning budgets.

- (2) Funds to initially process, catalog and accession a collection to be generated during data recovery operations should be included in project mitigation budgets.
- (3) Funds to store, inspect, inventory, maintain and conserve a collection on a long-term basis should be included in annual operating budgets.
- (e) When the Federal Agency Official determines that data recovery costs may exceed the one percent limitation contained in the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 469c), as authorized under section 208(3) of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments (16 U.S.C. 469c-2), the limitation may be waived, in appropriate cases, after the Federal Agency Official has:
 - (1) Obtained the concurrence of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior by sending a written request to the department Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127; and
 - (2) Notified the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the U. S. Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the U. S. House of Representatives.
- 79.8 **Terms and conditions to include in contracts, memoranda and agreements for curatorial services.**

The Federal Agency Official shall ensure that any contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument for curatorial services that is entered into by or on behalf of that Official, a Repository Official and any other appropriate party contains the following:

 - (a) A statement that identifies the collection or group of collections to be covered and any other U.S. Government-owned personal property to be furnished to the repository;
 - (b) A statement that identifies who owns and has jurisdiction over the collection;
 - (c.) A statement of work to be performed by the repository;
 - (d) A statement of the responsibilities of the Federal agency and any other appropriate party;
 - (e) When the collection is from Indian lands:
 - (1) A statement that the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands consent to the disposition; and
 - (2) Such terms and conditions as may be requested by the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands;
 - (f) When the collection is from a site on public lands that the Federal Agency Official has determined is of religious or cultural importance to any Indian tribe having aboriginal or historic ties to such lands, such terms and conditions as may have been developed pursuant to 43 CFR part 7 of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229.
 - (g) The term of the contract, memorandum or agreement; and procedures for modification, suspension, extension, and termination;
 - (h) A statement of costs associated with the contract, memorandum or agreement; the funds or services to be provided by the repository, the Federal agency and any other appropriate party; and the schedule for any payments;
 - (i) Any special procedures and restrictions for handling, storing, inspecting, inventorying, cleaning, conserving, and exhibiting the collection;
 - (j) Instructions and any terms and conditions for making the collection available for scientific, educational and religious uses, including procedures and criteria to be used by the Repository Official to review, approve or deny, and document actions taken in response to request for study, laboratory analysis, loan, exhibition, use in religious rituals or spiritual activities, and other uses. When the Repository Official to approve consumptive uses, this should be

specified; otherwise, the Federal Agency Official should review and approve consumptive uses. When the repository's existing operating procedures and criteria for evaluating requests to use collections are consistent with the regulations in this part, they may be used, after making any necessary modifications, in lieu of developing new ones;

- (k) Instructions for restricting access to information relating to the nature, location and character of the prehistoric or historic resource from which the material remains are excavated or removed;
- (l) A statement that copies of any publications resulting from study of the collection are to be provided to the Federal Agency Official and, when the collection is from Indian lands, to the Tribal Official and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if any, of the Indian tribe that owns or has jurisdiction over such lands;
- (m) A statement that specifies the frequency and methods for conducting and documenting the inspections and inventories stipulated in #79.11 of this part;
- (n) A statement that the Repository Official shall redirect any request for transfer or repatriation of a federally-owned collection (or any part thereof) to the Federal Agency Official, and redirect any request for transfer or repatriation of a federally administered collection (or any part thereof) to the Federal Agency Official and the owner;
- (o) A statement that the Repository Official shall not transfer, repatriate, or discard a federally-owned collection (or any part thereof) without the written permission of the Federal Agency Official, and not transfer, repatriate or discard a federally administered collection (or any part thereof) without the written permission of the Federal Agency Official and the owner.
- (p) A statement that the Repository Official shall not sell the collections; and
- (q) A statement that the repository shall provide curatorial services in accordance with the regulations in this part.

79.9 Standards to determine when a repository possesses the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services.

The Federal Agency Official shall determine that a repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services when the repository is able to:

- (a) Accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices; and
- (b) Comply with the following, as appropriate to the nature and content of the collection;
 - (1) Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection, including:
 - (i) Records on acquisitions;
 - (ii) Catalog and artifact inventory lists;
 - (iii) Descriptive information, including field notes, site forms and reports;
 - (iv) Photographs, negatives and slides;
 - (v) Locational information, including maps;
 - (vi) Information on the condition of the collection including any completed conservation treatments;
 - (vii) Approved loans and other uses;
 - (viii) Inventory and inspection records, including an environmental monitoring records;
 - (ix) Records on lost, deteriorated, damaged destroyed Government property; and

- (x) Records on any deaccessions and subsequent transfers, repatriations or discards, as approved by the Federal Agency Official; and environmental control problems, and taking necessary actions to maintain the integrity of the collection;
- (2) Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment and space in the physical plant to properly store, study and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, conservation and, if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collection;
- (3) Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study and any exhibition areas by:
 - (i) Having the physical plant meet local electrical, fire, building, health and safety codes;
 - (ii) Having an appropriate and operational fire detection and suppression system;
 - (iii) Having an appropriate and operational intrusion detection and deterrent system;
 - (iv) Having an adequate emergency management plan that establishes procedures for responding to fires, floods, natural disasters, civil unrest, acts of violence, structural failures and failures of mechanical systems within the physical plant;
 - (v) Providing fragile or valuable items in a collection with additional security such as locking the items in a safe, vault or museum specimen cabinet, as appropriate;
 - (vi) Limiting and controlling access to keys, the collection and the physical plant; and
 - (vii) Inspecting the physical plant in accordance with #79.11 of this part for possible security weaknesses
- (4) Require staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;
- (5) Handle, store, clean, conserve and if exhibited, exhibit the collection in a manner that:
 - (i) Is appropriate to the nature of the material remains and associated records;
 - (ii) Protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents and general neglect; and
 - (iii) Preserves data that may be studied in future laboratory analyses. When material remains in collection are to be treated with chemical solution or preservatives that will permanently alter the remains, when possible, retain untreated representative samples of each affected artifact type, environmental specimen or other category of material remains to be treated. Untreated samples should not be stabilized or conserved beyond dry brushing.
- (6) Store site forms, field notes, artifact inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire such as:
 - (i) Storing the records in an appropriate insulated, fire resistant, locking cabinet, safe, vault or other container, or in a location with a fire suppression system;

- (ii) Storing a duplicate set of records in a separate location; or
 - (iii) Ensuring that records are maintained and accessible through another party. For example, copies of final reports and site forms frequently are maintained by the State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Archeologist or the State museum or university. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Indian tribal museum ordinarily maintain records on collections recovered from sites located on Indian lands. The National Technical Information Service and the Defense Technical Information Service maintain copies of final reports that have been deposited by Federal agencies. The National Archeological Database maintains summary information on archeological reports and projects, including information on the location of those reports.
 - (7) Inspect the collection in accordance with #79.11 of this part for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;
 - (8) Conduct inventories in accordance with #79.11 of this part to verify the location of the material remains, associated records and any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository; and
 - (9) Provide access to the collection in accordance with #79.10 of this part.
- 79.10 Use of collections.**
- (a) The Federal Agency Official shall ensure that the Repository Official makes the collection available for scientific, educational and religious uses, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect and preserve the condition, research potential, religious or sacred importance, and uniqueness of the collection.
 - (b) Scientific and educational uses. A collection shall be made available to qualified professionals for study, loan and use for such purposes as in-house and traveling exhibits, teaching, public interpretation, scientific analysis and scholarly research. Qualified professionals would include, but not be limited to, curators, conservators, collection managers, exhibitors, researchers scholars, archeological contractors and educators. Students may use a collection when under the direction of a qualified professional. Any resulting exhibits and publications shall acknowledge the repository as the curatorial facility and the Federal agency as the owner or administrator, as appropriate. When the collection is from Indian lands and the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands wish to be identified those individuals and the Indian tribe shall also be acknowledged. Copies of any resulting publications shall be provided to the Repository Official and the Federal Agency Official. When Indian lands are involved, copies of such publications shall also be provided to the Tribal Official and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if any, of the Indian tribe that owns or has jurisdiction over such lands.
 - (c) Religious uses. Religious remains in a collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities. Religious remains generally are of interest to medicine men and women, and other religious practitioners and persons from Indian tribes, Alaskan Native corporations, Native Hawaiians, and other indigenous and immigrant ethnic, social and religious groups that have aboriginal or historic ties to the lands from which the remains are recovered, and have traditionally used the remains or class of remains in religious rituals or spiritual activities.

(d) Terms and conditions.

- (1) In accordance with section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470hh) and section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 w-3), the Federal Agency Official shall restrict access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of a prehistoric or historic resource unless the Federal Agency Official determines that such disclosure would not create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource or to the area or place where the resource is located.
- (2) Section -.18(a)(2) of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7.36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229 sets forth procedures whereby information relating to the nature, location or character of a prehistoric or historic resource may be made available to the Governor of any State. The Federal Agency Official may make information available to other persons who, follow the procedures in #-18(a)(2) of the referenced uniform regulations, demonstrate that the disclosure will not create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource or to the area or place where the resource is located. Other persons generally would include, but not be limited to archaeological contractors, researchers, scholars, tribal representatives. Federal, State and local agency personnel, and other persons who are studying the resource or class of resources.
- (3) When a collection is from Indian lands, the Federal Agency Official shall place such terms and conditions as may be requested by the Indian landowner and Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands on:
 - (i) Scientific, educational or religious uses of material remains; and
 - (ii) Access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of the resource.

- (4) When a collection is from a site on public lands that the Federal Agency Official has determined is of religious or cultural importance to any Indian tribe having aboriginal or historic ties to such lands, the Federal Agency Official shall place such terms and conditions as may have been developed pursuant to #-7 of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229 on:

- (i) Scientific, educational or religious uses of material remains; and
- (ii) Access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of the resource.

- (5) The Federal Agency Official shall not allow uses that would alter, damage or destroy an object in a collection unless the Federal Agency Official determines that such use is necessary for scientific studies or public interpretation, and the potential gain in scientific or interpretive information outweighs the potential loss of the object. When possible, such use should be limited to unprovenienced, nonunique, nonfragile objects, or to a sample of objects drawn from a larger collection of similar objects.

- (e) No collection (or a part thereof) shall be loaned to any person without a written agreement between the Repository Official and the borrower that specifies the terms and conditions of the loan. Appendix C to the regulations in this part contains an example of a short-term loan agreement for a federally-owned collection. At a minimum, a loan agreement shall specify:

- (1) The collection or object being loaned;
- (2) The purpose of the loan;
- (3) The length of the loan;

- (4) Any restrictions on scientific, educational or religious uses, including whether any object may be altered, damaged or destroyed;
 - (5) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, that the borrower shall handle the collection or object being borrowed during the term of the loan in accordance with this part so as not to damage or reduce its scientific, educational, religious or cultural value; and
 - (6) Any requirements for insuring the collection or object being borrowed for any loss, damage or destruction during transit and while in the borrower's possession.
- (f) The Federal Agency Official shall ensure that the Repository Official maintains administrative records that document approved scientific, educational and religious uses of the collection.
- (g) The Repository Official may charge persons who study, borrow or use a collection (or a part thereof) reasonable fees to cover costs for handling, packing, shipping and insuring material remains, for photocopying associated records, and for other related incidental costs.
- 79.11 Conduct of inspections and inventories.**
- (a) The inspections and inventories specified in this section shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S. C. 484), its implementing regulation (41 CFR Part 101), any agency-specific regulations on the management of Federal property, and any agency specific statutes and regulations on the management of museum collections.
- (b) Consistent with paragraph (a) of this section, the Federal Agency Official shall ensure that the Repository Official:
- (1) Provides the Federal Agency Official and, when the collection is from Indian lands, the Indian landowner and the Tribal Official of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the lands with a copy of the catalog list of the contents of the collection received and accessioned by the repository;
 - (2) Provides the Federal Agency Official with a list of any other U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the repository;
 - (3) Periodically inspects the physical plant for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures;
 - (4) Periodically inspects the collection for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage;
 - (5) Periodically inventories the collection by accession, lot or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records;
 - (6) Periodically inventories any other U. S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the repository;
 - (7) Has qualified museum professionals conduct the inspections and inventories;
 - (8) Following each inspection and inventory, prepares and provides the Federal Agency Official with a written report of the results of the inspection and inventory, including the status of the collection, treatments completed and recommendations for additional treatments. When the collection is from Indian lands, the Indian landowner and the Tribal Official of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the lands shall also be provided with a copy of the report.
 - (9) Within five (5) days of the discovery of any loss or theft of, deterioration and damage to, or destruction of the collection (or a part thereof) or any other U.S. Government-owned personal property, prepares and provides the Federal Agency Official with a written notification of the

circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, deterioration, damage or destruction. When the collection is from Indian lands, the Indian landowner and the Tribal Official and the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the lands shall also be provided with a copy of the notification; and

- (10) Makes the repository, the collection and any other U.S. Government-owned personal property available for periodic inspection by the:
- (i) Federal Agency Official;
 - (ii) When the collection is from Indian lands, the Indian landowner and the Tribal Official of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the land; and
 - (iii) When the collection contains religious remains, the Indian tribal elders, religious leaders, and other officials representing the Indian tribe or other group for which the remains have religious or sacred importance.
- (c.) Consistent with paragraph (a) of this section, the Federal Agency Official shall have qualified Federal agency professionals:
- (1) Investigate reports of a lost, stolen, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed collection (or a part thereof) or any other U. S. Government-owned personal property; and
 - (2) Periodically inspect the repository, the collection and any other U. S. Government-owned personal property for the purposes of:
 - (i) Determining whether the repository is in compliance with the minimum standards set forth in #79.9 of this part; and
 - (ii) Evaluating the performance of the repository in providing curatorial services under any contract,

memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument.

- (d) The frequency and methods for conducting and documenting inspections and inventories stipulated in this section shall be mutually agreed upon, in writing, by the Federal Agency Official and the Repository Official, and be appropriate to the nature and content of the collection;
- (1) Collections from Indian lands shall be inspected and inventoried in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be requested by the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands.
 - (2) Religious remains in collections from public lands shall be inspected and inventoried in accordance with such terms and conditions as may have been developed pursuant to # -.7 of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229.
 - (3) Material remains and records of a fragile or perishable nature should be inspected for deterioration and damage on a more frequent basis than lithic or more stable remains or records.
 - (4) Because frequent handling will accelerate the breakdown of fragile materials, material remains and records should be viewed by handled as little as possible during inspections and inventories.
 - (5) Material remains and records of a valuable nature should be inventoried on a more frequent basis than other less valuable remains or records.
 - (6) Persons such as those listed in #79.6(c.) of this part who have expertise in the management and preservation of similar collections should be able to provide advice to the Federal Agency Official concerning the appropriate frequency and methods for conducting inspections and inventories of a particular collection.

- (e) Consistent with the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. 75), when two or more Federal agencies deposit collections in the same repository, the Federal Agency Official should enter into an interagency agreement for the purposes of:
- (1) Requesting the Repository Official to coordinate the inspections and inventories, stipulated in paragraph (b) of this section, for each of the collections;
 - (2) Designating one or more qualified Federal agency professionals to:
 - (i) Conduct inspections, stipulated in paragraph (c.) (2) of this section, on behalf of the other agencies; and
 - (ii) Following each inspection, prepare and distribute to each Federal Agency Official a written report of findings, including an evaluation of performance and recommendations to correct any deficiencies and resolve any problems that were identified. When the collection is from Indian lands, the Indian landowner and the Tribal Official of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the lands shall also be provided with a copy of the report; and
 - (3) Ensuring consistency in the conduct of inspections and inventories conducted pursuant to this section.

Appendix A to Part 79 - Example of a Deed of Gift (Not included here.)

Appendix B to Part 79 - Example of a Memorandum of Understanding for Curatorial Services for a Federally-Owned Collection (Not included here.)

Appendix C to Part 79 - Example of a Short-Term Loan Agreement for a Federally-Owned Collection (Not included here).

American Association of Museums Accreditation Procedures

(Edited from an AAM publication.)

American Association of Museums Accreditation Procedures

Museum accreditation is a program of self-evaluation and peer review established by and for the profession to enhance the performance and perception of museums in America. The program was developed by the American Association of Museums in 1968, and formally established in 1970. Since that time over 500 museums have been accredited.

The accreditation process includes the completion of a detailed questionnaire that elicits information on all aspects of the museum's facilities, operations and programs; a one- or two-day comprehensive on-site evaluation by a visiting committee; and review by the AAM Accreditation Commission. The commission and its visiting committee seek to determine that a museum meets accepted professional standards. Each museum is considered in the light of its own stated purpose and the resources at its command.

The seal of accreditation is a visible confirmation of the museum's excellence and is recognized by other institutions, private foundations and donors, governmental agencies and the community the museum serves.

Museums of all types, sizes, disciplines, ages and budgets are eligible for accreditation. To be considered, a museum must first of all fulfill every aspect of the basic definition of a museum, which was developed for the program with great care. For the purpose of accreditation, a museum is:

an organized and permanent nonprofit institution, essentially educational or esthetic in purpose, with professional staff, which owns and utilized tangible objects, cares for them and exhibits them to the public on some regular schedule.

The key words in the definition are further defined for clarification with interpretation by the Accreditation Commission in brackets.

Organized: The museum is a duly constituted body with expressed responsibilities.

Permanent: The museum is expected to continue in perpetuity.

Nonprofit: The museum has produced documentary evidence of its tax-exempt status under the regulations of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service or the Canadian Department of Internal Revenue.

Essentially Educational or Esthetic: The museum manifests its expressed responsibilities for knowledgeable utilization of its objects and exhibits them for elucidation and enjoyment.

Professional Staff: The museum has at least one paid employee who commands an appropriate body of special knowledge and the ability to reach museological decisions consonant with the experience of his peers, and who has access to and acquaintance with the literature of the field. [The commission lays stress on the continuity of employment of at least one professional staff member, who must work sufficient hours to meet adequately the current demands of the institution for administration, record keeping and care of collections.]

Tangible Objects: The tangible objects, animate and inanimate, forming the museum's collections have intrinsic value to science, history, art or culture. The objects reflect, in both scope and significance, the museum's stated purpose.

Care: The museum keeps adequate records pertaining to the provenance, identification and location of its holdings, and applies current professionally accepted methods to their security and to the minimization of damage and deterioration.

Schedule: The museum has regular and predictable hours that constitute substantially more than a token opening, so that access is reasonably convenient to the public.

In recent years the basic definition has been expanded to include institutions such as planetariums, science and technology centers and art centers that act as museums in every way except for owning and utilizing tangible objects of intrinsic value. These expanded definitions are available from the accreditation office. Supplemental materials for botanical gardens, arboreta and historic sites, developed to ensure that accreditation addresses the special nature of their collections and programs, are also available.

The maintenance of professional standards is as vital as initial attainment of them. To ensure that accredited museums continue to meet these standards, the Accreditation Commission initiates a review of an institution's accredited status every five to ten years. It should be emphasized here that the deliberations of the commission reflect the increasing levels of professionalism in museums. An institution undergoing reaccreditation will be evaluated according to currently accepted standards of operation, not those of past years. The reaccreditation process includes the completion of a questionnaire, an on-site evaluation by a senior examiner and review by the commission.

The Profession Speaks... "We got a little decal and a plaque suitable for framing," says Carl Hansen, director of Frankenmoth Historical Museum in Michigan, "But," he continues, "what we really got out of it was a 27-page operational manual governing the collection and the administration of the museum, a new fire and security system, redesigned permanent exhibit areas and defined roles of staff and board committee structure. We gained a new awareness and interest in our image in terms of programs, publications, fund-raising efforts., training o staff and publicity. The museum staff and board saw that accreditation was a critical turning point for the organization; we were committed to the professional standards of the field." Accreditation is a process and a goal, and they both have many benefits.

Self-Study

Accreditation is thought providing. Completing the questionnaire and supporting documents give the staff and trustees a formal opportunity for serious reflection. "Accreditation does a marvelous thing," says James Taylor Forrest, director of the University of Wyoming Art Museum in Laramie. "It makes to take a really thorough look at yourself. You have to ask yourself what it is you are doing and why you are doing it." The extensive self-examination initiated by applying for accreditation gives the board, director and staff a clearer understanding of their own strength and weaknesses, aims and priorities.

Often, museums discover in the process that their policies governing operations require clarification. Jean Taylor Federico, director of the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum in Washing , D. C., recalls that her museum was "without clear written guidelines that defined the authority of the board and the role of the professional staff. In response to accreditation, we developed a policy statement, a code of ethics and guidelines for acquisitions and loans. The policies are now used as orientation for all new board members, staff and volunteers." Clearly articulated, written policies frequently come about through accreditation. They help the museum use its resources effectively to meet its stated objectives and assure continuity of operation through changes in board and staff.

Improved Operations and Facilities

Accreditation is a catalyst for improvement. At Shaker Community in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the visiting committee's report prompted a better security system and a pension plan for professional staff. "The weaknesses that were cited forced the board to deal with many important issues," explains John H. Ott, the museum's director.

Nancy Berman, director of the Skirball Museum at Hebrew Union College in Los Angeles, reports similar benefits. At her museum, applying for accreditation spurred major improvements in storage and installation preparation areas. She points out that in anticipation of the on-site visit, "we began to adhere more closely to the professional standards implied in the questionnaire and its guidelines."

The report of the visiting committee often confirms the museum's needs and * give it leverage. In Littleton, Colorado, the Littleton Historical Museum had repeatedly asked the city for a better collections facility. The visiting committee's report reiterated this need. After an editorial in the Littleton Independent drew the community's attention to the problem, the city council appropriated the money to renovate an unused, city-owned structure across from the museum into a facility "as good as any in the state," says the museum's director Robert J. McQuarie.

Self Confidence

Accreditation assures the museum that it meets professional standards. The staff takes pride in its achievement and profits in important ways from recognition by peers.

One director describes accreditation as a "real hot in the arm for the staff's relations with the board. "Donald E. Knaub of the Huntsville Museum of Art in Alabama says that after a private meeting with the visiting committee the board had "additional confidence in the staff and the way in which the museum operates."

James H. Duff, director of the Brandywine River Museum in Chadds Ford Pennsylvania, echoes Knaub's experience. "Through our participation in the museum accreditation program," he observes, "our board gained a new sense of satisfaction with the management of the museum. This provided the staff with a new sense of approval."

