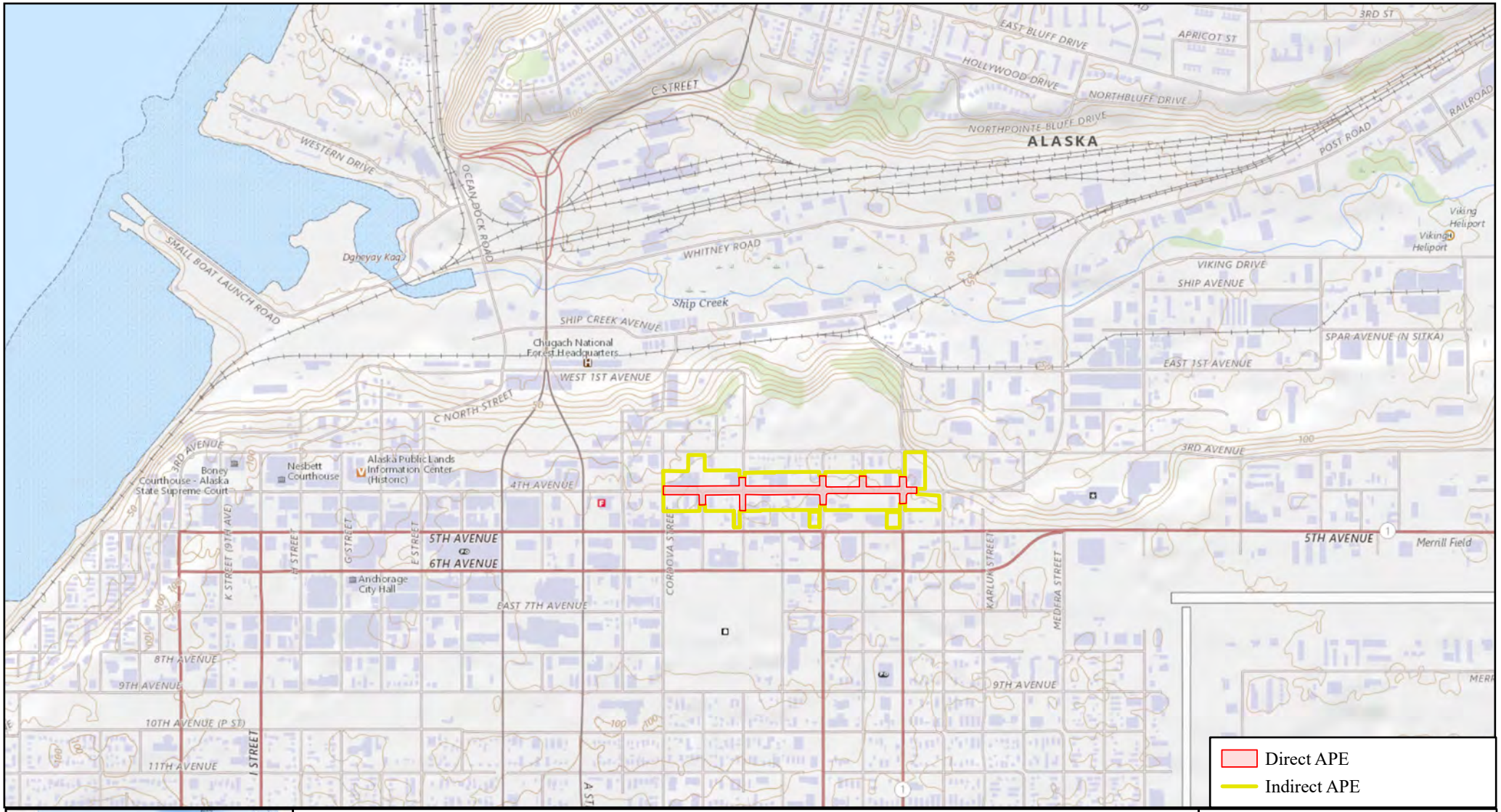

Project Location
AMATS: 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades
Project No. CFHWY00555 Located in Anchorage, AK 99709

USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and

2023

Map Scale: 1:15,000 Contains Sensitive Information: Not for Public Dissemination

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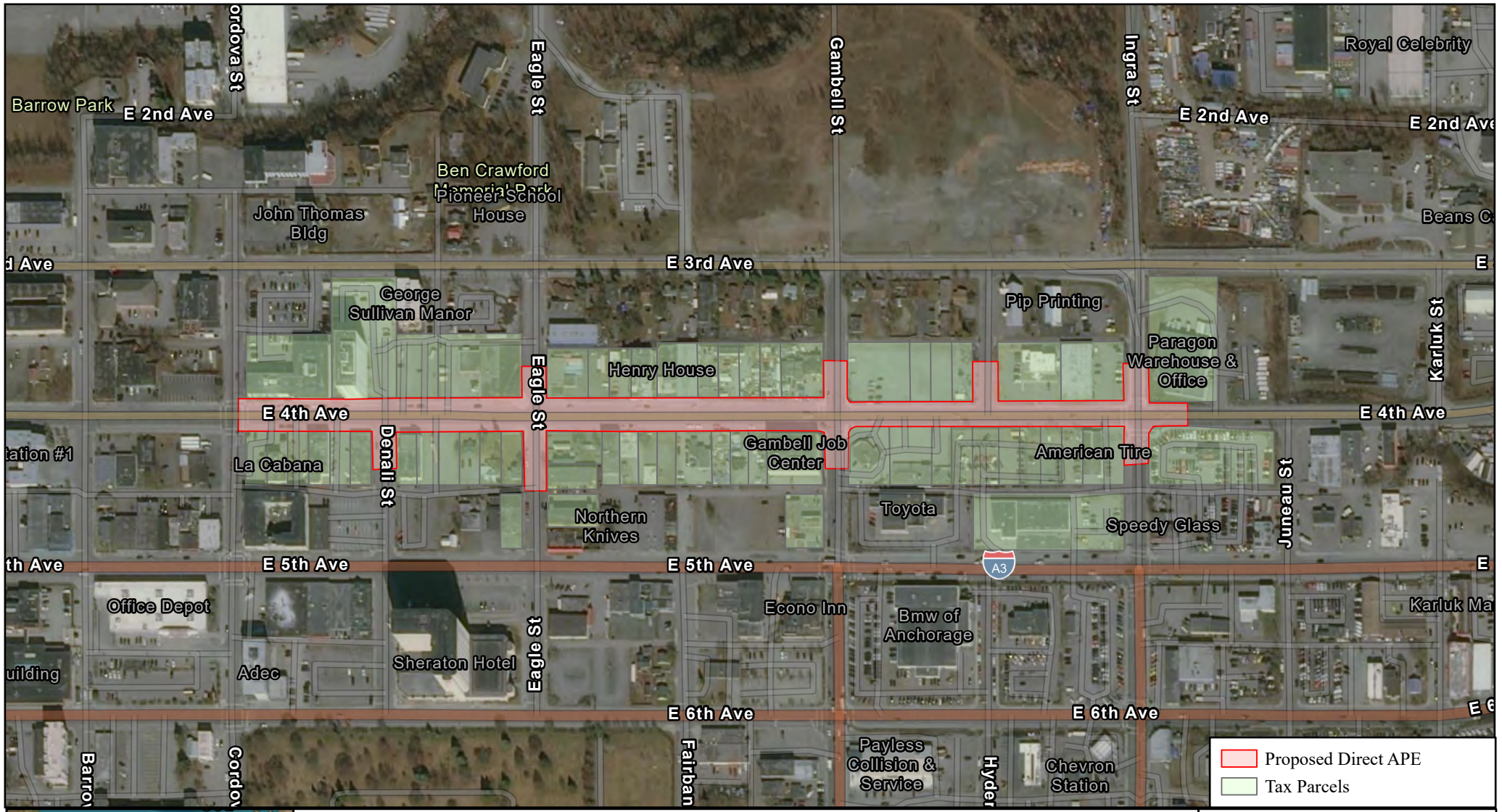

Proposed Direct APE
AMATS: 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades
Project No. CFHWY00555 Located in Anchorage, AK 99709

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AHRS Information obtained from AHRS Database.

