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Jesperson & Griffin, 1992

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Prepared at the direction of the

CERCLA Archaeological Steering Committee

by

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ABSTRACT

This report describes a joint effort by federal and state agencies to assess injury to Alaskan archaeological sites that resulted from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill and the subsequent three years of oil spill cleanup (3/24/89-10/31/91).

The scope of this data collection effort was restricted to a review of documents produced during the oil spill cleanup activities. The archaeological sites under consideration are a non-statistically based sample consisting of 35 sites within the oil spill impact area. The assessment of injury to these sites has been derived from evidence taken from diverse forms of oil spill response documentation, primarily agency files, records, reports and correspondence (oil spill response is used here to describe direct and indirect impacts related to beach cleanup and treatment activities).

This study suggests that oil spill response and vandalism were the dominant sources of injury to archaeological sites during the oil spill.

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AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a joint effort by federal and state agencies to assess injury to Alaskan archaeological sites that resulted from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill and the subsequent three years of oil spill cleanup (3/24/89-10/31/91). The participating agencies, acting as the Archaeological Steering Committee of the Trustee Council Management Team, are the National Park Service (NPS), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service (FS), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA), within the Department of Natural Resources.

The archaeological sites under consideration are a non-statistically based sample consisting of 35 sites within the oil spill impact area. The assessment of injury to these sites has been derived from evidence taken from diverse forms of oil spill response documentation, obtained for a total of 526 archaeological sites that were subjected to at least some degree of field examination during the Exxon Valdez oil-spill response effort. This documentation primarily includes agency files, records, reports and correspondence (oil spill response is used here to describe direct and indirect impacts related to beach cleanup and treatment activities).

It is important to note that this evidence was not produced as part of a targeted archaeological damage assessment study. Although two such studies are presently underway (by the Office of History and Archaeology and by the State University of New York (SUNY)-Binghamton, under contract to USDA), both were initiated late in the oil spill's history (1991). As a result, this assessment is restricted to the compilation of information in existing records, produced as documentation during cleanup. This kind of evidence proved to be inconclusive and difficult to interpret. Even within these limitations, this study does provide a useful illustration of the types and extent of archaeological injury that occurred within the oil spill impact area.

With respect to type of injury, this study's primary focus was injury derived from oil spill response and response-related vandalism. Injury related to direct contact of oil on archaeological sites has also been considered, but because this kind of evidence was less available in response documentation,

and because oil-related injury is the primary focus of the OHA and USDA/SUNY-Binghamton damage assessment studies, it received less emphasis here.

SCOPE OF WORK

Since its inception in September 1991, the project has undergone a number of changes, reflecting the complex evolution of the interagency damage assessment process following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. For detailed information on the background and history of this study the project Task Directive has been appended to this report (Appendix A: Task Directive).

As described in the Task Directive, the archaeological damage assessment is divided into two phases: Phase I, the evaluation of injury sustained by archaeological resources, and Phase II, the translation of injury data into damage assessment (i.e. dollar value). This study deals only with Phase I. A separate report describing the results of Phase II is anticipated.

During Phase I, all available sources of oil spill response documentation were reviewed with the intent of selecting sites that had been injured during the oil spill and oil spill response. Documentation of injury for all known sites within the oil spill area was carefully evaluated. Initially 47 sites were identified as having documentation of injury, but for 12 of those sites, documentation was limited to pre-1989 vandalism. Because the injury predated the oil spill, those 12 sites were eliminated from this study.

Documentation of injury for the remaining sites was sorted into 35 individual site folders, each containing narrative summaries of injury. A matrix chart (Appendix B: Injury Evaluation Matrix Chart) designed to summarize types of injury and relevant site specific information for all 35 sites was also prepared. Appendix C, the Department of Interior (DOI) Land Ownership Legend for the Kodiak, Homer, Seward and Prince William Sound Regions compliments the matrix chart.

METHODOLOGY

The 35 sites evaluated in this study were identified from targeted response and damage assessment studies and from conversations with agency personnel. These materials, along with other sources of oil spill documentation, are housed at the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA File # 3500-VOS; VOS shoreline segment files). Selected duplicate files also exist at the National Park Service (Alaska Regional Office), the USDA

Forest Service, and Exxon Corporation (Anchorage Office). Eventually, Exxon Corporation's records will be stored permanently at the Rasmuson Library Archives, University of Alaska Fairbanks. The specific sources from which the selected sites were compiled are listed below:

Griffin, Kristen
1990 CERCLA Oil Spill Damage Assessment Selection (OHA File # 3500-1: VOS/CERCLA Confidential 04/04/90 to 06/07/90)

USDA Forest Service RFP R10-90-37 (OHA File # 3500-1: VOS/CERCLA RFP R10-90-37)

USDA Forest Service RFP R10-91-06 (OHA File # 3500-1: VOS/CERCLA RFP R10-91-06)

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, The Site Protection Program, Incident Reports, Monitoring Summaries, and Post-Cleanup Assessments. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA (a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Conversations on injured sites with agency personnel: OHA: Doug Reger, Joan Dale, Dave McMahan and Rolfe Buzzell; NPS: Ted Birkedal, Jeanne Schaaf and Kristen Griffin.

Following the site selection, xerox copies of existing injury documentation for each of the 35 sites were placed in site-specific folders. Documentation was analyzed and evaluated for the quantity, quality and type of evidence of injury; key injury information was highlighted and flagged according to type and scope of injury.

As the review proceeded, four main categories of injury to archaeological sites were identified:

Oiling (O): Oil in direct contact with an archaeological site. As obvious as this category may appear, this was the most difficult injury to discern from a records search perspective. Even when a site was oiled, copious field notes may not necessarily state the obvious. Statements supporting the lack of oil were even less common. This is illustrated by the many "U"s (Unknowns) in the oiling category on the matrix chart (Appendix B). In many cases documentation indicated that a particular beach or shoreline segment was oiled without indicating if the oil had come in contact with the archaeological site within that segment.

Oil Spill Response (OSR): Any injury caused by oil spill response activities. For example, due to the oil coverage on a beach in 1989, a site went undetected during Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) surveys and cleanup took place without an archaeological monitor. During 1990, artifacts were found in areas that had been disturbed during the 1989 treatment.

Oil Spill Response/Vandalism (OSR/V): Any vandalism with a direct tie to oil spill response activities. For instance, a cleanup worker was caught with artifacts looted from a site.

Vandalism (V): Any site within the oil spill impact area that experienced vandalism (theft, disturbance, or destruction of artifacts and features) during the oil spill. However, unlike the OSR/V category, evidence documenting a clear tie between the vandalism and oil spill response activities is inconclusive.

As the review continued, the sites were further ranked into two categories that reflected the ability of the evidence to communicate injury: substantive evidence (Appendix D: Sites Sustaining Substantive Evidence of Injury) and circumstantial evidence (Appendix E: Sites Sustaining Circumstantial Evidence of Injury). Substantive evidence was defined as an incident that was unquestionably a result of the oiling or shoreline treatment activities (identified as ranking category #1 in Appendix B). An example would be a case where artifacts were removed from a site by cleanup workers. Nineteen of the 35 sites show substantive evidence of injury.

Circumstantial evidence (identified as ranking category #2 in Appendix B) was defined as information reflecting injury during the period of oil spill activities, but lacking a definitive association with oil spill events and personnel. An example of this category would be a case of un-witnessed vandalism that occurred when cleanup personnel were in the area, but no definitive tie between the oil spill workers and the vandalism was found. Sixteen of the 35 sites show circumstantial evidence of injury.

A narrative summary of the results of the evaluation is contained in each individual folder (Appendices D and E). Injury information has also been synthesized in the matrix chart (Appendix B), providing an overview of the findings. The matrix chart includes:

1. Ranking category
2. AHRS number
3. Beach segment designation
4. Land owner

5. Geographic region: Prince William Sound, Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula and Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula
6. Site specific location
7. Presence or absence of pre-1989 site documentation
8. Types of documented injury: oiling, oil spill response, oil spill response/vandalism and vandalism.

RESULTS

The results of the evaluation are best presented as the series of percentages given below (rounded to the nearest whole number). The results are further summarized in the matrix chart (Appendix B) and are graphically depicted as a histogram illustrating types of injury by geographic region (Appendix F: Injury Distribution According To Geographic Regions).

Total number of sites in study: **35**

Ranking:

#1 Substantive Evidence:	**19 (54%)**
#2 Circumstantial Evidence:	**16 (46%)**

Total number of sites according to types of injury (thirteen sites had more than one type of impact):

Oil Spill Response:	**19**
Oil Spill Response/Vandalism:	**11**
Vandalism:	**17**
Oiled Sites:	**10**
OSR/V and V (combined):	**6**

Total number of sites within each geographic region (total of 35 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**17 (49%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**9 (26%)**
Prince William Sound:	**9 (26%)**

Total number of sites injured by oil spill response according to geographic regions (total of 19 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**5 (26%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**9 (47%)**
Prince William Sound:	**5 (26%)**

Total number of sites injured by oil spill response/vandalism according to geographic regions (total of 11 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**5 (45%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**1 (9%)**
Prince William Sound:	**5 (45%)**

Total number of sites injured by both oil spill response and oil spill response/vandalism according to geographic regions (total of 5 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**2 (40%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**1 (20%)**
Prince William Sound:	**2 (40%)**

Combined totals of sites injured by all activities related to oil spill response, listed according to geographic regions (sites with both oil spill response and oil spill response/vandalism injuries are counted once for a total of 25 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**8 (32%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**9 (36%)**
Prince William Sound:	**8 (32%)**

Total number of sites injured by vandalism associated with the oil spill event, according to geographic regions (total of 17 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**12 (71%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**1 (5%)**
Prince William Sound:	**4 (24%)**

Total number of sites injured by both oil spill response/vandalism and vandalism according to geographic regions (total of 6 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**2 (33%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**1 (17%)**
Prince William Sound:	**3 (50%)**

Combined totals of sites injured by all forms of vandalism according to geographic regions (sites with both oil spill response/vandalism and vandalism injuries are counted once for a total of 22 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**15 (68%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**1 (5%)**
Prince William Sound:	**6 (27%)**

Total number of oiled sites according to geographic region (total of 35 sites):

Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula:	**2 (6%)**
Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula:	**3 (9%)**
Prince William Sound:	**5 (14%)**
Oiling Unknown:	**13 (37%)**
Sites Not Oiled:	**12 (34%)**

CONCLUSIONS

This review and evaluation of existing oil spill response data illustrates the types and extent of archaeological injury that occurred at 35 archaeological sites within the oil spill impact area. The information on injury emerged during a careful study of a variable body of response-related documentation collected from a universe of 526 archaeological sites. These results should be interpreted with caution, however, because the "after the fact" nature of the study also reflects strengths and weaknesses inherent in the existing documentation. The sample only represents sites for which documentation exists. It should not be interpreted as the actual number of sites impacted during the oil spill. This number remains unknown. While this sample was not derived from a statistical model, there are some valid conclusions.

Human-related impacts to archaeological sites were the most prevalent types of injury demonstrated by this study. The cultural resource response effort more than doubled the number of recorded archaeological sites within the oil spill area. As new documentation enhanced previous knowledge of the prehistory and history of these geographic regions, it also added to the exposure of these sites to hundreds of people. Based on this sample, this exposure appears to be the most significant factor in injury to archaeological sites. This is illustrated by the fact that the total number of sites impacted by oil spill response (a combined group of sites impacted by oil spill response and oil spill response/vandalism) make up 71 percent of the 35-site sample.

A related but very difficult to assess impact to cultural resources not directly covered in this study was the cumulative effect of repeated site visits by personnel from all facets of the oil spill response. Documentation indicated that the 35 sites in this sample were visited a minimum average of 10 times each within the three cleanup seasons. Due to inconsistently kept records during the initial stages of the oil spill response, the actual number of authorized site visits undoubtedly is higher. The cumulative effect of these visits is unknown.

The effect of unauthorized visits must also be taken into consideration in that such visits are the mechanism through which vandalism occurs. Most of the injury documentation on which this assessment was based came from authorized cleanup activities on sites. Although not the norm, incidents did occur where unauthorized personnel (for example, agency representatives, media, sightseers, oil spill workers) accessed sites. There is no way of determining how widespread or significant these incidents were, and yet all of these variables should be taken into account when interpreting site impact.

Given that 63 percent of the sites in this sample experienced some form of vandalism during the oil spill, it is likely that increased knowledge of sites and site locations has resulted in increased vandalism. This assertion is based on documentation of vandalism in the 35 sites under consideration; a more direct cause and effect relationship can not be proven by this study.

Lastly, even after three field seasons of investigating and recording impacts to sites in the oil spill area, oil spill response documentation by archaeologists is lacking in definitive statements concerning the presence or absence of oil on specific sites. Thirty-seven percent of all sites in this sample lack this information. The absence of this information seems particularly significant given the fact that the sample was hand picked to reflect injury from the oil spill response. For future oil spills, a standardized cultural resource site recordation form that specifically identifies and provides for recording the presence or absence of oil within site boundaries should be prepared. This form should be used by all involved agencies and corporations during oil spill response. Pre-field orientations should also discuss the need, and outline procedures, for assessing injury.

In summary, this study suggests that oil spill response and vandalism were the dominant sources of injury to archaeological sites during the Exxon Valdez oil spill. It is likely that this conclusion has been influenced by biases in the existing documentation (for example, lack of direct documentation of oil in contact with sites). The study has also shown that attempting to evaluate impacts from response data is not an efficient way of assessing injury. Future efforts must plan for, and incorporate, injury assessment into the earliest planning stage of response activities.

APPENDIX A

TASK DIRECTIVE

INTERIM ARCHEOLOGICAL RECOVERY ASSESSMENT

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

BY

DR. TERJE BIRKEDAL

APPENDIX A

TASK DIRECTIVE

Interim Archeological Recovery Assessment
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

INTRODUCTION:

On September 23, 1991, the Exxon Valdez Interagency Oil Spill Management Team charged the Archeological Committee with the preparation of a plan for the assessment of injury and change to archeological sites. This assessment was originally scheduled in order to meet a tight time frame for restitution hearings (January 1992). The Management Team recognized that the final injury and damage assessment report to be prepared by SUNY-Binghamton would not be ready in time. As specified in the U.S. Forest Service's contract with SUNY-Binghamton, this report would not be available earlier than June of 1992.