Public Recognition

Accreditation gives the museum a recognized status among museum professional and the general public. Knaub explains that because of accreditation, "the caliber of our exhibition program is increasing. We have been able to borrow objects from major institutions that may never have made loans to us if we were not accredited."

Almost every museum has a political arena in which battles for support must be fought and won, and here, as the Littleton Historical Museum discovered in its bid for a new collections facility, accreditation can have an impact. The Hansen Planetarium in Salt Lake City has benefited from recognition by a national organization. Mark Littman, the director, reports, "As an institution operated by the county, we work closely with the county commissioners and county auditors. When an independent team of evaluators from the AAM determined that we were accreditable, the county really took notice. It proved to the community political leaders that we were a professional institution."

Fund-Raising Potential

Will accreditation improve the museum's fund-raising capabilities? For director John W. Streetman III, the answer is a definite yes. "Many of the foundations to which we apply have never even heard of Evansville, Indiana, much less the Evansville Museum of Arts and Science. Being accredited gives us the museum world's version of the Gook Housekeeping seal of approval, defining what we are as well as the caliber of our activities. It cuts through a lot of red tape."

Other directors attest to accreditation's positive effect on their fund raising. Mildred Hadwin, director of the Ella Sharp Museum in Jackson, Michigan, asserts, "The tangible results of accreditation are easy to measure. The publicity we received caused great pride in our community, and we have had greater financial support from the corporate sector. In fact, we received one grant solely because we were accredited."

The Cedar Rapids Art Museum in Iowa successfully built a fund-raising campaign around the pursuit of accreditation. Joseph S. Czestochowski, the director, explains, "Our fund drive was launched with a gift of \$250,000, which was offered with the stipulation that accreditation be pursued. From that beginning, we were able to raise one million dollars in cash and \$900,000 in in-kind gifts. It was, by far, the most successful fund drive in our history."

Peter Timms, director of the Fitchburg Art Museum in Massachusetts, summarizes the program's benefits. "Accreditation generated a momentum," he explains. "once a certain standard had been achieved, there could be no backsliding. Success built upon itself."

Some of the questions that AAM has been asked:

What type of institutions can be accredited?

The Accreditation Commission has accredited institutions as varied as art museums, historical society museums, natural history museums, science and technology centers, art centers, botanical gardens, arboreta, planetariums, aquariums, zoological parks, living history farms and other open-air museums.

What is the Accreditation Commission?

The Accreditation Commission is the ultimate authority for the accreditation program. Its seven members are appointed by the president of the AAM and ratified by the AAM Council. They are individuals with extensive experience in museums representing all geographic areas and professional disciplines. The commission meets regularly to transact its business.

What is the accreditation office?

At AAM headquarters a full-time commission secretary and assistant administer the accreditation program and act as liaison among applicants, commission members and visiting committees. The staff is glad to answer questions and provide information about the program. Write to the Accreditation Office, American Association of Museums, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20007; or phone (202) 338-5300.

Who conducts the on-site evaluation?

The accreditation office maintains a visiting committee roster of experienced museum professional who volunteer their time and expertise to conduct the on-site evaluations. The commission selects potential visiting committee members appropriate to the applicant museum's location, discipline and size, and submits their names to the museum director for approval. From the approved names the commission selects a chairman and one or two fellow visitors, depending on the size and complexity of the museum.

What area of a museum's operations is most frequently cited as needing improvement?

The care of collections. The commission may note that collections appear vulnerable to fire or theft, that storage facilities are inadequate or that record keeping is insufficient. The commission is aware of the many problems museums face in caring for their collections, but holds that minimum professional standards must be demonstrated for accreditation.

Is information about a museum received through the accreditation process confidential?

Yes. Information received by the accreditation office is available only to the Accreditation Commission, the accreditation staff and members of the museum's visiting committee. The results of the commission's review are released to the museum director and the head of its governing body. From time to time the commission published a list of accredited museums and will, upon a reasonable request, release the name of an institution that has not been accredited.

What are the costs of accreditation?

Museums pay an initial application fee and a final registration fee as outlined in the accreditation application. The institution is also responsible for the travel and subsistence costs of the visiting committee.

How long does the accreditation process take?

Many museums complete the accreditation process in 18 months, but circumstances on occasion necessitate additional time.

How does an organization that administers several museums apply for accreditation?

The Accreditation Commission is authorized to accredit museums themselves, not societies or organizations that may operate one or more museums as well as other programs. Autonomous museums must apply separately and be accredited separately. Subsidiary museums, at the option of the parent organization and upon payment of a supplemental and reduced fee for each, may be visited an accredited as part of the application of the parent organization. A formula to help an applicant determine whether a given museum can qualify as a subsidiary has been developed by the commission and is include in the accreditation handbook.

Why was the accreditation program developed?

In the years prior to the program, museums' standards of performance varied widely. While museum professionals agreed that uniformity of operations was neither possible nor desirable, they felt a compelling need for guidelines and standards to which a museum could aspire and by which it could be judged. There was strong opinion within the profession that the museum community as a whole should attempt self-evaluation. It was hoped that accreditation would promote institutional self-confidence and engender professional pride, resulting in the strengthening of professional respect and cooperation among accredited museums. Some form of accreditation was also believed to be important to private and governmental agencies as a basis for qualitative judgment in considering requests for contributions, grants and contracts. The accreditation program has fulfilled these hopes.

The AAM Accreditation Commission gratefully acknowledges the support of the Michael J. Connell Foundation and the Shell Companies Foundation for making this brochure possible.

The Steps in the Accreditation Process

Step 1. Initial Application

The museum reviews the basic definition of a museum.

The museum completes the application form, and it is signed by the museum director and the head of its governing body.

The museum forwards the application and the application fee to the accreditation office.

Step 2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire requests information on all aspects of the museum's operations, its purpose, resources, plans and performance.

Museum staff are encouraged to use the time for ? self-examination.

One year is allowed for ? and revision ? of the questionnaire. ?
Due back at the accreditation office.

Step 3. Initial Review

At its next meeting, the Accreditation Commission determines if the materials submitted by the museum indicate that it fulfills accreditation criteria.

The commission may:

- 1) grant interim approval,
- 2) table application for additional information or specific improvements (Applications that are tabled at either the initial or final review will be reconsidered at a time specified by the commission.) or
- 3) deny interim approval.

This decision is relayed promptly to the museum.

Step 4. On-Site Evaluation

Museum granted interim approval are given several months to prepare for an on-site evaluation.

The visiting committee seeks in a one or two-day visit to verify the presence of minimum standards through the examination of the museum's facilities, operations and activities.

The committee submits a narrative report, evaluation checklists and recommendations to the accreditation office.

Step 5. Final Review

At its next meeting, the Accreditation Commission determines if the narrative report and checklists indicate that the museum meets accreditation standards.

The commission may:

- 1) grand accreditation,
- 2) table application for further improvements (see note above) or
- 3) deny accreditation.

The museum receives notification of the commission's decision along with copies of the narrative report and checklists.

Accredited museums receive a formal certificate for public display.

AAM Address and Phone

American Association of Museums
Accreditation Office
1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20007
Phone: (202) 289-1818
Fax: (202) 338-5300

American Association of Museums Visiting Committee On-Site Evaluation Questionnaire

American Association Of Museums

*Visiting Committee
On-Site Evaluation
Questionnaire*



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Visiting Committee On-Site Evaluation Questionnaire

Administration

Governance

1. Does the museum's governing body have a clear understanding of the museum's mission?

2. Do the museum's programs reflect its mission?

3. Are the museum's operating practices in accord with the purposes contained in its organizational documents?
[Articles of incorporation, statement of permanence or other documents]

4. Is the governing body aware of its public trust obligations to the museum and its collections?

5. Does the museum appear to operate in conformity to local, state and federal law?

6. Does the governing body abide by generally accepted ethical principles in its operations?

7. Are there regular and effective reviews of the bylaws and other policy documents to keep them up-to-date with the museum's practices?

8. Does the governing body understand and implement its policy making role?

9. Does the governing body effectively delegate in approved, written form, to the director the responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the museum?

10. Is the governing body's structure (size, term of office, etc.) apparently appropriate for meeting the museum's mission?

Affiliated Organizations _____
(These questions relate only to the affiliated organizations.)

1. Are the relationships between the museum and its affiliated organizations adequately defined?

2. Are the affiliated organizations purposes as defined in writing in accord with the museum's mission?

3. Are the roles of the affiliated organizations clearly understood by the museum's board and by the affiliated organization's governing body?

4. Are the financial relationships between the museum and affiliated organizations clearly documented and implemented?

5. Are the affiliated organizations providing financial or other support to the museum?

Planning

1. Does the museum have a method for regular review of its plans and programs in relation to its mission statement?

2. Does the museum engage in regular and effective planning?

Staff _____

1. Does the staff understand the museum's mission?

2. Are the staff trained to meet the mission of the museum?

3. Is there evidence that staff responsibilities are clearly defined and understood?

4. Are staff communication and reporting lines clear and understood?

5. Does the museum provide training and professional development opportunities for the staff?

6. Is the staff size adequate to meet the museum's mission?

7. Is the staff compensation adequate to meet the museum's mission?

8. Is there a system of staff performance review and evaluation?

Volunteers _____

1. Do volunteers understand the museum's mission?

2. Is there evidence that volunteers roles are defined, understood, and appropriate to the museum's mission?

3. Are the volunteers trained to meet the mission of the museum?

4. Are the number of volunteers sufficient to meet the museum's mission?

5. Is there a regular system for evaluating and recognizing volunteers?

Finances _____

1. Do the financial reports provide management with timely, accurate, and complete information on the museum's finances?

2. Are fiscal resources allocated to accomplish the museum's mission?

3. Are there ongoing financial development efforts to meet the museum's financial needs?

Auxiliary Activities _____

1. Do the museum's auxiliary activities have adequate space to meet the museum's mission?

2. Are the museum's auxiliary activities appropriate to the museum's mission?

3. Is there a clear understanding on the part of the museum staff that auxiliary activities should support the mission of the museum?

4. Are the auxiliary activities operated according to generally accepted ethical principles and practices?

5. Do auxiliary activities provide proceeds for general museum operations?

Physical Facilities _____

1. Are the facilities adequate to accomplish the mission?

2. Is the museum's operating schedule adequate to accomplish the mission of the museum?

3. Is the museum accessible to the public?

4. Has the museum done all it can within its facilities to meet the needs of special audiences?

5. Are the museum facilities for the public well maintained?

6. Are the museum's facilities for collections, exhibitions and storage well maintained?

7. Are support spaces such as loading docks, workshops, and preparation areas adequate to meet the museum's needs?

8. Are all off-site support facilities appropriate for the uses being made of them?

Security

1. Are the physical plant and grounds effectively protected against:

a) Burglary?

b) Pilferage?

c) Vandalism?

d) Natural disasters?

2. Is the fire detection and protection system inspected regularly?

3. Is there adequate security and is it tested regularly?

4. Are there written practices of emergency procedures by staff and volunteers?

5. Are regular procedures in effect to identify and protect staff, volunteers, the public, and collections from hazards?

6. Are staff and volunteers trained to handle potentially dangerous situations or substances in the work place?

7. How are the staff, volunteers, and public protected from conditions which require special safety measures such as live animals on exhibit?

- 9

6. Are the collections management policies and procedures communicated to and thoroughly understood and implemented by the museum's staff?

7. Is the staff competently executing approved collections procedures?

8. Do the museum's collections records reflect continuous, up-to-date, control over the location of objects in the collections?

9. Do collections records document ownership of the collections?

10. Are deaccessioning policies, plans, and practices appropriate to the museum's mission?

11. Are the deaccessioning and disposal practices of the museum implemented in accordance with approved collections policies?

12. Are the collections sufficient to support a regular exhibition program?

Research _____

1. Does the museum have sufficient research information about its collections to support exhibitions and public programs?

2. Is the museum staff trained in applied research to support exhibitions and public programs?

3. Are reference materials available to meet the museum's technical needs?

4. Do the museum's research sources sufficiently support the research function?

5. Is there a program of maintaining and organizing the corporate records sufficient to meet the museum's needs?

Care, Conservation and Preservation _____

1. Is there an appropriate system in place for periodically surveying the condition of collections on exhibition?

2. Is there an appropriate system in place for surveying, periodically, the condition of collections in storage?

3. Is the condition of collections documented on a regular basis?

4. Does the condition of collections contribute to the museum's mission?

5. Is collections care appropriate to the museum's mission?

6. How does the museum provide conservation treatment for its objects?

7. Are the staff and volunteers trained in how to handle objects?

8. Are the staff and volunteers trained in how to monitor the collections for possible deterioration or damage?

9. Are new accessions inspected and prepared before being added to the collection?

10. Are the collections in storage and on exhibition adequately protected from:

a)Ultraviolet Light?

b)Fluctuations and extremes of temperature and humidity?

c)Air pollution?

d)Pests?

e)Natural disasters?

11. Are the environmental conditions of exhibits and storage facilities monitored continuously?

12. Does the size and quality of the collections' storage, on and off-site, meet the needs of the collection?

13. Do the equipment and materials used in collections storage protect the objects from deterioration or damage?

Exhibitions And Public Programs

Exhibitions

1. Do the exhibitions reflect the museum's mission?

2. Is there evidence of planning in the exhibition program?

3. Is there evidence of appropriate participation of staff in planning and execution of exhibits?

4. Are the museum's financial, collections, and human resources adequate to support the museum's exhibition program?

5. Does the frequency of new exhibitions meet the museum's mission?

6. Do the exhibits incorporate appropriate design techniques?

7. Are the exhibits designed to encourage learning on the part of the viewer?

8. Do the physical arrangements of the exhibits make use of the available space in the museum?

9. Are the museum's exhibitions cared for on a regular basis?

10. Do the exhibits use objects effectively to illustrate themes or concepts?

11. Do the exhibits use appropriate labels, interpretive techniques, and support materials to convey their meaning?

12. Do the exhibits appeal to the various levels of interest and knowledge of the museum's visitors?

13. Is there an adequate evaluation program for exhibits?

Public Programs

1. Do the museum's public programs reflect the mission of the museum?

2. Does the museum adequately use information about its audience to plan programs and exhibitions?

3. Does the museum regularly evaluate the effectiveness of its public programs in meeting the museum's mission?

4. Do the museum's programs reflect relationships with the appropriate levels of the educational system to meet the mission of the museum?

5. Does the museum do appropriate programs for special audiences?

6. Does the financial and staff support of the public programs meet the mission of the museum?

Publications _____

7. Does the publications program meet the mission of the museum?

8. Do the museum's publications programs address the audiences to which they are targeted?

9. Does the financial and staff support of the publications programs meet the mission of the museum?

10. Does the museum regularly evaluate how well its publications program is meeting the museum's mission?

Visiting Committee Recommendation Form

The visiting committee recommends that accreditation be granted to:

Name of Museum _____

City/State _____

Signature of Chairman Signature of Committee Member

Date _____

The visiting committee recommends that accreditation be tabled for:

Name of Museum _____

City/State _____

Because of the following deficiencies: _____

Signature of Chairman Signature of Committee Member

Date _____

The visiting committee recommends that accreditation be withheld from:

Name of Museum _____

City/State _____

Because of the following disabling factors: _____

Signature of Chairman Signature of Committee Member

Date _____

EVOS Archaeological Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula (Johnson 1996a)

EVOS Archaeological Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula

EVOS Archaeological Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula

The EVOS archaeological collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula include 1489 artifacts and scientific samples collected from 24 sites. Of these materials 204 are currently stored in the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks, 6 are on display at the Valdez Museum in Valdez, 770 are stored at the USFS offices in Anchorage, 361 at the USFS offices in Juneau, 171 at NPS offices in Anchorage and 21 are reported to be in BIA/USFS storage at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art in Anchorage. Additional archaeological collections, notably those obtained as a result of EVOS restoration activities, may increase the total number of catalog items in the EVOS collections in the future.

SEL - 178 - 3	SEL - 196 - 1	SEW - 430 - 1	SEW - 488 - 12
SEL - 178 - 23	SEL - 197 - 1	SEW - 436 - 1	SEW - 488 - 510
SEL - 179 - 13	SEW - 004 - 3	SEW - 440 - 1	SEW - 488 - 84
SEL - 181 - 4	SEW - 068 - 47	SEW - 440 - 260	SEW - 494 - 6
SEL - 188 - 66	SEW - 072 - 44	SEW - 469 - 1	SEW - 517 - 1
SEL - 188 - 148	SEW - 073 - 1	SEW - 471 - 1	SEW - 573 - 9
SEL - 188 - 127	SEW - 076 - 97	SEW - 474 - 20	
SEL - 195 - 2	SEW - 248 - 1	SEW - 478 - 1	

ABBREVIATIONS

ADNR - ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
BIA - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
C - CHENEGA (CHENEGA CORPORATION & CHENEGA IRA COUNCIL)
CAC - CHUGACH ALASKA CORPORATION (CAC & CHF)
CR - NATIVES OF THE CHUGACH REGION (CHUGACHMIUT & CHF)
EB - ENGLISH BAY (ENGLISH BAY CORPORATION & NANWALEK IRA COUNCIL)
EVCRP - EXXON VALDEZCULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM
ITZ - INTERTIDAL ZONE
NPS - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PG - PORT GRAHAM (PORT GRAHAM CORPORATION & PORT GRAHAM IRA COUNCIL)
SEL - SELDOVIA
SEW - SEWARD
UAM, F - UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MUSEUM, FAIRBANKS, V - ON DISPLAY AT VALDEZ MUSEUM, VALDEZ
USFS - UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, A - ANCHORAGE, J - JUNEAU
INITIALS - NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS IN PARTICULAR PROGRAM

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION OBTAINED BY THE EXXON CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM 1989-1990

The 1989-1990 Exxon Cultural Resource Program collected 163 artifacts and scientific samples from 19 sites in Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula. Of these collections 157 items are currently stored at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and six items are on display at the Valdez Museum in Valdez.

SEL-178 - 3	SEL-196 - 1	SEW-248 - 1	SEW-478 - 1
SEL-179 - 13	SEL-197 - 1	SEW-430 - 1	SEW-488 - 12
SEL-181 - 4	SEW-004 - 3	SEW-436 - 1	SEW-494 - 6
SEL-188 - 66	SEW-072 - 44	SEW-440 - 1	SEW-517 - 1
SEL-195 - 2	SEW-073 - 1	SEW-471 - 1	

SITE	ARTIFACT #	DESCRIPTION	COLLECTED BY	LOCATION	CURATION	ACCESS#	INTEREST	INTEREST		
SEL-178	SEL-178-001	LARGE, DAMAGED PLANING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-184	ADNR	PG,CR	1	3
SEL-178	SEL-178-002	ULU	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-184	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-003	COARSE SLATE FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-184	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-001	LARGE ULU FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	13
SEL-179	SEL-179-002	ULU FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-003	LARGE MEDIAL LABRET	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-004	SPLITTING(?) ADZE BIT FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-005	SPLITTING(?) ADZE BIT FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-006	LONG CYLINDRICAL COBBLE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-007	LG EDGE-BATTERED COBBLE/PRE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-008	UNWORKED, SMALL, FLAT CYL COBBLE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-009	UNWORKED, SMALL FLAT CYL COBBLE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-010	UNWORKED FLAT COBBLE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-011	COBBLE HAMMERSTONE/WHETSTONE?	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-012	UNWORKED, SMALL FLAT COBBLE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-179	SEL-179-013	FLAKED AND GROUND SLATE BLADE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-185	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-181	SEL-181-001	ELONGATED ULU, SUBCONVEX EDGE..	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-186	ADNR	PG,CR	1	4
SEL-181	SEL-181-002	UNRETOUCHED BOULDER SPALL	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-186	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-181	SEL-181-003	BIRD BONE AWL, SPATULATE TIP	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-186	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-181	SEL-181-004	FLAKED COBBLE IMPLEMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-186	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-001	GROUND SLATE SCRAP	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1	66
SEL-188	SEL-188-002	STRAIGHT-EDGED ULU END FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-003	ULU MIDSECTION	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-004	HENRY .44 CENTER-FIRE CARTRIDGE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-005	ULU, SIMPLE RECTANGULAR	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-006	LG ADZE FRAG CONV TO SPLITTING WEDGE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-007	SPLITTING ADZE WITH DOUBLE GROOVE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1	

SEL-188	SEL-188-008	SPLITTING ADZE WITH SINGLE HAFTING KNOB	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR	EB, CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-037	GLASS FRAGMENT, CLEAR MODERN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-038	GLASS FRAGMENT, CLEAR MODERN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-039	GLASS FRAGMENT, GREEN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-040	GLASS FRAGMENT CLEAR MODERN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-041	GLASS FRAGMENT CLEAR MODERN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-042	GLASS FRAGMENT CLEAR MODERN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-043	GLASS FRAGMENT CLEAR MODERN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-044	GLASS FRAGMENT CLEAR MODERN	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-045	FCR	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-046	COBBLE WITH MISSING CORTEX	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-047	BOULDER SPALL, UNRETOUCHED	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-048	FLAKE, BASALT	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-049	EDGE-BATTERED COB (HAMMERSTONE)	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-050	SPLIT, GROOVED COBBLE	EVCRP-90 / B	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-051	ADZE, SPLITTING, MIDSECTION	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-052	ADZE, SPLITTING, BIT END	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-053	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-054	END-BATTERED COBBLE (HAMMERSTONE)	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-055	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-056	BOULDER SPALL, UNRETOUCHED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-057	NOTCHED, GROOVED COBBLE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-058	END-BATTERED COBBLE CORE (HAMMERST)	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-059	ULU, NOTCHED, GROUND SLATE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-060	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-061	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-062	BEAD, SLATE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-063	PICK FRAGMENT	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-064	NOTCHED, BATTERED COBBLE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-065	LIGHTLY END-BATTERED COBBLE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-066	SUB-ROUNDED PEBBLE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-067	SUB-ROUNDED PEBBLE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-068	ROD MIDSECTION, GROUND SLATE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-069	NOTCHED PEBBLE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-070	ROD MIDSECTION, GROUND SLATE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-071	FLAKE MIDSECTION, RETOUCED GREEN SL	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-072	ULU FRAGMENT, SINGLE-BEVEL	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-073	FLAKE FRAGMENT, GREENSTONE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-074	WEDGE FRAGMENT BIT, GREENSTONE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-075	WEDGE? FRAGMENT, GREENSTONE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-076	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-077	ADZE MIDSECTION	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-078	GROOVED COBBLE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-079	BOULDER SPALL, UNRETOUCHED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-080	ULU FRAGMENT, DOUBLE BEVEL, GR SL	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-081	BOULDER SPALL, LIGHT RETOUCH	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1