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Map Scale: 1:4,000

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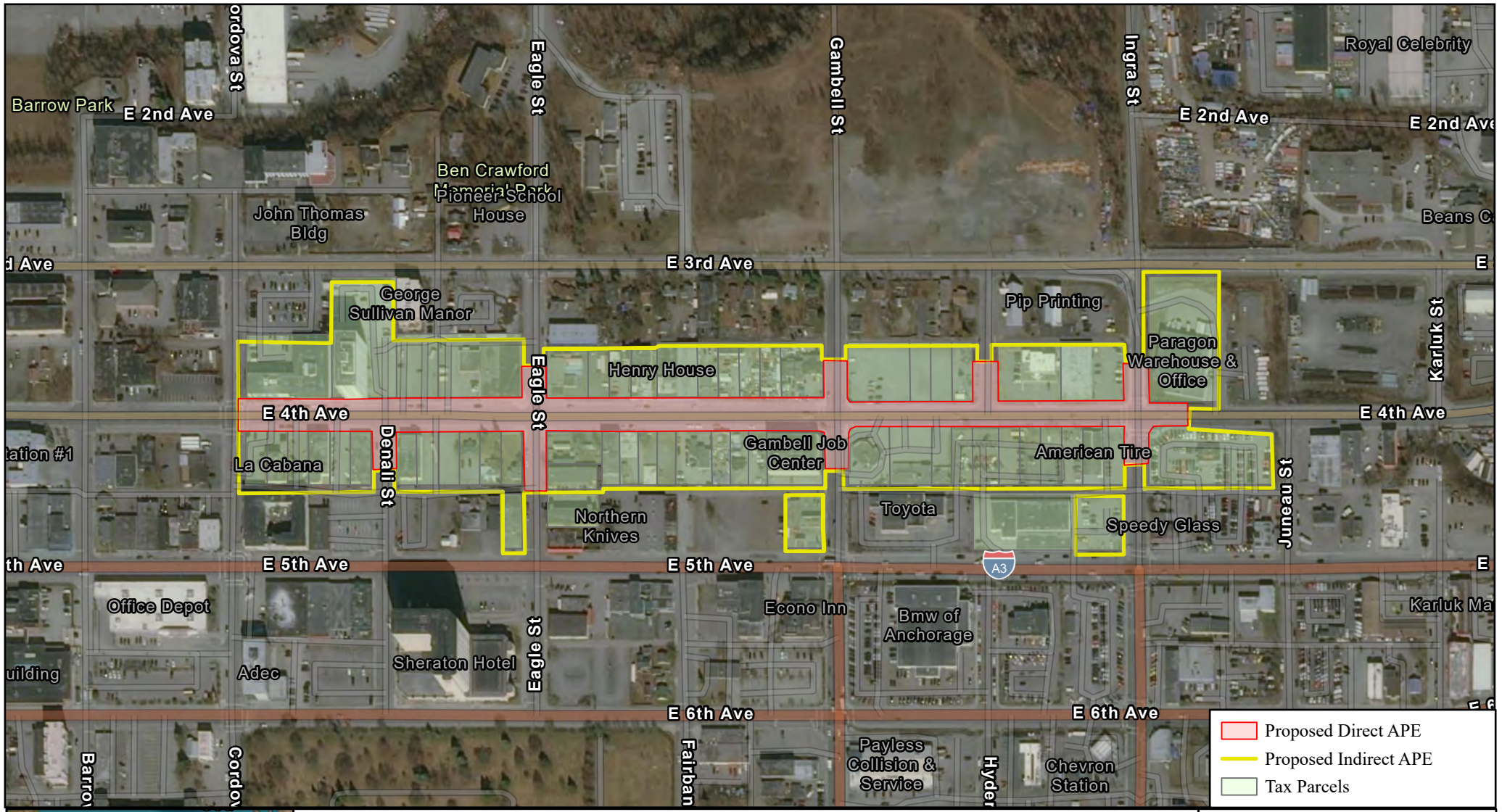

Proposed Direct and Indirect APE
AMATS: 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades
Project No. CFHWY00555 Located in Anchorage, AK 99709

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AHRS Information obtained from AHRS Database.

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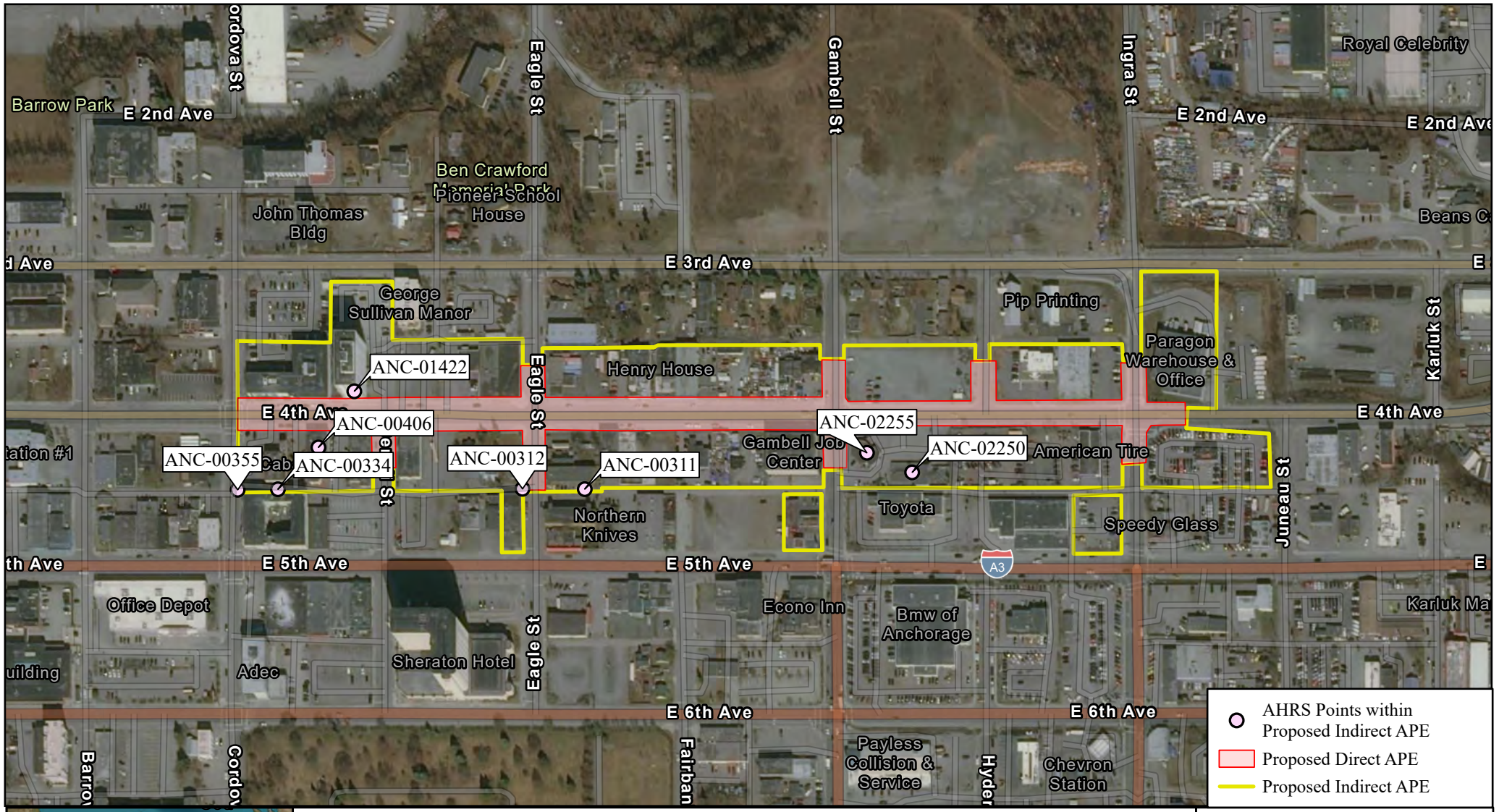

AHRS Sites within Proposed Indirect APE
AMATS: 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades
Project No. CFHWY00555 Located in Anchorage, AK 99709

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AHRS Information obtained from AHRS Database.

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Map Scale: 1:4,000

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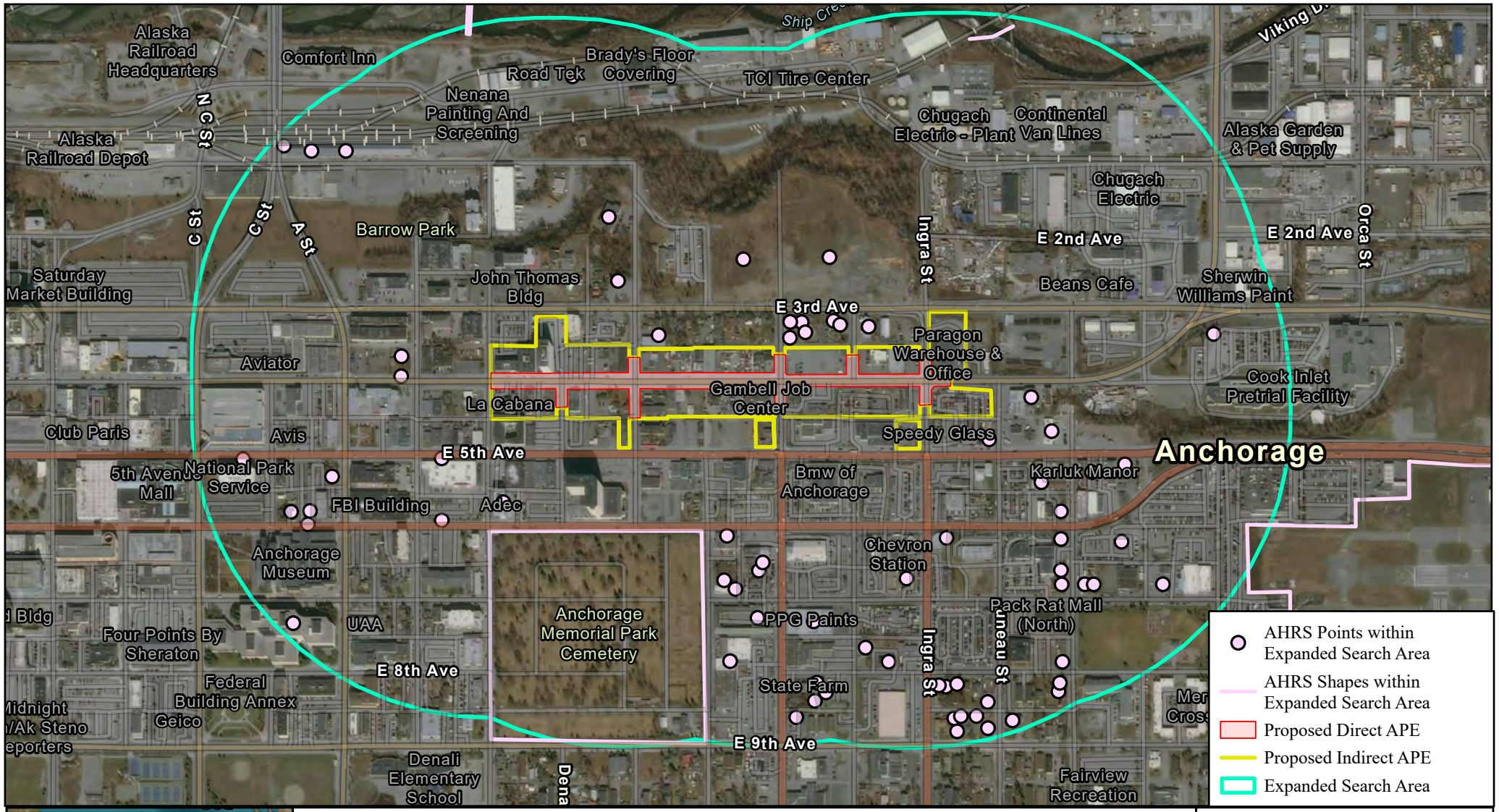