A subcommittee of the Archeological Committee met on September 23, 1991, to discuss the problem and outline a plan of action that would utilize relevant, existing data that is easily accessible in the files of the participating agencies (Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, and the State of Alaska). The members of the subcommittee included Ted Birkedal, National Park Service; Charles Diters, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Douglas Reger and Michele Jesperson, Office of History and Archeology, State of Alaska.

A written plan for the assessment was presented to the Management Team on October 10, 1991. However, by then a settlement with Exxon Company had been effected by the State of Alaska and the Federal government. Consequently, the Management Team recommended that the plan be modified so as to guide recovery decision-making. A tight time frame was still required because according to the best estimates of the Management Team, the place of archeological resources in the recovery process would need to be decided within the first few months of 1992.

A reasonable and practical plan for acquiring the archeological injury and damage information necessary to a recovery assessment is presented below. Data on the type, degree, and extent of injury and damage is essential to an accurate and appropriate determination of recovery/restoration needs for archeological resources. The assessment will serve as an interim yardstick for future restoration proposals until it is superseded and supplemented by the SUNY-Binghamton report due in June 1992.

THE PLAN

The plan for the assessment is divided into two phases. Phase I focuses on the review, compilation, organization, and evaluation of the existing injury data. Phase II centers on the translation

of this injury data into a valuation assessment that can be utilized by the Trustee Council to weigh recovery needs and plan restoration requirements.

Phase I - Data Review, Compilation, Organization and Evaluation:

Step #1 (Review): The first task will involve a suitability review of all existing injury data available on archeological sites located within the oil spill pathway. It should be kept in mind that this body of data was incidently acquired in the course of the oil-spill response effort; it does not derive from a targeted oil spill injury study. The first step, then, is to review the existing response documentation (including Exxon Company's archeological response reports) to identify data relevant to an injury assessment. Fortunately, the National Park Service and the Office of History and Archeology, State of Alaska, accomplished much of this review in preparation for the U.S. Forest Service's contract for archeological injury assessment and in preliminary anticipation of the Management Team's need for early injury information.

Michele Jesperson of the Office of History and Archeology, has already narrowed the focus to a current total of 32 sites, 19 of which have received some degree of individual review as to suitability for inclusion in an injury assessment. This list is not absolutely limited to 32 sites; more sites may be added if additional information should come to light during the review. However, the number 32 will be used for the purposes of this task directive.

Step #2 (Compilation): The second step will involve the compilation of all available and easily accessible injury information on these 32 sites. As part of this effort, the Chair of the Archeological Committee will send a formal correspondence to all participating agencies asking for any injury data on these sites that has not yet been transmitted to the Archeological Committee. This correspondence will also make a "last call" for any additional sites which merit inclusion in the injury assessment. Each participating agency will be responsible for answering this final request for injury data and quickly submitting this data to the Archeological Committee for timely review and compilation. The Archeological Committee staff assigned to this injury assessment project will not be responsible for searching out this additional information in individual agency offices. In short, the compilation effort will concentrate solely on site injury data that is available in the central files of the Archeological Committee (i.e. Office of History and Archeology). The only exception to this rule will be the performance of selected interviews with agency informants

when there is reasonable expectation that such interviews might substantially supplement the written documentation at hand.

Step #3 (Organization): The documentation on all sites that have survived the data review will be organized into individual, site-specific folders. Each site will be assigned an individual folder which will contain the known and available descriptive and injury data on that site. (Note: Documentation folders of the type described above have already been prepared for 19 of the 32 sites by Michele Jesperson of the Office of History and Archeology. However, the Archeological Committee cannot attest to their completeness at this time.)

Step #4 (Evaluation): Each site documentation folder will then be analyzed and evaluated for the quantity, quality, and type of available injury documentation. Next, a narrative summary of the results of the evaluation will be written for each individual site folder. This written summary will be no more than one page in length and follow a consistent format that will facilitate site-to-site comparison of relative documentation levels.

Step #5 (Overview of Findings): An overview of the findings will be presented in a matrix chart which will be designed to visually display all key injury information on the sites. This chart will include a list of the sites by AHRS number, associated oil spill clean-up segment numbers, site locations, land ownership, the presence or absence of pre-1989 site data, the type or types of documented injury, and degree of documentation. The degree of documentation on the chart will be recorded on the chart by means of a three-part relative scale. The site with the best documentation will define the upper limits of the degree-of-documentation scale; the site with the poorest documentation will define the lower limits of the scale (a preliminary and incomplete version of a chart of this type is attached for reference).

The chart will be supplemented by a 2-3 page narrative summary of the findings of the injury assessment together with a description and rationale for the methodology that was used to achieve the results.

Phase II - Valuation:

Phase II will require the services of Mr. Martin McAllister (expert private contractor in archeological damage assessments) and 2-3 private and/or government archeologists with recent expertise in planning and executing large-scale archeological excavations in Alaska. Under the oversight of Mr. McAllister, this group of experts will convene as an assessment panel to estimate archeological damage based on the injury data prepared in Phase I. The suggested recognized regulatory guidance for

this work shall consist of the Archeological Resource Protection Act regulations and if found applicable, the Section 106 regulations for the National Historic Preservation Act.

As a supplement to the site injury data provided in Phase I, the panel can consider and factor in any additional data supplied by Dr. Dekin of SUNY-Binghamton in his interim injury report (due under contract in mid-November) or any data available from the State of Alaska's separate injury study. Mr. McAllister will then write a report on the results of the assessment which will include an explanation and justification of the valuation findings.

RECOMMENDED USE OF THE FINDINGS

The combined products of Phase I and Phase II will supply a relatively straight-forward, evaluated database on injury and damage that can be used in preliminary restoration planning. The degree and extent of archeological injury and damage should be evident. The injury information will specify the physical losses and negative impacts that have been sustained by archeological resources; the damage analysis will then translate this injury into dollar amounts that the Trustee Council can use to begin assessing archeological recovery/restoration needs prior to the availability of the SUNY-Binghamton contract report.

DELIVERABLES

1. Individual site-injury documentation folders for 32 sites.

2. Narrative summaries of injury data and documentation sources for 32 sites.

3. A general narrative summary of the injury assessment findings together with an evaluation of the quality of the documentation. Also included, will be an easy-to-use matrix chart that further summarizes the findings.

4. (To be determined) A narrative report, prepared by Mr. Martin McAllister that summarizes the results of the valuation assessment phase (Phase II).

PERSONNEL

1. Phase I:

   A. Expert Staff: If "expert staff," that is staff with prior familiarity with the site injury data are employed, the work in Phase I will require 6 person-weeks.

   B. Non-expert Staff: If staff with no prior knowledge of the injury site files are employed, Phase I will require at least 8 and up to 10 person-weeks.

2. Phase II (To be determined):

   A. One person-month (20 work days) of Mr. Martin McAllister's time.

   B. One person-week for each Alaskan excavation expert (2-3), for a total of 2-3 person-weeks.

SCHEDULE

1. Phase I: Depending on whether or not expert staff are utilized, completion of the task will require 6-10 weeks for one person and 3-5 weeks for two people. No matter what option is chosen, the products of this phase will be completed by January 15, 1992.

2. Phase II: Phase II, which cannot begin until the completion of Phase I, will require a minimum of four weeks to complete. The time required to complete this phase will be dependent on the relative openness of Mr. McAllister's contractual calendar.

   At the very minimum, the work in Phase I and Phase II will require at least 7 weeks from start to finish; and as many as 14 weeks if certain staff/personnel options are chosen.

BUDGET

1. Phase I - Personnel (estimated at minimum)

   7 person-weeks @ GS-11 equivalency = $6,500

   Miscellaneous Costs: Xeroxing, supplies, photo processing, etc. = $1,000.

2. Phase II - Personnel

   A. Contractual services of Mr. Martin McAllister for a total of 20 work days @ $200 per day plus travel and per diem and miscellaneous = $9,000.

   B. Alaskan excavation experts (3) for one week @ GS-12 equivalency = $2,152
   Per Diem @ $196 for 5 days = $2,940

Grand Total: $21,592

APPENDIX B

INJURY EVALUATION MATRIX CHART

APPENDIX B
INJURY EVALUATION MATRIX CHART

RANKING OF DOCUMENTATION	AHRS #	EXXON SEGMENT	LAND OWNER	GEOGRAPHIC REGION	LOCATION	DOCUMENTATION PRE-1989	OILED	OSR	OSRV	V
1	AFG-046	KO1-11 SI-005A	FAA/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	SHUYAK ISLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	AFG-081	KO1-06 WO-003	DNR	KOD/AK.PEN	SHUYAK ISLAND	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1	AFG-098	KO1-04 NB-001D	DNR	KOD/AK.PEN	SHUYAK ISLAND	N	N	N	Y	N
1	KAR-017	KO6-34 SL-003	AJV/BIA/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	KODIAK ISLAND	Y	N	Y	N	N
1	KOD-116	KO8-37 SY001	AJV/BIA/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	SITKALIDAK ISLAND	Y	U	N	Y	N
1	KOD-427	KO6-01 RI-001A	DNR	KOD/AK.PEN	KODIAK ISLAND	N	N	Y	N	N
1	KOD-432	KO6-20 SB-012	FWS/BIA/KIS/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	KODIAK ISLAND	N	N	N	Y	N
1	SEL-129	GP-1001	DNR	C.INLET/KEN	GORE POINT	Y	U	Y	N	N
1	SEL-178	PD-003	DNR	C.INLET/KEN	PORT DICK	N	Y	Y	N	N
1	SEL-179	WB-003	PG/DNRT	C.INLET/KEN	WINDY BAY	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	SEL-188	MR-001A	NPS/DNRT	C.INLET/KEN	MCARTHUR PASS	N	Y	Y	N	N
1	SEW-004	CR-002	FS/CACS/DNRT	PWS	CRAFTON ISLAND	Y	U	N	Y	Y
1	SEW-019	CH-014/015	CVC/DNRT	PWS	CHENEGA ISLAND	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1	SEW-077	EV-057	FS/CVC/CG/CVCS/DNRT	PWS	EVANS ISLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	SEW-440	EL-054	FS/DNRT	PWS	ELEANOR ISLAND	N	Y	Y	N	N
1	SEW-469	KN-110	FS/DNRT	PWS	KNIGHT ISLAND	N	N	Y	Y	N
1	SEW-488	KN-104	FS/CACS/DNRT	PWS	KNIGHT ISLAND	N	Y	Y	N	N
1	SEW-494	IN-033	FS/CACS/DNRT	PWS	INGOT ISLAND	N	Y	N	Y	N
1	XMK-058	KO9-22 CG-001	NPS/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	CAPE GULL	N	Y	Y	N	Y

APPENDIX B
INJURY EVALUATION MATRIX CHART

RANKING OF DOCUMENTATION	AHRS #	EXXON SEGMENT	LAND OWNER	GEOGRAPHIC REGION	LOCATION	DOCUMENTATION PRE-1989	OILED	OSR	OSRV	V
2	AFG-026	K03-03 IB-008	AJV/FWST	KOD/AK.PEN	AFOGNAK ISLAND	Y	U	N	N	Y
2	AFG-027	K03-03 IB-008	AJV/FWST	KOD/AK.PEN	AFOGNAK ISLAND	Y	U	N	N	Y
2	AFG-028	K03-02 IB-007	AJV/FWST	KOD/AK.PEN	AFOGNAK ISLAND	Y	N	N	N	Y
2	AFG-043	K09-17 CC-003	NPS/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	AK. PENINSULA	Y	N	N	N	Y
2	AFG-129	K02-05 BI-010	FWS-T	KOD/AK.PEN	BAN ISLAND	N	N	N	N	Y
2	AFG-143	K03-03 IB-008	AJV/FWST	KOD/AK.PEN	AFOGNAK ISLAND	N	U	N	N	Y
2	KOD-171	K06-19 CK-005A	FWS/BIA/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	KODIAK ISLAND	Y	U	N	N	Y
2	KOD-303	K05-08	UNKNOWN	KOD/AK.PEN	KODIAK ISLAND	Y	N	N	N	Y
2	KOD-368	K05-04	KI/DNRT	KOD/AK.PEN	KODIAK ISLAND	N	N	N	N	Y
2	SEL-215	NK-004C	DNR	C.INLET/KEN	NUKA ISLAND	N	U	Y	N	N
2	SEL-216	NK-004C	DNR	C.INLET/KEN	NUKA ISLAND	N	U	Y	N	N
2	SEL-217	NK-004C	DNR	C.INLET/KEN	NUKA ISLAND	N	U	Y	N	N
2	SEL-218	NK-004C	DNR	C.INLET/KEN	NUKA ISLAND	N	U	Y	N	N
2	SEL-220	NK-004B	DNR	C.INLET/KEN	NUKA ISLAND	N	U	Y	N	N
2	SEW-068	CH-017A	CVC/DNRT	PWS	CHENEGA ISLAND	Y	U	Y	N	N
2	SEW-482	CR-004B	FS/CACS/DNR	PWS	NEAR CRAFTON ISLAND	N	N	N	N	Y

APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

LAND OWNERSHIP LEGENDS

FOR

KODIAK, HOMER, SEWARD AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

REGIONS

Reprinted by permission from Paul D. Gates, Regional Environmental Officer, Department of Interior, 4/21/92. Mr. Gates requested that the letters to Admiral Ciancaglini also be enclosed. These describe the cooperative effort of Exxon and DOI in producing these lists.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

LAND OWNERSHIP LEGEND FOR THE KODIAK, HOMER, AND SEWARD REGIONS

Abbreviation	Land Owner/Manager
AJV	Afognak Joint Venture - Following corps have merged with AJV: Afognak Native Corporation Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. Anton Larson, Inc. Ayakulik, Inc. Dells Flats Natives, Inc. Koniag, Inc. - Karluk Village Leisnoi, Inc. Litnik, Inc. Nu-Nachk Pit, Inc. Ouzinkie Native Corporation Old Harbor Native Corporation Port Lions Native Corporation Shuyak, Inc. Uganik Natives, Inc. Uyak Natives, Inc.
AJVS	Afognak Joint Venture - Selected
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs Native Allotment
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAC	Chugach Alaska Corporation
CACS	Chugach Alaska Corporation - Selected
CG	U.S. Coast Guard
CI	Cook Inlet Regional Corporation
CIS	Cook Inlet Regional Corporation-Selected
CO	City of Ouzinkie
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COH	City of Homer
COK	City of Kodiak
COS	City of Seward
CS	Chickaloon Moose Creek Native Association, Inc. - Selected
DNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
DNRS	Alaska Department of Natural Resources-Selected
EB	English Bay Native Corporation
EBS	English Bay Native Corporation - Selected
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FS	U.S. Forest Service
FW	Far West, Inc.
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FWS-T	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Uplands and Tidelands
FWST	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Tidelands Only
KI	Koniag, Inc.
KIS	Koniag, Inc. - Selected
KS	Knikatnu, Inc. - Selected
NOK	Natives of Kodiak