SEL-188	SEL-188-082	ROD FRAGMENT GROUND SLATE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-083	GROUND SLATE FLAKE	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-084	GROUND SLATE, DOUBLE-BEVEL	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-085	BOULDER SPALL, UNRETOUCHED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-086	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCHED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-087	GROUND SLATE FLAKE, BIFACIAL RETOUCH	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-088	SLATE SCRAP	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-089	GREENSTONE SHATTER	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-090	NOTCHED COBBLE, PECKED	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-091	GROUND SLATE FRAGMENT	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-092	ADZE, SPLITTING, TWO HAFTING GROOVES	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-093	ADZE FRAGMENT, SPLITTING	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-094	BATTERED COBBLE (HAMMERSTONE)	EVCRP-90/B,C	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-187	ADNR,NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-195	SEL-195-001	RETOUCHED? FLAKE FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-188	ADNR	PG,CR	1	2
SEL-195	SEL-195-002	KACHEMAK GROOVED COBBLE LAMP	EVCRP-90/R,I	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-188	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-196	SEL-196-001	SPLITTING ADZE? FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-189	ADNR	CR	1	1
SEL-197	SEL-197-001	STEMMED, GROUND SLATE POINT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-190	ADNR	CR	1	1
SEW-004	SEW-004-001	GROUND SLATE POINT WITH CONTR STEM	EVCRP-89	UPLAND	UAM, F	UA93-191	USFS	CAC, CR	1	3
SEW-004	SEW-004-002	GROUND SLATE POINT, ELONGATED...	EVCRP-89	UPLAND	UAM, F	UA93-191	USFS	CAC, CR	1	
SEW-004	SEW-004-003	BURNED CORTICAL SPALL	EVCRP-89	UPLAND	UAM, F	UA93-191	USFS	CAC, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-001	MASSIVE UNGROOVED ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	44
SEW-072	SEW-072-002	MASSIVE ADZE MIDSECTION?	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-003	UNFINISHED SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-004	BROKEN SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-005	BROKEN COBBLE HAMMERSTONE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-006	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-007	ADZE? END FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-008	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-009	UNWORKED? RECTANGULAR P'ECE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-010	SPLITTING ADZE? BIT? FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-011	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-012	LAMP	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-013	CYLINDRICAL HAMMERSTONE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-014	UNGROOVED SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-015	ADZIFORM STONE ROD	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-016	BROKEN UNGROOVED SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-017	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-018	SPLITTING ADZE, POLL FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-019	SPLITTING ADZE?, POLL? FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-020	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-021	UNWORKED CYLINDRICAL COBBLE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	

SEW-072	SEW-072-022	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-023	IRREGULAR LAMP?	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-024	CHISEL	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-025	COBBLE HAMMERSTONE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-026	COBBLE HAMMERSTONE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-027	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-028	CHISEL?	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-029	LONGITUDINALLY BROKEN SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-030	SPLITTING ADZE? BIT FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-031	SPLITTING ADZE? BIT FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-032	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-033	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-034	SHALLOW PIGMENT MORTAR?	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-035	HAMMERSTONE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-036	COBBLE IMPLEMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-037	GRINDING SLAB FRAGMENT?	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-038	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-039	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-040	SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-041	DAMAGED SPLITTING ADZE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-042	PROBABLY UNWORKED OVAL BEACH COB	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-043	BROKEN TRIANGULAR COBBLE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-072	SEW-072-044	SPLITTING ADZE? BIT FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-192	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-073	SEW-073-001	BIFACIALLY FLAKED LANCELET POINT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-193	ADNR	CAC, CR	1	1
SEW-248	SEW-248-001	PROBLEMATIC BOULDER SPALL	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-194	ADNR	CAC, CR	1	1
SEW-430	SEW-430-	SCIENTIFIC SAMPLES LISTED AT UAM, F	EVCRP-90?	?	UAM, F	UA93-195	?	CAC, CR	1	1
SEW-436	SEW-436-001	COBBLE LAMP	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-196	ADNR	CAC, CR	1	1
SEW-440	SEW-440-001	COBBLE LAMP	EVCRP-90/R,I	ITZ	UAM, F?	UA93-197	ADNR	CAC, CR	1	1
SEW-471	SEW-471	SCIENTIFIC SAMPLES	EVCRP-90?	?	UAM, F	UA93-198	?	CAC, CR	1	1
SEW-478	SEW-478-001	PULLEY	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-199	ADNR	C, CR	1	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-	ADDITIONAL ITEMS LISTED AT UAM	EVCRP-90?	?	UAM, F	UA93-200	ADNR	CAC, CR	9	12
SEW-488	SEW-488-001	SPLIT RIB FRAGMENT	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-200	ADNR	CAC, CR	1	
SEW-488	SEW-488-002	COBBLE GRINDING STONE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-200	ADNR	CAC, CR	1	
SEW-488	SEW-488-003	CRUDE TRIANGULAR LAMP	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM, F	UA93-200	ADNR	CAC, CR	1	

SEW-494	SEW-494-001	BUOY BELL	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM,F-V	UA92-052	ADNR	CR*	1	6
SEW-494	SEW-494-002	MOUNTING PLATE & SUSP. ROD ASSEMBLY	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM,F-V	UA92-052	ADNR	CR*	1	
SEW-494	SEW-494-003	CLAPPER ASSEMBLY	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM,F-V	UA92-052	ADNR	CR*	1	
SEW-494	SEW-494-004	CLAPPER ASSEMBLY	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM,F-V	UA92-052	ADNR	CR*	1	
SEW-494	SEW-494-005	CLAPPER ASSEMBLY	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM,F-V	UA92-052	ADNR	CR*	1	
SEW-494	SEW-494-006	STRUCTURAL PIECE	EVCRP-89	ITZ	UAM,F-V	UA92-052	ADNR	CR*	1	
SEW-517	SEW-517-	SCIENTIFIC SAMPLES LISTED AT UAM,F	EVCRP-907	?	UAM, F	UA93-202	?	CAC,CR	1	1

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS OBTAINED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service collected 171 artifacts and scientific samples from one site in the Kenai Peninsula area in 1989 - 1990. These collections are currently stored at the National Park Service offices in Anchorage.

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SITE	ARTIFACT #	DESCRIPTION	COLLECTED BY	LOCATION	CURATION	INTEREST	INTEREST		
SEL-188	SEL-188-009	ADZE, SPLITTING	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	83
SEL-188	SEL-188-010	LARGE FLAKE TOOL	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-011	HAMMERSTONE	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-012	HAMMERSTONE	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-013	HAMMERSTONE	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-014	HAMMERSTONE	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-015	HAMMERSTONE	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-016	BLADE MIDSECTION /	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-017	POINT, STEMMED, GROUND SLATE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-018	IRREGULAR CHUNK	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-019	ROD FRAGMENT, GROUND SLATE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-020	ULU, NOTCHED, GROUND SLATE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-021	ULU, NOTCHED, GROUND SLATE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-022	NOTCHED PEBBLE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-023	ROD FRAGMENT, GROUND SLATE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-024	DOUBLE-EDGED BLADE, STEMMED, GR SL	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-025	UNMODIFIED LITHIC SCATTER 13	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-026	ROD FRAGMENT, GROUND SLATE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-027	ADZE, PLANING, GREENSTONE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-028	CHARCOAL SAMPLE	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-029	SOIL SAMPLE	NPS-89 / L	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-030	PECKED, GROOVED COBBLE	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-031	SLATE FRAGMENTS 11, SANDSTONE SLAB	NPS-89 / W	ITZ	NPS	ADNR	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-032	DOUBLE-EDGED BLADE, STEMMED, GR SL	NPS-89 / W	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-033	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCHE	NPS-89 / W	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	

SEL-188	SEL-188-034	ABRADER	NPS-89 / W	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-035	UNMODIFIED COBBLE	NPS-89 / W	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-036	INCISED SLATE TABLE, GR SL FRAT, SL FRG 10	NPS-89 / W	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-095	ADZE FRAGMENT, PLANING, SINGLE-BEVEL	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-096	POINT, GROUND SLATE, TRIANGULAR	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-097	FLAKE, GROUND SLATE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-098	BOULDER SPALL, UNRETOUCHED	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-099	BIFACIALLY FLAKED SLATE (KNIFE PREFORM)	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-100	FLAKE, SLATE, LIGHT UNIFACIAL RETOUCH	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-111	SLATE FLAKES / SHATTER 19	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-102	SLATE CHIPS / SHATTER 3	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-103	UNMODIFIED SPLIT COBBLE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-104	UNMODIFIED SHATTER 2	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-105	UNMODIFIED SHATTER 4	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-106	UNMODIFIED PEBBLE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-107	FLAKE, GROUND SLATE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-108	SLATE FRAGMENT, LIGHT BIFACIAL RETOUCH	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-109	UNMODIFIED SLATE SHATTER 5	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-110	UNMODIFIED LITHIC SHATTER 16	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-111	FCR	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-112	UNMODIFIED PEBBLE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-113	UNMODIFIED SLATE SHATTER 3	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-114	ULU FRAGMENT, GROUND SLATE, NOTCHED	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-115	UNMODIFIED SLATE FLAKE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-116	END-BATTERED COBBLE (HAMMERSTONE)	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-117	BATTERED COBBLE (HAMMERSTONE)	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-118	GROUND SLATE FRAGMENT	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-119	UNMODIFIED COBBLE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-120	UNMODIFIED SLATE SHATTER 2	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-121	FCR	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-122	UNMODIFIED SHALE 3	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-123	SLATE FRAGMENT, LIGHT UNIFACIAL RETOUCH	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-124	UNMODIFIED LITHIC SHATTER 7	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-125	UNMODIFIED LITHIC SHATTER 10	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-126	TABULAR SLATE SLAB, BIFACIAL RETOUCH	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-127	BOULDER SPALL, UNRETOUCHED	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-128	UNMODIFIED SLATE FRAGMENT	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-129	SLATE FRAGMENT, RETOUCED	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-130	FCR	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-131	SLATE FRAGMENT, LIGHT UNIFACIAL RETOUCH	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-132	UNMODIFIED SLATE FRAGMENT	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-133	FLAKE, LIGHT UNIFACIAL RETOUCH	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-134	GROUND SLATE FRAGMENT	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-135	GROUND SLATE FRAGMENT	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-136	UNMODIFIED SLATE SHATTER 7	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-137	UNMODIFIED SLATE SHATTER 4	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1

SEL-188	SEL-188-138	ROUNDED ROCK, LIGHT END-BATTERING NAT?	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-139	UNMODIFIED SHATTER	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-140	END-BATTERED COBBLE (HAMMERSTONE)	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-141	INCISED SLATE TABLET	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-142	BOULDER SPALL, RETOUCHE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-143	UNMODIFIED COBBLE FRAGMENT	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-144	FCR	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-145	SLATE FRAGMENT (UNID. RED STAIN)	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-146	UNMODIFIED LITHIC SHATTER 9	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-147	UNMODIFIED PEBBLE	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-148	UNMODIFIED SLATE FRAGMENT	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-149	FCR	NPS,CAC90/S,J	UPLAND	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-*	KEFJ-00033, ARCC-00091 : 44 ARTIFACTS * DOES NOT APPEAR TO REDUPLICATE ABOVE	NPS 90?	ITZ	NPS	NPS	EB,CR	44	44

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

The United States Forest Service collected 1131 artifacts and scientific samples from 6 sites in Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula. A collection of 770 artifacts and samples (as of 12/14/95) from 2 sites, collected during EVOS restoration activities in 1994 - 1995, are currently stored at the USFS offices in Anchorage. A collection of 361 artifacts and samples from 5 sites, collected during the 1991 Archaeological Damage Assessment, are currently stored at the USFS offices in Juneau.

SEW - 488	- 510	SEL - 178	- 23
SEW - 440	- 260	SEL - 188	- 148
		SEW - 076	- 97
		SEW - 488	- 84
		SEW - 573	- 9

SITE	ARTIFACT #	DESCRIPTION	COLLECTED BY	LOCATION	CURATION	INTEREST	INTEREST		
SEW-488	SEW-488-*	510 CATALOG ENTRIES (does not include 1995)	USFS 94	UPLAND	USFS - A	USFS	CAC,CR	510	510
SEW-440	SEW-440-*	260 CATALOG ENTRIES	USFS 93	UPLAND	USFS - A	USFS	CAC,CR	260	260
SEL-178	SEL-178-001	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	23
SEL-178	SEL-178-002	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-003	BONE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-101	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-102	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-103	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-104	SLATE FLAKE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-105	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	

SEL-178	SEL-178-106	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-107	SLATE FLAKE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-108	SLATE FLAKE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-109	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-110	SLATE SAW CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-111	SLATE BLADE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-112	SLATE SAW GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-113	SLATE SAW CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-201	LITHIC PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-202	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-203	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-204	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-205	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-206	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-178	SEL-178-501	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	ADNR	PG,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-001	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	148
SEL-188	SEL-188-002	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-003	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-004	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-007	SANDSTONE ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-010	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-011	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-012	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-013	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-014	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-015	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-016	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-017	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-018	PEAT SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-019	GREENSTONE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-020	LITHIC PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-021	GREENSTONE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-022	SCORIA ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-023	SLATE PEBBLES	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-024	LITHIC SAW CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-025	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-026	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-027	PUMICE ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-028	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-029	CHERT FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-030	CHERT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-031	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-032	SLATE BLADE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-033	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	
SEL-188	SEL-188-034	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1	

SEL-188	SEL-188-035	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-101	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-102	SLATE BIFACE CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-103	LITHIC ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-104	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-105	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-106	SLATE ROD GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-107	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-108	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-109	BASALT BOULDER FLAKE CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-110	BASALT BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-111	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-112	GREENSTONE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-113	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-114	SANDSTONE ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-115	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-116	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-117	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-118	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-119	BASALT ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-120	PUMICE ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-121	PUMICE ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-122	OCHRE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-123	LITHIC BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-124	SLATE BLADE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-125	LITHIC BOULDER FLAKE CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-126	LITHIC BOULDER FLAKE CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-127	LITHIC COBBLE SPLIT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-128	LITHIC PIGMENT MORTAR CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-129	LITHIC BOULDER FLAKE CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-130	LITHIC COBBLE SPLIT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-131	GREENSTONE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-132	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-133	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-134	SLATE BLADE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-135	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-136	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-137	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-138	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-139	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-140	LITHIC HAMMERSTONE PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-141	LITHIC COBBLE SPLIT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-142	LITHIC COBBLE SPLIT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-143	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-144	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-145	LITHIC HAMMERSTONE PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1

SEL-188	SEL-188-146	GREENSTONE BIFACE SHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-147	SLATE BLADE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-148	SLATE BLANK GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-149	SLATE BLADE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-150	BASALT SAW CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-151	SLATE BLANK GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-152	CHERT FRAGMENT CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-201	BASALT COBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-202	SLATE PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-203	CHERT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-204	CHERT FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-205	CHERT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-206	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-207	CHERT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-208	QUARTZITE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-209	CHERT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-210	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-211	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-212	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-213	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-214	CHERT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-215	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-216	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-217	QUARTZITE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-218	BASALT FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-219	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-220	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-221	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-222	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-223	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-224	SANDSTONE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-225	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-226	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-227	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-228	SLATE PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-229	SLATE FLAKES	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-230	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-231	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-232	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-233	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-234	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-235	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-236	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-237	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-238	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-239	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1

SEL-188	SEL-188-240	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-241	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-242	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-243	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-244	LITHIC FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-245	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-246	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-247	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-248	LITHIC PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-249	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-250	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-251	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-252	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-253	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-254	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-255	LITHIC MAUL PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-256	SLATE FRAGMENT INCISED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-257	LITHIC ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-258	SLATE POINT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-259	SLATE ROD GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-501	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-502	FAUNA PHYLUM MOLLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-503	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-504	FAUNA GASTROPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-601	METAL CARTRIDGE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEL-188	SEL-188-602	METAL CARTRIDGE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	NPS	EB,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-001	WOOD CHIP	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-002	WOOD CHIP	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-003	WOOD CHIP	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-004	WOOD CHIP	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-028	SANDSTONE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-042	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-043	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-044	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-045	SOIL SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-046	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-050	LITHIC PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-059	LITHIC PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-060	LITHIC HAMMERSTONE PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-062	LITHIC COBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-063	SLATE TABULAR NOT MODIFIED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-064	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-065	LITHIC PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-066	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-067	BASALT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1

SEW-076	SEW-076-068	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-069	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-070	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-071	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-072	SLATE TABULAR NOT MODIFIED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-073	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-074	LITHIC HAMMERSTONE PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-075	CINDER SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-076	LITHIC MAUL PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-077	SLATE ADZE CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-078	BASALT FALKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-079	LITHIC HAMMERSOTNE PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-080	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-101	SLATE POINT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-102	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-103	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-104	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-105	SLATE ROD GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-106	LITHIC OBJECT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-201	QUARTZ FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-202	SLATE POINT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-203	BONE POINT WORKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-204	GLASS BEAD WORKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-501	FAUNAL MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-502	FAUNAL MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-503	FAUNAL MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-504	FAUNA PHYULUM MOLLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-505	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-506	FAUNA AVES	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-507	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-508	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-509	FAUNA GASTROPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-510	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-511	FAUNA PHYLUM MOLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-512	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-513	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-514	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-515	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-516	FAUNA OSTEICHTHYES	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-517	FAUNA PHYLUM MOLLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-518	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-519	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-520	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-521	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-522	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-523	FAUNA AVES	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1

SEW-076	SEW-076-524	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-525	FAUNA OSTEICHTHYES	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-526	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-527	FAUNA PHYLUM MOLLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-528	FAUNA OSTEICHTHYES	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-529	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-530	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-531	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-532	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-533	FAUNA INDETERMINATE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-534	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-535	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-536	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-537	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-538	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-539	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-540	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-541	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-542	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-543	FAUNA PHYLUM MOLLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-544	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-545	FAUNA GASTROPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-546	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-547	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-548	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-549	FAUNA PHYLUM MOLLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-550	FAUNA PHYLUM MOLLUSCA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-551	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-552	FAUNA MAMMAL	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-601	METAL IRON HINGE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-602	METAL IRON SPIKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-076	SEW-076-603	METAL IRON KNOFF HANDLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-001	PEAT SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-002	WOOD SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-003	ORGANIC SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-004	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-005	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-006	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-007	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-008	WOOD FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-009	WOOD OBJECT CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-010	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-011	WOOD FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-012	WOOD FRAGMENT CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-013	WOOD FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1

SEW-488	SEW-488-014	WOOD FORESHAFT CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-015	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-016	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-017	WOOD FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-018	W(X) STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-019	PEAT SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-020	PEAT SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-021	PEAT SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-022	TEPHRA SAMPLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-023	SANDSTONE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-024	CHERT FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-025	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-026	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-027	BASALT SAW CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-028	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-029	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-030	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-031	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-032	SANDSTONE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-033	LITHIC PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-034	SLATE SAW CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-035	SALTE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-036	SALTE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-037	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-038	CHERT FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-039	LITHIC COBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-040	LITHIC ABRADER GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-041	SLATE FRAGMENT SAWED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-042	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-043	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-044	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-045	LITHIC HAMMERSOTNE PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-046	SLATE ADZE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-047	LITHIC COBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-048	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-049	SLATE FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-050	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-051	SLATE FRAGMENT SAWED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-101	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-102	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-103	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-104	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-105	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-106	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-107	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-108	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1

SEW-488	SEW-488-109	WOOD STAKE CUT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-110	SLATE BLADE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-111	LITHIC HAMMERSTONE PECKED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-112	SLATE SCRAPER CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-113	CHERT ADZE GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-114	SLATE FRAGMENT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-115	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-116	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-117	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-118	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-119	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-120	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-121	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-122	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-123	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-124	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-201	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-202	SLATE FLAKE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-203	LITHIC FRAGMENT	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-204	SLATE PEBBLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-205	SLATE ULU GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-206	SLATE BLANK CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-207	CHERT BIFACE CHIPPED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-208	SLATE POINT GROUND	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-488	SEW-488-501	FAUNA PELECYPODA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-601	GLASS BOTTLE PICKLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-602	GLASS BOTTLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-603	GLASS BOTTLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-604	GLASS BOTTLE	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-605	GLASS BOTTLE CANNING	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-606	CERAMIC PORCELAIN BUSHING	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-607	CERAMIC IRONSTONE GLAZED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-608	CERAMIC IRONSTONE GLAZED	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1
SEW-573	SEW-573-609	CERAMIC CHINA	USFS-ADA91	UPLAND	USFS - J	USFS	CAC,CR	1

IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS OBTAINED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs collected approximately 21 artifacts from 2 sites in Prince William Sound in 1989. These collections are reported to be stored in BIA/USFS storage at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art in Anchorage.

SEW - 474 - 20
SEW - 469 - 1

SITE	ARTIFACT #	DESCRIPTION	COLLECTED BY	LOCATION	CURATION	INTEREST	INTEREST		
SEW-474	SEW-474-	KAYAK FRAME (OVER 20 PARTS)	BIA 89	UPLAND	BIA/USFS?	USFS	CAC,CR	20	20
SEW-469	SEW-469-	SLATE BLADE	BIA / CAC 89	UPLAND	BIA/USFS?	USFS	CAC,CR	1	1

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS OBTAINED BY ADNR

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology, collected 47 artifacts from one site in Prince William Sound in 1990. This collection is currently stored at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks.