AHRS Sites within Expanded Search Area
AMATS: 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades
Project No. CFHWY00555 Located in Anchorage, AK 99709

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AHRS Information obtained from AHRS Database.

2023

Map Scale: 1:8,250

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVERSHEET
Must Accompany All Reports Submitted To OHA/SHPO

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology
550 W. 7th Ave., Suite 1310 Anchorage, AK 99501-3565
Phone: (907) 269-8718; Fax (907) 269-8908
http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha/index.htm

Date Received:

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A. Project/Report Cover Sheet Information

1. Date Submitted:
2. Project Number: CFHWY00555
4. Project Name: AMATS: 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades Design Service
5. Report Title: Desktop Review and Workplan for Cultural Resources Investigations for the AMATS: 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades Design Service State/Federal Project Number CFHWY00555 Located In Anchorage, Alaska
6. Report Authors: Robert Meinhardt, Joan Bayles Burgett, Casey Woster, Jonathan Coffey
7. Submitting Organization/Agency: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
8. Organization/Agency Prepared For: Kinney Engineering, LLC and Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
9. Principal Investigator(s): Robert Meinhardt, Joan Bayles Burgett, Casey Woster
10. Type of Investigation: Desktop Review and Workplan
11. Sites found/revisited: ☐ Yes ☒ No
11. List New AHRS Site #:
12. List Updated AHRS Site #:

B. Geographic Information

1. Brief Description of the Project Area: The corridor of 4th Avenue from the intersection of Cordova Street to the intersection of Ingra Street within Anchorage, Alaska.
2. USGS Map Sheet(s): Anchorage A-8 (ANCA8)
3. MTRS (ex. C41S67E23): S013N003W17-18
4. Land Owner(s): State of Alaska
5. Acres Surveyed: 5

C. Cultural Resources Management Questions

1. Is the report part of a National Historic Preservation Act - Section 106 Consultation?	☒ Yes	☐ No
2. Is the report part of an Alaska Historic Preservation Act Compliance Consultation?	☒ Yes	☐ No
3. Does the report's data support the submitting agency's determination of eligibility?	☒ Yes	☐ No
4. Does the report's data support the submitting agency's determination of effect?	☒ Yes	☐ No
5. Was this report submitted to fulfill State Field Archaeology Permit Requirements If yes, please provide the Permit #: 2023-68	☒ Yes	☐ No
6. Was this project and/or report overseen or authored by someone meeting the minimum qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44738-44739)?	☐ Yes	☒ No
7. Is the Principal Investigator's resume appended to the report or on file at OHA?	☒ Yes	☐ No

8. Additional Comments:

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DESKTOP REVIEW AND WORKPLAN FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE AMATS : 4TH AVENUE SIGNAL AND LIGHTING UPGRADES DESIGN SERVICE STATE/FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER CFHWY00555 LOCATED IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

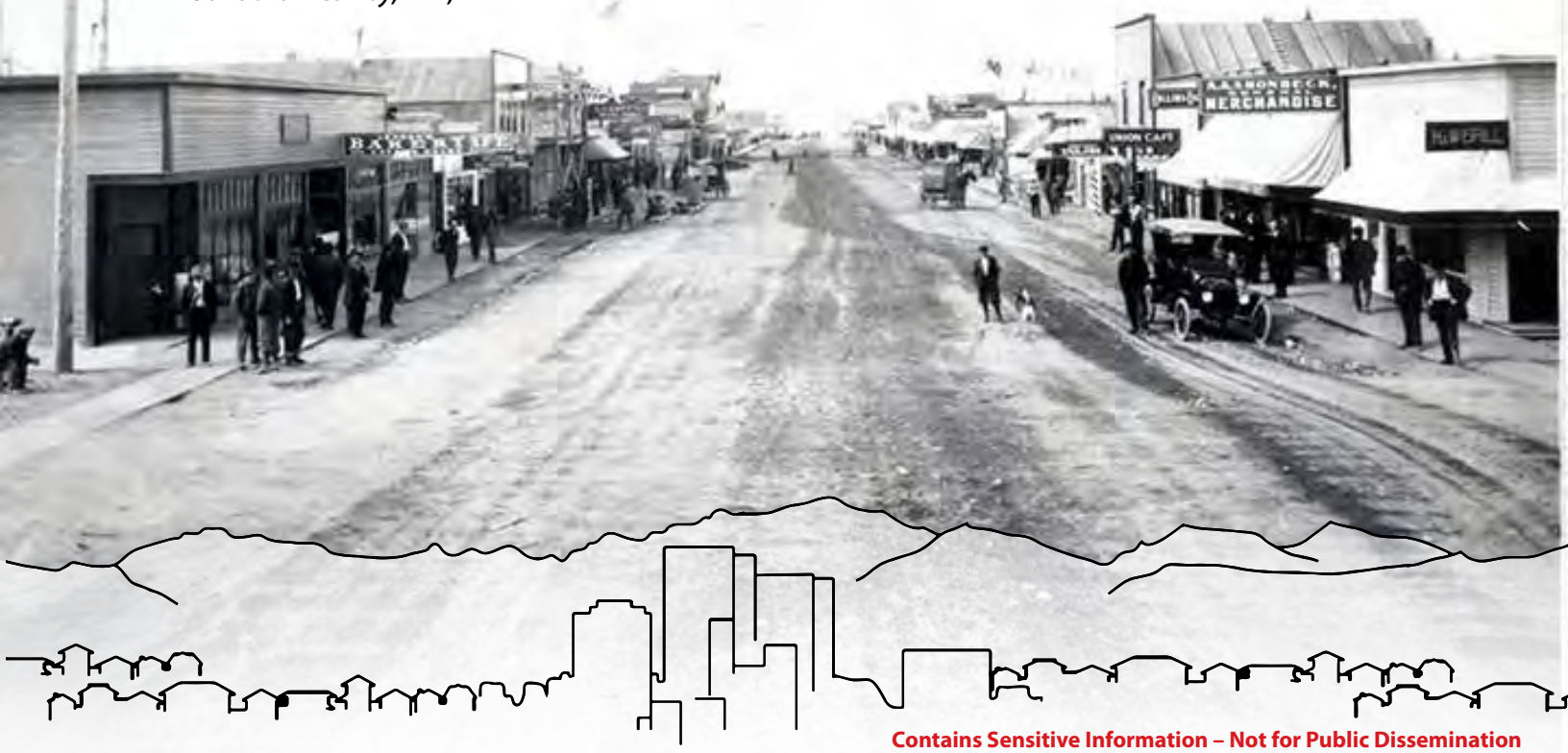
PREPARED FOR:

Kinney Engineering, LLC and
Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

PREPARED BY:

True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC

Robert Meinhardt, MA
Joan Bayles Burgett MA, RPA
Casey Woster, MA
Jonathan Coffey, MA, RPA



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JULY 2023

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Alaska Commercial Company
ADA	American with Disabilities Act
AEC	Alaska Engineering Commission
AHPA	Alaska Historic Preservation Act
AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resource Survey
AMNH	American Museum of Natural History
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AST	Alaska State Trooper
ASTt	Arctic Small Tool tradition
ASME	Alaska State Medical Examiner
BP	Before Present
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
IBS	Integrated Business Suite
GPS	Global Positioning System
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHA	Office of History and Archaeology
Project	the 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Project, Project Number CFHWY00555
PS&E	Plans, Specifications, and Estimate
ROW	Right-of-Way
SCRIP	State Cultural Resources Investigation Permit
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SRBA	Stephen R. Braund and Associates
TNSDS	True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC
UAMN	University of Alaska Museum of the North
USPS	United States Postal Service

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) contracted Kinney Engineering, LLC, to provide services for the 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Project Number CFHWY00555 (Project). Kinney Engineering, LLC, subcontracted True North Sustainable Development Solution, LLC, (TNSDS) to provide cultural resource management support for Section 106 compliance of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations found in Code 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subsection 800.