NOKS	Natives of Kodiak - Selected
NPS	National Park Service
NS	Nanilchik Native Association, Inc. - Selected
OHT	Old Harbor Townsite
PG	Port Graham Native Corporation
PGS	Port Graham Native Corporation - Selected
PRV	Private
SN	Seldovia Native Association, Inc.
SNS	Seldovia Native Association, Inc. - Selected
SS	Salamatoff Native Association, Inc. - Selected
TS	The Tyonek Native Corp. - Selected
USN	U.S. Navy

LAND OWNERSHIP LEGEND FOR THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION

Abbreviation	Land Owner/Manager
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAC	Chugach Alaska Corporation
CACS	Chugach Alaska Corporation - Selected
CG	U. S. Coast Guard (Reservation is for Light House purposes only, EO 3406 - FS is landmanager)
CVC	Chenega Village Corporation
CVCS	Chenega Village Corporation - Selected
DNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
DNRS	Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Selected
FS	U. S. Forest Service
PRV	Private

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Affairs
1689 C Street, Room 119
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-5126

August 21, 1990

Admiral David E. Ciancaglini
Federal On-Scene Coordinator
U.S. Coast Guard
601 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Admiral Ciancaglini:

We are enclosing an updated alphabetized list of segments (dated August 16, 1990) for the Gulf of Alaska that includes lands where Federal, State, and private entities have land management responsibilities. The list, which was cooperatively prepared by representatives from Exxon and this office, is based on segment information provided by Exxon and land status information provided by the Bureau of Land Management. New segments added to the Kodiak region list are denoted by an asterisk. The June 8, 1990, Kenai region list remains unchanged.

Should you identify any discrepancies or have any questions regarding this list, contact Tami Wiggins in our office at 271-5011.

Sincerely,

Paul D. Gates
Regional Environmental Officer
Alaska

Enclosure

cc: Cmdr. Edward Page, USCG
Andy Teal, Exxon
Jim Haggarty, Exxon
Charles Mobley, Exxon
Burl Wescott, NOAA
Don Breitinger, USFS
Allen Samat, DNR
Pete Nagel, CAC

United States Department of the Interior

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August 21, 1990

Admiral David E. Ciancaglini
Federal On-Scene Coordinator
U.S. Coast Guard
601 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Admiral Ciancaglini:

We are enclosing an updated alphabetized list of segments (dated August 16, 1990) for [redacted] that includes lands where Federal, State, and private entities have land management responsibilities. The list, which was cooperatively prepared by representatives from Exxon and this office, is based on segment information provided by Exxon and land status information provided by the Bureau of Land Management. For your convenience we have indicated with double asterisks the segments where the land manager designation has been revised since the June 8, 1990, list.

Should you identify any discrepancies or have any questions regarding this list, contact Tami Wiggins in our office at 271-5011.

Sincerely,

/s/ PAUL D. GATES
Paul D. Gates
Regional Environmental Officer
Alaska

Enclosure

cc: Cmdr. Edward Page, USCG
Andy Teal, Exxon
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Allen Samat, DNR
Pete Nagel, CAC

APPENDIX D

SITES SUSTAINING SUBSTANTIVE EVIDENCE OF INJURY

AHRS #: **AFG-046**
Segment #: K01-11; SI-005
Land Owner: FAA/DNR?

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling, Oil Spill Response, Oil Spill Response/Vandalism, and Vandalism.**

AFG-046 is a prehistoric village/midden site eroding out of a low bluff. The site was originally recorded by Clark in the 1950s. The one meter thick midden deposit lies below a Katmai ash lens (AD 1912). The midden contains house depressions, shell, and bone (sea mammal, bird, fish and human bone). Artifacts and human remains have been collected from intact portions of the site as well as the beach. These include slate flakes, ground slate, flaked stone, worked and cut bone, notched stones, and boulder spalls. Although the USCG Segment Summary for SI-005 describes the segment as lightly oiled, the eroded portion of the site was described as heavily oiled in the 1989 Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) report (Incident Report, p. 244).

Exxon archaeologists conducted the initial Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey of AFG-046 on 5/23/89. Prior to cleanup of the site on 5/24 and 5/25, the cleanup crew was informed that a site was present and given a cultural resource orientation by Exxon archaeologists. Although the cleanup was monitored and the crew was kept away from the eroding part of the site, artifacts were found and retrieved from oiled debris bags. Also, human remains found in the intertidal zone were returned to the midden face and reburied.

The site was treated again between 7/12 and 7/14, 1989. Cleanup was monitored and Exxon archaeologists noted that pedestrian traffic on the site's eroding bluff face had disturbed surface vegetation and worsened the erosion.

On 8/1/89, SCAT archaeologists returned to the site and encountered an Exxon cleanup worker, from a crew treating an adjacent beach, standing on the upland part of the site. The worker gave his name as "Steve". Inspection of the site revealed that artifacts and faunal material had been removed from the site, some apparently very recently:

> When the SCAT archaeologists returned their attention to the site they found a moist, soil-stained whale vertebra on the

surface of the undisturbed housepit, suggesting that it had recently come from the midden deposit. Collections of bones and artifacts were stacked together on the slope. Hand and foot prints were observed at nearly every erosional exposure, and there were signs of poking into the slope to dislodge artifacts. Also noted was a beaten path between the lagoon on the passage and boats anchored in the bay (Incident Report; Exxon 1989 Report, p. 143).

Three days later (8/4/89), during another monitoring visit to the site, Exxon archaeologists again briefed crews and oversaw cleanup. Evidence of additional pedestrian traffic was observed in the midden's bluff face. Additional artifacts and a human fibula were also noted in the intertidal (the fibula was reinterred in the midden).

A final visit to the site by Exxon archaeologists in July 1990 (7/18-20) revealed no new impacts, although artifacts were visible in the intertidal zone and human remains were visible in the erosional face.

A recently concluded assessment of oil spill related contamination of radiocarbon dates was inconclusive for AFG-046. Although the date returned for an oiled charcoal sample from AFG-046 did not overlap with the date returned from a control sample, the difference could also have been the result of small sample size (Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Damage Assessment Interim Report, p. 4-5).

Injury to AFG-046 consists of oiling of the site, vandalism, activities that occurred during oil spill response and oil spill response/vandalism.

1. Oiling

1989 Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Archaeological Monitor Data Sheet, C. Utermohle, 8/4/89

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, M. Eldridge and B. Ream.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

2. Oil Spill Response

1989 Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Archaeological Monitor Data Sheet, R. Knecht, 5/24 & 25/89

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologists' Field Notes, R. Knecht and C. Utermohle.

1989 Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Archaeological Monitor Data Sheet

1989 Exxon SCAT Monitoring Activity Report

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

3. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

1989 Exxon SCAT Monitoring Activity Report
C. Utermohle

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

4. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, M. Eldridge and B. Ream.

AHRS #: **AFG-081**
Segment #: K01-06; WO-003
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response, Oil Spill Response/Vandalism and Vandalism.**

AFG-081, a prehistoric site with house depressions, shell mounds, midden, fire-cracked rock, and culturally modified trees, was first reported by Klingler in 1983. Existing documentation notes a history of vandalism and erosion. An Exxon investigator, when visiting the site in 1989, noted erosion and recent vandalism, a 2 cubic meter pot hole. Later in the season, 6/7/89, the state archaeologist, Dave McMahan, assessed all the pot holes to predate the spill. On 7/20/89, McMahan, was informed by Dave Caylor, State Park Ranger, that in a conversation with a crew member on the ALASKA ROSE, Caylor had been told that Sam Barber, a contracted Exxon skipper, had pointed out sites where the crew could dig for artifacts. The crew member stated they had dug at AFG-081 (p.c. McMahan 3/13/92).

In 1990, state archaeologists revisited the site observing no further disturbances since their reconnaissance activities in 1989. One month later, during the routine site update visit, Exxon archaeologists noted additional vandalism in the form of a single pot hole. They also postulated that what was determined to be illicit pothunting by previous investigators, appeared to be old archaeological test pits. A recent tree cache construction was also observed.

Following the 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey, a constraint requiring the presence of a monitor during cleanup at the south end of the segment, was issued. According to the Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Site Monitoring Summaries, on 9/1/89, McMahan monitored cleanup at AFG-081. However, upon reviewing McMahan's field notes of 9/3/89, a discrepancy was noticed. He stated that the shoreline in front of AFG-081 had been cleaned the day prior to his and the Exxon archaeologists' arrival.

Injury to AFG-081 includes vandalism associated with oil spill response, injury related to oil spill response activities and vandalism.

AFG-081

1. Oil Spill Response

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

2. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, D. McMahan

1992 Personal communication with D. McMahan on 3/13/92

3. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Buck and R. Betts

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologists' Field Notes, P. Buck and R. Betts

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologists' Field Notes, D. McMahan and R. Buzzell

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

AHRS #: **AFG-098**
Segment #: K01-04; NB-001D
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response/Vandalism.**

AFG-098, a lithic scatter, was identified in an intertidal context below forested upland settings at both ends of a tombolo separating the heads of Neketa and Big Bays, Shuyak Island. In 1989, state archaeologist, J. D. McMahan, originally described the site as a splitting adze and an ulu fragment located in the intertidal zone. Additional cultural material was observed approximately 40 m to the south. Due to time and tide constraints, this cursory reconnaissance required further examination of the site at a later date.

The Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey, conducted primarily by air on 8/20/89, yielded no new information. More extensive documentation of the site occurred during the 1990 site update on 7/12 and 7/13. Much of the area is underlain with downwarped terrestrial peat, covered with granitic cobbles from an eroded till deposit. Scattered for approximately 45 m west along the shore of Neketa Bay and about 35 m northeast along the shore of Big Bay, cultural material includes clusters of fire-cracked rock, a possible house depression, lithic artifacts and diagnostic items suggesting an Ocean Bay II occupation.

In 1989 manual cleanup of oil deposits including tar balls, mousse patties, and the removal of tar covered seaweed and driftwood, occurred in the segment. During cleanup, Sam Barber, an Exxon skipper, collected a splitting adze and an ulu fragment from the site. He was later persuaded by Dave Caylor, State Park Ranger, to return the artifacts to their original locations. Caylor then informed McMahan of the disturbance to the site, initiating McMahan's inspection of the site. McMahan's field notes document this incident:

> On the Neketa Bay side (south end) of the berm is the location where Dave Caylor recovered a splitting adze and ulu fragment. These artifacts had been collected by Sam Barber (M/V Pegasus) during cleanup, then were replaced (allegedly at this location) by Sam. The exact location of the collection was submerged at the time of our visit.

Caylor revisited the site soon after the inspection and recollected the artifacts to protect them from future relic hunters. It is noteworthy that an incident report covering this event was never produced by Exxon. McMahan's field notes from 7/20/89 further document Sam Barber's collecting practices during oil spill response activities:

> Talked to Dave Caylor via radiophone. He has talked to crew members on ALASKA ROSE. They told him that Sam Barber pointed out sites where they could dig and they did...

In 1990, because bioremediation took place within a quarter mile of the site, an inspection constraint was required to ensure that no activity occurred in the site area.

Injury to AFG-098 is considered to be vandalism related to oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Document Cover Sheet, version 4/27/89

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation, version 4/29/89

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, D. N. Abbott

1990 Exxon VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Archaeological Constraint Formulation and Monitor Guidelines

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, B. Ream and M. Eldridge

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologists' Field Notes, J. D. McMahan and R. Buzzell

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

AHRS #: **KAR-017**
Segment #: K06-34; SL-003
Land Owner: AJV/BIA/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

KAR-017, a prehistoric site with at least eight subrectangular house depressions, was first reported by Hrdlicka in 1944. The structural design of the houses, as well as sufficient diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site, are indicative of a Kachemak phase occupation. Existing documentation notes a 50 m exposure of eroding midden and evidence of old vandalism. Exxon issued an archaeological constraint, restricting the cleanup crews to the active beach. According to an Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Site Monitoring Summary, a Native crew was briefed on 6/4/89 and an Exxon crew on 6/22/89. On 6/4/89 Exxon archaeologists discovered evidence of injury from oil spill response activities. Footprints from cleanup workers traversing the site, were found across the midden face (Yarborough, 1989). Injury to KAR-017 is related to oil spill response.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, M. Yarborough

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AHRS #: **KOD-116**
Segment #: K08-37; SY001
Land Owner: AJV/BIA

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response/Vandalism**

KOD-116, a village site first observed by Lisianski in 1805, is noted in Russian Church records as Anikitsk or Anikin. Existing documentation, beginning in 1963, describes the site as extending for 100 yards with several house pits and with only thin refuse deposits appearing along an erosional face. The Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologists recorded that further erosion had now exposed approximately one meter of shell midden in the sea cliff. According to an Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Site Monitoring Summary, the SCAT survey and cleanup operations were conducted simultaneously. Impacts from cleanup activities were described by the SCAT archaeologists as follows:

> In this immediate vicinity, where midden is over 1 meter deep and severely eroded, I found a pair of oil cleanup gloves (w/initials on inside) resting on the midden face and a couple of cobbles stacked on logs at the base of the talus slope. One of these was ground on two sides and a nearby cobble had a pecked surface. Someone has been exploring in this midden, although no excavations have taken place. We decided to collect the ulu and grooved stone (on the beach) under the circumstances. There are still crews working in the vicinity. We also collected the oiled gloves as evidence of possible looting.

Injury to KOD-116 is classified as oil spill response/vandalism.

1. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. Erlandson

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AHRS #: **KOD-427**
Segment #: K06-01; RI-001A
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

KOD-427, a burial site, consists of the upper portion of a human skeleton found in a rock cleft on the northeast shore of Viekoda Bay, Kodiak Island. The burial was discovered by the leader of a Native cleanup crew. An Exxon crew leader was brought in to investigate, keeping the cleanup workers away from the site. State Troopers were immediately called by Exxon as this case was assumed to be of forensic rather than archaeological concern. The Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologists were not informed of the discovery until later. On July 8, a State Trooper removed the burial and bagged it along with associated soil remains. Photographs documenting the removal were also retained by the Troopers as evidence.

The burial was evaluated by the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) staff, determining that the remains belong to a middle aged man. Midden and charcoal were found with the disinterred bones. An estimated date of pre-1700s was based on worn teeth without fillings and other indicators.

On August 8, the photographs taken during the removal of the burial were reviewed, clearly illustrating the archaeological nature of the site. The Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Incident Report describes the burial from the photographs as follows:

> The Viekoda Bay material represents a Koniag Period rockshelter burial. The body was semi-flexed, with stone slabs placed around it, and the charcoal and shell adhering to the bone suggest that the whole feature was covered with imported midden material. The body was flexed at the knees and hips, with the feet brought up to the buttocks. The body rested on its left side, with its back to the bedrock, head to the north, and feet toward Viekoda Bay. Three large stone slabs formed a triangle enclosing the body with a single slab at the feet.

The remains were also analyzed by Dr. J. Lobdell, who placed the date of the young adult male to probably be from pre-contact

times and the race probably Koniag Eskimo. The remains were forwarded to KANA following the analysis. Subsequent visits to KOD-427 in 1990 and 1991 recorded an absence of any residual cultural material. Injury to KOD-427 is due to oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, C. Utermohle

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Harris, Gary S.
1989 Investigative report on unidentified human remains.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, J. Gallison and A. Crowell

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

AHRS #: **KOD-432**
Segment #: K06-20; SB-012
Land Owner: FWS/BIA/KIS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response/Vandalism**

KOD-432, a 1 m thick midden site, approximately 40 m in length, was originally discovered by an Exxon cleanup crew member. The exposed midden, bedded with clam and mussel shells, is highly visible near the top of a 6 m high bluff face. Existing documentation notes extensive erosion with fire-cracked rock, bivalve shells, charcoal, mammal bones, human bones, stone and bone tools eroding from slumped deposits.

According to the 1989 Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Incident Report, around July 30, 1989, a cleanup worker removed a stone lamp, an abrading stone, and a human femur from the eroding midden. He then stacked them on a log only after being informed by the helicopter pilot that such action violated Exxon's cultural resources policy. Within 24 hours a Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologist briefed the worker on the cultural resource policy. The femur and lamp were reinterred in the hole from which the femur was removed. As a protective measure, SCAT and state archaeologists returned to collect the lamp. Injury to KOD-432 is considered to be oil spill response/vandalism.

1. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team, Monitoring Activity Report, C. Utermohle

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Buck and B. Betts

AHRS #: **SEL-129**
Segment #: GP-1001
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

SEL-129 is a prehistoric site with approximately 20 house and cache pit depressions on an isthmus punctuated by many culturally modified trees. First reported in 1985, the site was revisited during the 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey and assigned the following constraint:

> Site should be monitored during cleanup. Access to uplands should be restricted. Uplands should not be used as an equipment staging area or helipad.

An Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) representative had planned to monitor cleanup, however, due to scheduling changes, the constraint was not fulfilled. According an Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Post-Cleanup Assessment Summary, the constraint was further neglected when a tent camp was erected by State Park Rangers and later dismantled. The party left a bear barrel and a cobble pavement tent platform at the site and threw trash into a housepit. The remains were removed by Exxon. A trail through the site bisected a housepit, causing some damage. Injury to SEL-129 is considered to be from oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. J. Dale

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA (a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA (a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, V. Butler and R. Mack

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

AHRS #: **SEL-178**
Segment #: PD-003
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling and Oil Spill Response**

SEL-178 was recorded during oil spill 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey as a prehistoric site consisting of two house depressions and one cache depression in a humic, loamy midden. Culturally modified trees and a small (state-owned) shelter cabin are also found in the site area. A more extensive visit to the site in 1990 revealed:

> A dense surface scatter of a variety of artifact types in the ITZ associated with surface depressions in the uplands. Limited subsurface testing indicates charcoal in at least one depression. An historic cabin and CMTs are found above the site in the uplands (Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Form, 4/30/90).

1989 SCAT notes indicate that oil in PD-003 was light and occurred throughout the high, middle and lower intertidal zones. Hand cleanup of tar and mousse patties, using shovels, was recommended. A work order reassessment dated 6/05/89 recommended that crew size and foot traffic be limited in the tidal flat area because it could cause the oil and mousse to become more incorporated into the substrate.

Site boundaries have not been determined but a number of potential impacts were observed in close proximity to the depressions. The area was used as a cleanup staging area during early oil spill operations. This included storage of boom equipment and a helicopter landing zone. Materials possibly related to the operation of the shelter cabin, including oil barrels and dock floats, were also stored on part of the site. A garden, foot path and outhouse associated with the cabin were also noted (B. Ream field notes, 5/12/89; Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Form, 5/12/89). A work order reassessment dated 6/05/89 advised avoidance of the spit area and relocation of the staging area and boom equipment. A state archaeologist visiting the site on 4/19/90 commented on the 1989 impacts to the site: "Site is very fragile...you can see significant damage as a result of last years activity. The presence of so many people has really speeded up erosion" (Field Notes, R. J. Dale 4/19/90).

SEL-178

When the site was originally recorded during the 1989 SCAT survey, cultural material was apparently not observed in the intertidal zone (see note below) and so Exxon archaeologists did not recommend that a monitor be present during cleanup (Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Form, 5/12/89). As a result, initial cleanup on 5/26/89 was not monitored. During the 1989 cleanup, gravel was removed from areas that were later (1990, 1991) found to contain artifacts (Interview Transcription; Michele Jesperson, 9/26/91).

> Note: 1990 documentation of the site mentions a greenstone biface that was collected during 1989, but does not indicate if this artifact came from the intertidal or upland part of the site. (Intensive Survey Summary, Betts and Buck, 5/1/90).

The site was revisited by Exxon archaeologists on 4/30/90 and a more intensive survey of the uplands and beach was conducted. During the survey the archaeologists conducted eight subsurface probes in the upland depressions. Although charcoal was found in one probe, the other probes were negative and the Exxon archaeologists concluded that the depressions were not cultural. A survey of the intertidal zone revealed artifacts and clusters of fire-cracked rock. Artifacts included two stone adzes, two ulus, many battered cobbles, and hammerstones. An archaeological monitor was subsequently required during 1990 cleanup (5/5/90).

Injury to SEL-178 includes oiling of the site and injury associated with oil spill response activities.

1. Oiling

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, R. Betts

1991 Interview with R. Joan Dale, Archaeologist, Office of History and Archaeology (OHA)

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

2. Oil Spill Response

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Document Cover Sheet, version 4/27/89

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, B. Ream

1989 Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Program, version 5/02/89

1989, 1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. J. Dale

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

AHRS #: **SEL-179**
Segment #: WB-003D
Land Owner: PG/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling, Oil Spill Response, Oil Spill Response/Vandalism, and Vandalism.**

SEL-179, a black, organic midden with associated artifacts in the intertidal zone, was recorded during the initial oil spill response in 1989. Upland portions of the site were observed to contain fire-cracked rock, a possible house depression, and culturally modified trees. Seventeen artifacts noted in the intertidal zone included fire-cracked rock, a granite labret and ground slate ulu fragments.

May 1989 segment information described the degree of oiling in WB-003 as heavy, with penetration up to one inch over 40% of the segment (United States Coast Guard Segment Summary). State archaeologist J. D. McMahan's field notes described the site as "lightly oiled" in May of 1989. During a 1990 site revisit, oil was still present at SEL-179:

> Tar mats were abundant and relatively thick...clean-up would entail manually digging up the tarmats and moving rocks around them (comments by G. Styles as reported in memo dated 6/30/90 from Exxon archaeologist V. Butler to J. Haggarty).

Cleanup in WB-003 began prior to 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey. On May 5, 1989, J. D. McMahan, a state archaeologist inspecting cleanup activities in the area, observed a cleanup crew bagging oiled beach gravels in a location he considered to have good potential for cultural material. When McMahan asked the cleanup workers if they had found artifacts on the beach, McMahan was told about an adjacent beach (SEL-179), from which two crew members admitted having collected prehistoric artifacts. McMahan recovered the SEL-179 artifacts from the two crew members (fragments of stone axes or adzes, a slate ulu fragment, two hammerstones, a stone labret and several rocks that did not appear cultural). He also recovered an ulu fragment that was collected by a third crew member from a different site. The site's location was recorded as subdivision A of WB-003, and an archaeological monitor was to be present during future cleanup at that location. Exxon archeologists revisited the site on more than one occasion. An updated site form dated 6/21/90 contained the mapped locations of 16 lithic artifacts in the intertidal zone.

SEL-179

On 6/26/90, without an archaeological monitor present, artifacts were found by a cleanup crew working in subdivision D of WB-003. Cleanup was halted and arrangements were made for Exxon archeologists to visit the site the next day. It was determined that the artifacts in WB-003D were part of SEL-179 and that existing paperwork for the site contained an incorrect segment subdivision location, resulting in the unmonitored cleanup. Following an inspection of the beach during which all visible cultural materials were to be flagged, the Exxon archaeologists decided to allow cleanup to continue. During the inspection all but one of the previously recorded artifacts were relocated and one new item was found. The missing item, an argillite lanceolate point, was identified during a later visit, along with two additional artifacts (7/22/90 site update by A. Crowell).

Injury to SEL-179 includes direct oiling of the site and injury associated with oil spill response, oil spill response/vandalism, and vandalism.

1. Oiling

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Butler, Virginia
1990 Memo to J. Haggarty concerning the Incident Origination Form for WB-03/D, SEL-179.

Johnson, Lora and Peter Zollars
1990 Chugach Alaska Corporation, Oil Spill Response Team, Park Service Report for Summer 1989. Prepared on 3/27/90.

Styles, George
1990 Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program, Incident Origination Form, 6/26/90.

2. Oil Spill Response

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company,

USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Cultural Resource Evaluation, Intensive Survey Summary, P. Buck and R. Betts.

Styles, George
1990 Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program, Incident Origination Form, 6/26/90.

3. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Buck and R. Betts

4. Vandalism

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Mack

AHRS #: **SEL-188**
Segment #: MR-001A
Land Owner: NPS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling and Oil Spill Response**

SEL-188, a prehistoric midden site with upland and intertidal components, was unrecorded prior to the oil spill. On July 31,1989, Mike Yarborough, Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologist, first discovered a scatter of fire-cracked rock and numerous stone artifacts in the intertidal zone. Further reconnaissance revealed culturally modified trees in both the intertidal zone and adjacent uplands. A pile of logs was noted in the uplands at the north end of the site. At that time, Yarborough was unable to determine the cultural significance of this feature. A cartridge case was also noted.

Over the course of three field seasons, which included seven recordation and/or monitoring events, a site description evolved, expanding current knowledge of the outer Kenai Peninsula. An interpretation of the archaeological data derived from analyses conducted at SEL-188 is quoted from the 1991 Exxon publication, Site Protection and Oil Spill Treatment at SEL-188 (p. 133):

> The results of the single upland test pit and the analysis of the intertidal artifact scatter yield a fragmentary glimpse of pre-contact activity at SEL-188. Native people occupied the site between 1350 and 600 years ago, presumably to harvest and process local marine resources. Artifact types at the site indicate that the inhabitants used tools and strategies similar to those used in adjacent regions to exploit primarily marine resources. The presence of wood-working tools implies pre-contact forest use, and forest resources were also exploited during the post-contact period.

Subsidence from the 1964 earthquake and likely previous tectonic events have had a major erosional impact on SEL-188. Evidenced by drowned trees and an extensive intertidal lithic scatter, an estimation, of site loss since the 1964 earthquake, is between 475 m^2 and 656 m^2 (Mobley 1990:8).

The site was heavily oiled with an intermittent band of mousse and oil-coated rock, extending over 80 m long and up to 4 m wide.

SEL-188

During the 1989 SCAT survey, a fresh coating of oil was observed in the mid and upper intertidal zone. Oil penetration varied from 10 cm in the pebble and gravel matrix to 5 cm in pockets between rocks (Betts et al.:31).

Summary of Response Activities at SEL-188:

1989

July 31, 1989: SCAT survey; Exxon archaeologist, Mike Yarborough located SEL-188, noting oiled artifacts in the intertidal zone and adjacent historic features in the uplands. In consideration of archaeological sensitivities, no treatment was recommended.

August 10-12,1989: Multi-agency investigation; Archaeologists: Ann Worthington (NPS), Joan Dale (OHA), Pete Zollars (CAC), and Mike Yarborough (Exxon), with NPS tort investigator Homer Leach. Surface features, test pits and oil distribution were mapped, subsurface testing in the uplands and intertidal zone was conducted and surface diagnostic artifacts, felt to be at risk from cleanup activities, were collected. Testing revealed intact cultural context in the uplands as well as subsurface cultural material below mean high tide. In addition to the masking of oiled artifacts in the intertidal zone, the contamination of buried cultural deposits was now an issue. It was concluded that any oil cleanup operations would have adverse effects on the site.

As a result of the multi-agency team findings, a list of protection measures were developed by SHPO to enable treatment. NPS took this one step further, by recommending the procedures to follow for various types of treatments. A MOA was written and signed by all parties (Betts et. al. 1991:39). Due to inclement fall weather, cleanup was postponed until the 1990 season.

SEL-188

1990

March 31, 1990: SSAT survey, cleanup recommended.

April 19, 1990: NPS submitted a Scope of Work to guide data recovery at SEL-188 for mitigating impacts from oil cleanup activities. This was done in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Schaaf 1990).

April 25, 1990: Exxon/CAC field team went to SEL-188 to conduct additional investigations. Archaeologists: Charles Mobley, Robert Betts, and Paul Buck (Exxon) and Lora Johnson (CAC). Using a grid system, the team mapped surface artifacts in relationship to oil distribution, and conducted limited subsurface testing in the intertidal zone.