SEW - 068 - 47

SITE	ARTIFACT #	DESCRIPTION	COLLECTED BY	LOCATION	CURATION	INTEREST	INTEREST		
SEW-068	SEW-068-001	CARBON SAMPLE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	47
SEW-068	SEW-068-002	CARBON SAMPLE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-003	WOODEN WEDGE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-004	WOOD CHIP	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-005	ADZE FRAGMENT	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-006	POINT, SLATE LANCEOLATE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-007	COBBLE GROOVED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-008	WOOD STAKE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-009	WOOD STAKE ?	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-010	WOOD STAKE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-011	FAUNA	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-012	WOOD CHIP	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-013	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-014	ADZE, GREENSTONE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-015	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-016	ROD, SLATE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-017	AWL, SLATE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-018	FLAKED POINT	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-019	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-020	ADZE, PLANING	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	
SEW-068	SEW-068-021	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1	

SEW-068	SEW-068-022	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-023	WOOD STAKE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-024	ADZE, SPLITTING	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-025	ADZE, PREFORM	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-026	HAMMERSTONE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-027	ADZE, SPLITTING	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-028	ADZE, SPLITTING	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-029	ADZE, PLANING	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-030	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-031	PEAT BULK SAMPLE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-032	COBBLE, NOTCHED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-033	WOOD STAKE	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-034	GRINDING SLAB	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-035	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-036	STONE CHOPPER	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-037	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-038	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-039	PIN, WOOD	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-040	COBBLE, BATTERED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-041	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-042	SLATE ROD	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-043	WOOD SHAFT	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-044	GRINDING SLAB	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-045	WOOD, WORKED	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-046	WOOD PIN	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1
SEW-068	SEW-068-047	ADZE, PLANING	ADNR 90	ITZ	UAM, F	ADNR	C, CR	1

TOTAL CATALOG ITEMS:

1489

1489

**Estimated Storage Cabinet Requirements for EVOS Collections from Prince William Sound
and the Kenai Peninsula (Johnson 1996b)**

**Estimated Storage Cabinet Requirements for EVOS Collections
from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula**

Estimated Storage Cabinet Requirements for EVOS Collections from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula

A. EVOS Collections (artifacts and scientific samples) from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and the USFS offices in Anchorage and Juneau.

Storage requirements for the EVOS collections have been estimated based on actual storage requirements for four different collections obtained during EVOS response, assessment and restoration activities.

The 1989-1990 Exxon Cultural Resource Program materials stored in the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks include 354 catalog items (artifacts and scientific samples), 157 of which are from the Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula area. These materials have been stabilized and are stored in twelve drawers measuring 34 x 18 x 4 inches. There is an average of 30 items per drawer or 21 items per cubic foot. Each stabilized catalog item requires an average of 83 cubic inches. This should be considered the minimum storage space requirement for the EVOS collections.

A collection of artifacts and scientific samples obtained from SEW-488 and SEW-440 during restoration activities is currently stored at the USFS offices in Anchorage. This collection of 770 catalog items (as of 12/14/95) is stored in five drawers measuring 30 x 26 x 4 inches, 30 boxes measuring approximately 12 x 15 x 10 inches, and an additional 9.5 cubic feet of refrigerator / freezer storage space. There is an average of 15 catalog items per cubic foot. Each catalog item requires an average of 112 cubic inches. This collection suggests a larger minimum storage space requirement for the EVOS collections than estimated above.

Two additional collections were also considered but rejected in determining estimates for the storage requirements of the EVOS collections. A collection of 47 artifacts and scientific samples obtained from SEW-068 by ADNIR in 1990 is currently stored in the University of Alaska Museum in a box measuring approximately 12 x 15 x 10 inches. These materials have not been stabilized which is reflected in their smaller storage requirements of 45 items per cubic foot or an average of 38 cubic inches per item. Similarly, the 1991 Archaeological Damage Assessment collection, currently stored at the USFS offices in Juneau, should not be used for determining storage space requirements for the EVOS collections. These materials are not stabilized but rather are very tightly packed and do not represent suitable standards for museum storage.

The minimum storage space requirements for stabilizing the EVOS collections (artifacts and scientific samples) should be between 83 and 112 cubic inches per catalog item. An estimated 1489 catalog items currently identified from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula would require a minimum storage space of 72 to 96 cubic feet or 50 to 68 drawers at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. The cabinet size would be approximately 15% larger than the cubic foot storage requirement. It is estimated that cabinets for 1489 catalog items would occupy a minimum space of approximately 83 to 110 cubic feet.

B. EVOS Collections (associated documents and materials) from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and the USFS offices in Anchorage and Juneau.

In addition to the storage space for artifacts and scientific samples, space needs to be allocated for the associated documents, including field notes, reports, photographs, videos and other related materials. It is estimated that, in the minimum, additional cabinet space of approximately 65 to 100 cubic feet would be needed to store these related materials.

C. Estimated Storage Requirements for the EVOS Collections

The minimum cabinet space required to store the EVOS archaeological collections (including 1489 artifacts and scientific samples, and associated materials) is estimated to be approximately 200 cubic feet. It is recommended that the allocation of cabinet space be increased to approximately 400 cubic feet for the curation of the EVOS archaeological collections. This should allow a reasonable allowance for additional artifacts or documents which may become identified subsequent to this report.

A. EVOS Collections at the University of Alaska Museum

Includes 1989-1990 Exxon Cultural Resource Program collections (artifacts and scientific samples) and the 1990 ADNR collection from SEW-068 (artifacts and scientific samples).

Storage requirements for EVOS collections (artifacts and scientific samples) from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula currently stored at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks.

1.0. 1989-1990 Exxon Cultural Resource Program collections (artifacts and scientific samples) stored at UAM.

1.1. Total number of stabilized catalog items in drawers.

	Total	%
PWS & Kenai Peninsula	157	0.44
Kodiak area	197	0.56
All EVOS	354	1

Distribution of catalog items by site number.

SEL-178	3	SEW-004	3	SEW-471	1
SEL-179	13	SEW-072	44	SEW-476	0
SEL-181	4	SEW-073	1	SEW-478	1
SEL-188	66	SEW-248	1	SEW-488	12
SEL-195	2	SEW-430	1	SEW-494	6*
SEL-196	1	SEW-436	1	SEW-517	1
SEL-197	1	SEW-440	1		
				Total	157

* Note that six EVOS catalog items from PWS are on display at the Valdez Museum and are not included in the calculation of storage requirements at UAM.

1.2. Total number of drawers (all EVOS)

Size of drawers 34 X 18 X 4 inches

12 drawers @
34 wide
18 deep
4 high
29376 total cubic inches
17 total cubic feet
1 cubic feet / drawer

1.3. Average number of stabilized catalog items per drawer.

Average number of stabilized catalog items per cubic foot.

Average cubic inches per stabilized catalog item (includes packing).

30
21
83

A. EVOS Collections at the University of Alaska Museum (continued)

2.0. ADNR Collection at SEW-068 in 1990.		
2.1. PWS (non stabilized) catalog items in boxes.	47	
2.2. Total number of boxes.	1 number of boxes @	
Size of box: approximately 12 x 15 x 10	12 wide	
	15 long	
	10 high	
	1800 total cubic inches	
	1 cubic feet / box	
2.3. Number of (non stabilized) catalog items per box.	47	
Average number of (non stabilized) catalog items per cubic foot.	45	
Average cubic inches per (non stabilized) catalog item.	38	Reject as basis for calculation.
3.0. Estimated storage requirement for PWS & Kenai Peninsula catalog items currently at UAM after stabilization based on UAM estimates.		
	83 cubic inches / stabilized catalog item	
	157 PWS/KP catalog items at UAM	
	13028 total cubic inches	
	8 total cubic feet	
	5 UAM drawers required for all catalog items at UAM	
3.1. Estimated storage requirements for all PWS & Kenai Peninsula catalog entries after stabilization based on UAM estimates.		
	83 cubic inches / stabilized catalog item	
	1489 estimated total PWS/KP catalog items	
	123562 total cubic inches	
	72 total cubic feet	
	50 total UAM drawers required	

B. EVOS Collections at the United States Forest Service Office in Anchorage

Storage requirements for EVOS collections (artifacts and scientific samples) from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula currently stored at USFS offices in Anchorage.

1.0. Total number of catalog items in drawers, boxes and refrigerator and freezer storage by site number.	
SEW-488 partial catalog as of 12/14/95	510
SEW-440 partial catalog as of 12/14/95	260
Total EVOS catalog items at USFS offices in Anchorage	770
1.1. Total number of drawers.	
Size of drawers	30 x 26 X 4 inches
	5 drawers @
	30 wide
	26 deep
	4 high
	15600 total cubic inches
	9 total cubic feet
	2 cubic feet / drawer
1.2. Total number of boxes.	
Size of box: approximately 12 x 15 x 10	30 number of boxes @
	12 wide
	15 long
	10 high
	54000 total cubic inches
	31 total cubic feet
1.3. Refrigerator and freezer storage.	
	10 estimated cubic feet
1.4. Total space requirements for catalog items at USFS offices in Anchorage.	
	50 total cubic feet (drawers, boxes, refrig/freezer)
Average number of catalog items per cubic foot.	15
Average cubic inches per catalog item.	112
2.0. Estimated UAM storage requirements for all PWS & Kenai Peninsula catalog items based on USFS space estimates.	
	112 cubic inches / catalog item
	1489 estimated total PWS/KP catalog items
	166335 total cubic inches
	96 total cubic feet
	68 total UAM drawers required

C. EVOS Collections at the United States Forest Service in Juneau

Storage requirements for EVOS collections (artifacts and scientific samples) from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula currently stored at USFS offices in Juneau.

1.0. Total number of EVOS catalog items from PWS & KP in boxes by site number.

Box 1	50% @ 16 x 13 x 11	130	SEL-188
Box 2	100% @ 13 x 16 x 11	9	SEW-573
		79	SEW-488
		91	SEW-076
Box 3	50% @ 10 x 10 x 12	3	SEL-188
		<u>20</u>	SEL-178
		332	

Approximately 332 catalog items are stored in the three boxes. An estimated additional 29 items are stored in frozen storage. Items in frozen storage were not included in the calculation of estimated storage space requirements.

1.1. Boxes 1 and 2

Size of box: approximately 16 x 13 x 11

1.5 number of boxes @
13 wide
16 long
11 high
3432 total cubic inches
2.0 total cubic feet

1.2. Box 3

Size of box: approximately 10 x 10 x 12

0.5 number of boxes @
10 wide
12 long
10 high
600 total cubic inches
0.3 total cubic feet

1.3. Total space requirements for catalog items in boxes at the USFS office in Juneau.

2.3 total cubic feet

Average number of catalog entries per cubic foot.

142

Average cubic inches per catalog entry.

5.2

C. EVOS Collections at the United States Forest Service In Juneau (continued)

2.0. Estimated UAM storage requirements for all PWS & Kenai
Peninsula catalog entries based on USFS space estimates.

Reject as basis for calculation.
Very densely packed - not stabilized.

5 cubic inches / catalog entry
1477 estimated total PWS/KP catalog entries
7734 total cubic inches
4 total cubic feet
3 total UAM drawers required

D. EVOS Collections (Documents and Associated Materials) at the University of Alaska Museum and the USFS Offices in Anchorage and Juneau.

Documents and other materials associated with the four EVOS collections currently housed at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and the USFS offices in Anchorage and Juneau are estimated to occupy approximately 65 cubic feet of cabinet space. It is likely that additional documents and materials associated with the other EVOS collections housed at other locations will increase the cabinet space requirement to a minimum of 100 cubic feet.

1.0. 1989-1990 EVOS Collections (Documents and Associated Materials) at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks.

The 1989-1990 Exxon Cultural Resource Program collections (documents and associated materials) are stored in approximately six four-drawer office file cabinets at the Exxon Corporation in Anchorage. Arrangements had been made for these to be deposited at the University of Alaska Archive at the time that the artifacts and scientific samples were deposited at the University of Alaska Museum. However, to date, these have not been transferred.

It is estimated that each cabinet occupies a space approximately 18 x 26 x 50 inches. It is also estimated that approximately 50% of the materials are related to Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula. The total cabinet space for Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula materials would occupy approximately 41 cubic feet.

The 1990 ADNR collection from SEW-068 (documents and associated materials) are stored at the University of Alaska Museum and are estimated to occupy a space of approximately 1/3rd of a drawer in a standard file cabinet or .5 cubic feet of storage space, .9 cubic feet of cabinet space.

2.0. EVOS Collections (Documents and Associated Materials) at the USFS offices in Anchorage.

The EVOS collections (documents and associated materials) for SEW-488 and SEW-440 which are stored at the USFS offices in Anchorage are estimated to occupy a minimum space of approximately 1/3rd of a drawer in a standard file cabinet or .5 cubic feet of storage space, .9 cubic feet of cabinet space. This estimate is based on the assumption that the storage requirements would be roughly similar to those needed for storing the field books, photographs, reports and other materials associated with the 1990 ADNR collection from SEW-068 at the University of Alaska Museum.

3.0. EVOS Collections (Documents and Associated Materials) at the USFS offices in Juneau.

The EVOS collections (documents and associated materials) associated with the 1991 Archaeological Damage Assessment at the USFS offices in Juneau are stored in 15 boxes. The storage space associated with materials from Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula is 3 cubic feet. The storage space associated with materials pertaining to the entire EVOS area is 9 cubic feet. The total space required for PWS, KP and general EVOS materials is 12 cubic feet. Total cabinet space may be estimated by adding 77%. The total cabinet space required for materials pertaining to Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and the general EVOS materials is 22 cubic feet.

Box 4	Photographs and Slides 50% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 50% Kodiak Box size: 20 x 20 x 13	0.5 number of boxes @ 20 length 20 width 13 height 2600 total cubic inches 1.5 total cubic feet
	Note: photographs and slides are in acid free containers.	
Box 5	Various - Not Prince William Sound or Kenai Peninsula 0% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 13 x 16 x 11	0.0 number of boxes @ 0 length 0 width 0 height 0 total cubic inches 0.0 total cubic feet
Box 6	Field books 50% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 50% Kodiak Box size: 16 x 11 x 13	0.5 number of boxes @ 16 length 11 width 13 height 1144 total cubic inches 0.7 total cubic feet

Box 7	Various damage assessment files 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 12 x 12 x 14	1.0 number of boxes @ 12 length 12 width 14 height 2016 total cubic inches 1.2 total cubic feet
Box 8	Various damage assessment files 50% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 50% Kodiak Box size: 12 x 17 x 10	0.5 number of boxes @ 11 length 17 width 10 height 935 total cubic inches 0.5 total cubic feet
Box 9	Various damage assessment files 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 12 x 11 x 14	1.0 number of boxes @ 12 length 11 width 14 height 1848 total cubic inches 1.1 total cubic feet
Box 10	Not from Prince William Sound or Kenai Peninsula 0% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 10 x 10 x 12	0.0 number of boxes @ 0 length 0 width 0 height 0 total cubic inches 0.0 total cubic feet

Box 11	Video tapes 25% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 75% Kodiak Box size: 11 x 11 x 5.5	0.3 number of boxes @ 11 length 11 width 5.5 height 166 total cubic inches 0.1 total cubic feet
Box 12	Various damage assessmen materials 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 11 x 10 x 5	1.0 number of boxes @ 11 length 10 width 5 height 550 total cubic inches 0.3 total cubic feet
Box 13	Various damage assessmen files 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 13 x 14 x 12	1.0 number of boxes @ 13 length 14 width 12 height 2184 total cubic inches 1.3 total cubic feet
Box 14	Various damage assessmen files 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 13 x 14 x 12	1.0 number of boxes @ 13 length 14 width 12 height 2184 total cubic inches 1.3 total cubic feet

Box 15	<p>Not Prince William Sound or Kenai Peninsula 0% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 12 x 14 x 16</p>	<p>0.0 number of boxes @ 0 length 0 width 0 height 0 total cubic inches 0.0 total cubic feet</p>
Box 16	<p>Various damage assessment materials 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 13 x 16 x 12</p>	<p>1.0 number of boxes @ 13 length 16 width 12 height 2496 total cubic inches 1.4 total cubic feet</p>
Box 17	<p>Various damage assessment materials 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 13 x 16 x 12</p>	<p>1.0 number of boxes @ 13 length 16 width 12 height 2496 total cubic inches 1.4 total cubic feet</p>
Box 18	<p>Various damage assessment materials 100% Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula 100% Kodiak Box size: 13 x 16 x 12</p>	<p>1.0 number of boxes @ 13 length 16 width 12 height 2496 total cubic inches 1.4 total cubic feet</p>

Storage space PWS & KP only	4845 cubic inches
Storage space general EVOS	16270 cubic inches
Total space PWS, KP and general EVOS	21115 cubic inches

Storage space PWS & KP only	3 cubic feet
Storage space general EVOS	9 cubic feet
Total space PWS, KP and general EVOS	12 cubic feet

For estimated cabinet space add 77%

Cabinet space PWS & KP only	5 cubic feet
Cabinet space general EVOS	17 cubic feet
Total cabinet space PWS, KP and general EVOS	22 cubic feet

Basis - file cabinet storage space / cabinet size						cf/drawer
storage space	12	23	10	4	11040	1.6
cabinet size	15	25	52	1	<u>19500</u>	2.8
				difference	8460	
				add	0.77	

400 cubic feet translates to cabinets such as follows
691200 cubic inches

52 inches high	36 inches high
25 inches deep	50 inches deep
532 inches wide	384 inches wide
44 feet wide	32 feet wide

An example of cabinets might be those roughly 4 feet high by 2 feet deep and 5.5 feet wide
or 3 feet high by 4 feet square in 8 locations.

**Comprehensive Community Plan for Archaeological Resources in
Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula
EVOS Project 96154
Introduction to Potential Participants and Request for Information - Sample Request**

**Chugach Heritage Foundation
4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 220
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone 561-3143 Fax 563-2891**

**Comprehensive Community Plan for Archaeological Resources
in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula
EVOS Project 96154
Introduction to Potential Participants & Request for Information**

1.0 Introduction / Purpose

The Chugach Heritage Foundation (CHF) is beginning work on EVOS Project 96154 which is being funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council. This project is intended to develop a comprehensive community plan for restoring archaeological resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet, including strategies for storing and displaying artifacts at appropriate facilities within the spill area.

CHF would like to enlist your participation in the development of this plan and would appreciate your assistance in obtaining information outlined below. It would be useful to obtain the information as soon as possible, and preferably by December 15 so that it can be used in the initial development of the plan in December.

2.0 Project Contacts

2.1 CHF Project Contacts

Lora Johnson Documentation / Archaeology / Training Programs
Jim Sinnett Facilities
John Johnson Cultural Resources

2.2 EVOS Working Group

Veronica Christman, EVOS Trustee Council Office
Jim Sinnett, CHF Project Director / Facilities
Lora Johnson, CHF Project Archaeologist / Data / Community Liaison / Training Program
Dave Gibbons, Project 96154 Manager, USFS
Linda Yarborough, Project Administrator, Archaeologist, USFS (Ken Holbrook 11/1-24)
Don Callaway, NPS
Doug Reger, ADNR, SHPO, Archaeologist

3.0. Obtain Information on Cultural Resource Materials from Lands within the Project Area with Emphasis on EVOS Materials

3.1. EVOS Artifacts / Other Cultural Materials from Project Area

Need information on USFS investigations which resulted in the collection of archaeological materials between 1989 - present in project area. (Including response, damage assessment and restoration.)

Have reports from Exxon and CAC. Need others. (i.e. BIA etc.)

USFS	Year	Site #	Type of Artifacts	Collected by	Current Location
	1989				
	1990				
	1991				
	1992				
	1993				
	1994				
	1995				

Non-EVOS Artifacts / Other Cultural Materials from Project Area

Need information on USFS investigations which resulted in the collection of archaeological materials between 1989 - present in project area.

USFS	Year	Site #	Type of Artifacts	Collected by	Current Location
	Pre 1989				
	1989				
	1990				
	1991				
	1992				
	1993				
	1994				
	1995				

3.2. USFS Documents Pertaining to Cultural Resources in Project Area

Need rough inventory of materials pertaining to cultural resources in project area at USFS offices. Obtain copies as appropriate.

USFS	Year	Type of Documents	Volume	Current Location
	1989			
	1990			
	1991			
	1992			
	1993			
	1994			
	1995			

Request pertinent information from agencies & pertinent parties

USFS Non-EVOS Documents Pertaining to Project Area

Need rough inventory of materials from agencies, museums etc. (Field books, reports, correspondence, other)

USFS	Year	Type of Documents	Volume	Current Location
	Pre 1989			
	1989			
	1990			
	1991			
	1992			
	1993			
	1994			
	1995			

Request pertinent information from agencies & pertinent parties.

3.3. EVOS Sites in Project Area

Need rough inventory of EVOS sites on USFS lands including adjoining State tidelands.

Need information on USFS (or USFS contractor's) archaeological investigations of these sites. (all types of investigations)

USFS	Year	Site #	Investigator	Type of investigation / Reports
	1989			
	1990			
	1991			
	1992			
	1993			
	1994			
	1995			

Request pertinent information from agencies & pertinent parties.

Other Sites in Project Area

Need rough inventory of other sites on USFS lands including adjoining State tidelands.

Need information on USFS (or USFS contractor's) archaeological investigations of these sites.

USFS Year Site # Investigator Type of investigation / Reports

Pre 1989

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

Request pertinent information from agencies & pertinent parties.

4.0 Review of Organization (Some of this may not apply to USFS.)

Request information on the following items as they pertain to the organization.

Background on Organization

Government Agency

Mission Statement - Management of National Parks in Alaska; Cultural Resource Management

Laws & Regulations (have already)

Need update on revisions of the Secretary of Interior's Standards

Management Structure

Operations

Funding Sources (Agency, Grants, Private, Fund-raisers, Dues, Other)

Note: Consider funding for construction, operations / maintenance, staffing, collections, exhibits, programs, education, publications & publicity etc.

Grant Proposals to Federal Sources of Funding (NPS, USFS, Other?); to NSF, NEH, other Federal Grants; to State Sources (State of Alaska Grants, Centennial Grant, Alaska Humanities Forum, DCRA? etc.); to Other Private Grants (Non Profit Organizations, Corporations, Businesses etc.)

Proposals to EVOS Trustees 1989 - present (pertaining to cultural resources)

Cooperative agreements (MOAs, also process etc.)

Newsletters (schedule, submissions, distribution).

Relevance to Chugach Region

Organization's relevance to cultural resources in Chugach Region (Kenai Peninsula, PWS, Gulf of Alaska).

Existing Collections / Programs / Other

Programs (Cultural Resource Management, Cultural, Educational, Training, Other)

ex. need information on monitoring programs, ARPA training classes; Alaska Archaeology Week, cultural resource management programs etc.