TNSDS conducted a preliminary desktop review of the project area and developed a workplan for the project that includes the methods for the cultural resources survey and reporting, along with all TNSDS field forms and templates for carrying out a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey. This document titled *Desktop Review and Workplan for the AMATS : 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Upgrades Design Service State/Federal Project Number CFHWY00555 Located in Anchorage, Alaska* is intended to serve as the Desktop Analysis and Workplan for the Project and to be submitted for permitting for the Project. Following the approval of the desktop review and workplan and permitting is complete, TNSDS will conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) utilizing a TNSDS Project Archaeologist and a TNSDS Project Architectural Historian. After the survey is completed, TNSDS will develop a draft report containing all the findings from the desktop review and field survey and submit the report for review. Once all comments and edits are received, TNSDS will make all necessary revisions and submit a final survey report. TNSDS will also draft initiation and findings letters, as well as provide technical support during the Section 106 consultation process. Final initiation and findings letters will be submitted to Kinney Engineering, LLC and DOT&PF upon receival of final comments and edits.

Project Description

The purpose of the 4th Avenue Signal and Lighting Project, Project Number CFHWY00555, herein referred to as the Project, is to modernize the signal and lighting hardware on 4th Avenue between Cordova and Ingra streets. The sidewalk and curb ramps will be replaced as needed. Kinney Engineering, LLC, was contracted to provide the development of Plans, Specifications, and Estimate (PS&E), historic architectural survey, environmental document and permitting support, Design Study Report, Public Involvement Services, Erosion Sediment Control Plan, Assistance during Bidding, Design Project Closeout, and assistance during construction. The project will include signing, striping, drainage, paving, pedestrian and American with Disabilities Act (ADA) amenities, utility relocation, landscaping, and roadside hardware.

Project Location

The Project is located in downtown Anchorage, Alaska, within Sections 17 and 18 of Township 13 North, Range 3 West. Anchorage is the largest city in Alaska with an approximate population of 287,145 as of the 2022 US Census data (US Census Bureau 2023). Anchorage is located on a peninsula at the head of the Cook Inlet, bordered to the north by the Knik Arm and the Turnagain Arm to the south. The city falls within the Gulf Coast transitional climate zone, characterized by semi-arid conditions including long, cold winters and short, mild summers. The Project is focused along an approximately 0.44-mile stretch of 4th Avenue, from Cordova Street on the west, to Juneau Street to the east.

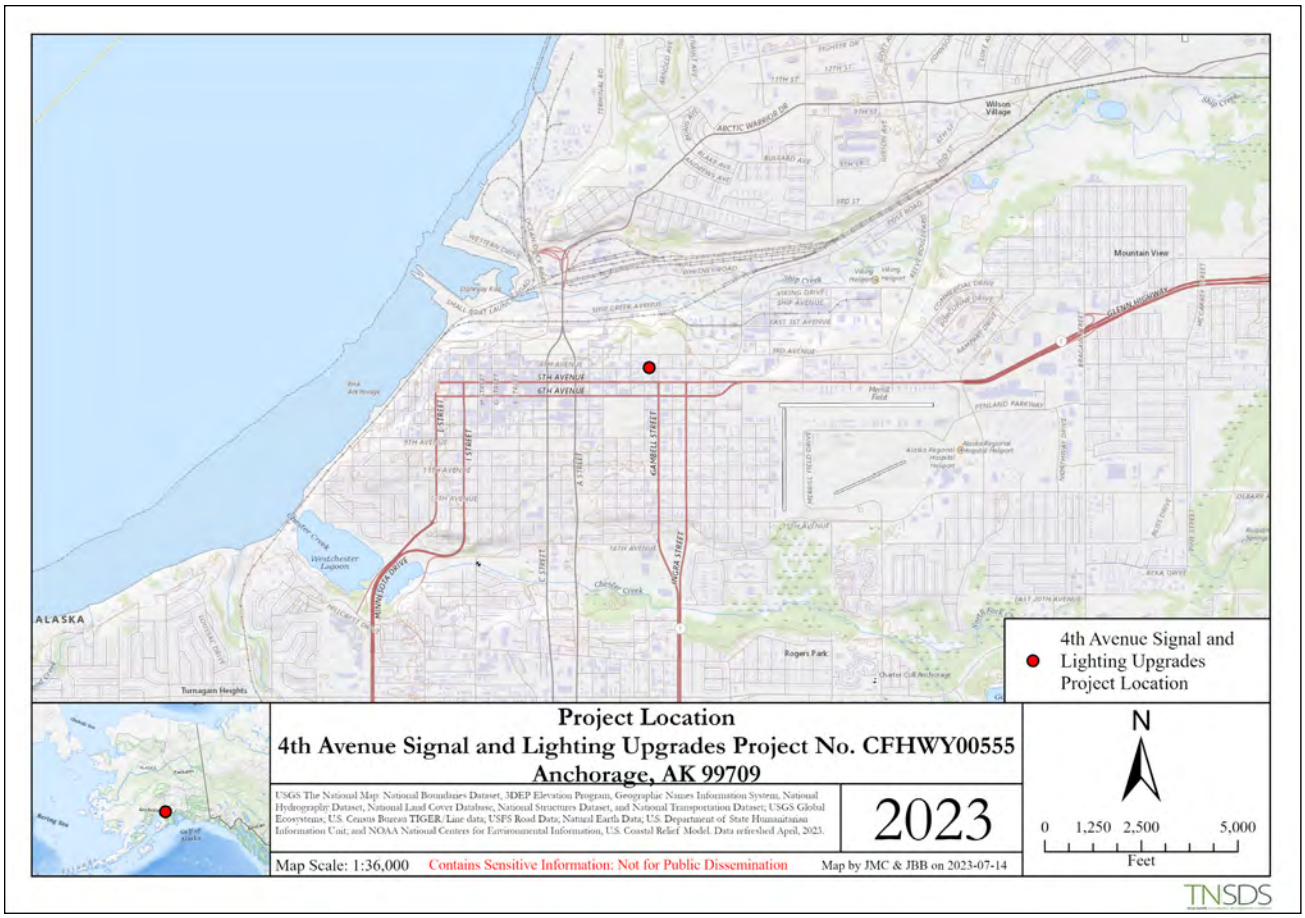

Figure 1. Project location (©TNSDS 2023).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

Direct APE

The direct APE for the Project has been identified as the public right-of-way (ROW) of 4th Avenue from the intersection of 4th Avenue and Cordova Street to just past the intersection of 4th Avenue and Ingra Street, and includes all of the intersections where traffic signals will be upgraded (Figure 2). The direct APE stretches east to west, approximately 0.44-miles from the intersection of 4th Avenue and Cordova Street to the intersection of Ingra Street. At the intersections of 4th Avenue with Eagle, Gambell, and Ingra streets, the direct APE extends south along the west side of each street for approximately one-half block, reflecting where lighting will be upgrades in those areas.

Figure 2. Proposed direct APE (©TNSDS 2023).

Indirect APE for Visual Effects

The proposed indirect APE for visual effects is identified as those areas that could potentially be affected visually by the Project. The indirect APE for visual effects is defined as the geographic area in which an undertaking has the potential to introduce visual elements that diminish or alter the setting, including the landscape, of the historic properties within the indirect APE. The indirect APE is proposed to consist of the first-tier properties abutting the direct APE (Figure 3).

Within the indirect APE are approximately 28 properties that meet the age threshold of 45 years for evaluation for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Of these properties, eight have been previously documented but only one property, 337 East 4th Avenue, has been subject to a Determination of Eligibility (DOE). The McKinley Tower Apartments Building was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2004 and listed in 2008.