An Exxon report followed this investigation recommending a "no treatment" option. NPS countered, proposing that Exxon conduct its routine archaeological monitoring of the cleanup along with artifact collection, while NPS and CAC reopen the 1989 uplands test pit and through the use of soil probes try and establish the site boundaries.

August 1-4, 1990: Treatment #1. Archaeologists: Bob Betts and Paul Buck (Exxon), Jeanne Schaaf (NPS), and Lora Johnson (CAC). According to the 1991 Exxon publication, Site Protection and Oil Spill Treatment at SEL-188 (p. 59), cleanup treatment included manual recovery of pooled oil in bedrock crevices and between boulders, an breakup of asphalt tarmat. On August 2, a work plan addendum was approved by TAG and SHPO to allow hot water spot washing and cold water flooding to flush residual oil from bedrock and boulders after manual removal of mousse and pooled oil. Many large boulders were moved to facilitate treatment. The report also states that during this treatment, a 10-person work crew removed approximately 5,443 kg of oiled sediment. Bioremediation took place on August 3rd.

The two Exxon archaeologists re-established the grid system, relocated previously mapped

artifacts, mapped in newly discovered ones, and collected all artifacts in the treatment zone. A cultural resource orientation was given to the crew, enabling them to identify artifacts during cleanup. The Exxon archaeologists monitored their work, mapping in artifacts as they were found. They also conducted pre and post site assessments on August 1 and 4.

Concurrently, uplands testing was conducted by NPS and CAC archaeologists.

August 26, 1990: Treatment #2. Archaeologists: Chris Wooley (Exxon) and Kristen Griffin (NPS). A re-application of granular fertilizer was scheduled for August 24 with manual pickup of pooled oil prior to bioremediation. As this effort was understood to be a low impact treatment, two archaeologists representing the NPS and Exxon were assigned to monitor. Exxon's view was that this treatment did not warrant the re-establishment of the baseline and grid system, since all visible artifacts had been mapped and removed from the treatment zone during the first treatment.

Treatment #2 was rescheduled for August 26. A logistical misunderstanding caused the NPS park ranger and archaeologist to be delayed. On account of the rising tide, the Exxon supervisor initiated cleanup without the presence of a NPS monitor. According to Wooley's monitoring activity summary, 15 minutes into the treatment, two NPS representatives, Wolfe and Killian, arrived aboard the M/V Kittywake. Upon reaching the beach, they realized no NPS representative was present; work was halted. Calls were made to Seward and Anchorage, and work resumed with Wolfe and Killian monitoring until Tetreau and Griffin arrived at 1:00 p.m. Griffin states in a monitoring report on SEL-188:

> The grid was not in place. The first person I contacted on the beach was Chris Wooley. I explained what my instructions had been; that the grid system was to have been re-established and that additional surface collection and mapping was to be conducted. It appeared to me that Wooley had not

received any instructions about mapping or the grid.

Griffin further notes the difficulty of recognizing artifacts in the oiled sediments:

> The oil was extremely thick, sticky, and thoroughly incorporated into the subsurface beach sediments. Wooley was circulating between the cleanup workers, examining rocks, periodically examining the sediments they turned over and also the sediments in worker's buckets. I commented, to Tetreau and Wooley, that I was doubtful that anyone could detect material in sediments so incorporated with oil.

Cleanup stopped at 3:00 pm. Cultural material, represented by cobble spalls, fire-cracked rock and historic glass fragments were identified in the work area. Bagged oiled sediments, weighing 450 kg, were removed from the intertidal zone.

Concerns voiced by CAC archaeologist, Lora Johnson, as to the protection measures afforded the site on August 26, led to more extensive monitoring procedures during the next scheduled treatment. Haggarty, Director of the Exxon Valdez Cultural Resources Program, addressed this issue in a letter to Johnson:

> In retrospect, it is clear that I should have invoked the original Scope of Work, as was done for the subsequent treatment on August 28 and 29.

August 28-29, 1990: Treatment #3. Archaeologists: Bob Betts and Paul Buck (Exxon), Kristen Griffin (NPS). Further intensive cleanup, in the form of manual removal of pooled oiled was required prior to bioremediation. The archaeologists re-established the baseline and grid system, mapped and collected artifacts within and outside of the grid, and monitored cleanup activities. Photographs and a video were taken as in previous treatments. And once more a cultural resource orientation to the 10-person crew was also accomplished. A lens of organic

sediments was removed by a cleanup worker from a deep crack in the bedrock. A sample was extracted and collected by Griffin for further analysis at a later date. Post-cleanup assessment was conducted on August 29, following bioremediation. Oil sediments, weighing 2950 kg, were removed during this treatment, with an overall total weight of 8843 kg for the entire 1990 cleanup effort at SEL-188.

1991

May 12, 1991: MAYSAP survey, no treatment recommended. Due to NPS' insistence that the remaining asphalt tarmat be removed, the recommendation was later change to manual pickup followed by an application of Customblen.

June 11, 1991: Treatment #4. Archaeologists: Bob Betts (Exxon) and Michele Jesperson (NPS). As in past procedures, a cultural resource orientation was presented and the grid established prior to the monitoring of cleanup activities. A ground slate flake was identified in the work area. After an uneventful cleanup, a post assessment terminated the response activities at SEL-188.

It is noteworthy, that during every cleanup episode, cultural material was located within the designated treatment zones. Injury to SEL-188 includes oiling and injury related to oil spill response activities.

1. Documentation of Oil in Contact With Site

1989, 1990 & 1991 NOAA Shoreline Segment Information

1989 Federal Agency Archaeologist's Field Notes, A. Worthington, NPS

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. J. Dale

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, M. Yarborough

SEL-188

1989 Chugach Alaska Corporation, Oil Spill Response Team, National Park Service Report for Summer 1989, L. Johnson and P. Zollars

Griffin, Kristen
1990 Trip Report, Monitoring at MR-1 (SEL-188); 8/25-8/29, 1990. NPS, Alaska Region. September 4, 1990.

Mobley, Charles M.
1990 Results of Archaeological Survey at SEL-188, Kenai Fjords National Park to Develop Site Protection Strategies Allowing Oil Spill Treatment. Exxon Valdez Cultural Resources Program. April 30, 1990. Ms. on file, OHA, Anchorage.

Schaaf, Jeanne M.
1990 Draft Scope of Work for Mitigation of Adverse Effects of Cleanup Operations for Spilled Oil at Archeological Site SEL-188 (Segment MR-1A), Kenai Fjords National Park. NPS Alaska Region.

Wooley, Chris
1990 Memo to Exxon Cultural Resource Program Re: August 26, 1990 Monitoring of Treatment at SEL-188. August 30, 1990.

Worthington, Anne
1990 Report to the Tort Investigation - SEL-188, Kenai Fjords National Park. August 1989. In Draft Scope of Work for Mitigation of Adverse Effects of Cleanup Operations for Spilled Oil at Archeological Site SEL-188 Kenai Fjords National Park. Appendix 2. NPS, Alaska Region. April 19, 1990.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, R. Betts and P. Buck

1991 Exxon VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Archaeological Constraint Formulation and Monitor Guidelines. R. Betts

1991 Exxon Inspection/Monitoring Activity Report R. Betts

1991 Exxon Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Betts.

1991 Federal Agency Archaeologist's Field Notes, M. Jesperson, NPS.

Betts, Robert C., Christopher B. Wooley, Charles M. Mobley, James C. Haggarty and Aron Crowell
1991 Site Protection and Oil Spill Treatment at SEL-188. An Archaeological Site in Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska. Report submitted by Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA in fulfillment of Federal and State Archaeological permits.

Dekin, Albert A., Jr.
1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

2. Oil Spill Response

Griffin, Kristen
1990 Trip Report, Monitoring at MR-1 (SEL-188); 8/25-8/29, 1990. NPS, Alaska Region. September 4, 1990.

Haggarty, James C.
1990 Treatment of MR-1A on August 26, 1990. Correspondence to Lora Johnson, Chugach Alaska Corporation.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, R. Betts and P. Buck

Betts, Robert C., Christopher B. Wooley, Charles M. Mobley, James C. Haggarty and Aron Crowell
1991 Site Protection and Oil Spill Treatment at SEL-188. An Archaeological Site in Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska. Report submitted by Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA in fulfillment of Federal and State Archaeological permits.

Teal, Andrew R.
1991 Correspondence with Dan Hamson, Oil Spill Coordinator, National Park Service.

AHRS #: **SEW-004**
Segment #: CR-002
Land Owner: FS/CACS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling, Oil Spill Response/Vandalism, and Vandalism.**

SEW-004 is a prehistoric burial and occupation cave. The interior of the cave measures 16 meters by 14 meters and contains midden three to four meters deep. The cave was investigated and collected at least twice prior to the oil spill. Stone tools, faunal remains and a human skeleton were collected by McMaster in 1969. In 1981, the Cooperative Parks Study Unit (CPSU) investigators collected ground slate points, manos/pestels, lithic debris, wood fragments, antler and bone. Subsidence following the 1964 earthquake has caused the cave to experience tidal erosion and some midden has been washed away. Exxon archaeologists visiting the cave in 1990 reported that remaining midden is above the tidal erosion zone. Apparently the site is a well-known artifact collecting spot for locals (1989 Exxon Incident Report).

There were conflicting reports concerning oiling at SEW-004. USCG records indicate that oil in CR-002 was moderate with approximately 70% of the segment oiled (USCG Segment Summary sheet, 1989). A statement by an Exxon archaeologist indicated that light oil did reach the interior of the cave:

> No oil in highest part of the cave...very light oil present in lower portion...wave action will remove oil (Field Notes, Bob Betts, 5/6/89).

A later statement by the same archaeologist seemed to conflict, although his comments may be referring only to the highest part of the cave:

> Cave is 5-10 meters above high tide line...dry inside...not oiled (Field Notes, Bob Betts, 5/7/89).

Cleanup records for SEW-004 indicated that an archaeological monitor was needed during cleanup on the island and that crews should be kept off uplands and out of caves and rock overhangs. When investigated by Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologists on 5/6/89, the Exxon archaeologists noted evidence of vandalism to the cave, in the form of pot holes in the midden

(B. Betts field notes, 5/7/89). At least some of the pot holes appeared recent (handwritten AHRS update sheet, B. Betts 1989). During the SCAT survey the archaeologist reported "Hundreds of bones, some of which may be human, on the surface of the midden" (Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Document Cover Sheet, 5/6 to 5/7, 1989).

On May 22, 1989, Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC) archaeologists R. Miraglia and L. Johnson, who visited the cave, collected two slate points and mapped the features and disturbed areas. While cleanup was ongoing in the area (between 7/23 and 8/15), Exxon archaeologists monitored the condition of the site. In spite of Exxon's monitoring and placement of a warning sign by USDA Forest Service, the vandalism continued:

> The first disturbance to SEW-004 recorded during the oil spill cleanup was the installation of a sign, by four USFS personnel, officially notifying the public of the protection afforded cultural resources under federal law. The sign was placed in the northeast corner of the rockshelter (Figure 58), to hide it from casual observers, and the metal post to which it was attached was driven 1.6 meters (5.2 feet) into cultural midden. Within five days, a fresh hole 40 X 100 cm (16 X 40 in) in area and 20 to 40 cm (8 - 16 in) deep was dug directly below the sign, exposing stratified layers of shell, bone, and fire-cracked rock in a matrix of black silty loam. A pile of backdirt one meter (3.25 feet) in diameter contained fragments of unworked slate, and a large unmodified cobble. A single set of footprints, measuring 29 x 10 cm (12 X 4 in) indicated that a single adult wearing rubber boots had been there (Exxon Incident Report, 1989).

All footprints were erased from the floor of the cave and, beginning August 3rd, the site was monitored at least twice a day with care taken to observe new footprints in the cave. On August 11, new vandalism, again by an adult wearing rubber boots, was observed. The tread of the boots was different from the tread noted during the August 3rd incident. Extensive foot traffic and new digging (boot scuffing and more extensive excavation) had occurred in several areas. The largest excavation area had penetrated 20 to 30 cm into stratified midden and was 1.5 meters long. Bones that had been present on the surface had also been displaced. Monitoring continued between August 11th and 15th without incident but a return to the site on August 20th for a post cleanup assessment indicated new foot traffic in the cave (Exxon Incident Report, 1989). No new damage was noted when Exxon archaeologists visited the site for the first time in 1990 (7/28/90). Although the archaeologists at first reported two disturbed areas that they thought were new, later examination of

video tapes made during the 1989 Post Cleanup Assessment showed that these areas had already been recorded (updated Exxon Site Recording Form, Betts and Buck; 7/28/90).

Injury to SEW-004 includes oiling of the site and injury associated with oil spill response/vandalism and vandalism.

1. Oiling

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, R. Betts

2. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Federal Agency Archaeologist's Field Notes, N. Crozier, BIA

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

3. Vandalism

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, R. Betts and P. Buck

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Buzzell

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

AHRS #: **SEW-019**
Segment #: CH-014/015
Land Owner: CVC/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling, Oil Spill Response/Vandalism and Vandalism.**

SEW-019 (Chenega Village or Old Chenega) is the site of the historic village of the Chenega people. The village was occupied in the 1930s, but abandoned following the 1964 earthquake. Prior to abandonment, it was the only continuously inhabited pre-contact Native village in Prince William Sound (Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Incident Report). The existence of a prehistoric component of the site is uncertain, but a well documented historic component exists including several standing structures, an extensive scatter of historic artifacts, and fire-cracked rock in the intertidal zone. The shoreline in front of the site was lightly oiled and manual removal of tarmats occurred in 1990. Although some of the historic structures had previously been defaced with graffiti (dated 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987), recent graffiti, apparently tied to Exxon and the oil spill, was discovered in 1989. Injury to SEW-019 includes vandalism (in the form of graffiti on an historic structure) related to oil spill response and oiling of the site.

1. Documentation of Oil in Contact with Site

When the 1989 oil geologist's segment map is overlaid onto the EVCRP archaeologist's site map, a continuous tarband and discontinuous patches of asphalt pavement appear interspersed throughout the intertidal historic component. The tarband had a varying width of one to two meters and penetrated approximately five centimeters into the fine-grained matrix underlying the cobble beach. Given the properties of oil when influenced by temperature, it is highly probable that penetration was deeper on warmer days, alternating with the reconsolidation of oil on colder days. However, based on existing documentation, the most definitive statement concerning the actual oiling of the site, made by an Exxon archaeologist, alluded to the possible oiling of historic pilings in the intertidal zone:

> Cultural resource considerations/restraints:
> Do not clean around pilings on beach.