Past

Current

Proposed Future

Training Opportunities

Support for Participants

4.1. EVOS 96154 Project

Willingness / Ability to Participate on Advisory Board for Project or in Informational Meetings.

Project Contacts (Schedule, when not available.)

Recommendations about other possible participants (organizations / individuals).

5.0. Review of Current Facilities

Current Research / Curation Facilities in Region (Girdwood, Cordova etc.)

6.0. Request for Endorsement of Comprehensive Community Plan

Note: Requesting information and participation throughout the project to facilitate development of a plan that can be endorsed by all participants.

**University of Alaska Museum
Sample Agreements, Loan Policy Terms, Accession Record
Catalog Record, Loan Record, and Transfer Record**

**A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
(THE AGENCY)
AND
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MUSEUM, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA**

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is made and entered into by and between **(THE AGENCY)**, herein referred to as **(THE AGENCY)**, and the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, herein referred to as **the Museum**.

The purpose of this MOU is to provide for the effective museum curation and storage of cultural material collected or excavated on **(THE AGENCY)** at the Museum in accordance to the stipulations outlined below. This action is authorized by 36 CFR 296.12 (d) which provides for the exchange of archaeological resources among suitable universities, museums or other scientific or educational institutions.

I. Definitions

A. "Cultural Material:" Historic or prehistoric remains of human activity as reflected in ruins, structures, objects, and artifacts; other remains found in archaeological context; and objects or samples of contemporary esoteric value.

B. "Cataloging:" The preparation of artifactual materials for record by means of physically writing on each specimen, or collective "lot" of specimens or samples (i.e.. charcoal, soil, wood, etc.), a unique catalog number assigned by the Museum, and recording in a corresponding database each catalog number followed by a record of the appropriate contextual data associated with each specimen, or collective "lot" of specimens or samples as recorded by the collector. At a minimum, this will contain the site name, date of acquisition, collector's name, excavation unit, U.S.G.S. quadrangle map with site designation, AHRS number, and any other available provenience information.

C. "Accession:" An accession is a collection acquired from one source (site) at one time and can be comprised of one or many specimens. To accession is the formal process of accepting a new acquisition into the collections. When a collection is accessioned, the Museum assumes a commitment to ensure the safe storage and availability for study and exhibition of that collection, in perpetuity or to the extent allowed by a memorandum of understanding.

II. Terms

(THE AGENCY) and the Museum mutually agree to promote a unified approach to problems relating to preservation and protection of cultural materials and agree to the following procedures, terms and conditions:

A. The Museum agrees to act as repository for appropriately accessioned and cataloged cultural material recovered on land administered by (THE AGENCY), and to provide proper space, facilities and personnel for curation, storage and maintenance of the materials. Upon signed agreement between (THE AGENCY) and the proposed researcher, the Museum agrees to make the cultural material collected on land administered by (THE AGENCY) available for scientific study, teaching, and public observation. Collections made on (THE AGENCY) lands remain the property of the United States government. Should (THE AGENCY) desire to remove materials for study, the collections will be made available for the duration of the study.

B. It is the Museum's intent and policy to comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. This MOU will conform to the Museum's policies on acceptance of cultural material.

1. It will be the responsibility of (THE AGENCY) to inform the Museum of any archaeological assemblages collected on Native-owned or claimed land prior to accessioning. It will be the responsibility of (THE AGENCY) to inform the appropriate Native agencies of collections recovered from lands owned by, or conveyed to the Native agency prior to accessioning the artifact collection into the Museum. Any artifact collection recovered from lands owned or conveyed to Native agencies will be held by the Museum for the specified Native agency only of the Museum and the Native agency enter into a written trust agreement outlining the responsibilities of both parties.

2. It will be the responsibility of (THE AGENCY) to inform the Museum of any archaeological collections that contain cultural material that may be subject to repatriation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) prior to accessioning. It will be the responsibility of (THE AGENCY) to inform the appropriate Native agencies of collections subject to NAGPRA repatriation prior to accessioning the artifact collection into the Museum. In the event that research and consultation subsequent to accessioning of the collection indicates that some or all of

the collection is subject to NAGPRA repatriation, it will be the responsibility of **(THE AGENCY)** to inform the appropriate Native agencies of the change in NAGPRA status of the collection.

C. The Museum assumes no responsibility for cultural specimens collected on **(THE AGENCY)** lands that have not been accessioned and cataloged according to the Museum's accession system and that have not been physically deposited in the Museum.

D. All accessioning and cataloging of specimens and samples from **(THE AGENCY)** will be conducted by **(THE AGENCY)** and coordinated with the Museum.

1. Prior to cataloging, **(THE AGENCY)** will notify the Museum and obtain accession numbers for cultural materials to be eventually deposited with the Museum.

2. **(THE AGENCY)** assumes responsibility for cataloging all recovered archaeological materials in accordance with the Museum's accessioning and cataloging system before depositing specimens in the Museum.

E. **(THE AGENCY)** will retain archaeological materials for as long as necessary for analysis or management purposes prior to transferring custody of their material to the Museum. **(THE AGENCY)** also reserves the right to decide to hold some materials indefinitely, or to make arrangements with other institutions for the curation of some materials. However, such materials will not be cataloged with Museum accession numbers.

F. All accession records will be deposited at the Museum at the same time as the collections. These records will include (but not necessarily be limited to) catalog ledgers and copies of all reports, papers, field notes, profiles, etc. Photographic negatives or transparencies (original) will remain in the custody of **(THE AGENCY)**, but copies of all such materials will be provided to the Museum. Catalog ledgers will be provided as hardcopy, and when possible, as ASCII , text only computer files.

G. **(THE AGENCY)** and the Museum recognize that storage facilities and personnel support will be required to house and organize collections following deposition at the Museum. Any necessary fees for these services will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis or by amendment to this agreement.

H. The Curator of Archaeology and **(THE AGENCY)** will annually review this agreement and make necessary adjustments. The procedures, terms and conditions of this agreement may be modified at any time by joint consent of both parties.

I. This agreement becomes effective when final signature is received. Either party may terminate this agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other party not less than 120 days in advance of the effective date of termination.

J. This agreement does not apply to previously accessioned collections from **(THE AGENCY)**. If the agreement is terminated, the Museum agrees, if **(THE AGENCY)** requests, to return all curated cultural material accessioned under this agreement to **(THE AGENCY)**. **(THE AGENCY)** will bear the cost of packing and transportation.

III. It is mutually agreed and understood between the said parties that:

A. Except as agreed to herein, nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding shall obligate any of the parties in the expenditure of funds.

B. No member of Congress, or Commissioner, shall be admitted to share in any part of the MOU, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

c. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding is intended to modify in any manner the present cooperative programs of either party with state, other agencies, or educational institutions.

D. Nothing herein is intended to conflict with current directives of the signatory parties.

E. That this Memorandum of Understanding will terminate upon completion of the stipulations contained herein or upon 120 days notification by any one of the signatory parties.

Curator of Archaeology Date
University of Alaska Museum

Supervisor Date
(THE AGENCY)

Director Date
University of Alaska Museum

Chancellor Date
University of Alaska Fairbanks

CURATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
EXXON COMPANY, USA, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AND THE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MUSEUM, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA
FOR
CURATION OF ARTIFACTS, OBJECTS, AND SAMPLES
FROM THE EXXON CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM

PURPOSE

This agreement provides procedures for effective museum storage and curation of artifacts, objects, samples, and copies of pertinent cultural documentation acquired in 1989, 1990, and 1991 by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program in response to shoreline treatment activities resulting from the grounding of the EXXON VALDEZ, as specified in the Memorandum of Agreement for the "EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Cleanup in Prince William Sound, The Gulf of Alaska and Beyond." The MOA states:

"It is mutually agreed and understood by and between the said parties that: 3. Exxon shall enter into a curation agreement with the University of Alaska, Fairbanks for the housing and care of artifacts and records collected during the effort, in keeping with 36 CFR Part 79" (MOA p. 5).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act and Special Use permits were obtained by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program for archaeological work in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, U. S. Forest Service, U.S. National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A separate curation agreement has been entered into with the Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, for storage and curation of all original documentation from the Exxon Cultural Resource Program.

DEFINITIONS

A. "Artifact, object, or sample" means any historic or prehistoric remains of human activity such as ruins, structures, objects, and artifacts; other physical remains found in an archeological context; and any other objects or samples of scientific value limited to and specified in the attached artifact and sample catalogue of the Exxon Cultural Resource Program.

B. "Supporting Documentation" refers to copies of documents pertinent to the artifacts, objects, or samples to be stored and curated by the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, under the terms of this agreement.

C. An "Accession" includes all artifactual material and supporting documentation received from one archaeological site at one time. All material received from the Exxon Cultural Resource Program will be accessioned in accordance with the system used by the UAF Museum.

D. "Cataloging" means the preparation of artifactual materials for record by means of physically writing on each specimen, or collective "lot" of specimens or samples (i.e. charcoal, soil, wood, etc.), a unique catalog number, and recording in a corresponding ledger each catalog number followed by a record of the appropriate contextual data associated with each specimen, or collective "lot" of specimens or samples as recorded by the collector. At a minimum, this record will contain the site name, date of acquisition, collector's name, excavation unit, U.S.G.S. map site designation, AHRS number, and any other available provenience.

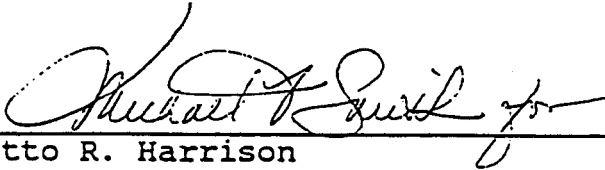
TERMS

1. Exxon Company, USA agrees to transfer all artifacts, objects, samples, and a copy of pertinent supporting documentation resulting from the Exxon Cultural Resource Program, to the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, for storage and curation upon completion of the Exxon Cultural Resource Program.
2. The University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, agrees to store, curate, preserve, and protect in perpetuity the artifacts, objects, samples, and documentation resulting from the Exxon Cultural Resource Program for future study, analysis, and observation.
3. The Museum further agrees to act as a repository for all appropriately accessioned and cataloged artifacts, objects, and samples transferred by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program

and to provide appropriate space, facilities, and personnel for their proper storage, conservation and preservation. The Museum also agrees to make these artifacts, objects, and samples available for scientific study, teaching, and public observation. Curation of all artifacts, objects, samples, and confidentiality of associated supporting documentation will be maintained according to standards established by the American Association of Museums, the American Association of Systematic Collections, State, and Federal guidelines, including 36 CFR 296.18 and 36 CFR 79.

4. The Museum assumes no responsibility for artifacts, objects, and samples not collected or cataloged by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program and not transferred to the Museum by Exxon Company, USA.
5. All artifacts, objects, and samples transferred from the Exxon Cultural Resource Program to the Museum will be accessioned by the Museum in accordance with established museum procedures. All artifacts, objects, samples, and supporting documentation will be organized and catalogued by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program prior to their transfer to the UAF Museum to facilitate inclusion in the Museum collection. Exxon Company, USA, at its expense, will prepare this collection for transfer and inclusion in the Museum collection.
6. Exxon Company, USA will retain stewardship of all artifacts, objects, and samples recovered by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program until such time as the Exxon Cultural Resource Program is completed. At this time, all artifacts, objects, samples, and a copy of all pertinent supporting documentation will be deposited at the UAF Museum no sooner than 30 days following the end of the calendar year in which the Exxon Cultural Resource Program is completed.
7. Execution of this agreement has no legal bearing on the ownership of artifacts, objects, or samples.
8. Upon transfer of all artifacts, objects, samples, and documents from the Exxon Cultural Resource Program to the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Exxon shall be released from and have no further responsibility or liability for stewardship or protection of the artifacts, objects, samples, and pertinent supporting documentation.
9. It is the understanding of Exxon Company, USA and of the UAF Museum that the collections covered by this agreement do not include any human remains and/or associated grave goods and ceremonial objects. Exxon Company, USA represents that all objects to be transferred to the Museum have been obtained in accordance with all applicable State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

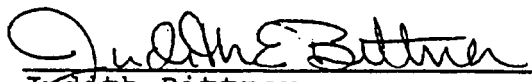
10. Exxon is also willing to make a single payment in the amount of thirty thousand dollars [\$30,000.00] U.S. in recognition that there are costs involved in the curation and storage undertaken by the UAF Museum under this agreement. It is understood that this payment will be used solely for the curation and storage of the Exxon Cultural Resource Program collection.



Otto R. Harrison
Exxon Company, USA

13 Oct 92

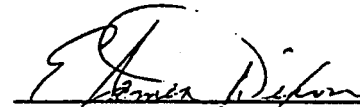
Date



Judith Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

16 Sept 92


Date



E. James Dixon
Curator of Archaeology
University of Alaska Museum

8/24/92

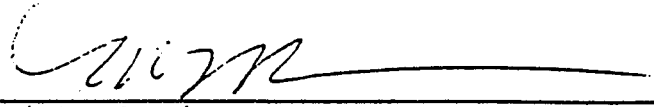
Date



Dr. Paul B. Reichardt
Interim Director
University of Alaska Museum

8/25/92

Date



Michael Rice
Vice-Chancellor, Administration
University of Alaska Fairbanks

8/26/92

Date

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

TRUST AGREEMENT

Between the University of Alaska Museum
and the
Native Community

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Trust Agreement is to provide procedures for effective museum curation and interim storage for the Collection belonging to the Native Community.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. University of Alaska Museum - a permanent repository possessing all of the following qualifications:

- 1) Ability to undertake responsible management of archaeological materials.
- 2) An adequate staff that is trained in museology, museum studies, anthropology, and/or collections management.
- 3) Capacity and willingness to protect archaeological materials from environmental damage, fire damage, theft, or loss through incompetent management.
- 4) Adequate funding sources available.

111. TERMS

The University of Alaska Museum and the Native Community mutually agree to a unified approach to problems relating to interim curation and storage of the Collection as follows:

1. The University of Alaska Museum agrees to act as the repository and hold the Collection on an interim basis, or until the Native

Community requests, in writing, a transfer of the material to another repository or location.

2. The University of Alaska Museum agrees to provide adequate maintenance and care of the archaeological material on an interim basis.

3. Staff at the University of Alaska Museum will notify the Native Community if objects in the Collection show signs of deterioration. Museum staff will not alter, clean, consolidate, or treat with chemicals any object in the collection without the prior written consent of the Native Community.

4. The University of Alaska Museum agrees to make the archaeological material available for scientific study, teaching, or public observation only after prior written consent of the Native Community has been obtained. Access to the collection will be restricted, and the collection will remain boxed and securely stored in the archaeology department of the Museum.

5. At such time that any part or all of the objects specified in this Trust Agreement are to be transferred from the University of Alaska Museum, the cost of packing and shipping will be paid by the Native Community.

6. The University of Alaska Museum assumes no responsibility for archaeological materials from this collection that are not physically deposited in the Museum, or are in transit to or from the Museum.

7. The University of Alaska Museum and the Native Community mutually recognize that personnel support is required to house and professionally maintain the Collection at the Museum. This Trust Agreement is therefore available to the extent permitted by the Museum's financial ability.

8. Representatives of the University of Alaska Museum and the Native Community will annually review this agreement and make necessary adjustments and amendments when and where appropriate.

9. Either party may terminate this agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other party not less than 120 days in advance of the effective date of termination.

Curator of Archaeology
University of Alaska Museum

Director
University of Alaska Museum

Native Community
Representative

Loan Policy Terms
Archaeology Department
University of Alaska Museum

- All collection loans are inter-institutional (between the University of Alaska Museum and another institution, government agency, or private corporation), and are only made to legitimate professionals with a demonstrable need for temporary physical possession of an assemblage.
- Loans are authorized for a specific period of time and are subject to at least annual review. Extensions may be granted.
- A loan can be recalled by the University of Alaska Museum at any time prior to the agreed termination date.
- The borrower will share costs of loan preparation when appropriate, and provide funds for shipping and insurance. The insurance value is considered on a case-by-case basis but is usually based on recollection cost or the commercial value of the specimen(s), whichever is greater.
- The borrower will assume full responsibility for any loss or damage to the materials while on location away from the University of Alaska Museum.
- The borrower will not transfer possession, remove tags, repair, clean, alter, or restore objects it has received on loan without express written approval from the University of Alaska Museum.
- The Museum will be furnished with copies of any scientific publication, catalog, or other documentation generated through the use of loaned material.

The undersigned agrees to comply with these terms and conditions.

Borrower

Date

Supervisor

Date

Accession # UA93-200 Catalog Run: 0001-0012 Flag EVOS

Archeology ☒ Ethnology ☐

Date Assigned: 12/20/93



Accession Status: Active Landowner US Forest Service/CACS

Sponsor Organization: Exxon Permit Agency: Alaska DNR

Site Name(s): Louis Bay Lamp Site Agency Unit: _____

Donor/Collector: _____ Investigator: Mobley, Charles

Project Name: Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program AHRs #: SEW488

Geographic Location: _____ NAGPRA Notification Date _____

Traditional Village: Native Village of Chenega

Other Numbers	<input data-bbox="1612 532 1669 581" type="button" value="+"/>
Other_Access_No	

Village Corp: Chenega Corporation

Regional Corp: Chugach Alaska Corporation

Other: _____

Latitude: Degrees: _____ Minutes: _____ Seconds: _____

Longitude: Degrees: _____ Minutes: _____ Seconds: _____

Location Storage Location:

Row: 9 Column: 11 Drawer: 16

Other: _____

Loans

[xLoan Join]

Documentation

[xDoc Join]

Catalog Present: Yes Inventoried: Yes Date: 1/20/94 By: Morgan

Total Catalogued 12 Total Inventoried: 12 Insurance Assessment: \$3,522.48 Date: 00/00/00

AnthroAccessio	Print	<input data-bbox="619 1128 682 1177" type="button" value="Previous"/>	<input data-bbox="745 1128 808 1177" type="button" value="First"/>	<input data-bbox="871 1128 934 1177" type="button" value="Next"/>	<input data-bbox="997 1128 1060 1177" type="button" value="Last"/>	<input data-bbox="1186 1128 1249 1177" type="button" value="Exit"/>	Cancel	OK
----------------	-------	---	--	---	--	---	--------	----

Accession # UA93-200

Catalog # UA93-200-0003

of: 0001-0012

Item: Lamp

Field Number: 49-SEW488-3x

Control #

Description:

Date Record Created:

Oride triangular lamp. Made on irregular cobble, one surface has deep, subtriangular bowl pecked into it (possible gouge marks also). Inner corners of bowl rounded instead of sharp. Small secondary depression at

Material
graywacke

Culture Undetermined

Discoverer: Gallison, J.D.

Exc. Date: 07/23/89

Cataloger: Undetermined

Date Catalogued: Undetermined

Loc. Bay Lamp Site	Coordinates	Quad	Provenience			Datum	Strat Position
			N	E	D		
/			[Provenience]				

Other Provenience Intertidal zone

Museum Location: R9, C11, D19

Repatriation Case #

Repatriation Category: Undetermined

Repatriation Status:

Remarks:

Loan Number:

Loan History:

Loan History

ArcheoCatalog

Print



Cancel

OK

University of Alaska Museum

Record of Archaeology Loan

Loan Number: 92-2



Borrower: Joseph Leahy

Institution: Valdez Museum

Institution:

Street: P.O. Box 307

City: Valdez State: AK

Country:

Postal Code: 99886

Phone:

FAX:

INTERNET:

Date Requested: 02/04/92

Due Date: 00/00/00

Date Shipped: 00/00/00 By:

Carrier:

Insured Value:

Shipping Comments:

Purpose of Loan: Exhibition

Approved by:

Name

Title

Loan Received

Signature

Title

Date Received:

University Of Alaska Museum
977 Yukon Drive
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1200

Phone: 907/474-6943
FAX: 907/474-5469

Transfers

Transfer Number: 92-2

Agent: Joseph Leahy
Institution: Valdez Museum
Institution:
Street: P.O. Box 307
City: Valdez State: AK
Country:
Postal Code: 99886
Phone:
Fax:
Internet:

Date Requested: 02/04/92

Due Date: 00/00/00

Date Shipped: 00/00/00

By:

Carrier:

Shipping Comments:

Purpose of Transfer: Exhibition

Accessions:

UA92-052

Insured Value:

Transfer Status: Indefinite

Transfer Catalog

Archeology

Catalog #	Common Name
UA92-052-0001	Buoy bell

Ethnology

Catalog #	Common Name	Location
-----------	-------------	----------

Date Returned: 00/00/00

Condition:

Inventory Date: 00/00/00

By:

Print Form

Print Page



Cancel

OK

Requirements for Local Repositories (Johnson 1996c)

Requirements for Local Repositories

I. Space Requirements for Local Archaeological Repositories in the Chugach Region.

Space requirements for local archaeological repositories in the Chugach region may be estimated by considering the space required for the storage and display of the EVOS collections, and space required for other curatorial services identified in *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, 36 CFR Part 79. Environmental and security conditions are also identified in the federal guidelines.

Estimates of space are needed for several scenarios outlined in the scope of work for the *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*.

Factors that may be used in determining space allocations and environmental and security conditions are highlighted below. Additional details may also be present in other sections of the *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, 36 CFR Part 79 and guidelines of the American Association of Museums.

1. Storage Cabinet Space Requirements

The minimum storage cabinet requirement for the EVOS collections is 200 cf. The recommended storage cabinet requirement is 400 cf. One should estimate approximately 10% as refrigerated/freezer storage and 90% as regular storage cabinet.

Access to cabinets depends upon facility design. One might use existing plans for the Alutiiq repository and other small museums as a guide.

2. Display Space Requirements

Space allocations for display cabinets depend upon the facility design. One might use existing plans for the Alutiiq repository and other small museums as a guide. Additional display space should

also be considered for possible rotating displays of the EVOS collections.

3. Space for Other Curatorial Functions

Space for other curatorial functions and general building functions depends upon the facility design. It may be worthwhile to consider the space requirements in terms of curatorial functions identified in *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, 36 CFR Part 79. Part 79.9 and 79.10 are included here with various curatorial services and environmental and security conditions highlighted.

79.9 Standards to determine when a repository possesses the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services.