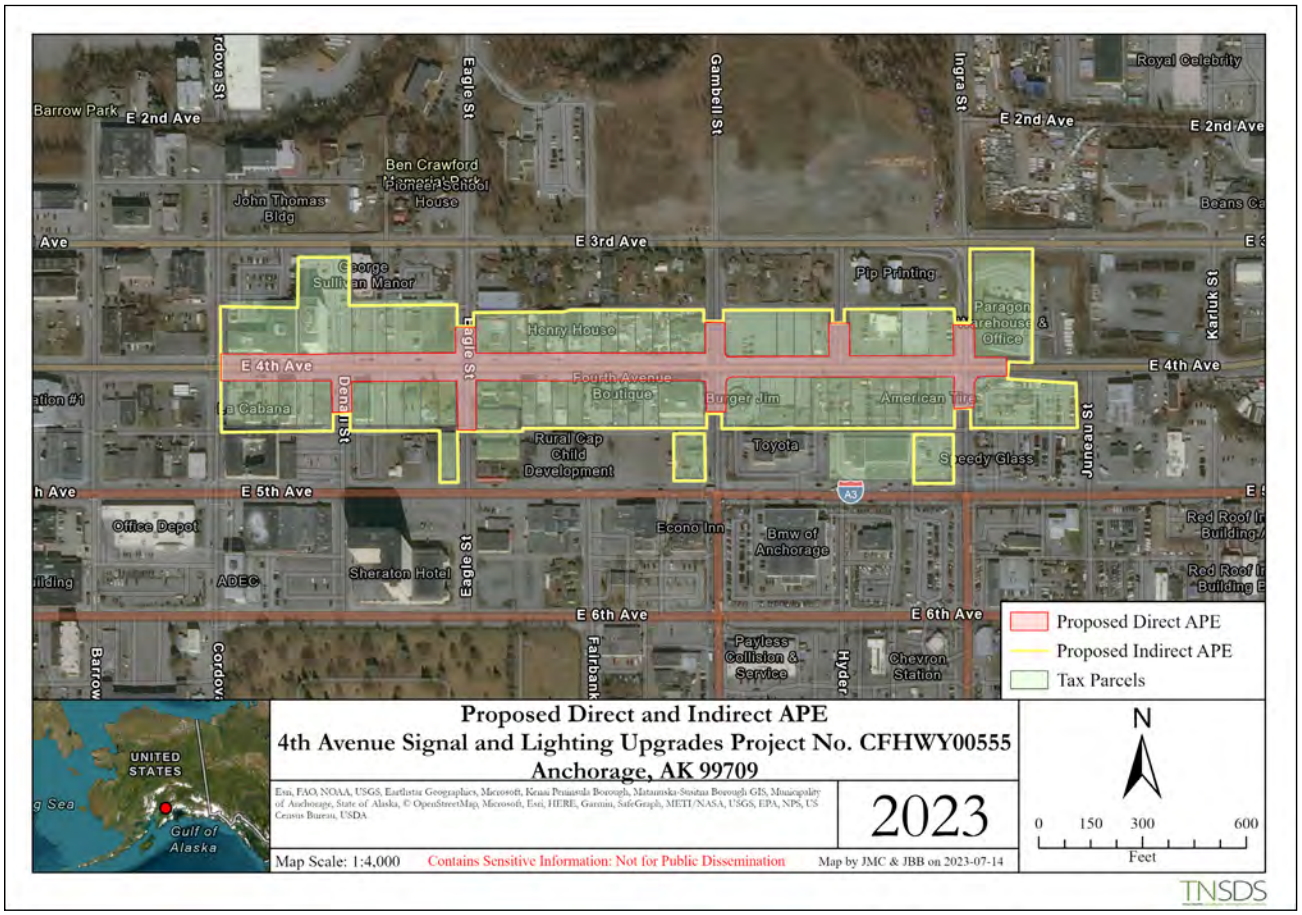

Figure 3. Proposed direct and indirect APE (©TNSDS 2023).

METHODOLOGY

The literature review and archival search will be followed by a subsequent intensive field survey of the buildings, structures, objects, and area that make up or are near and abutting the project direct APE. The survey will be conducted by professional meeting Secretary of Interior (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards as an architectural historian and an archaeologist following guidance issued by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA). Survey and documentation will adhere to state and federal guidelines, including the SOI Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, as amended and annotated, including the Standards for Identification, Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Documentation and Evaluation (36 CFR §61). Further guidance will be provided by *National Register Bulletin #39 – Researching a Historic Property*, and *National Register Bulletin #24 – Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation*. The Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) also requires a review of cultural resources threatened by public construction (A.S.41.35.070), and the Alaska OHA has generated Alaska-specific guidance documents that adhere to the Historic Preservation Publication Series, such as the *Standards and Guidelines for Investigating and Reporting Archaeological and Historic Properties in Alaska (No. 11)*.

Background Research

TNSDS has reviewed multiple agency online resources and public records in an effort to determine the extent of sites, buildings, structures, objects, historic districts and/or cultural resources within the proposed APEs. The Integrated Business Suite (IBS) portal, an online database maintained by OHA, was searched to identify any reports or information it might hold regarding the project APE. In addition, reports not readily available on file at OHA were obtained from online archives and area libraries, and reviewed for relevance to the Project. This information has been used to develop preliminary historic context statements for the area.

The Municipality of Anchorage maintains a publicly accessible Property Tax Information database (available at https://property.muni.org/search/commonsearch.aspx?mode=realprop). This database was utilized to identify those properties with officially recorded construction dates that predate 1978, the 45-year cut-off date for evaluation to the NRHP. The information obtained from the database will be used during the field survey, guiding the field crew to those properties with official ages of 45 years or older. The information, when combined with observations of construction styles and methods on the ground, will create a complete picture of the types and ages of the resources within the proposed APEs.

Further archives that will be used during the post-field survey period will include newspaper archives such as Newspapers.com and adn.newsbank.com; articles obtained from these sources will help to understand the development of 4th Avenue over time. During the post-field survey period, more in-depth research will be undertaken on those properties identified through the survey has holding the potential to be eligible for the NRHP.

Archival and Library Search and Literature Review

Libraries and repositories across Alaska were researched through the Alaska State Library Catalog, which connects all public, state, and University of Alaska libraries, for literary sources that could provide an understanding of Anchorage's development. The Alaska State Library system is helpful in being able to request and ship books from libraries and repositories to facilitate the kind of state- and local-level research this project requires. The books and literature accessed through the Alaska State Library system hold valuable information that is unavailable in more widely used national archives and databases. The NRHP database maintained by the NPS was also searched for potential connections to resources within the APE.

Archival research also included reviewing the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) module of the Alaska OHA's IBS database for previously documented sites, buildings, structures, and/or districts located within the project APE in an effort to better understand the surrounding context of the area. Files held by the Alaska OHA assisted in identifying previous cultural resource investigations in the area. The files also helped to identify and highlight previously identified and/or evaluated resources within the proposed APEs; these resources will be subject to further documentation during the fieldwork portion of the project.

Archived historical photographs will be searched from online sources and previous cultural resources investigations. The information obtained from this search will serve as visual aids showing the development of the historic and architectural context statements.

CONTEXT STATEMENTS

Context statements are an important aspect of conducting a cultural resources survey. Such statements aid in evaluating the significance of a property and therefore identifying whether it is a historic property per Section 106 of the NHPA that may be adversely affected by a federal undertaking. The statements provided below will focus on the prehistoric and historic context most significant to resources located within or around the proposed APE.

Prehistoric Context

Most areas within the Gulf of Alaska were deglaciated around 14,000 to 13,000 years before present (BP), with the earliest human evidence dating several thousand years later in the Early and Middle Holocene (Gillispie 2018). Prehistoric context of the Anchorage area extends back to early Cook Inlet cultures between 10,000 and 7,500 BP (Reger 1998, 2003). These early cultures predominantly hunted larger land and sea mammals along the coast and are characterized by the stone core and blade tools they used. Some evidence for the occupation of the Turnagain Arm region is found approximately 13 miles southeast of Anchorage at the Beluga Point site (ANC-00054). This archaeological site is an important one for interpreting the timeline in which humans occupied the region (OHA 2023; Higgs and Proue 2012). Archaeological evidence recovered from this site shows multiple cultures occupied the area through time, containing three components spanning from 10,000 to 900 BP. The artifact assemblages of the earliest inhabitants are characterized by: stone cores and blades (7,000 to 10,000 BP), stemmed stone points, and chipped knives (5,000 to 4,000 BP), ground slate projectile points (4,000 to 3,500 BP) and later copper implements associated with the Dena'ina peoples (1,000 BP). Early tools from the Beluga Point occupation are associated with the Ocean Bay with overtones of the Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt) (Reger 2003).

The small size of Ocean Bay age sites like Beluga Point coupled with the absence of any standing structures likely indicates a mobile human population during this period (Workman 1993). Additionally, the assemblages discovered at the Beluga Point site are indicative of year-round occupation dependent on estuarine environments at least seasonally (Workman 1993). For subsistence, salmon, seal, and beluga would have been available to these people (Stanek 1993).

Following a substantial hiatus in human occupation of the area after the Ocean Bay tradition, the Kachemak tradition spread over much of the Cook Inlet from approximately 2,500 to 1,000 BP (Workman 1998, Reger 1998). The Kachemak tradition is known to have developed in the Kodiak Archipelago before spreading to the mainland of Alaska (Steffian et al. 2006). This tradition is characterized by localized economic intensification. Subsistence efforts began to focus on intensely fishing resources in the immediate vicinity coupled with processing and storage. Dwellings became increasingly permanent, though simple in layout and design. Sites have been discovered along the coast, near rivers and streams, and along the shorelines of inland lakes. Early work completed by de Laguna suggested the material culture included many tools manufactured by chipping or grinding (de Laguna 1975). In recent years, Reger and Boraas have suggested subtle cultural differences in the Kachemak tradition based on environmental conditions, coining the term "Riverine Kachemak" to differentiate the culture groups distinct to the more inland adaptations (Reger and Boraas 1996).