Additionally, even though this area was dramatically affected by the 1964 earthquake, no subsurface testing was conducted to establish the existence of a buried cultural deposit in the intertidal zone.

References:

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Site Map, M. Moss

1989 Exxon Shoreline Oil Evaluation, Segment Map, G. Chaney

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation, version 6/27/89, S. Ludwig

2. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

According to an Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Incident Report, graffiti was first noted by an Exxon SCAT archeologist in July 7, 1989 during an initial visit to the site. A more detailed site assessment was made on July 11, at which time an Exxon archaeologist recommended the following constraints for the segment containing the site:

> I recommend that no cleanup occur because of vulnerability and visibility of cultural resources. Personnel from cleanup crews or support vessels should not be allowed to land at all. Graffiti from a cleanup crew is already defacing one of the major buildings!

As reported in the EVCRP Incident Report, the graffiti in question was located on an interior wall of the largest room of the community building/schoolhouse:

> One group contained the name "Brockert" followed by a date and apparent affiliation "4-9-89 (Oil Spill Cleanup Crew)." On a second line was the invective "-Eat Humpies! Exxon sucks!!!" This group was connected by a heavy line to the second, which contained the name and date "Steven Lahn (or Cahn) 1989" together with some struck-out letters.

The historic nature of the community building/schoolhouse was described by Bob Pippell of the M/V Point Steele in an interview conducted by an Exxon archaeologist:

> ...He says that in 1944, when he first came to Alaska, the Chenega dock was already rotted out. The Russian Orthodox Church (SEW-039) burned (at some point?) and that the

> Chenega Church used the "schoolhouse" (community building on the map).

Photodocumentation of the graffiti was turned over to Exxon security on July 20, 1989 with a request that they investigate. Security Chief Pat Shely requested a 48 hour hold on the information in order to conduct an investigation. Several days later the photos and other documentation was released to the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology and other parties involved. Much later, a summary of Shely's investigation, dated October 25, stated that the matter came under the jurisdiction of the Alaska State Troopers and suggested that the crime be treated as a civil matter.

During a post-cleanup assessment made on August 22, fresh graffiti was found on the same wall. As described in an Exxon Incident Report:

> One entry consisted of "Robert R., 8-21-89 Ventura" which may reflect a return appearance by the individual responsible for the nearby graffiti reading "Rob Rowen 16 July 87." Another graffiti, next to an 8 1/2 X 11 hand-bill affixed to the wall, reads "Mike & Joe Ventura Calif Dos Guys 8-21-89." The hand-bill reads, "Dos Guys" over a winged emblem, below which is written "Its not a club...We're a Gang, Ventura CA."

Although the EVCRP Incident Report summarizes the event by saying that cleanup workers are unlikely to have voluntarily signed their names to evidence of a crime, it is also likely that they were unaware or did not consider their actions to be a crime or to be readily discovered.

References:

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Document Cover Sheet, version 4/27/89

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation, version 4/29/89

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, 1990 Subdivision Documentation (Biological, Geological and Ecological Evaluations)

1990 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Archaeological Constraint Formulation and Monitor Guidelines

3. Vandalism

It is apparent SEW-019 has had a history of vandalism. Documented in the EVCRP Incident Report, graffiti defacing a wall in the community building had dates from as early as 1984. With additional exposure brought about by the oil spill, vandalism reoccurred, emphasizing the precarious state in which sites exist in the oil spill area.

References:

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA (a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AHRS #: **SEW-077**
Segment #: EV-057
Land Owner: FS/CVC/CG/CVCS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling, Oil Spill Response, Oil Spill Response/Vandalism, and Vandalism.**

SEW-077 was originally recorded as a village site by de Laguna in the 1930s. The site was revisited during the 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey (7/4/89), at which time Exxon archaeologists noted a pavement of fire-cracked rock and abundant ground and pecked stone within a 150 m by 30 m area on the beach (artifacts included intertidal boulder alignments, a large pebble anvil, hammerstones, manuports, a slab hearth, and a battered chert or jasper nodule). The area also contains historic remains. A Native hut and a frame building associated with the San Juan Cannery were noted by de Laguna. The 1989 SCAT survey also identified a number of historic artifacts and features. The 1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation form for this site notes that "Cultural resources ubiquitous in EV-0057". An Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Document Cover Sheet dated 7/4/89 notes that "A significant archaeological record is found in the tree fringe and on beach". At a later site visit, Exxon archaeologists concluded that the site had "...considerable spatial integrity of the subsided upland archaeological deposits" (Exxon Site Recording Form Update dated 8/7-8/90).

Segment EV-057 was described as having a moderate degree of oil over 100% of the segment (United States Coast Guard Segment Summary). Due to the presence of cultural material, an on-site archaeological monitor was to flag the prehistoric and historic material and be present for cleanup but between 8/1 and 8/5/89, the site was cleaned without an archaeological monitor present. On 8/5/89 an archaeologist for Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC), R. Miraglia, visited the site and attempted to relocate the artifacts identified during the SCAT survey. When she was unable to relocate some of the artifacts (the greenstone adzes), she voiced concerns that they had been removed, perhaps by cleanup crews. On 8/21/89 archaeologists from Exxon and the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) revisited the site to determine if the artifacts were missing. Tides prevented them from examining the entire beach and they noted only one prehistoric artifact in the intertidal.

SEW-077

An Exxon updated Site Recording Form dated 8/7/90 noted additional artifacts at the site, including eight greenstone adze blanks, hammerstones, greenstone flakes, a ground slate pebble/toy adze, and a trade bead. It is unclear if the adze blanks could be the greenstone adzes reported missing 1989. The update further mentions potential for damage to remnant midden deposits underlying the beach from heavy vehicles accessing the backshore.

Injury to SEW-077 includes oiling of the site, and injury associated with oil spill response activities, oil spill response/vandalism, and vandalism.

1. Oiling

1989, 1990 & 1991 NOAA Shoreline Segment Information

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Document Cover Sheet, version 4/27/89

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. Erlandson.

Lobdell, John
1989 Chugach Alaska Corporation, Cultural Resource Survey form.

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

2. Oil Spill Response

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

SEW-077

3. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Buzzell

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, M. Eldridge.

Carlson, Leigh
1989 Field notes.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, M. Eldridge and B. Ream.

AHRS #: **SEW-440**
Segment #: EL-054
Land Owner: FS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling and Oil Spill Response.**

SEW-440, a site composed of the remains of an historic cabin (a pile of lumber), fire-cracked rock, midden, and 26 culturally modified trees, was discovered during the 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey. Observed items suggest both prehistoric and historic components. As noted in the State of Alaska, Office of History and Archaeology (OHA), Site Injury Assessment Summaries, the site was heavily oiled and the following constraint was issued after the initial SCAT survey:

> No access to uplands; no fires on the beach or uplands; segment to be monitored during cleanup; cleaning methods to minimize sediment disturbance and movement of surface gravels (no high volume/high pressure techniques). Consultation with on-site archaeological monitor during cleanup recommended.

However, contrary to the constraint, during cleanup and in consultation with the Exxon archaeologist and Exxon field staff, high pressure water was used due to the severity of oiling. This treatment resulted in extensive erosion of the shoreline. Additionally, small fires were built at the south end of the beach. The post-cleanup assessment revealed a slight increase in midden erosion due to foot traffic, occurring during different phases of the oil spill response.

According to the State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries, a test pit was also dug by the SCAT team geologist in the intertidal site area. Artifacts were documented in the middle intertidal zone and the possibility of subsurface remains occurring in that area was also suggested. Testing, to establish the existence of an intact buried cultural deposit, was not conducted. Injury to SEW-440 includes oiling of the site and injury related to oil spill response activities.

SEW-440

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologists', Field Notes, M. Yarborough, C. Wilson, P. Phippen, R. Betts, J. Gallison

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

2. Documentation of Oil in Contact with Site

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

AHRS #: **SEW-469**
Segment #: KN-110
Land Owner: FS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response/Vandalism and Oil Spill Response.**

SEW-469 is a cave/rock shelter site with three known living areas and two known burials. The site was unrecorded prior to the oil spill and was overlooked during initial Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) surveys. While 1989 cleanup activities were in progress, the site experienced trampling, minor subsurface probing, and, on at least two occasions, human remains were excavated and removed from the site. The remains were recovered and reinterred in the site in 1990. Injury to SEW-469 is considered to be vandalism related to oil spill response and injury associated with oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response/Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC) Archaeologists Lora Johnson, John Johnson and Rita Miraglia; Summation of Events at Knight Island, Passage Cove, KN-110.

1989 Federal Agency Archaeologist Linda Yarborough, Correspondence to John Knorr, Incident Commander; Summation of 07/06/89 Investigation At Burial Cave.

1989 Internal Exxon packet between Pat Shely, Chief, Exxon Security and A.R. Teal, Team Leader, Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA (a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Buzzell.

2. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC) Archaeologists Lora Johnson, John Johnson and Rita Miraglia, Summation of Events at Knight Island, Passage Cove, KN-110.

1989 Federal Agency Archaeologist Linda Yarborough, Correspondence to John Knorr, Incident Commander; Summation of 07/06/89 Investigation at Burial Cave.

1989 Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC) Archaeologist Rita Miraglia; Preliminary Report On An Excavation In A Cave At Passage Cove, Knight Island (KN-110), 08/28/89.

1989 Internal Exxon packet between Pat Shely, Chief, Exxon Security and A. R. Teal, Team Leader, Exxon Shoreline Assessment Team.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Buzzell.

AHRS #: **SEW-488**
Segment #: KN-104
Land Owner: FS/CACS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling and Oil Spill Response**

SEW-488, an upland midden with associated artifacts in the intertidal zone, was recorded during the oil spill response. Although initially thought to be a small surface scatter, subsequent investigation revealed two site loci in the intertidal zone and considerable additional cultural material, including a buried peat deposit containing cultural material. A previously recorded historic site (SEW-236) is also located in the vicinity. During the 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey, oil at KN-104 was described medium to heavy. In 1990, the site was described as having oil in unconsolidated sediments and asphalt on bedrock outcrops (5/7/90 memo from Bowers and Reanier to Haggarty).

On July 22, 1989, a stone oil lamp was uncovered by cleanup workers while spray cleaning the beach with high pressure hot water hoses. Work was halted and an Exxon archaeologist visited the site the following day to fully record the site. The site was assigned the number SEW-488. Two additional artifacts (a polished cobble and a cut bone fragment) were collected from the same vicinity as the lamp. After the archaeologist's investigation, cleanup was allowed to continue. On May 4, 1990, in spite of an existing archeological constraint, the segment was subjected to a limited beach cleanup without an archaeological monitor present. Exxon archaeologists visited the site the following day, describing impacts to the beach as pits and depressions resulting from hand removal of tar mats and tar patties, foot prints, and "boat scars" from dragging landing craft onto the beach.

Exxon archaeologists returned to the site on July 11, 1990 for updated information. As reported in the updated Exxon Site Recording Form:

> The site is considerably more extensive than first reported and contains subsurface component in addition to the artifacts exposed in the ITZ. More than thirty stone artifacts were observed in the ITZ including a slate point, two stone lamps, and a variety of striated, polished, and grooved tools.

Also, testing in the intertidal zone revealed more than 50 cm of peat overlaid by beach gravels. The peat contained chert and slate lithic debitage and was lightly stained by oil. The presence of oil in cultural deposits at SEW-488 was verified through field testing (1991 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Archeological Damage Assessment Interim Report). This study also reported a cluster of plastic bags with oil-soaked pads found on the upper beach at SEW-488.

Injury to SEW-488 includes oiling of the site and injury associated with oil spill response activities.

1. Documentation of Oil in Contact With Site

Bowers, Peter and Richard Reanier
1990 Memo of May 7, 1990 to J. Haggarty

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Bowers and J. Gallison 7/11/90

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

2. Oil Spill Response

1989 Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Archaeological Monitor Data Sheet

Gallison, James
1989 "Report On The Recovery of Archeological Materials From KN-104, Knight Island, Prince William Sound". 7/24/89.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Correspondence from Otto Harrison to Richard B. Thompson. 5/15/90.

Bowers, Peter and Richard Reanier
1990 Memo of May 7, 1990 to J. Haggarty

Bowers, et al.
1990 Memo of May 14, 1990 to J. Haggarty

Chronology of Events. Anonymous.

1990 Correspondence from John Knorr to Judith Bittner. May 29, 1990.

1990 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Inspection/Monitoring Activity Report 5/5/90

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, Gallison, Betts, Bowers and Buck 4/90

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Bowers and J. Gallison. 7/11/90.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Bowers and J. Gallison. 9/13/90

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, P. Bowers

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, P. Buck

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Reanier

1991 DRAFT: "Site Protection and Maritime Cultural Ecology in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska: The 1990 Exxon Cultural Resource Program", Appendix K: Incident Reports

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

AHRS #: **SEW-494**
Segment #: IN-033A
Land Owner: FS/CACS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response and Oiling.**

SEW-494, an historic brass bell/buoy with the partial remains of three clapper assemblages, was discovered by cleanup crews during treatment on July 8, 1989. Inscriptions on the bell are indistinct, but read, "U.S.L.H.S. 1889 or 1809". It is uncertain whether Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologists inspected the segment prior to cleanup. However, according to the Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Incident Report, established Exxon cultural resources field procedures were violated when upon discovery, the bell was removed by Exxon supervisors prior to notifying cultural resource personnel. Within a few hours, a SCAT archaeologist arrived at the segment and was able to identify the exact location of the bell by the oxidation stain left on the beach. The clapper assemblages were discovered, excavated and then removed. Injury to SEW-494 includes the oiling of the site as well as injury related to oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

2. Documentation of Oil in Contact with Site

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping, Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AHRS #: **XMK-058**
Segment #: K09-22; CG-001
Land Owner: NPS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following categories of injury at this site: **Oiling, Oil Spill Response and Vandalism.**

XMK-058, a prehistoric midden site, is composed of three house depressions and four smaller depressions in the uplands, and a lithic scatter in the intertidal zone. This site is situated in a small, well-protected cove on the south side of the entrance to Kaflia Bay, Cape Gull.