The Federal Agency Official shall determine that a repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services when the repository is able to:

- (a) **Accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices; and**
- (b) **Comply with the following, as appropriate to the nature and content of the collection;**
 - (1) **Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection including:**
 - (i) Records on acquisitions;
 - (ii) Catalog and artifact inventory lists;
 - (iii) Descriptive information, including field notes, site forms and reports;
 - (iv) Photographs, negatives and slides;

- (v) Locational information, including maps;
 - (vi) Information on the condition of the collection, including any completed conservation treatments;
 - (vii) Approved loans and other uses;
 - (viii) Inventory and inspection records, including any environmental monitoring records;
 - (ix) Records on lost, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed Government property; and
 - (x) Records on any deaccessions and subsequent transfers, repatriations or discards, as approved by the Federal Agency Official;
- (2) **Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment and space in the physical plant to properly store, study and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, conservation and, if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collection;**
- (3) **Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study and any exhibition areas by:**
- (i) **Having the physical plant meet local electrical, fire, building, health and safety codes;**
 - (ii) **Having an appropriate and operational fire detection and suppression system;**
 - (iii) **Having an appropriate and operational intrusion detection and deterrent system;**
- (iv) **Having an adequate emergency management plan that establishes procedures for responding to fires, floods, natural disasters, civil unrest, acts of violence, structural failures and failures of mechanical systems within the physical plant;**
 - (v) **Providing fragile or valuable items in a collection with additional security such as locking the items in a safe, vault or museum specimen cabinet, as appropriate;**
 - (vi) **Limiting and controlling access to keys, the collection and the physical plant; and**
 - (vii) **Inspecting the physical plant in accordance with #79.11 of this part for possible security weaknesses and environmental control problems, and taking necessary actions to maintain the integrity of the collection;**
- (4) **Require staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;**
- (5) **Handle, store, clean, conserve and if exhibited, exhibit the collection in a manner that:**
- (i) **Is appropriate to the nature of the material remains and associated records;**
 - (ii) **Protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents and general neglect; and**
 - (iii) **Preserves data that may be studied in future laboratory analyses. When material remains in a collection are to be treated with chemical**

solutions or preservatives that will permanently alter the remains, when possible, retain untreated representative samples of each affected artifact type, environmental specimen or other category of material remains to be treated. Untreated samples should not be stabilized or conserved beyond dry brushing.

- (6) **Store site forms, field notes, artifact inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire such as:**

- (i) **Storing the records in an appropriate insulated, fire resistant, locking cabinet, safe, vault or other container, or in a location with a fire suppression system;**
- (ii) **Storing a duplicate set of records in a separate location; or**
- (iii) **Ensuring that records are maintained and accessible through another party. For example, copies of final reports and site forms frequently are maintained by the State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Archeologist or the State museum or university. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Indian tribal museum ordinarily maintain records on collections recovered from sites located on Indian lands. The National Technical Information Service and the Defense Technical Information Service maintain copies of final reports that have been deposited by Federal agencies. The National Archeological Database maintains summary information on archeological reports and projects, including information on the location of those reports.**

- (7) **Inspect the collection in accordance with #79.11 of this part for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;**
- (8) **Conduct inventories in accordance with #79.11 of this part to verify the location of the material remains, associated records and any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository; and**
- (9) **Provide access to the collection in accordance with #79.10 of this part.**

79.10 Use of collections.

- (a) **The Federal Agency Official shall ensure that the Repository Official makes the collection available for scientific, educational and religious uses, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect and preserve the condition, research potential, religious or sacred importance, and uniqueness of the collection.**
- (b) **Scientific and educational uses. A collection shall be made available to qualified professionals for study, loan and use for such purposes as in-house and traveling exhibits, teaching, public interpretation, scientific analysis and scholarly research. Qualified professionals would include, but not be limited to, curators, conservators, collection managers, exhibitors, researchers scholars, archeological contractors and educators. Students may use a collection when under the direction of a qualified professional. Any resulting exhibits and publications shall acknowledge the repository as the curatorial facility and the Federal agency as the owner or administrator, as appropriate. When the collection is from Indian lands and the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands wish to be identified those individuals and the Indian tribe shall also be acknowledged. Copies of any resulting publications shall be provided to the Repository Official and the Federal Agency**

Official. When Indian lands are involved, copies of such publications shall also be provided to the Tribal Official and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if any, of the Indian tribe that owns or has jurisdiction over such lands.

- (c.) Religious uses. Religious remains in a collection shall be made available to persons for use in **religious rituals or spiritual activities**. Religious remains generally are of interest to medicine men and women, and other religious practitioners and persons from Indian tribes, Alaskan Native corporations, Native Hawaiians, and other indigenous and immigrant ethnic, social and religious groups that have aboriginal or historic ties to the lands from which the remains are recovered, and have traditionally used the remains or class of remains in religious rituals or spiritual activities.

- (d) Terms and conditions.

- (1) In accordance with section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470hh) and section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 w-3), the Federal Agency Official shall **restrict access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of a prehistoric or historic resource** unless the Federal Agency Official determines that such disclosure would not create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource or to the area or place where the resource is located.
- (2) Section -.18(a)(2) of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7.36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229 sets forth procedures whereby information relating to the nature, location or character of a prehistoric or historic resource may be made available to the Governor of any State. The Federal Agency Official may make information available to other persons who, follow the procedures in #-.18(a)(2) of the referenced uniform regulations, demonstrate that the disclosure will not

create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource or to the area or place where the resource is located. Other persons generally would include, but not be limited to archaeological contractors, researchers, scholars, tribal representatives. Federal, State and local agency personnel, and other persons who are studying the resource or class of resources.

- (3) When a collection is from Indian lands, the Federal Agency Official shall place such terms and conditions as may be requested by the Indian landowner and Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands on:
- (i) Scientific, educational or religious uses of material remains; and
- (ii) Access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of the resource.
- (4) When a collection is from a site on public lands that the Federal Agency Official has determined is of religious or cultural importance to any Indian tribe having aboriginal or historic ties to such lands, the Federal Agency Official shall place such terms and conditions as may have been developed pursuant to #-.7 of uniform regulations 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229 on:
- (i) Scientific, educational or religious uses of material remains; and
- (ii) Access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of the resource.
- (5) The Federal Agency Official shall not allow uses that would alter, damage or destroy an object in a collection unless the Federal Agency Official determines that such

use is necessary for scientific studies or public interpretation, and the potential gain in scientific or interpretive information outweighs the potential loss of the object. When possible, such use should be limited to unprovenienced, nonunique, nonfragile objects, or to a sample of objects drawn from a larger collection of similar objects.

- (e) No collection (or a part thereof) shall be loaned to any person without a written agreement between the Repository Official and the borrower that specifies the terms and conditions of the loan. Appendix C to the regulations in this part contains an example of a short-term loan agreement for a federally-owned collection. At a minimum, a loan agreement shall specify:
 - (1) The collection or object begin loaned;
 - (2) The purpose of the loan;
 - (3) The length of the loan;
 - (4) Any restrictions on scientific, educational or religious uses, including whether any object may be altered, damaged or destroyed;
 - (5) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, that the borrower shall handle the collection or object being borrowed during the term of the loan in accordance with this part so as not to damage or reduce its scientific, educational, religious or cultural value; and
 - (6) Any requirements for insuring the collection or object being borrowed for any loss, damage or destruction during transit and while in the borrower's possession.
- (f) The Federal Agency Official shall ensure that the Repository Official **maintains administrative records** that document approved scientific, educational and religious uses of the collection.

- (g) The Repository Official may charge persons who study, borrow or use a collection (or a part thereof) reasonable fees to cover costs for handling, packing, shipping and insuring material remains, for photocopying associated records, and for other related incidental costs.

II. Requirements for Depositing the EVOS Collection in Local Repositories.

- a. The repository must have the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services as set forth in 79.9.
- b. The repository's facilities, written curatorial policies and operating procedures are consistent with the regulations in 36 CFR Part 79.
- c. The repository has certified, in writing, that the collection shall be cared for, maintained and made accessible in accordance with the regulations in this part and any terms and conditions that are specified by the Federal Agency Official (i.e. current managers of the collection, ADNR, USFS and NPS).
- d. The initial processing of the material remains (including appropriate cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, stabilizing and packaging) has been completed, and associated records have been prepared and organized in accordance with the repository's processing and documentation procedures.
- e. The Federal Agency Official (i.e. current managers of the collections, ADNR, USFS and NPS), need to maintain appropriate administrative records about the disposition of the collections according to 79.6.c.
- f. Develop a cooperative agreement, MOU or MOA with the organization which operates and manages the repository / repositories, for curatorial services.

- g. The EVOS collections will be divided based on the closest community affiliation such as artifacts associated with Chenega, Nanwalek and Port Graham. The division of the remainder of the EVOS collections, i.e. the regional collections will be by site based on the model of a site stewardship program, yet to be determined. Site collections will not be divided except in the event of the development of a temporary display. Attempts will be made to house parts of the EVOS collections in every community in the Chugach Region.

III Requirements of a Qualified Museum Professional is defined in 79.4.h.

Qualified museum professional means a person who possesses knowledge, experience and demonstrable competence in museum methods and techniques appropriate to the nature and content of the collection under the person's management and care, and commensurate with the person's duties and responsibilities. Standards that may be used, as appropriate, for classifying positions and for evaluating a person's qualifications include, but are not limited to, the following: *The Office of Personnel Management's Position Classification Standards for Positions under the General Schedule Classification System, The Office of Personnel Management's Qualification Standards for Positions under the General Schedule, and The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the Office of Personnel Management's standards.* For the practical application of these standards it is worthwhile to consider the existing requirements of personnel at existing museums.

Guide to Developing a Detailed Proposal for a Local Facility (Johnson 1996d)

Guide to Developing a Detailed Proposal for a Local Facility

This guide includes Facility Reports A - J which provide detailed estimates for facility construction costs and annual support service costs under various scenarios. In these Facility Reports, costs associated with facility construction and facility operations were provided by Wright Alcorn at USKH. Costs associated with the annual support services were estimated by L. Johnson. The Facility Reports should be considered potential models for developing local facility projects which may include new, existing or renovated facilities. Existing facilities and facilities to be renovated should be considered in terms of space allocations needed to accommodate the curation or display of specific EVOS collections in a particular community. New facilities should also do this in their concept design.

After completion of the *Comprehensive Community Plan*, the EVOS Trustee Council may issue a request for proposals to address the restoration of archaeological resources in the project area, including proposals for facilities to store and display the EVOS collections in the area. It is expected that additional details will be needed to clarify specific local facility plans. This is an important component in the consideration of possible funding by the EVOS Trustee Council. It is also an important step in developing an actual plan for the facility in the community and a mechanism by which the local community may discuss curatorial services for the EVOS collections *in perpetuity*. An outline at the end of this document, *Proposed Repository & Display Facilities, Next Phase*, highlights many of the issues that need to be addressed in developing a project for a local facility.

It is expected that local proposals, in particular proposals which might involve existing or renovated facilities, may show somewhat lower construction cost estimates than those in the models. However, they may involve higher annual support services, in the case of rental space.

Several ways to reduce the cost of construction of a new repository or display facility is to combine it with one or more other proposed local facilities as a multi-use facility. The cost of shared space would be divided between repository and another non-repository component of the facility as in the case of the Kodiak multi-use facility or proposed Chenega multi-use facility. In the case of multi-use facilities, it is also worthwhile to consider the use of revenue producing space to help support the annual support services costs associated with the repository. However, it is very unlikely that the EVOS Trustee Council will fund the construction of non-repository space in a multi-use facility.

The construction of two or more facilities of the same type would also reduce construction costs, notably in the cost of architectural design. The construction of several facilities by one contractor at the same time would also reduce costs by enabling the construction firm to double up on inspections, the ordering and shipment of supplies and other areas of construction.

The combination of several organizations into a combined repository organization, such as the proposed Regional Repository Organization, also reduces the cost of annual support services. The development of cooperative associations with other local and regional organizations is also beneficial. It may reduce the initial construction cost of some facilities and the annual support service costs through potential contributions of land and other resources, as well as in-kind contributions of professional, technical, custodial and administrative support.

Facility Reports

Facility Report A	Kodiak Multi - Use Facility Including the Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository Type: Regional Repository Number of Communities: One Number of Buildings: One	Size of Facility: 16,977 sf for entire facility
Facility Report B	Chenega Multi - Use Facility Including the Chenega Corporation Repository Type: Regional or Local Repository Number of Communities: One Number of Buildings: One	Size of Facility: 8,800 sf for entire facility
Facility Report C	Chenega Multi - Use Facility Including the Chenega Corporation Repository Type: Regional or Local Repository Number of Communities: Two Number of Buildings: Two (same facility design)	Size of Facility 8,800 sf for entire facility
Facility Report D	Chenega Multi - Use Facility Including the Chenega Corporation Repository Type: Local Repository Number of Communities: Three Number of Buildings: Three (same facility design)	Size of Facility 8,800 sf for entire facility
Facility Report E	Single - Use Facility Including the Uniform Local Repository Type: Local Repository Number of Communities: One Number of Buildings: One	Size of Facility (899 sf + 15%) 1,034 sf for entire facility
Facility Report F	Single - Use Facility Including the Uniform Local Repository Type: Local Repository Number of Communities: Eight Number of Buildings: Eight (same facility design)	Size of Facility (899 sf + 15%) 1,034 sf for entire facility
Facility Report G	Single - Use Facility Including the Local Repository Type: Local Repository Number of Communities: One Number of Buildings: One	Size of Facility (1,496 sf + 15%) 1,720 sf for entire facility
Facility Report H	Single - Use Facility Including the Local Repository Type: Local Repository Number of Communities: Three Number of Buildings: Three (same facility design)	Size of Facility (1,496 sf + 15%) 1,720 sf for entire facility
Facility Report I	Single - Use Facility Including the Local Display Facility Type: Local Display Facility Number of Communities: One Number of Buildings: One	Size of Facility (563 sf + 16%) 650 sf for entire facility
Facility Report J	Single - Use Facility Including the Local Display Facility Type: Local Display Facility Number of Communities: Five Number of Buildings: Five	Size of Facility (563 sf + 16%) 650 sf for entire facility

Cost Basis for Specialized Furniture for Repository and Display Facilities

The estimates for specialized furniture for repository and display facilities in Reports A - J include estimates provided by USKH. These estimates are based on figures for previous construction projects and updated manufacturer's data.

1.	Storage Cabinets	Average cost
	A. Environmentally controlled cabinets	\$3,000 / lf
	B. Non-environmentally controlled cabinets	\$2,000 / lf
2.	Display Cases	
	A. Environmentally controlled display cases	\$3,000 / lf
	B. Non-environmentally controlled display cases	\$1,500 / lf
3.	Other Equipment	
	A. Desks etc.	Lump sum.
	B. Regular cabinets, counters etc.	\$500 / lf
	C. Refrigerators etc.	Lump sum.

If - lineal foot measurement, not dependent on the depth of the cabinets, cases or other equipment.

Kodiak Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project

Information on facility construction costs was provided by USKH.

**Kodiak Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

**Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample**

Model: One New Facility Project

Summary

Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository - Space Allocation

% repository in multi - use facility	59%
--------------------------------------	-----

One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only

A. Project Construction Costs	1,782,141
B. Additional Repository Costs	300,000
C. Adjustment Costs	0
Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only	2,082,141

One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	214 / sf
--	----------

Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only

D. Facility Operations Costs	63,932
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	7,461
F. Curatorial Services	51,680
Program Costs are additional	

Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only	123,073
---	----------------

sf: square footage

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

		Total sf with 59% shared area
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository	sf	
Artifact Display & Repository	2543	
Reception Area	70	
Artifact Preparation & Work Room	819	
Artifact Storage & Equipment Storage Area	3200	
Offices	196	
Darkroom	91	
Circulation	75	
Restrooms	237	
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository Subtotal	7231	9709
Kodiak Area Corporation Offices and Rental Space	sf	Total sf with 41% shared area
Reception / Waiting Room	487	
Office Areas	2642	
Workrooms	164	
Conference Rooms	753	
Kitchen	100	
Restrooms	40	
Storage	115	
Circulation	380	
Lobby	300	
Other	0	
Kodiak Area Corporation Offices Subtotal	4981	7268
Subtotal	12212	
Shared Common Areas		
Arctic Entry	196	
Lobby	233	
Restrooms	237	
Custodian	100	
Mechanical and Electrical	1271	
Exterior / Interior Walls & Other Circulation	2728	
Other	0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal	4765	0
Total Multi-Use Facility	16977	16977
% Space for Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository	59%	Note: Numbers for space allocations are rounded. Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.
% Space for Kodiak Area Corporation Offices	41%	

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	9,000			
b. Soil Analysis	7,000			
c. Site Visit & Report	6,000			
Architect				
Electrical / Mechanical Engineer				
Civil Engineer				
d. Preliminary Design	50,000			
e. Construction Documents	140,000			
Architectural / Civil / Structural /				
Mechanical / Electrical				
DESIGN Subtotal		212,000		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	8,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	10,000			
ii. Submittal Review	5,000			
iii. Construction Administration	15,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 25 trips	17,000			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		55,000		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 25 trips @ \$550 each	13,750			
b. Per Diem 10 @ \$150 each	1,500			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	4,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	3,500			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		22,750		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			289,750	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal			30,000	
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (cost / sf = 154 / sf)	2,650,000			
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	40,000			
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			2,690,000	
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal				2,720,000
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				3,009,750

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	300,000			
a. Museum Quality Display Cases				
b. Specialized Furniture				
c. Specialized Equipment				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		300,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				300,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	3,009,750
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	300,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	3,309,750
ALUTIIQ CULTURAL CENTER & REPOSITORY SHARE	
59% project construction costs & additional repository costs	2,082,141
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
41% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	1,227,609
Kodiak Area Multi - Use ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	195 /sf
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	214 /sf
Kodiak Area Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	169 /sf

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	7,800		7,800		
Heat - entire building		22,000	22,000		
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	24,000		24,000		
Air Conditioning	12,000		12,000		
Electric		7,200	7,200		
Water		2,400	2,400		
Sewer		2,400	2,400		
Other		0			
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal	43,800	34,000		77,800	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs		0			
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					77,800

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	59% shared cost	20,132
	100% repository cost only (critical heat & climate)	43,800
2.	59% shared cost	0
3.	100% repository cost only	0
4.	59% shared cost	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 63,932

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

41% shared cost 13,868

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	9,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		9,000		
2. PHONE	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	2,400			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		2,400		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				12,600

REPOSITORY SHARE

59%

7,461

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

41%

5,139

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	20,000			
Professional Curator	30,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		50,000		
2. PHONE	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				51,680

REPOSITORY SHARE	
100%	51,680
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0%	0

**Kodiak Multi-Use Facility Including the
Alutiiq Cultural Center & Repository**

Curation at One New Regional Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	63,932	13,868	77,800
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	7,461	5,139	12,600
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	51,680	0	51,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	123,073	19,007	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			142,080

Chenega Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Chenega Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

**Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample**

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Summary

Chenega Corporation Repository - Space Allocation
Ratio repository / multi - use facility

52%

One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only

A. Project Construction Costs	1,101,664
B. Additional Repository Costs	200,000
C. Adjustment Costs	0

Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only **1,301,664**

One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf **285 / sf**

Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only

D. Facility Operations Costs	33,603
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	6,552
F. Curatorial Services	51,680
Program Costs are additional	

Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only **93,895**

sf: square footage

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

	sf	Total sf with 52% shared area
Chenega Corporation Repository		
Artifact Display & Repository	2100	
Reception Area	170	
Repository Lab and Work Room	336	
Field Restoration Lab & Equipment Storage Area (to be used by other agencies or departments)	420	
Repository Equipment and Loading Area	632	
Chenega Corporation Repository Subtotal	3658	4567
Chenega Corporation Offices and Rental Space	sf	Total sf with 48% shared area
Reception / Waiting Room	430	
Office Area 1	320	
Office Area 2	380	
Office Area 3	380	
Conference & Board Room	420	
Work Area & Coffee Room	280	
Storage	140	
Forest Service Offices	576	
Garage for Loader	468	
Chenega Corporation Offices Subtotal	3394	4233
Subtotal	7052	
Shared Common Areas		
Vestibule	160	
Lobby	320	
Toilets	360	
Custodian	50	
Mechanical	180	
Exterior / Interior Walls & Circulation	678	
Other	0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal	1748	
Total Multi-Use Facility	8800	8800
% Space for Chenega Corporation Repository	52%	Note: Numbers for space allocations are rounded. Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.
% Space for Chenega Corporation Offices	48%	

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	7,500			
b. Soil Analysis	6,000			
c. Site Visit & Report	3,000			
Architect				
Electrical Engineer (none required)				
Civil Engineer				
d. Preliminary Design	30,000			
e. Construction Documents	120,000			
Architectural / Civil / Structural /				
Mechanical / Electrical				
DESIGN Subtotal		166,500		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	8,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	10,000			
ii. Submittal Review	5,000			
iii. Construction Administration	10,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 20 trips	13,600			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		46,600		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 22 trips @ \$550 each	12,100			
b. Per Diem 10 @ \$150 each	1,500			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	3,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	2,000			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		18,600		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		231,700		
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = 208 / sf)	1,827,121			1827121
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	35,000			8800
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal	1,862,121			208
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		1,892,121		
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				2,123,821

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	200,000			
a. Museum Quality Display Cases				
b. Specialized Furniture				
c. Specialized Equipment				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		200,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				200,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	2,123,821
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	200,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	2,323,821
CHENEGA CORPORATION REPOSITORY SHARE	
52% project construction costs & additional repository costs	1,301,664
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
48% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	1,022,157
Chenega Multi - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
Chenega Multi - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	264 / sf
Chenega Corporation Repository ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	285 / sf
Chenega Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	241 / sf

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	4,000		4,000		
Heat - entire building		5,700		5,700	
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	12,000		12,000		
Air Conditioning	9,600		9,600		
Electric		4,800		4,800	
Water		1,440		1,440	
Sewer		1,400		1,400	
Other		6,060		6,060	
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal	25,600	19,400		45,000	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs					
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					45,000

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	52% shared cost	10,063
	100% repository costs only (critical heat & climate)	25,600
2.	52% shared cost	0
3.	100% repository cost only	0
4.	52% shared cost	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 35,663