The most recent and current indigenous culture to occupy the area are the Dena'ina, who moved into the region for the first time circa 1,500 to 1,000 years ago (Reger 2003). Unlike earlier Cook Inlet peoples, the Dena'ina relied much more on smaller game such as squirrels and rabbits, as well as fish migrations of salmon and trout. Large, multi-roomed, semi-subterranean houses with earthen embankments and central hearths are typical of these sites as are tools constructed of wood and bone (Reger 2003). Copper artifacts found in these sites suggest trade with Copper River groups such as Ahtna as early as 1,000 years ago (Reger 2003).

The Dena'ina are the historic Native inhabitants of Cook Inlet and have their own distinct form of the NaDene' language. Past research has suggested that the Dena'ina

homeland included Lake Iliamna and areas west of the Alaska Range (Kari 1988). Abundant marine and riverine resources along the eastern reaches of Lake Iliamna may have triggered increasing social complexity. They were likely exposed to influences from the Pacific Coast Koniag, as well as the Bristol Bay Yu'pik. The inference of these cultural groups coexisting with one another is evident in borrowed linguistic terms found in the Lake Iliamna vicinity and documentation of intermarriage (Ellana and Balluta 1992). These NaDene'-speaking people are known archaeologically in the Upper Cook Inlet beginning between 1,500-1,000 BP (Reger 2003).

Around 500 BP, the Dena'ina presence in Cook Inlet increased and adopted many subsistence practices that focused on marine resources (Seager-Boss et al. 2014). They also maintained their broad resource base depending on small game such as snowshoe hare, red squirrel, porcupine, and beaver (Reger 2003); marine and riverine resources such as salmon and whitefish; and large game such as moose, Dahl sheep, caribou and bear. The Dena'ina retained much of their traditional life ways during historic times, despite influxes of epidemic illness and attempted acculturation (Stephan R. Braund and Associates [SRBA] 2001). The shores of Cook Inlet and Knik Arm are dotted with Dena'ina sites (Seager-Boss et al. 2014), generally consisting of fish camps and villages of large multi-room houses. Artifacts are characteristically made from wood, bone, and occasional slate and copper. The presence of copper in Dena'ina assemblages indicates a relationship with the Copper River Ahtna. Copper artifacts are known from the Fish Creek site near Knik, Beluga Point, north of Anchorage, and on the Kenai River. Further indication that an Ahtna-Dena'ina connection existed includes a distinctive style of cache pit. These are a paired series of pits within a larger rectangular depression and can be found along the lower Deshka River (Kroto Creek), the Kenai River, and the lower Copper River (Reger 2003).

Similar to the Dena'ina, the Ahtna also focused heavily on marine and riverine resources. Ahtna inhabitants are thought to have expanded their traditional territory in the Copper River area, to the north and west into the Upper Cook Inlet and the Talkeetna mountains (SRBA 2011), exploiting resources as far south as Kenai for trade. The expansion appears to have occurred within the last 150 years, as evidenced in the previously Dena'ina settlement areas of Chickaloon and Oshetna, which have been primarily Ahtna since the mid-nineteenth century (Hall and Lobdell 1988). Ahtna and Upper Inlet Dena'ina groups are linked together in many ways including many lexical and cultural patterns, as well as shared phonological patterns (Kari and Fall 2003). Migration stories from both groups are similar in their depiction of movements from the Copper River to Cook Inlet.

Ethnographic Information

The project area lies within the traditional homeland of the Dena'ina. They were hunter-gatherers who spoke at least four dialects of the Dena'ina language according to Kari and Fall (2003). Their territory included the western Kenai Peninsula, Susitna lowlands and the areas west of the Alaska Range. They practiced seasonal subsistence rounds that were focused on salmon fishing in the spring and summer, and hunting of large land mammals such as moose and elk in the fall. Winter months saw time spent in a semi-sedentary lifestyle thanks in part to the food stores accumulated during the summer and fall (Kari and Fall 2003). Winter ice fishing and fur trapping would also supplement stockpiled salmon and other game (Kari and Fall 2003). There were also regional variations in subsistence activities, considering the proximity of coastal Dena'ina people to marine and estuarine resources that were unavailable to other groups (Fall 2003). Eyak populations also had traditional lands extending into Cook Inlet and the Copper River valley. The Eyak initially moved out of the interior down the Copper River to the coast. Because of their small size, they were commonly targeted and raided by the Chugach (Dene) to the west which pushed their territory farther to the southeast into Tlingit territory (Alaskan Nature 2023).

Coastal Dena'ina groups encountered Europeans as early as 1778, which is long before the interior Dene people did (Reger 2003; Simeone 1985). During his explorations for the British Royal Navy, Captain James Cook reported that the Dena'ina people he encountered already possessed European trade items and must have engaged in trade with the Russians (Higgs and Proue 2010). Early contact between the Russian traders and Dena'ina people was primarily for the trade of furs. Adverse relations

between the two groups were common, with Russian raids on villages and women forced into labor. The Dena'ina relocated villages inland in response to the horrific treatment and violently protested through acts such as the massacres at Russian forts located at Illiamna and Kodiak in 1799 (Simeone 1985).

Even more devastating was the introduction of smallpox, which contributed to the decline of indigenous populations in the Cook Inlet region (Simeone 1985). The smallpox epidemic was first introduced in Sitka in 1835 and spread to Cook Inlet by 1838. Prospecting and mining during the territorial period of Alaska also impacted the coastal Dena'ina population (Blanchard 2012). People were pushed out of their traditional homelands and, combined with wave after wave of "contact with outsider," epidemics continued to devastate the population (Blanchard 2012).

Understanding how locals dealt with their dead is valuable knowledge in recognizing the condition of how they may be inadvertently discovered. For example, most western cultures today bury their dead in a coffin in designated cemetery locations. This wasn't always the case, differing from region to region and culture to culture. Knowledge on burial practices within the Turnagain Arm is lacking within the archaeological record. Within Tlingit culture along southeast Alaska most Tlingits were cremated before being placed inside a small box and buried under a grave house that often had a grave totem indicating the individual's clan and status during life (American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] 2023; Macleod 1925). Not all Tlingits were cremated, however. A shaman's body was not cremated but placed in a grave house and, in some instances, the head was removed and placed in a separate grave box (AMNH 2023). The death preparation process could take quite some time, as cremation occurred only when the heir had enough wealth to hold the first potlach which occurred the night after cremation (Macleod 1925).

Burial practices in the Cook Inlet region have drawn similar comparisons to those in Southeast. This includes the use of grave houses as well as specialized Shaman burials. A grave recorded by Frederica de Laguna (1934) excavated in the Kachemak Bay region showed evidence that individuals exhibited evidence of advanced decomposition before being buried, indicating a long waiting period before final burial similar to southeastern Alaska practices. Research by de Laguna recorded that most of the burials were flexed burials or had remains arranged and stacked for ceremonial purposes; additionally, remains were sometimes placed on top of rock piles and left in the open; as well as the use of birch bark coffins. Burials in this region of Alaska would likely be a mix of practices as several cultures occupied the area through time and during the same time periods. Dena'ina cultures who occupied the area mostly cremated their dead before European contact. Their remains would then be placed in a birch-bark basket and placed in a tree or nearby riverbank for their spirit's final journey (Flintoff 2012). When contact was made with Europeans, they brought with them Russian Orthodoxy which was adopted by Dena'ina cultures around the 1830s. The church outlawed cremation so the Dena'ina adapted by adding spirit houses over the burial so the spirits would have a place to go and not bother the living until they made their final journey (Flintoff 2012).

Historic Context

Establishment of Anchorage, Alaska

Anchorage began as a railroad town located in the Ship Creek area. Established in 1914 as Tent City, the encampment was intended to be the headquarters for the Alaska Engineering Commission (AEC). The AEC was at that time working to plan and construct a rail line from Ship Creek into the interior of Alaska, linking the main port of Seward with the hub of Fairbanks. Many of the residents of this tent city were immigrants hoping to find work constructing the railroad. In 1915, following Congressional approval for the proposed railroad route, the encampment was moved from the mouth of Ship Creek to the permanent townsite on the relatively flat ground on the bluffs immediately south of Ship Creek. The land was allocated and platted, laid out in a simple grid, with streets running north-south and east-west, dividing the area into simple block properties (Strohmeyer 2001). The name of the settlement, Ship Creek, was determined by the US Board on Geographic Names to be too easily confused with Sheep Creek, a settlement near Juneau, Alaska. Various names were proposed, including Woodrow Creek, Mearsville, Lane, Strongov, Wilson City, Whitney, Alaska City, Matanuska, and Winalaska. In the end, the name "Anchorage" was dictated by the US Postal Ser-

vice, reflecting the previously established community of Knik Anchorage across the inlet from Ship Creek. The community of Knik Anchorage eventually disappeared as settlement focus shifted to the railroad encampment and town (Anchorage Daily News 2021).