In the summer of 1989, the intertidal portion of this site was subjected to heavy oiling, resulting in intensive cleanup; the uplands incurred extensive foot traffic impacting the cutbank and cultural features. On 6/25/89, a massive oil removal effort, employing approximately 100 people, was in progress when an Exxon archaeologist arrived at Cape Gull. The Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey was conducted simultaneously while monitoring the cleanup activities. The Exxon archaeologist was restricted from inspecting the uplands by the National Park Service (NPS) Resource Protection Officer. Eight artifacts in the intertidal zone were collected by the Exxon archaeologist because they were endangered by cleanup. Confusion about the disposition of artifacts ensued as the NPS Regional Office was in the process of issuing ARPA and Special Use permits and this information had not been communicated to field personnel.

On 6/26/89, a second SCAT archaeologist monitored the site, noting that foot traffic in the uplands by NPS personnel, helicopter pilots, and supervisory personnel, appeared to be more destructive to the site than the cleanup activities underway in the intertidal zone. A third SCAT archaeologist monitored cleanup by approximately 60 individuals on July 2 and 3. One stone lamp and one stone lamp preform were discovered by cleanup workers, prompting discussions about who was authorized to remove artifacts from the work area, NPS officials or SCAT archaeologist. NPS officials took custody of the artifacts.

Additional small areas of disturbance were observed in the uplands portion of the site. Due to their size, shape and nature, these appear to be past archaeological test pits. During the post cleanup assessment, some areas in the exposed midden appeared to have been poked with a stick. This

disturbance appeared to be recent, occurring within the previous month or two.

Injury to XMK-058 includes oiling of the site, injury related to oil spill response activities and vandalism.

1. Documentation of Oil In Contact With Site

1989 NOAA Shoreline Segment Information

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologists', Field Notes, R. Jordan, M. Yarborough, and R. Knecht

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, J. Gallison and P. Bowers

1990 Federal Agency Archaeologist's Field Notes, M. Jesperson, NPS

2. Oil Spill Response

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologists', Field Notes, R. Jordan, M. Yarborough and R. Knecht

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, J. Gallison and P. Bowers

1990 Federal Agency Archaeologist's Field Notes, M. Jesperson, NPS

3. Vandalism

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

APPENDIX E

SITES SUSTAINING CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF INJURY

AHRS #: **AFG-026**
Segment #: K03-03; IB-008
Land Owner: AJV/FWST

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

AFG-026, a prehistoric archaeological site with midden and house depressions, was first reported in 1965. Sufficient diagnostic items have been recovered from the site to suggest a Koniag phase occupation. Existing documentation indicates that the site has a history of vandalism and erosion. An Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologist noted recent vandalism when the site was initially visited in 1989. Significant additional vandalism was documented during the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill response. Injury to AFG-026 is considered to be vandalism.

According to an Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Incident Report, AFG-026 (along with adjacent sites AFG-027 and AFG-143) was observed to have recently sustained damage from vandalism on July 26, 1989. The vandalism was noted by Calvin Smith and Homer Zumstein of the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) who were in the area scouting for oil. The damage was reported to Exxon and on July 29, an investigation team consisting of two Exxon SCAT archaeologists and a state archaeologist visited the site to assess damage.

When the site was investigated on July 29, as noted in an EVCRP Incident Report, the site was described as:

> ...an extensively eroding midden displaying recently vandalized areas on the erosion face and a hole dug in the top of the site. Under a large slate slab thrown out of the hole in the top of the site, slightly yellowed vegetation indicated the vandalism to be very recent, but more than a few hours old.

An EVCRP Site Recording Form, updated to include 1990 post-cleanup assessment information, offers the following description of the site disturbance:

> Deposits of shell midden are exposed and eroding from the face of a steep cutbank fronting the site area. Additional impact to the site is from vandalism. Six small shovel holes are located on the site. Two are located along the

upper cutbank in the area of the exposed shell midden deposit.

These holes measure between 25 to 30 centimeters in diameter and have been excavated approximately twenty centimeters into intact cultural deposits. Across the top of the bluff are four additional holes ranging in size from twenty to fifty centimeters in diameter. Two of the holes were placed along the inside wall of a house depression. All of the holes penetrated intact cultural deposits and the back dirt in two of the holes indicate that the digging disturbed sediments containing fire-cracked rock. The time of excavation is uncertain, but in some cases the holes may be fairly recent.

As noted in EVCRP Site Monitoring Summaries, vandalism to AFG-026, AFG-027, and AFG-143 was lumped together: "All three sites suffered vandalism (and erosion) while cleanup activities were conducted in the area).

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

Pre-89 Documentation
Hrdlicka, Ales 1944:124
Clark, D. W. 1965:28, 104-105 1974b:52, 57, 76-78

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, A. Crowell and J. Gallison

AHRS #: **AFG-027**
Segment #: K03-03; IB-008
Land Owner: AJV/FWST

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

AFG-027, a prehistoric archaeological site with midden, house pits and a possible burial feature, was originally recorded in 1965. The site was reported to have been impacted by subsidence, erosion and vandalism prior to the oil spill. Significant additional vandalism was documented during the oil spill response. Injury to AFG-027 is considered to be vandalism.

According to an Exxon Valdez Cultural Resources Program (EVCRP) Incident Report, AFG-027 (along with adjacent sites AFG-026 and AFG-143) was observed to have recently sustained "significant vandalism" on July 26, 1989 by Calvin Smith and Homer Zumstein of the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), who were scouting for oil. They reported the damage to Exxon and on July 29, an investigation team, consisting of Dave McMahan, a state archaeologist and two Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) archaeologists, visited the site to assess damage. McMahan's field notes indicate that at least some of the "vandalism pits" at AFG-027 appeared fresh in comparison to those noted at AFG-026 and AFG-143. An Exxon Incident Report described the damage as follows:

> Departing the F/V Rebel, the investigative team went by skiff to AFG-027, where they found three major areas of recent vandalism along the beach exposure and two along the south side of the site, as well as an older hole in the upland portion. The three excavations along the beach front were extensive. The northern area had been excavated at least two meters (6.5 feet) back into the bluff within the previous few days. Beneath a spruce tree in the central hole, digging under the roots had undercut the bank by about three meters (9.75 feet), removing cultural deposits and ensuring the eventual toppling of the tree and accelerated erosion at the site. The southern hole showed fresh shovel marks cutting through the sod mat and back dirt showed fresh green vegetation. The central and southern holes reflected renewed digging at previously vandalized areas. The damage was videotaped and photographed, and two salt and pepper shakers were found at the site.

AFG-027

At the time the damage was noted, a number of boats were in the area. These included the F/V Shearwater, a seiner under contract to Exxon to retrieve floating mousse, that was anchored approximately 100 meters (325 feet) offshore from the site on the day the investigators visited the site. The Shearwater's skipper, Joe Allen, had previously been contacted by Les Proctor of Exxon about the vandalism but Allen had nothing to report. On July 29, within 20 minutes of the arrival of the investigative team, the Shearwater pulled anchor and left the area.

Later, on August 4th, Rod Harvey of Exxon security and an Exxon archaeologist returned to inspect the sites and to again question Joe Allen about the site damage. Allen offered no new information. At this time Harvey requested that he be able to search the Shearwater, but the request was denied. Crew member Mike Milligan was also questioned and had no information concerning the vandalism.

An EVCRP Site Recording Form, updated to include 1990 post-cleanup assessment information, offers documentation (dimensions) of nine "areas of digging". This documentation includes some older, pre-oil spill vandalism pits that were apparently overlooked during 1989 investigations. The form also notes that based on 1990 updated information, none of the damage appears more recent than 1989 "unless previously reported pits have been enlarged; photo comparisons should be made".

As noted in the EVCRP Site Monitoring Summaries, vandalism to AFG-026, AFG-027, and AFG-143 was lumped together: "All three sites suffered vandalism (and erosion) while cleanup activities were conducted in the area".

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

Clark, Donald W. 1965:28, 104-105
1974b:52, 76-78

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AFG-027

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form
A. Crowell and J. Gallison

1991 DRAFT: "Site Protection and Maritime Cultural Ecology in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska: The 1990 Exxon Cultural Resource Program", Appendix M: Cumulative Report of Project Activity At All Sites

AHRS #: **AFG-028**
Segment #: K03-02; IB-007
Land Owner: AJV/FWST

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism.**

AFG-028, a prehistoric site with a house depression and midden, was originally reported by Clark in 1965. Sufficient artifacts have been observed from the site to suggest a Koniag phase occupation and several of the items may be Kachemak affiliated. Existing documentation notes a history of vandalism and erosion along a 35 m long cutbank. During the initial Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey, the Exxon archaeologist noted that additional erosion, induced by fresh holes only a few days old, had left shell, fire-cracked rock, artifacts and debitage in the intertidal zone. He further stated that numerous vessels were sighted a few miles southwest of the site. The shoreline was very lightly oiled and the following constraint was given:

> Potential for disturbance of sensitive cultural resources balanced against degree of oiling argues against cleanup. Monitor recommended if cleanup occurs.

Cleanup occurred on 8/1/89 and the monitors discovered new damage in the form of a hole, 30 cm in diameter and 35 cm in depth, near footprints, trampled grass, and a butane lighter. On 9/1/89, Exxon archaeologists conducting the post-cleanup assessment recorded an additional hole dug into the top of the deposit.

The 1990 site update, conducted on 8/28/90, revealed further vandalism. Four new holes were found, estimated to be three to four months old. Substantive evidence documenting the actual acts of vandalism is not available, however, these incidents are noteworthy because vandalism occurred during the oil spill event. Injury to AFG-028 is considered to be vandalism.

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, M. Yarborough

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, J. Gallison and A. Crowell

AHRS #: **AFG-043**
Segment #: K09-17; CC-003
Land Owner: NPS/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

AFG-043, an historic village site including 25 house depressions, 13 historic structures, a kashim, remains of a burned Russian Orthodox Church, and a cemetery, was originally reported in 1954. On two separate visits in May of 89, Exxon archaeologists observed recent vandalism:

> A small pothole about 1 cubic foot in volume was placed in an eroding midden. The Coast Guard representative said that only the bird collection crew had been in the area. Fresh footprints led from the pothole along the erosion face.

In 1990, additional areas of disturbance were noted, while Exxon archaeologists updated site documentation. Faint scallop marks, caused by the "facing off" of the dune face below the area of historic debris, were observed. Older disturbances, of both human and animal origins, were recorded. Substantive evidence documenting the actual acts of vandalism is not available, however, this incident is noteworthy, because vandalism occurred during the oil spill event. Injury to AFG-043 is considered to be vandalism.

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologists', Field Notes, R. Betts and R. Knecht

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Bowers and J. Gallison

AHRS #: **AFG-129**
Segment #: K02-05; BI-010
Land Owner: FWS-T

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

AFG-129, a prehistoric site with five house pits, and an extensive 1 m deep midden, was first observed during the Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey on 7/13/89. Located on a lagoon spit, evidence of past and post-1989 vandalism is described in a 1989 Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Incident Report:

> Past relic hunting was indicated by holes dug into the seaward side of the midden in four places, and by two house pits with sunken pits in their centers. The excavations seemed a year or so old, except for some more recent activity in the northern most beach exposure where a portion of the midden had been freshly excavated. Perhaps, coincidentally, fresh footprints led up to the site from the lagoon side of the spit, and a large "*" symbol had been drawn on the sandy lagoon beach as though someone had indicated a place to be picked up by an aircraft. The footprints were fresh on the evening of July 13 before the high tide (11:00 p.m.), and were partially obliterated by the morning of July 14.

On August 5, during routine monitoring, the site was revisited and videotaped once again, showing a freshly vandalized area on the lagoon side of the site. This incident entailed five square meters of sod embankment removal, exposing Katmai ash. The vandalism appeared to be very fresh, occurring in the last 24 hours. Using the spit as a physical barrier, the vandal could easily work the lagoon side of the site, out-of-sight of any vessel in the bay.

With this new evidence, a surveillance team of four, composed of the two SCAT archaeologists, the Kodiak SCAT supervisory archaeologist and an Exxon security representative, "staked out" the area for 24 hours. No suspicious activity was observed.

Two additional visits were made to the site in 1989 to note further vandalism. No new evidence was found. The 1990 update also produced the same results. Injury to AFG-129 is considered to be vandalism.

AFG-129

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, R. Reanier

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, B. Ream and M. Eldridge

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

AHRS #: **AFG-143**
Segment #: K03-03; IB-008
Land Owner: AJV/FWST

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

AFG-143, an archaeological site with midden and house depressions, was first reported by Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) specialists during a beach reconnaissance in July of 1989. Sufficient items have been observed at the site to suggest both prehistoric and historic components. These items, along with midden and fire-cracked rock, have eroded on to the intertidal zone. According to the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) file, vandalism in the form of small potholes were present in three of the four house depressions and in the eroding midden. Two areas were recently vandalized. In addition, an Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Site Monitoring Summary discusses the occurrence of vandalism to AFG-026, AFG-027, and AFG-143 in the following statement: "All three sites suffered vandalism (and erosion) while cleanup activities were conducted in the area." Substantive evidence documenting the actual acts of vandalism is not available, however, these incidents are noteworthy because vandalism occurred during the oil spill event. Injury to AFG-143 is considered to be vandalism.

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Incident Reports. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AFG-143

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form,
A. Crowell and J. Gallison

AHRS #: **KOD-171**
Segment #: K06-19; CK-005A
Land Owner: FWS/BIA/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

KOD-171, a possible village site with at least 22 house depressions, was first reported in 1944. Kachemak and Koniag materials were recovered, as well as Russian items denoting an historical component. Existing documentation indicates that the site has a history of vandalism and is eroding at a rapid rate. According to the Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Post-Cleanup Assessment Summary, a 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey was not conducted on this shore. In May, cleanup occurred by a village crew in the area. An Exxon archaeologist monitored the cleanup very briefly on 5/31, but noted no evidence of recent vandalism. During the post-cleanup assessment on 8/30/89 a state archaeologist and the same Exxon archaeologist found two new potholes. The Exxon archaeologist verified that they were not present earlier in the season. A VECO supervisor, investigating the archaeologists' presence on the beach, stated that a 15-person cleanup crew was still present in the area and that several village and set net crews had been working the area all summer. Substantive evidence documenting the actual act(s) of vandalism is not available, however, this incident is noteworthy, because vandalism occurred during the oil spill event. Injury to KOD-171 is considered to be vandalism.