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

48% shared cost 9,337

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	9,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		9,000		
2. PHONE	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	2,400			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		2,400		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				12,600

REPOSITORY SHARE

52%

6,552

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

48%

6,048

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	20,000			
Professional Curator	30,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		50,000		
2. PHONE				
	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				51,680

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

51,680

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at One New Regional or Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	35,663	9,337	45,000
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	6,552	6,048	12,600
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	51,680	0	51,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	93,895	15,385	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			109,280

Chenega Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)
Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Chenega Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

**Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)**

Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost for One	Cost for Two
Summary		
Chenega Corporation Repository - Space Allocation		
Ratio repository / multi - use facility	52%	
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only		
A. Project Construction Costs	1,061,386	
B. Additional Repository Costs	200,000	
C. Adjustment Costs	0	
Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only	1,261,386	2,522,772
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	276 / sf	
Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only		
D. Facility Operations Costs	35,663	
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	6,552	
F. Curatorial Services	51,680	
Program Costs are additional		
Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only	93,895	187,790

sf: square footage

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)
Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

SPACE ALLOCATIONS PER FACILITY

	sf	Total sf with 52% shared area
Chenega Corporation Repository		
Artifact Display & Repository	2100	
Reception Area	170	
Repository Lab and Work Room	336	
Field Restoration Lab & Equipment Storage Area (to be used by other agencies or departments)	420	
Repository Equipment and Loading Area	632	
Chenega Corporation Repository Subtotal	3658	4567
Chenega Corporation Offices and Rental Space	sf	Total sf with 48% shared area
Reception / Waiting Room	430	
Office Area 1	320	
Office Area 2	380	
Office Area 3	380	
Conference & Board Room	420	
Work Area & Coffee Room	280	
Storage	140	
Forest Service Offices	576	
Garage for Loader	468	
Chenega Corporation Offices Subtotal	3394	4233
Subtotal	7052	
Shared Common Areas		
Vestibule	160	
Lobby	320	
Toilets	360	
Custodian	50	
Mechanical	180	
Exterior / Interior Walls & Circulation	678	
Other	0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal	1748	
Total Multi-Use Facility	8800	8800
% Space for Chenega Corporation Repository	52%	Note: Numbers for space allocations are rounded. Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.
% Space for Chenega Corporation Offices	48%	

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)

Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	7,500			
b. Soil Analysis	6,000			
c. Site Visit & Report /2 Architect Electrical Engineer (none required) Civil Engineer	3,000			
d. Preliminary Design /2	15,000			
e. Construction Documents /2 Architectural / Civil / Structural / Mechanical / Electrical	70,000			
DESIGN Subtotal		101,500		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	8,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	10,000			
ii. Submittal Review	5,000			
iii. Construction Administration	10,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 25 trips /2	8,125			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		41,125		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 27 trips @ \$550 each /2	7,425			
b. Per Diem 10 @ \$150 each /2	750			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents /2	2,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc. /2	1,250			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		11,425		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			154,050	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = 208 / sf)	1,827,121			1827121
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	35,000			8800
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		1,862,121		208
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			1,892,121	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				2,046,171

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)
Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	200,000			
a. Museum Quality Display Cases				
b. Specialized Furniture				
c. Specialized Equipment				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		200,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				200,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)
Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)
Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	2,046,171
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	200,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	2,246,171
CHENEGA CORPORATION REPOSITORY SHARE	
52% project construction costs & additional repository costs	1,261,386
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
48% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	984,785
Chenega Multi - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	255 / sf
Chenega Corporation Repository ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	276 / sf
Chenega Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	233 / sf

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)
Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	4,000		4,000		
Heat - entire building		5,700		5,700	
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	12,000		12,000		
Air Conditioning	9,600		9,600		
Electric		4,800		4,800	
Water		1,440		1,440	
Sewer		1,400		1,400	
Other		6,060		6,060	
	25,600	19,400			
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal				45,000	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs					
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					45,000

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	52% shared cost	10,063
	100% repository costs only (critical heat & climate)	25,600
2.	52% shared cost	0
3.	100% repository cost only	0
4.	52% shared cost	0
TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE		35,663
TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE		
	48% shared cost	9,337

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)
Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	9,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		9,000		
2. PHONE	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	2,400			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		2,400		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				12,600

REPOSITORY SHARE	
52%	6,552
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
48%	6,048

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)

Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	20,000			
Professional Curator	30,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal			50,000	
2. PHONE				
	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal			1,200	
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal			480	
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				51,680

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

51,680

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Two New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Two Communities (One PWS and One LCI)

Model: Two New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	35,663	9,337	45,000
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	6,552	6,048	12,600
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	51,680	0	51,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	93,895	15,385	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			109,280

Chenega Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Chenega Multi - Use Facility
Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

**Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)**

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost for One	Cost for Three
Summary		
Chenega Corporation Repository - Space Allocation		
Ratio repository / multi - use facility	52%	
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only		
A. Project Construction Costs	1,047,681	
B. Additional Repository Costs	200,000	
C. Adjustment Costs	0	
Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only	1,247,681	3,743,044
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	273 / sf	
Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only		
D. Facility Operations Costs	35,663	
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	6,552	
F. Curatorial Services	51,680	
Program Costs are additional		
Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only	93,895	281,685

sf: square footage

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

	sf	Total sf with 52% shared area
Chenega Corporation Repository		
Artifact Display & Repository	2100	
Reception Area	170	
Repository Lab and Work Room	336	
Field Restoration Lab & Equipment Storage Area (to be used by other agencies or departments)	420	
Repository Equipment and Loading Area	632	

Chenega Corporation Repository Subtotal	3658	4567
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	sf	Total sf with 48% shared area
Chenega Corporation Offices and Rental Space		
Reception / Waiting Room	430	
Office Area 1	320	
Office Area 2	380	
Office Area 3	380	
Conference & Board Room	420	
Work Area & Coffee Room	280	
Storage	140	
Forest Service Offices	576	
Garage for Loader	468	

Chenega Corporation Offices Subtotal	3394	4233
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Subtotal	7052	
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Shared Common Areas

Vestibule	160
Lobby	320
Toilets	360
Custodian	50
Mechanical	180
Exterior / Interior Walls & Circulation	678
Other	0

Shared Common Areas Subtotal	1748
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Total Multi-Use Facility	8800	8800
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% Space for Chenega Corporation Repository	52%
% Space for Chenega Corporation Offices	48%

Note: Numbers for space allocations are rounded.
Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	7,500			
b. Soil Analysis	6,000			
c. Site Visit & Report /3	3,000			
Architect				
Electrical Engineer (none required)				
Civil Engineer				
d. Preliminary Design /3	10,000			
e. Construction Documents /3	53,330			
Architectural / Civil / Structural /				
Mechanical / Electrical				
DESIGN Subtotal		79,830		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	8,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	10,000			
ii. Submittal Review	5,000			
iii. Construction Administration	10,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 30 trips /3	6,800			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		39,800		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 30 trips @ \$550 each /3	5,500			
b. Per Diem 10 @ \$150 each /3	500			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents /3	1,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc. /3	1,000			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		8,000		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			127,630	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = 208 / sf)	1,827,121			1827121
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	35,000			8800
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		1,862,121		208
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			1,892,121	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				2,019,751

Facility Report

Chenega Multi-Use Facility
Including the Chenega Corporation Repository
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	200,000			
a. Museum Quality Display Cases				
b. Specialized Furniture				
c. Specialized Equipment				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		200,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				200,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	2,019,751
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	200,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	2,219,751
CHENEGA CORPORATION REPOSITORY SHARE	
52% project construction costs & additional repository costs	1,247,681
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
48% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	972,070
Chenega Multi - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
Chenega Multi - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	252 / sf
Chenega Corporation Repository ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	273 / sf
Chenega Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	230 / sf

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	4,000		4,000		
Heat - entire building		5,700		5,700	
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	12,000		12,000		
Air Conditioning	9,600		9,600		
Electric		4,800		4,800	
Water		1,440		1,440	
Sewer		1,400		1,400	
Other		6,060		6,060	
	25,600	19,400			
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal				45,000	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs					
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					45,000

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	52% shared cost	10,063
	100% repository costs only (critical heat & climate)	25,600
2.	52% shared cost	0
3.	100% repository cost only	0
4.	52% shared cost	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 35,663

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

48% shared cost 9,337

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	9,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		9,000		
2. PHONE	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	2,400			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		2,400		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				12,600

REPOSITORY SHARE	
52%	6,552
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
48%	6,048

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	20,000			
Professional Curator	30,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		50,000		
2. PHONE	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				51,680

REPOSITORY SHARE		
100%		51,680
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE		
0%		0

**Chenega Multi-Use Facility Including the
Chenega Corporation Repository**

Curation at Three New Regional or Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	35,663	9,337	45,000
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	6,552	6,048	12,600
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	51,680	0	51,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	93,895	15,385	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			109,280

Single - Use Facility
Including the
Uniform Local Repository

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Single - Use Facility
Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

**Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample**

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Summary

Uniform Local Repository - Space Allocation

Ratio repository / single - use facility	100%
--	------

One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only

A. Project Construction Costs	432,300
B. Additional Repository Costs	80,000
C. Adjustment Costs	0

Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only	512,300
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One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	496 / sf
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Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only

D. Facility Operations Costs	24,443
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	7,800
F. Curatorial Services	19,680

Program Costs are additional

Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only	51,920
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sf: square footage

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

	Draft	Change	sf	sf & 100% shared area
Uniform Local Repository A96				
Secure Storage & Work Area	195	15%	224	
Public Display Areas	434	15%	499	
General Facility	270	15%	311	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Uniform Local Repository Subtotal			1,034	1034
Corporation Offices and Rental Space			sf	sf & 0% shared area
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Corporation Offices Subtotal			0	0
Subtotal			1,034	
Shared Common Areas				
Included in general areas above. See Part II, Figure 2.			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal			0	
Total Multi-Use Facility			1,034	1034
% Space for Uniform Local Repository	100%			
% Space for Corporation Offices	0%			

Note: Numbers for specific space allocations are rounded.
Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	4,000			
b. Soil Analysis	3,500			
c. Site Visit	2,500			
Architect				
Electrical Engineer				
Civil Engineer				
d. Preliminary Design	10,000			
e. Construction Documents	30,000			
Architectural / Civil / Structural /				
Mechanical / Electrical				
DESIGN Subtotal		50,000		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	4,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	2,500			
ii. Submittal Review	2,000			
iii. Construction Administration	4,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 5 trips	3,250			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		15,750		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 5 trips @ \$550 each	2,750			
b. Per Diem 4 @ \$150 each	600			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	2,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	1,000			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		6,350		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			72,100	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = \$300/sf)+B25	310,200			
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	20,000			
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		330,200		
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			360,200	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				432,300

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
1. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a. Museum Quality Display Cases	24,000			
b. Specialized Furniture	42,000			
c. Specialized Equipment	14,000			
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		80,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				80,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
1. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a.	0			
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	432,300
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	80,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	512,300
REPOSITORY SHARE	
100% project construction costs & additional repository costs	512,300
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	0
Single - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	496 / sf
Uniform Local Repository ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	496 / sf
Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	#DIV/0! / sf

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	2,000		2,000		
Heat - entire building		2,800	2,800		
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	6,000		6,000		
Air Conditioning	4,800		4,800		
Electric		2,400	2,400		
Water		720	720		
Sewer		720	720		
Other		2,600	2,600		
	12,800	9,240			
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal				22,040	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs		2,400			
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				2,400	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					24,440

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	100% shared costs	9,240
	100% repository costs (critical heat & climate)	12,800
2.	100% shared costs	2,400
3.	100% repository costs only	0
4.	100% shared costs	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 24,440

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

0% shared costs 0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	6,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		6,000		
2. PHONE	600			
PHONE Subtotal		600		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	1,200			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		1,200		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				7,800

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

7,800

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	9,000			
Professional Curator	9,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		18,000		
2. PHONE				
	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				19,680

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

19,680

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at One New Uniform Local Repository in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	24,440	0	24,440
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	7,800	0	7,800
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	19,680	0	19,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	51,920	0	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			51,920

Single - Use Facility

Including the

Uniform Local Repository

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)

Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Single - Use Facility
Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

**Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)**

Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

Summary		Cost for	Cost for
Uniform Local Repository - Space Allocation		One	Eight
Ratio repository / single - use facility	100%		
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only			
A. Project Construction Costs	407,300		
B. Additional Repository Costs	80,000		
C. Adjustment Costs	0		
Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only		487,300	3,898,400
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	471 / sf		
Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only			
D. Facility Operations Costs	24,440		
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	7,800		
F. Curatorial Services	16,680		
Program Costs are additional			
Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only		48,920	391,360

sf: square footage

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

	Draft	Change	sf	sf & 100% shared area
Uniform Local Repository A96				
Secure Storage & Work Area	195	15%	224	
Public Display Areas	434	15%	499	
General Facility	270	15%	311	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Uniform Local Repository Subtotal			1,034	1034
Corporation Offices and Rental Space			sf	sf & 0% shared area
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Corporation Offices Subtotal			0	0
Subtotal			1,034	
Shared Common Areas				
Included in general areas above.			0	
See Part II, Figure 2.			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal			0	
Total Multi-Use Facility			1,034	1034
% Space for Uniform Local Repository	100%			
% Space for Corporation Offices	0%			

Note: Numbers for specific space allocations are rounded.
Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area

Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)

Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	4,000			
b. Soil Analysis	3,500			
c. Site Visit	2,500			
Architect				
Electrical Engineer				
Civil Engineer				
d. Preliminary Design	3,250			
e. Construction Documents	11,750			
Architectural / Civil / Structural /				
Mechanical / Electrical				
DESIGN Subtotal		25,000		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	4,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	2,500			
ii. Submittal Review	2,000			
iii. Construction Administration	4,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 5 trips	3,250			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		15,750		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 5 trips @ \$550 each	2,750			
b. Per Diem 4 @ \$150 each	600			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	2,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	1,000			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		6,350		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			47,100	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = \$300/sf)	310,200			
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	20,000			
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		330,200		
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			360,200	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				407,300

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a. Museum Quality Display Cases	24,000			
b. Specialized Furniture	42,000			
c. Specialized Equipment	14,000			
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		80,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				80,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	407,300
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	80,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	487,300
REPOSITORY SHARE	
100% project construction costs & additional repository costs	487,300
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	0
Single - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	471 / sf
Uniform Local Repository ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	471 / sf
Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	#DIV/0! / sf

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	2,000		2,000		
Heat - entire building		2,800		2,800	
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	6,000		6,000		
Air Conditioning	4,800			4,800	
Electric		2,400		2,400	
Water		720		720	
Sewer		720		720	
Other		2,600		2,600	
	12,800	9,240			
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal				22,040	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs		2,400			
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				2,400	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					24,440

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	100% shared costs	9,240
	100% repository costs (critical heat & climate)	12,800
2.	100% shared costs	2,400
3.	100% repository costs only	0
4.	100% shared costs	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 24,440

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

0% shared costs 0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	6,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		6,000		
2. PHONE	600			
PHONE Subtotal		600		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	1,200			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		1,200		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				7,800

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

7,800

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	9,000			
Professional Curator	6,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		15,000		
2. PHONE				
	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				16,680

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

16,680

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Uniform Local Repository**

Curation at Eight New Uniform Local Repositories in the Project Area
Location: Eight Communities (Four in PWS and Four in LCI)
Model: Eight New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	24,440	0	24,440
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	7,800	0	7,800
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	16,680	0	16,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	48,920	0	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			48,920

Single - Use Facility

Including the

Local Repository Facility

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Single - Use Facility
Including the
Local Repository Facility**

**Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample**

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Summary

Local Repository Facility - Space Allocation

Ratio repository / single - use facility	100%
--	------

One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only

A. Project Construction Costs	639,800
B. Additional Repository Costs	100,000
C. Adjustment Costs	0

Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only	739,800
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One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	430 / sf
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Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only

D. Facility Operations Costs	29,640
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	7,800
F. Curatorial Services	30,680

Program Costs are additional

Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only	68,120
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sf: square footage

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

			sf & 100% shared area
Local Repository Facility	Draft	Change	sf
Secure Storage & Work Area	714	15%	821
Public Display Areas	345	15%	397
General Facility	437	15%	503
			0
			0
			0
Local Repository Facility Subtotal			1,720
			1720
Corporation Offices and Rental Space			sf & 0% shared area
			sf
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
Corporation Offices Subtotal			0
			0
Subtotal			1,720
Shared Common Areas			
Included in general areas above. See Part II, Figure 3.			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
Shared Common Areas Subtotal			0
Total Multi-Use Facility			1,720
			1720
% Space for Local Repository Facility	100%		
% Space for Corporation Offices	0%		

Note: Numbers for specific space allocations are rounded.
Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	5,000			
b. Soil Analysis	4,000			
c. Site Visit	4,000			
Architect				
Electrical Engineer				
Civil Engineer				
d. Preliminary Design	12,000			
e. Construction Documents	40,000			
Architectural / Civil / Structural /				
Mechanical / Electrical				
DESIGN Subtotal		65,000		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	5,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	3,000			
ii. Submittal Review	2,000			
iii. Construction Administration	5,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 5 trips	3,250			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		18,250		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 5 trips @ \$550 each	2,750			
b. Per Diem 4 @ \$150 each	600			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	2,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	1,000			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		6,350		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			89,600	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = \$285/sf)	490,200			
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	30,000			
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		520,200		
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			550,200	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				639,800

285
1720
490200

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a. Museum Quality Display Cases	24,000			
b. Specialized Furniture	46,000			
c. Specialized Equipment	30,000			
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		100,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				100,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a.	0			
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	639,800
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	100,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	739,800
REPOSITORY SHARE	
100% project construction costs & additional repository costs	739,800
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	0
Single - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	430 / sf
Local Repository Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	430 / sf
Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	#DIV/0! / sf

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	2,000		2,000		
Heat - entire building		2,800		2,800	
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	6,000		6,000		
Air Conditioning	4,800		4,800		
Electric		2,400		2,400	
Water		720		720	
Sewer		720		720	
Other		7,800		7,800	
	12,800	14,440			
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal				27,240	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs		2,400			
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				2,400	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					29,640

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	100% shared costs	14,440
	100% repository costs (critical heat & climate)	12,800
2.	100% shared costs	2,400
3.	100% repository costs	0
4.	100% shared costs	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 29,640

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

0% shared costs 0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	6,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		6,000		
2. PHONE	600			
PHONE Subtotal		600		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	1,200			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		1,200		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				7,800

REPOSITORY SHARE	
100%	7,800
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0%	0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	14,000			
Professional Curator	15,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		29,000		
2. PHONE				
	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				30,680

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

30,680

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at One New Local Repository Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	29,640	0	29,640
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	7,800	0	7,800
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	30,680	0	30,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	68,120	0	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			68,120

Single - Use Facility
Including the
Local Repository Facility

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Single - Use Facility
Including the
Local Repository Facility**

**Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)**

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

Summary	Cost for One	Cost for Three
Local Repository Facility - Space Allocation		
Ratio repository / single - use facility	100%	
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only		
A. Project Construction Costs	618,133	
B. Additional Repository Costs	100,000	
C. Adjustment Costs	0	
Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only	718,133	2,154,399
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	417 / sf	
Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only		
D. Facility Operations Costs	29,640	
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	7,800	
F. Curatorial Services	30,680	
Program Costs are additional		
Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only	68,120	204,360

sf: square footage

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

	Draft	Change	sf	sf & 100% shared area
Local Repository Facility				
Secure Storage & Work Area	714	15%	821	
Public Display Areas	345	15%	397	
General Facility	437	15%	503	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Local Repository Facility Subtotal			1,720	1720
Corporation Offices and Rental Space			sf	sf & 0% shared area
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Corporation Offices Subtotal			0	0
Subtotal			1,720	
Shared Common Areas				
Included in general areas above.			0	
See Part II, Figure 3.			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal			0	
Total Multi-Use Facility			1,720	1720
% Space for Local Repository Facility	100%			Note: Numbers for specific space allocations are rounded. Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.
% Space for Corporation Offices	0%			

Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area

Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey	5,000			
b. Soil Analysis	4,000			
c. Site Visit	4,000			
Architect				
Electrical Engineer				
Civil Engineer				
d. Preliminary Design	7,000			
e. Construction Documents	23,333			
Architectural / Civil / Structural /				
Mechanical / Electrical				
DESIGN Subtotal		43,333		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	5,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	3,000			
ii. Submittal Review	2,000			
iii. Construction Administration	5,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 5 trips	3,250			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		18,250		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 5 trips @ \$550 each	2,750			
b. Per Diem 4 @ \$150 each	600			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	2,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	1,000			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		6,350		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			67,933	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = \$285/sf)	490,200			
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	30,000			
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		520,200		
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			550,200	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				618,133

285
1720
490200

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area

Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
1. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a. Museum Quality Display Cases	24,000			
b. Specialized Furniture	46,000			
c. Specialized Equipment	30,000			
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		100,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				100,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
1. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	618,133
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	100,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	718,133
REPOSITORY SHARE	
100% project construction costs & additional repository costs	718,133
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	0
Single - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	417 /sf
Local Repository Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	417 /sf
Corporation Offices ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	#DIV/0! /sf

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area

Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)

Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	2,000		2,000		
Heat - entire building		2,800		2,800	
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	6,000		6,000		
Air Conditioning	4,800		4,800		
Electric		2,400		2,400	
Water		720		720	
Sewer		720		720	
Other		7,800		7,800	
	12,800	14,440			
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal				27,240	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs		2,400			
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				2,400	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					29,640

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	100% shared costs	14,440
	100% repository costs (critical heat & climate)	12,800
2.	100% shared costs	2,400
3.	100% repository costs	0
4.	100% shared costs	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 29,640

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

0% shared costs 0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	6,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		6,000		
2. PHONE	600			
PHONE Subtotal		600		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	1,200			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		1,200		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				7,800

REPOSITORY SHARE		
100%		7,800
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE		
0%		0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	14,000			
Professional Curator	15,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		29,000		
2. PHONE				
	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				30,680

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

30,680

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Repository Facility**

Curation at Three New Local Repository Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Three Communities (One PWS and Two LCI)
Model: Three New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	29,640	0	29,640
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	7,800	0	7,800
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	30,680	0	30,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	68,120	0	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			68,120

Single - Use Facility

Including the

Local Display Facility

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Single - Use Facility
Including the
Local Display Facility**

**Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample**

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

Summary

Local Display Facility - Space Allocation

Ratio repository / single - use facility	100%
--	------

One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only

A. Project Construction Costs	294,600
B. Additional Repository Costs	48,000
C. Adjustment Costs	0

Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only	342,600
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One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	527 / sf
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Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only

D. Facility Operations Costs	16,700
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	7,800
F. Curatorial Services	13,680

Program Costs are additional

Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only	38,180
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sf: square footage

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

	Draft	Change	sf	sf & 100% shared area
Local Display Facility+A96				
Secure Storage & Work Area	110	15%	127	
Public Display Areas	173	15%	199	
General Facility	280	16%	325	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Local Display Facility Subtotal			650	650
Corporation Offices and Rental Space			sf	sf & 0% shared area
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Corporation Offices Subtotal			0	0
Subtotal			650	
Shared Common Areas				
Included in general areas above.			0	
See Part II, Figure 2.			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal			0	
Total Multi-Use Facility			650	650
% Space for Local Display Facility	100%			Note: Numbers for specific space allocations are rounded.
% Space for Corporation Offices	0%			Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.

Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey (Architectural Schematic Topo.)	1,000			
b. Soil Analysis	2,000			
c. Site Visit & Report Architect Electrical Engineer Civil Engineer	3,000			
d. Preliminary Design	5,000			
e. Construction Documents Architectural / Civil / Structural / Mechanical / Electrical	18,000			
DESIGN Subtotal		29,000		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	4,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	2,500			
ii. Submittal Review	2,000			
iii. Construction Administration	4,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 5 trips	3,250			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		15,750		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 5 trips @ \$550 each	2,750			
b. Per Diem 4 @ \$150 each	600			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	1,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	500			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		4,850		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			49,600	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = \$300/sf)	195,000			650
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	20,000			300
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		215,000		195,000
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			245,000	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				294,600

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a. Museum Quality Display Cases	12,000			
b. Specialized Furniture	10,000			
c. Specialized Equipment	26,000			
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		48,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				48,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curator at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	294,600
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	48,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	342,600
REPOSITORY SHARE	
100% project construction costs & additional repository costs	342,600
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	0
Single - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	527 / sf
Local Display Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	527 / sf
#NAME? #DIV/0! / sf	

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES	REPOSITORY	SHARED			
Heat - critical area only	2,000		2,000		
Heat - entire building		2,800	2,800		
Climate for Repository					
Humidity	3,000		3,000		
Air Conditioning	3,800		3,800		
Electric		2,400	2,400		
Water		720	720		
Sewer		720	720		
Other		60	60		
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal	8,800	6,700		15,500	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs		1,200			
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				1,200	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems		0			
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)		0			
b. Building lease (if any)		0			
c. Property tax (if any)		0			
d. Other taxes (if any)		0			
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					16,700

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	100% shared costs	6,700
	100% repository costs (critical heat & climate)	8,800
2.	100% shared costs	1,200
3.	100% repository costs	0
4.	100% shared costs	0
TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE		16,700

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

0% shared costs	0
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**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Duration at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	6,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		6,000		
2. PHONE	600			
PHONE Subtotal		600		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	1,200			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		1,200		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				7,800

REPOSITORY SHARE
100%

7,800

CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE
0%

0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area
Location: One Community - Sample
Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	6,000			
Professional Curator	6,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		12,000		
2. PHONE	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				13,680

REPOSITORY SHARE	
100%	13,680
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0%	0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at One New Local Display Facility in the Project Area

Location: One Community - Sample

Model: One New Facility Project - Base Cost

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	16,700	0	16,700
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	7,800	0	7,800
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	13,680	0	13,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	38,180	0	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			38,180

Single - Use Facility

Including the

Local Display Facility

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area

Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)

Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

Information on facility costs was provided by USKH.

**Single - Use Facility
Including the
Local Display Facility**

**Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)**

Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

		Cost for One	Cost for Five
Summary			
Local Display Facility - Space Allocation			
Ratio repository / single - use facility	100%		
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only			
A. Project Construction Costs	286,200		
B. Additional Repository Costs	48,000		
C. Adjustment Costs	0		
Total One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share Only		334,200	1,671,000
One Time Facility Cost - Repository Share / sf	514 / sf		
Annual Support Service Costs - Repository Share Only			
D. Facility Operations Costs	16,700		
E. Facility Maintenance Costs	7,800		
F. Curatorial Services	13,680		
Program Costs are additional			
Total Annual Support Services Cost - Repository Share Only		38,180	190,900

sf: square footage

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

	Draft	Change	sf	sf & 100% shared area
Local Display Facility+A96				
Secure Storage & Work Area	110	15%	127	
Public Display Areas	173	15%	199	
General Facility	280	16%	325	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Local Display Facility Subtotal			650	650
Corporation Offices and Rental Space			sf	sf & 0% shared area
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Corporation Offices Subtotal			0	0
Subtotal			650	
Shared Common Areas				
Included in general areas above.			0	
See Part II, Figure 2.			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
Shared Common Areas Subtotal			0	
Total Multi-Use Facility			650	650
% Space for Local Display Facility	100%			
% Space for Corporation Offices	0%			

Note: Numbers for specific space allocations are rounded.
Actual calculations reflect 2 decimal points.

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
1. DESIGN				
a. Topographic Survey (Architectural Schematic Topo.)	1,000			
b. Soil Analysis	2,000			
c. Site Visit & Report Architect Electrical Engineer Civil Engineer	3,000			
d. Preliminary Design	3,000			
e. Construction Documents Architectural / Civil / Structural / Mechanical / Electrical	11,600			
DESIGN Subtotal		20,600		
2. CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
a. Bidding Services	4,000			
b. CA Administration				
i. Shop Drawings Review	2,500			
ii. Submittal Review	2,000			
iii. Construction Administration	4,000			
iv. Construction Inspections 5 trips	3,250			
CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Subtotal		15,750		
3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES				
a. Travel 5 trips @ \$550 each	2,750			
b. Per Diem 4 @ \$150 each	600			
c. Printing Bid Sets of Documents	1,000			
d. Review Documents, Photographs, & Misc.	500			
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal		4,850		
DESIGN / CA SERVICES / REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES Subtotal			41,200	
4. OFF - SITE UTILITIES				
a. Water / Sewer / Electrical / Telephone	30,000			
OFF - SITE UTILITIES Subtotal		30,000		
5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION				
a. General Construction (Cost / sf = \$300/sf)	195,000			
b. Additional Expenses (generator etc.)	20,000			
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal		215,000		
OFF - SITE UTILITIES & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Subtotal			245,000	
TOTAL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS				286,200

650
300
195000

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT				
a. Museum Quality Display Cases	12,000			
b. Specialized Furniture	10,000			
c. Specialized Equipment	26,000			
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		48,000		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS				48,000

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				
I. SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT	0			
a.				
b.				
c.				
SPECIALIZED FURNITURE / EQUIPMENT Subtotal		0		
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS				
1. MULTIPLE YEAR PROJECTS add % for future years.		0		
2. PROPERTY COST (if any)				
a. Purchase Price		0		
See also D. Facility Operation Costs for leases (if any).				
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT COSTS				0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COSTS - SUMMARY

ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	
A. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	286,200
B.1. ADDITIONAL REPOSITORY COSTS	48,000
B.2. ADDITIONAL CORPORATE OFFICES COSTS	0
C. ADJUSTMENT COSTS	0
TOTAL ONE TIME MULTI - USE FACILITY COST	334,200
REPOSITORY SHARE	
100% project construction costs & additional repository costs	334,200
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE	
0% project construction costs & additional corporate offices costs	0
Single - Use Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	514 / sf
Local Display Facility ONE TIME FACILITY COST / sf	
	514 / sf
#NAME?	#DIV/0! / sf

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Duration at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					
1. ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES		REPOSITORY	SHARED		
Heat - critical area only		2,000		2,000	
Heat - entire building			2,800	2,800	
Climate for Repository					
Humidity		3,000		3,000	
Air Conditioning		3,800		3,800	
Electric			2,400	2,400	
Water			720	720	
Sewer			720	720	
Other			60	60	
		8,800	6,700		
ANNUAL GENERAL UTILITIES Subtotal				15,500	
2. ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Building Repairs			1,200		
ANNUAL GENERAL MAINTENANCE Subtotal				1,200	
3. ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE					
Specialized Repository Equipment / Systems			0		
ANNUAL REPOSITORY SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE Subtotal				0	
4. ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS					
a. Property lease (if any)			0		
b. Building lease (if any)			0		
c. Property tax (if any)			0		
d. Other taxes (if any)			0		
ANNUAL PROPERTY COSTS Subtotal				0	
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS					16,700

REPOSITORY SHARE

1.	100% shared costs	6,700
	100% repository costs (critical heat & climate)	8,800
2.	100% shared costs	1,200
3.	100% repository costs	0
4.	100% shared costs	0

TOTAL REPOSITORY SHARE 16,700

TOTAL CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE

0% shared costs 0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				
1. FACILITY STAFF	6,000			
Facility Manager	0			
Custodial / Building Repair	0			
FACILITY STAFF Subtotal		6,000		
2. PHONE	600			
PHONE Subtotal		600		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY	1,200			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES FOR FACILITY Subtotal		1,200		
TOTAL ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS				7,800

REPOSITORY SHARE		
100%		7,800
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE		
0%		0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

	Cost	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
F. ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				
1. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF				
Local Collections Management	6,000			
Professional Curator	6,000			
CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF Subtotal		12,000		
2. PHONE				
	1,200			
PHONE Subtotal		1,200		
3. EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERVICES				
Internet Service	240			
Computer	240			
EQUIPMENT & SUPPL. FOR CURATORIAL SERV Subtotal		480		
TOTAL ANNUAL CURATORIAL SERVICES COSTS				13,680

REPOSITORY SHARE		
100%		13,680
CORPORATE OFFICES SHARE		
0%		0

**Single-Use Facility Including the
Local Display Facility**

Curation at Five New Local Display Facilities in the Project Area
Location: Five Communities - (Three in PWS and Two in LCI)
Model: Five New Facilities Project - Same Type - Cost / Facility

TOTAL ANNUAL SERVICES COST - SUMMARY

ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICES COST	Repository	Corporate	Total
D. ANNUAL FACILITY OPERATIONS COSTS	16,700	0	16,700
E. ANNUAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE COSTS	7,800	0	7,800
F. CURATORIAL SERVICES STAFF COSTS	13,680	0	13,680
PROGRAM COSTS are additional			0
Subtotal	38,180	0	
TOTAL ANNUAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST			38,180

Proposed Repository & Display Facilities

Next Phase

If the EVOS Trustee Council issues a request for proposals involving the construction of repository facilities, some or all of the following will need to be accomplished. The following outlines a process pertaining to Scenario One or Two. Modifications will be needed if some other scenario is selected.

I.a. Develop Concrete Proposal for a Local Facility.

For each community that has expressed interest in a local repository or display facility, the following needs to be done.

A. Review local site alternatives identified in the CCP and agree on site and facility preference.

B. For the local building site, identify the following:

1. Physical location of existing or proposed facility.
2. Existing or required access to local utilities (sewer, water, electric gas, phone and garbage).
3. Size of site in square feet and legal description.
4. Condition of site (developed, vacant, surveyed, not surveyed).
5. Ownership of property (surface and subsurface).
6. Develop cooperative agreement with owner for purchase or lease of the property if the owner is different than the proposer.
7. Assess potential environmental issues (possible constraints such as wetlands, archaeological sites, contamination etc.)
8. Public access to the property (existing or needed roads).
9. Existing easements on property (utility easements or other).

C. For each site identify the following:

1. Existing facility (if any).
 - a. Current tenants of facility (if any).
 - b. Ownership of facility (title status).
 - c. Description of existing facility.
 - d. Ground plan of existing facility (if any).
 - e. Age of facility.
 - f. Condition of facility (this should be done with an architect's involvement)
 - Physical / Structural condition (Does or will the building meet local building codes?)
 - Functional condition (Is the building layout suitable for a repository or display facility?)
 - Aesthetic condition (Is it what you want your local facility to look like?)
 - Operational condition (Are the utilities appropriate for the function?)
 - What if anything will need to be done to satisfy 36 CFR 79 for local curation?

- D. Develop proposal for actual new, existing or renovated (addition or remodeled) facility.
1. Obtain copy of local building code and guidelines for permitting process.
 2. For a new facility identify the following:
 - a. Select facility model from Facility Reports A - J or develop a different model with similar detail.
 - b. Space allocations according to functions pertaining to curation and / or display. (See *CCP* Part II Figures 2 - 4 as a sample.)
 3. For an existing facility identify the following:
 - a. How the facility meets 36 CFR 79 for a repository or display facility.
 - b. Space allocations according to functions pertaining to curation and / or display. (See *CCP* Part II Figures 2 - 4 as a sample.)
 4. For a proposed renovation to an existing structure identify the following:
 - a. Proposed renovation in detail (remodel or addition) with draft plans.
 - b. How the facility meets 36 CFR 79 for a repository or display facility.
 - c. Space allocations according to functions pertaining to curation and / or display. (See *CCP* Part II Figures 2 - 4 as a sample.)
 5. Is this a single-use or multi-use facility?
For a multi-use facility identify the following:
 - a. Describe non-repository functions and space allocations in detail.
 - b. Is this compatible with the proposed adjacent repository?
 6. Identify projected facility construction costs.
 - a. Use models in Facility Reports A-J or identify in similar detail.
 - b. Proposed funding sources. Note that only the repository may be considered for funding by the EVOS Trustee Council.
 - EVOS Trustee Council share.
 - Proposer's share.
 - Other contributor's share.
 - TAPLF funds as appropriate.
 - Grants or other sources.
 7. Identify projected occupancy costs associated with the facility.
 - a. Cost of purchase or lease of property or facility (if any).
 - b. Cost of associated equipment and furnishings (if any).
 - c. Funding commitment if necessary (must be local).
 8. Identify projected annual support services costs associated with the facility.
 - a. Use models in Facility Reports A-J or identify in similar or greater detail.
 - b. Adapt models to local situation.
 - c. Budget needs to include facility operation and maintenance costs and curatorial costs.
 - d. Anticipated funding sources or in-kind contributions (must include commitment for facility operation and maintenance costs & curation in perpetuity)
 - Proposer's share.
 - Other local contributors.
 - Other regional contributors.
 - Grants, donations, entrance fees or other sources.
 - Income from projected sales (may need business plan if sales are considered a source of funds).
 - e. Backup plan in case of lack of funding.
 9. Identify proposed organization to own and / or manage the facility.
If more than one organization, identify cooperating organizations and status of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOA).
 - a. Obtain applicable resolution of commitment from organization(s).
 10. Identify proposed organization to provide other annual support services, notably curatorial services.
If more than one organization, identify cooperating organizations and status of MOA (ex. Regional Repository Organization).
 - a. Obtain applicable resolution of commitment from organization(s).

- F. Prepare written report for a local facility proposal.
 - 1. Include the information above (A - E) or the status on obtaining it.
 - 2. Describe public access to the EVOS collections.
 - 3. Describe likely staffing of facility. Include staff for operation and maintenance, and curatorial services.
 - 4. Describe specific training requirements for proposed staff if any.
- G. Submit proposal to the EVOS Trustee Council.

I.b. Identify or Develop Organization to Provide Curatorial Services.

- A. Local and / or regional efforts.
 - 1. Establish a non-profit Regional Repository Organization (or other organization) as necessary.
 - a. Identify or develop by-laws (mission statement, board of directors etc.) pertaining to repository.
 - b. Process paperwork for new organization if any.
 - 2. Contact the American Association of Museums to begin accreditation process.
 - 3. Develop MOA with the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks and State and federal agencies for the transfer of the EVOS collections.
 - 4. Develop MOAs between regional organizations, local village councils, local facility owner / manager and other participant organizations to provide annual support services (facilities management & curatorial services).
 - 5. Develop local stewardship zones.
- B. Local efforts.
 - 1. Identify availability of local individuals who are able to serve as facility / collections managers and possibly curator(s) of the collections.
 - 2. Identify experience of these individuals based on 36 CFR 79 as appropriate.
 - 3. Work with regional efforts to identify or establish suitable non-profit organization to serve as a Regional Repository Organization.
 - 4. Work with regional efforts to develop MOA with UAM,F and agencies for transfer of collections.

I.c. Prepare EVOS collections for transfer to permanent repositories.

- 1. Administrative Efforts
 - a. Standardize accession records (see UAM forms in the Appendix as a sample) for entire EVOS collections.
 - b. Standardize catalog records (see UAM,F forms in Appendix as a sample) for the entire EVOS collection.
 - c. Possibly develop computer links between the Regional Repository Organization, the UAM,F local museums and organizations and the new repositories. This would provide greater access to the collections as well as potential sources of technical support.
- 2. Stabilize the EVOS collections.
 - a. Prepare all collections similar to those prepared by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program. This may include: identification, labeling, inventory, photographs, reports etc.
 - b. Consolidate documents pertaining to the EVOS collections. Provide original/copy to the RRO, UAM,F and/or local facility as appropriate.
- 3. Prepare transfer of EVOS collections.
 - c. Divide collections as provided for in the MOAs and prepare to ship to the new local repositories as they are completed.

II. Approval of Funding for a Local Facility Project by the EVOS Trustee Council

The EVOS Trustee Council approves or rejects funding request for a local facility plan.
If the proposal is approved then the following happens.

III. Proposer Receives and Administers EVOS funds for the renovation or new construction.

IV. Construction Process

1. Begin the construction process.
 - a. Identify local or regional construction management entity to administer the project on behalf of the local community.

Note: Communities may wish to work directly with an architectural firm and contractor(s) or may prefer to work collectively with an organization such as the North Pacific Rim Housing Authority which provides various services pertaining to facility construction.

Note: Local participation in construction process may occur as part of a negotiated contract. This should help to lower construction costs.
 - b. Select appropriate architectural design firm.
 - c. Begin design process (see Facility Reports).
 - d. Construction documents prepared for bidding.
 - e. Bidding, review, possible negotiation and contract award.
2. Actual construction or renovation of the facility.
3. Final inspection of new or renovated facility and close out of construction project.

V. Proposer completes financial close-out for the EVOS Trustee Council.

1. Prepare financial and other reports as required.

VI. Occupy Facility.

1. Arrange for transfer of EVOS collections after I.b. and I.c. are completed.

VII. Provide curatorial services and other community services pertaining to the EVOS collections.

1. Operate and maintain facility, and provide curatorial services *in perpetuity*.
2. Develop local programs such as local interpretive displays or traveling displays of EVOS materials.
3. Continue to develop local resources and cooperative associations to reduce support service costs especially in providing professional and technical services.

TRAINING COSTS FOR LOCAL FACILITY MANAGERS AND CURATORIAL SERVICES

Training for Facility Manager(s)

The cost for training the local facility manager(s) will depend on the type and size of the facility. It will also depend on the type and complexity of the equipment and systems installed in the facility.

A Facility Handbook should be assembled for the facility manager and facility owner which includes architectural and engineering plans with building specifications. It should also include specific equipment and systems manuals which outline procedures for operating and maintaining each type of equipment and system. Documents should be obtained from the architectural and / or construction firm(s) involved with the construction of the facility.

The training course should be on a one to one basis in each community to address the actual local facility. Cost for the training will depend on the qualifications and experience of the proposed facility manager. In most communities there are already experienced facility managers who would likely be called on to assume the responsibilities for these new facilities.

Cost: Approximately \$3000 - \$5000 per community. This would include the assembling of the Facility Handbook and one day of instruction by one or more individuals (including travel). Total cost for eight communities is \$24,000 - \$40,000.

Instructor: Instruction would probably be provided by someone from the construction firm who has familiarity with the facility and equipment. Depending on the complexity of the equipment and systems installed, one or more special instructors might also be needed to specific equipment.

Time: The course should coincide with the completion of the facility.

Audience: The proposed facility manager, owner of the facility and possibly the proposed collections manager.

Training for Collections Manager(s)

The cost for training the local collections manager(s) will depend on the type and size of the EVOS collections to be curated at the local facility. It will also depend on the type and complexity of the specialized equipment and systems installed in the facility.

A Handbook for Collections Managers should be assembled for the collections manager and facility owner which outlines proper care for the collection. The handbook should also include specific equipment and systems manuals which outline procedures for operating and maintaining each type of equipment and system. Documents should be obtained from the architectural and / or construction firm(s) involved with the construction of the facility.

The training course should be on a one to one basis in each community to address the actual local collection and facility. Cost for the training will depend on the qualifications and experience of the proposed collections manager. In some communities there are already experienced collections managers who could be called on to assume some or all of the responsibilities for the

new local collections. However, it is likely that the sponsoring organization(s) will also select new individuals for collections management who require more in-depth training.

Cost: Up to \$5000 per community. This would include the assembling of the Handbook for Collections Managers and one to two days of instruction by one or more individuals (including travel). Total cost for eight communities is \$40,000.

Instructor: Instruction would probably be provided by the sponsoring organization or a curator from a local or nearby museum. Instruction would also be provided by someone from the construction firm who has familiarity with the facility and specialized equipment.

Time: The course should coincide with the completion of the facility.

Audience: The proposed collections manager, owner of the facility and possibly the proposed facility manager.

Other: Proposed collections managers would also be encouraged to attend special workshops to address the stabilization of the EVOS collections, administrative records and other topics outlined in Part I. Additional funding is need for these other programs. Proposed collections managers would also be encouraged to attend special programs offered by the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, the Smithsonian or other organizations. Funding for some of these programs may be available from sources other than the EVOS Trustee Council.

Training for Curator(s) of the Repository

The cost for training one or more curators will depend upon the qualifications and experience of available personnel at both the local and regional level (36 CFR 79). The most cost effective arrangement is to have one curator for collections in all of the communities. This is addressed in Scenario One and Two in the form of the Regional Repository Organization.

Cost: None anticipated for academic training. Individuals would be responsible for funding their own professional training. Funding is available at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks for academic training for curators. Other programs by the Smithsonian and other organizations are also available. Funding for the curator to attend the facility and collections managers training meetings in the local communities should be considered. Cost for this would probably be about \$500 - \$1000 per community for travel or a total of approximately \$6000 for eight communities.

Instructor: Not applicable.

Time: Not applicable.

Audience: Not applicable.

Other: Proposed curators should attend the training meetings for the local facility managers and local collections managers in each community.