The advent of the U.S. entrance into World War I in 1917 caused an economic shift in the area, slowing the population boom. In the midst of this, Anchorage was officially incorporated as a city in 1920, although the majority of the South Addition was left outside of the city proper. The reason for this exclusion was in large part due to the presence of a firebreak in the area that is now known as Park Strip. The area was sparsely settled and largely agricultural in nature into the 1930s. Despite the lack of settlement, the area was well used. In addition to dairy and fur farms present in the South Addition area, pilots utilized the firebreak as early as 1923 as a landing strip. By 1929, the aviation industry, within Anchorage, had grown to the point that a new airfield was needed, prompting the construction and opening of Merrill Field east of town in 1930, and the old landing strip converted into a park and golf course. Even after the opening of Merrill Field, certain pilots continued to use the new park and golf course as a landing strip into the early 1930s (Ramirez et al. 2016).

Military Development within the Anchorage Bowl

World War II was the beginning of true economic growth within Alaska and the Anchorage area. As both the eastern and western most territory of the United States, closer to Asia than to the contiguous states, Alaska provided a strategic defense against growing hostilities in Asia. Military air, submarine, and naval bases were recommended throughout the territory as well as on the Aleutian Islands. Bases were established across the territory, including an air base at Japonski Island at Sitka in the Alaska Southeast, Fort Wainwright near Fairbanks in the Interior, and Fort Richardson near Anchorage. Additional bases were located throughout the Aleutian Islands as well. Land for Fort Richardson and its accompanying Elmendorf Field, a military airstrip, was set aside in April of 1939, just months prior to the outbreak of war in Europe. Construction began in June of 1940 and "included hundreds of barracks, hangars, and tactical runways" (BGES 2012:49) and occupation began in August.

The location, construction, and occupation of Fort Richardson turned Anchorage into a boomtown, with the population more than doubling between 1940 and 1941, growing from nearly 4,000 residents to more than 9,000. With the enlistment of many men into the armed forces as hostilities increased, the population dropped slightly, eventually stabilizing around 6,000 and made up of mostly military personnel and associated civilians. Fort Richardson was formally established in April of 1939 under Executive Order 8102. Signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the order withdrew public lands in the area that is now JBER for use as a military reservation. The move was part of a broader recognition of the strategic importance of Alaska in the defense of the continental US, particularly in the face of increasing aggressions by Japan in the buildup to World War II. The same time period saw the establishment of Ladd Field outside of Fairbanks beginning in 1938. Fort Richardson was named as permanent military post under War Department General Order Number 9, issued December 12, 1940 (Waddell 2003). The post was named in honor of Brigadier General Wilds P. Richardson, a pivotal figure in the early development of Alaska. As president of the Alaska Road Commission from 1905 until his recall to active military service in 1917, Brig. Gen. Richardson was an outspoken advocate for the improvement of transportation routes throughout the territory. He was convinced that Alaska was key to the future prosperity of the US (Naske and Slotnick 2011).

Prior to 1947, the military air forces were part of the US Army known as the US Army Air Corps (prior to 1941) and the US Army Air Forces (1941 to 1947). As part of the permanent military post, Elmendorf Air Field was constructed at Fort Richardson to serve as permanent air base, supply depot, and ground garrison. The field was named for Captain Hugh M. Elmendorf, who died in 1933 while testing an experimental fighter plane out of Wright Field in Ohio. Construction of the airfield began on June 8, 1940, with the first Air Corps personnel arriving August 1, 1940 (Maggioni 2018).

Fort Richardson and Anchorage both saw rapid expansion during the World War II period. At the start of the war period in 1941, there were approximately 3,500 people in the Anchorage area with only around 1,000 people in the entire territory of Alaska considered to be employees of the military. By 1945, those numbers had increased substantially, with more than 12,000 people in

the Anchorage area and 60,000 people associated with the military across the territory (Waddell 2003). This population explosion continued to increase as the military defense systems continued to be built during the Cold War, with more than 44,000 residents in the Anchorage area by 1960 (US Census Bureau 1960).

Good Friday Earthquake

On Good Friday, March 27, 1964, the strongest earthquake ever recorded on the North American continent and second strongest in the world occurred off the coast of Southcentral Alaska. The earthquake, which measured 9.2 on the Richter magnitude scale and was felt over almost one-half million square miles (Naske and Slotnick 2011). The earthquake was especially catastrophic for areas along the coast of Alaska, including Anchorage and Valdez. Photographs taken in the immediate aftermath show entire areas of downtown Anchorage. The area of 4th Avenue and downtown was constructed along the ruptured fault line, resulting in the drop of approximately 20 feet between the north and south sides of the road (Barnett and Hartman 2018).

Figure 4. 4th Avenue after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, Anchorage, Alaska. Ruth A.M. Schmidt papers, University of Alaska Anchorage, uaa-hmc-0792-b4-f32-3.

The damage caused by the earthquake was vast and catastrophic. Over 100 people lost their lives, with deaths occurring as far away as Oregon and California due to tsunamis. There were over 50,000 square miles of damage, resulting in over $300 million in property damage or the equivalent of $3 billion today (Barnett and Hartman 2018). Ports were destroyed; rail lines mangled, roads ruptured and, in some instances, entire cities, towns and settlements disappeared. Damage was caused by earthquake, landslides, land spreading, avalanches (rock and snow), ground fissures, floods, fires, and, in coastal areas, by the subsequent tsunamis (Ramirez et al. 2016).

The earthquake and its after effects were a massive economic setback. The Alaska Railroad system suffered $27 million in damages, seventeen bridges were damaged or destroyed, most of it occurring along the 150-mile stretch between Seward and Anchorage. Highway damage was estimated at $21 million dollars. Along the Seward Highway, 22 bridges were destroyed. In addition to the damages to infrastructure, hospitals, schools, homes, offices, and a host of other public and private buildings and structures were destroyed (Ramirez et al. 2016).

The earthquake devastated the most highly developed and populous areas of the state. In Anchorage, thirty blocks of houses were destroyed or damaged in the downtown area. Landslides in Anchorage were one of the main problems. They occurred at the business section of downtown Anchorage, Government Hill, and Turnagain Heights, which experienced the largest and most devastating landslide, covering an area of about 130 acres and a loss of 75 residential homes. Other notable losses in Anchorage include the Government Hill School, the Hillside Apartment Building, JC Penney and dozens of other buildings. Although Anchorage sustained greater total losses, many smaller communities were more dramatically affected by the earthquake because it destroyed vital infrastructure, the main industry, or both. Seward, Whittier, and dozens of other communities suffered significant damage. In the case of some communities, like Valdez, a 4,000 by 600-foot section of land slid into the sea and necessitated the relocation of the entire town (Ramirez et al. 2016).

The earthquake's destruction was particularly concentrated in the area of downtown Anchorage, in general, and 4th Avenue, in particular. In addition to the 10-to-20-foot vertical drop, the 4th Avenue area slid horizontally as the soils liquified and the bluffs on which downtown was constructed slowly collapsed in a landslide that slid the Turnagain Bluff residential area into the Cook Inlet (Fairbanks Daily News Miner 1964a). The movement of the land destroyed many buildings along 4th Avenue by sliding out from underneath the structural foundations of the buildings. In the aftermath of the earthquake, much of 4th Avenue was determined to be a high-risk area for new construction; the north side of the street was deter-

mined to be unsuitable for construction and rezoned for parking or park land only (Fairbanks Daily News Miner 1964b). A program of soil stabilization and buttressing was undertaken to stabilize the area around 4th Avenue, and over time the area was rezoned for commercial building construction (Bartlett and Hartman 2018).

Reconstruction following the earthquake began almost immediately. The earthquake coincided with a period of urban renewal efforts across the US, efforts that also gave rise to such events as the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These efforts were aimed at countering urban blight in the face of population movements to suburban areas and the beginning of the decline of the popularity of the urban center. The most heavily damaged areas of Anchorage included the downtown area and Government Hill, and these areas were subjected to a construction boom in the wake of the earthquake (MOA 2013).

RESULTS OF THE PRELIMINARY DESKTOP REVIEW

Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Indirect APE

There are no recorded cultural resources within the proposed direct APE. There are eight previously recorded cultural resources recorded within or adjoining the current proposed indirect APE (Figure 5, Table 1). Only one of these resources (ANC-01422) have been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP (OHA 2023). ANC-01422 (McKinley Tower Apartments) was determined eligible for inclusion under Criteria A and C in 2004 and was listed in the NRHP in 2008. The remaining resources consist of historic buildings constructed in the first half of the 20th century. An additional 75 previously recorded cultural resources are recorded within the expanded search area of four city blocks surrounding the Proposed APE (Figure 6, Table 2).

Figure 5. Cultural resources within proposed indirect APE (©TNSDS 2023).

TABLE 1. PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROPOSED DIRECT APE.				
AHRS Number	*Site Name*	*Resource Type*	*DOE Status*	*NRHP Status*
ANC-00311	Gus Seaburg House	Building	None	None
ANC-00312	Hans Elvig House	Building	None	None
ANC-00334	430 East 4th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-00355	Old Suomi Hall	Building	None	None
ANC-00406	334 East 4th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-01422	McKinley Tower Apartments	Building	Determined Eligible by SHPO and agency 2004	Listed – National Register
ANC-02250	730 East 4th Avenue, The Raven Bar	Building	None	None
ANC-02255	704 East 4th Avenue	Building	None	None

**Data synthesized from AHRS database (OHA 2023).*

Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Expanded Search Area

To assess the surrounding built environment and to gain further understanding of the development and resources of the area, an expanded search was conducted, which included four city blocks from the proposed APE. Within the expanded search area, there are approximately 75 previously identified historic resources with AHRS numbers (Table 2, Figure 6). The majority of these resources are buildings, with a total of 69 buildings previously identified. In addition to buildings, there are four sites (Anchorage Cemetery, Alaska Cold Storage, Anchorage Medical Center of the Alaska Native Service, and Alaska Native Health Services Quarters Building), one district (Merrill Field), and one structure (ARRC Timber Bridge). Of these resources, three have been previously determined eligible for listing to the NRHP and six have been determined not eligible. Only two resources, the Anchorage Cemetery and the Pioneer School House, are listed to the NRHP (1993).