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

KOD-171

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form,
B. Ream and M. Eldridge

1991 "EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT", Interim Report. The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Binghamton, New York.

AHRS #: **KOD-303**
Segment #: K05-08
Land Owner: ?

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

KOD-303, a midden site encompassing approximately one acre, has a recorded history of vandalism. Although a Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey was not performed in 1989, an Exxon archaeologist conducting a cursory reconnaissance of the site, noted recent vandalism. A hole, measuring 1m x 2m, was dug into the face of the bank, causing further destruction of the site by spilling fire-cracked rock and faunal remains down its erosional face. The archaeologist briefed the cleanup road crew in the area on Exxon's cultural resource policy and discussed the value of archaeological sites. According to the archaeologist's field notes, the crew was well aware of the policy and were appalled by recent vandalism occurring in the area. ALthough substantive evidence documenting the actual act of vandalism is not available, this incident is noteworthy because vandalism occurred during the oil spill event. Injury to KOD-303 is considered to be vandalism.

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, R. Jordan

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA (a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AHRS #: **KOD-368**
Segment #: K05-04
Land Owner: KI/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

KOD-368, a prehistoric village site, was unrecorded prior to the oil spill. According to an EVCRP Monitoring Summary, this area was not surveyed as part of the 1989 SCAT process. Two archaeologists representing Exxon and DNR-OHA, conducted a reconnaissance of the site, while en route to monitor a road cleanup crew. KOD-368 has suffered extensive vandalism, due to mining operations in the past, as well as by recent four-wheeler tracks and pothunting. As noted by the archaeologists, at least four pits, located in house depressions and in midden deposits, appeared to be very recent. After interviewing the cleanup crew, both archaeologists felt that the disturbance could not be attributed directly to them. However, since substantive evidence documenting the actual acts of vandalism is not available, these incidences are still noteworthy, because vandalism occurred during the oil spill event.

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, D. Jordan

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes, J. D. McMahan

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

AHRS #: **SEL-215**
Segment #: NK-004C
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

SEL-215, a prehistoric lithic scatter, is located in a small cove on the northern shore of Berger Bay, Nuka Island. Lithic artifacts are scattered over 40 m in the mid to upper intertidal zone of a low spit connecting a rocky outcrop and Nuka Island. Indications of subsidence include drowned trees and two defined areas of remnant soils in the beach zone. Lithic artifacts were found in the area of these eroding soil deposits.

The presence of the site eluded two separate 1989 archaeological surveys. As a result, manual removal of oiled fucus, pooled mousse, tar balls, and oily debris occurred in 1989 without a monitor. It wasn't until 1990, when manual cleanup was again proposed and the segment was resurveyed by Exxon archaeologists, that SEL-215 was discovered. On this occasion, cleanup personnel were directed away from the site, due to lack of oil.

Available documentation implies SEL-215 was contaminated by oil. The State of Alaska, Office of History and Archaeology conducted a damage assessment study in 1991, testing sites for the presence of oil. Final analysis is in progress and the results of their findings will be forthcoming. At this time, injury to SEL-215 is considered to be from oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologists' Field Notes,
B. Ream and M. Yarborough

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologists' Field Notes,
R. Betts and P. Buck

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form,
R. Betts and P. Buck

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologists' Field Notes, D. McMahan and R. Buzzell

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

AHRS #: **SEL-216**
Segment #: NK-004C
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

SEL-216, a prehistoric intertidal lithic scatter, was unrecorded prior to the oil spill. This site, located on the north shore of Berger Bay, Nuka Island, includes five hammerstones, two boulder spall scrapers, and a chipped greenstone biface, scattered over a 25 m by 50 m area. Saw cut stumps and drowned trees at the head of the cove are indicative of subsidence. The site appears to be mostly eroded by wave action. As the site was not discovered until the 1990 Spring Shoreline Assessment Team (SSAT) survey, manual cleanup in 1989 occurred without an archaeological monitor. Monitors were present during the 1990 cleanup, which took place without incident.

The State of Alaska, Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) conducted a damage assessment study in 1991, testing sites for the presence of oil. Final analysis is in progress and the results of their findings will be forthcoming. At this time, injury to SEL-216 is considered to be from oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form,
P. Buck and B. Betts

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologists' Field Notes,
J. D. McMahan and R. Buzzell

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

AHRS #: **SEL-217**
Segment #: NK-004C
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

SEL-217, a prehistoric surface lithic scatter, was unrecorded prior to the oil spill. This site, located at Mike's Bay, Nuka Island, includes three greenstone adzes, a tabular basalt rock, a smoothed granite boulder, a greenstone wedge, and a battered cobble. The scatter is associated with drowned trees in the intertidal zone. One additional pitted cobble and several culturally modified trees were later found by Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) archaeologists in 1990. As the site was not discovered until the 1990 Spring Shoreline Assessment Team (SSAT) survey, manual cleanup in 1989 occurred without an archaeological monitor. Monitors were present during the 1990 cleanup, which took place without incident.

A damage assessment study conducted by OHA in 1991 tested sites for the presence of oil. Final analysis is in progress and the results of their findings will be forthcoming. At this time, injury to SEL-217 is considered to be from oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form,
P. Buck and B. Betts

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologists' Field Notes,
J. D. McMahan and R. Buzzell

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

AHRS #: **SEL-218**
Segment #: NK-004C
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

SEL-218, a single greenstone splitting adze, found among drowned trees in the upper intertidal zone, is located on the north shore of Mike's Bay, Nuka Island. Exxon archaeologists recorded the site during the 1990 Spring Shoreline Assessment Team (SSAT) survey. They postulated that due to subsidence from the 1964 earthquake, artifacts in sediments had been exposed to tidal erosion, leaving this single artifact as a vestige of a former site. The shoreline was lightly oiled and manual removal of oiled fucus, pooled mousse and tarballs occurred in 1989 without an archaeological monitor. Monitors were present during the 1990 cleanup, which took place without incident.

The State of Alaska, Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) conducted a damage assessment study in 1991, testing sites for the presence of oil. Final analysis is in progress and the results of their findings will be forthcoming. At this time, injury to SEL-218 is considered to be from oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, P. Buck and B. Betts

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologists' Field Notes, J. D. McMahan and R. Buzzell

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

AHRS #: **SEL-220**
Segment #: NK-004B
Land Owner: DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

SEL-220 consists of an isolated splitting adze found in the upper intertidal zone of a gravel and cobble beach. The site is located at the head of a protected cove on the south side of the northernmost of two islands, at the mouth of Berger Bay, Nuka Island. A stand of drowned trees, also at the head of the cove, and a lack of intact soil horizons indicate subsidence following the 1964 earthquake and subsequent erosion by storm waves.

Two Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) surveys in 1989 failed to locate SEL-220. Manual cleanup was accomplished without an on-site monitor. According to the 1991 Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) Site Injury Assessment Notes, a shoreline evaluation conducted in April of 1990 revealed light surface and subsurface oiling (3 cm). A work order calling for manual cleanup and bioremediation was issued and a second cleanup was conducted. The site was discovered by an OHA survey team on June 24, 1990.

A damage assessment study conducted by OHA in 1991 tested sites for the presence of oil. Final analysis is in progress and the results of their findings will be forthcoming. At this time, injury to SEL-220 is considered to be from oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's Field Notes, M. Yarborough

1990 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologists' Field Notes, J. D. McMahan and R. Buzzell

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

AHRS #: **SEW-068**
Segment #: CH-017A
Land Owner: CVC/DNRT

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Oil Spill Response.**

SEW-068, a prehistoric site identified by de Laguna in 1956, lies on the largest salmon producing stream on Chenega Island. What at first was defined by the SCAT archaeologist as a small intertidal scatter (a hammerstone, metal and ceramic fragments) with a few culturally modified trees in the uplands, expanded during the 1990 update to include 640 m of cultural materials distributed in the intertidal zone over the entire head of Kake Cove. Extensive intertidal peat deposits contain wooden artifacts. Fire-cracked rock was found throughout the gravels and also occasionally in the peats. Stone tools clustered around bedrock outcrops with the exception of two hammerstones occurring in situ within a peat deposit. A wooden weir was also present in an anadromous stream along the western shore.

This segment was lightly oiled and manual cleanup occurred in 1989 without an archaeological monitor. It is uncertain whether the cleanup was accomplished by an unauthorized Native crew or by an Exxon crew. In either case, artifacts masked by oil may have been collected and peat deposits contaminated. The State of Alaska, Office of History and Archaeology conducted a damage assessment study in 1991, testing sites for the presence of oil. Final analysis is in progress and the results of their findings will be forthcoming. At this time, injury to SEW-068 is considered to be from oil spill response activities.

1. Oil Spill Response

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes, M. Moss

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

1990 Exxon SSAT Archaeologists' Field Notes, M. Eldridge and R. Reanier

1990 Exxon Site Recording/Update Form, M. Eldridge and R. Reanier

1990 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program Incident Recording Form, M. Eldridge and R. Reanier

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Site Injury Assessment Summaries

1991 State of Alaska, OHA, Injury Assessment Notes

AHRS #: **SEW-482**
Segment #: CR-004B
Land Owner: FS/CACS/DNR

AN EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INJURY DOCUMENTATION
NARRATIVE SUMMARY AND INVENTORY OF INJURY DOCUMENTATION

Existing documentation supports the following category of injury at this site: **Vandalism**

SEW-482, an historic fox farm site, defined by several culturally modified trees and the remains of a fox pen, was first recorded during the 1989 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) survey. According to the 1989 Exxon Valdez Cultural Resource Program (EVCRP) Site Monitoring and Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries, no disturbance to the site was observed by the monitor during cleanup activities (8/1-15/89). However, Exxon archaeologists, while conducting the post-cleanup assessment on 8/21/89, noted that the historic fox pen had incurred a broken 2" x 8" board sometime in the interim. Exxon archaeologists inferred someone had kicked the board as they walked along the nearby trail. Substantive evidence documenting the actual act of vandalism is not available, however, this incident is noteworthy, because vandalism occurred during the oil spill event. Injury to SEW-482 is considered to be vandalism.

1. Vandalism

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

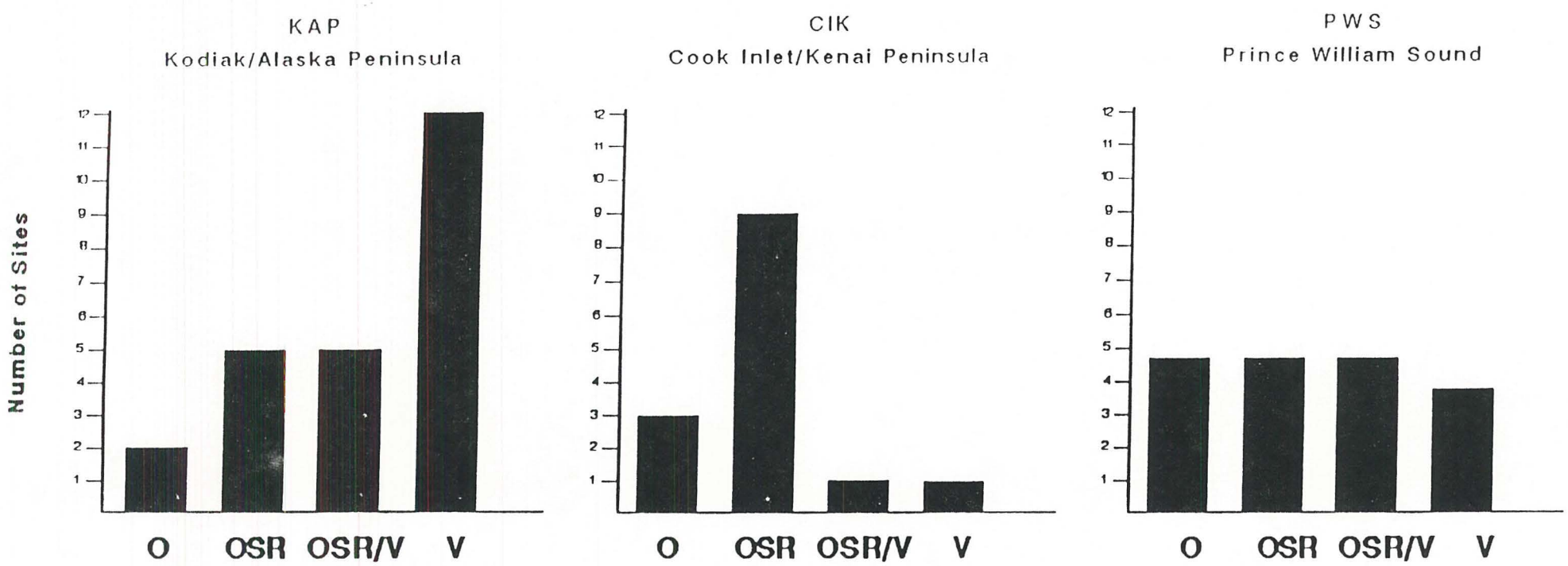
1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologists', Field Notes, J. Gallison and R. Betts

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Site Monitoring Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

Mobley, Charles M., et al.
1990 The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ Cultural Resource Program, Appendix: Post-Cleanup Assessment Summaries. Published by: Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Company, USA(a Division of Exxon Corporation). Anchorage, Alaska.

APPENDIX F

INJURY DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



Injury Distribution According to Geographic Regions

O= Oiled OSR = Oil Spill Response OSR/V= Oil Spill Response/Vandalism V=Vandalism

APPENDIX G

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF COMMON SOURCES

APPENDIX G

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF COMMON SOURCES *

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) Site Description

1989, 1990 & 1991 NOAA Shoreline Segment Information

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Documentation (Biological, Geological and Ecological Evaluations)

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation Supporting Document Cover Sheet, version 4/27/89

1989 Exxon Cultural Resource Evaluation, version 4/29/89

1989 Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Program, version 5/02/89

1989 Exxon Shoreline Cleanup Program, version 6/14/89

1989 Exxon SCAT Archaeologist's, Field Notes

1989 State of Alaska, OHA Archaeologist's Field Notes

1989 Federal Agency Archaeologist's Field Notes

1989 Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC) Archaeologist's Field notes

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* The above listing is not inclusive of all references used throughout this study. Each narrative cites more specific references pertaining to individual sites.