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE EXPANDED SEARCH AREA.				
AHRS Number	*Site Name*	*Resource Type*	*DOE Status*	*NRHP Status*
ANC-00244	Pioneer School House	Building	None	None
ANC-00309	Snook-Loudermilch House	Building	None	None
ANC-00313	Korhenen Log Cabin	Building	None	None
ANC-00314	Olmstead-Hewell House	Building	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO and agency 2003	None
ANC-00327	AEC Cottage #35	Building	None	None
ANC-00333	305 Eagle	Building	None	None
ANC-00335	Chet Brown House	Building	None	None
ANC-00337	East Eighth Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-00356	122 West Fifth Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-00366	East Fifth Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-00376	Nygaard-Kohonen House	Building	None	None
ANC-00397	Crawpark Park Cabin 2	Building	None	None

TABLE CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE EXPANDED SEARCH AREA.

AHRS Number	*Site Name*	*Resource Type*	*DOE Status*	*NRHP Status*
ANC-00409	Cold Storage Plant	Building	None	None
ANC-00766	Anchorage Cemetery	Site	None	Listed – National Register
ANC-00861	Brayford-Poulsen House	Building	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO and agency 2003	None
ANC-00864	131 East 6th Socha House	Building	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO and agency 2003	None
ANC-00910	Anchorage Medical Center of the Alaska Native Service	Site	Determined Eligible by SHPO and agency 1998	None
ANC-00911	Quarters Building, Alaska Native Health Services	Site	Determined Eligible by SHPO and agency 1998	None
ANC-01220	527 B Street	Building	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO and agency 2003	None
ANC-01221	139 West 6th Avenue	Building	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO and agency 2003	None
ANC-01227	Alaska Railroad Freight Shed	Building	Determined Eligible by SHPO and agency 2003	None
ANC-01304	ARRC Timber Bridge No. 115.1	Structure	None	None
ANC-01946	Merrill Field	District	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO and agency 2005	None
ANC-01959	Alaska Cold Storage	Site	None	None
ANC-02251	1020 East 4th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02252	802 East 3rd Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02257	319 Gambell St	Building	None	None
ANC-02259	707 Gambell St	Building	None	None
ANC-02260	626 Gambell St	Building	None	None
ANC-02261	628 Gambell St	Building	None	None
ANC-02262	1040 East 5th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02263	945 East 5th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02265	600 East 5th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02266	912 East 6th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02267	1042 East 6th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02274	720 Gambell St	Building	None	None
ANC-02275	802 Gambell St	Building	None	None
ANC-02276	833 Gambell St	Building	None	None
ANC-02277	720 East 3rd Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02278	736 East 3rd Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02279	744 East 3rd Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02280	1120 East 5th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02281	1114 East 5th Avenue	Building	None	None

TABLE CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE EXPANDED SEARCH AREA.

AHRS Number	*Site Name*	*Resource Type*	*DOE Status*	*NRHP Status*
ANC-02282	Lucky Wishbone Restaurant	Building	None	None
ANC-02290	839 East 7th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02307	1111 East 7th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02317	1209 East 7th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02386	645 Karluk St	Building	None	None
ANC-02387	826 Karluk St	Building	None	None
ANC-02389	540 Karluk St	Building	None	None
ANC-02390	632 Karluk St	Building	None	None
ANC-02391	640 Karluk St	Building	None	None
ANC-02468	803 Ingra St	Building	None	None
ANC-02472	728-A 8th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02473	728-B 8th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02474	728-C 8th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02510	902 East 8th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02511	920 East 8th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02512	1042 East 8th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02513	1045 East 8th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02515	801 East 8th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02516	819 8th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02517	818 Juneau St	Building	None	None
ANC-02539	945 9th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02540	937 9th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02541	919-A East 9th Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02542	919-B 9th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02543	919-C 9th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02545	1005 9th Avenue East	Building	None	None
ANC-02617	637 Fairbanks St	Building	None	None
ANC-02641	645 Fairbanks St	Building	None	None
ANC-02689	710 East 3rd Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-02690	720.5 East 3rd Avenue	Building	None	None
ANC-03742	The Cordova Building	Building	None	None
ANC-04256	Knik Arm Power Plant Dam	Building	None	None

**Data synthesized from AHRS database (OHA 2023).*

Figure 6. Cultural resources within Expanded Search Area (©TNSDS 2023).

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations within the Expanded Search Area

The area of downtown Anchorage and 4th Avenue have not been subjected to the expected amount of previous cultural resources investigations (Table 3). The reason for this appears to be the relative newness of the built environment around 4th Avenue in relation to other areas within Anchorage. During the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, 4th Avenue was split by the shifting earth, causing both horizontal and vertical displacement of the ground surface. The earthquake destroyed many buildings and forced the reconstruction of the 4th Avenue roadbed and commercial area itself. Additionally, portions the north side of 4th Avenue were initially determined to be unstable, high-risk zones suitable only for parking areas. The earthquake destruction necessitated the reconstruction of much of downtown and 4th Avenue, an undertaking that took more than a decade to complete. As a result, much of the built environment of the 4th Avenue and downtown areas within the proposed APEs has only come of age for NRHP consideration within the past fifteen to twenty years.

TABLE 3. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN EXPANDED SEARCH AREA.

Record ID	*Report Title*	*Source Author*	*Date*	*Prepared For*
16117972	Pioneer School House National Register of Historic Places Nomination	Michael E. Carberry	1979	MOA Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission
N/A	Patterns of the Past: An Inventory of Anchorage's Historic Resources	Michael Carberry and Donna Lane	1986	MOA
16112465	Anchorage Cemetery National Register of Historic Places Nomination	John P. Bagoy	1993	MOA
3772	Alaska Native Medical Center National Register of Historic Places Nomination	Paula M. Poncho	1997	Indian Health Service, Alaska Area Native Health Service
16068544	Determination of Eligibility for Houses o Lots 1, 7, and 8 of Block 47, Anchorage Original Townsite	Rogan Faith, Amanda Welsh, and Michael Yarborough	2002; revised 2003	Herrera Environmental Consultants
4484	Glenn Highway Rehabilitation Project: Gambell Street to McCarrey Street	Edrie Vinson	2005	DOT&PF
4487	Documentation for Determinations of Eligibility for Merrill Field (ANC-01946), The East Runway (ANC-01936), and the North-South Runway (ANC-01937)	Rogan Faith, Michael R. Yarborough, and Catherine Pendleton	2005	HDR Alaska, Inc
7856	An Evaluation of Buildings in the Lower Yard, Anchorage, Alaska	Rogan Faith and Historic Walrussia	2006	Alaska Area Native Health Service/Indian Health Service
15917422	McKinley Tower Apartments National Register of Historic Places Nomination	William G. MacRostie	2008	EGAE, LLC and Marlow Manor Downtown, LLC
	Alaska Railroad Ship Creek Fencing Project	Linda Gehrke	2010	DOT&PF
N/A	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Telecommunications Site Verizon Wireless AK Ranger Station and Determination of Eligibility for the Cordova Building (ANC-03742), located at 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Robert L. Meinhardt and Amy Ramirez	2012	TriLeaf Environmental and Property Consultants
16268575	Cultural Resources Literature Survey for Inlet Towers Telecommunications Tower, Anchorage, Alaska	DOWL HKM	2015	Alaska Wireless Network, LLC

**Data synthesized from AHRS Database (OHA 2023).*

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

The Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for this project will include both architectural and archaeological survey. The architectural survey will be undertaken to identify resources both inside the direct APE for the project work and resources within the indirect APE. The direct APE is identified as the area that will be directly impacted by construction activities, such as excavation areas, equipment staging areas, and the areas of the right-of-way that will be subject to the actual construction work being proposed. The indirect APE is identified as those areas or parcels that could potentially be affected visually by changes to the surrounding area. The APE for visual effects is defined as the geographic area in which an undertaking has the potential to introduce visual elements that diminish or alter the setting, including landscape, where the setting is a defining and/or qualifying characteristic of a historic property that makes it eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The Phase I Cultural Resources Survey will be conducted within a five day duration and dates are dependent upon the State Cultural Resources Investigation Permit (SCRIP).

Architectural Survey within the Direct and Indirect APEs

Methods used to complete the historic buildings survey will adhere to both federal and state guidelines for historic preservation, as stipulated the following guidance documents:

- *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716) (https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm)
- *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification, Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Documentation and Evaluation* (36 CFR §61) (https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_2.htm)
- *National Register Bulletin #16 – How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB16A-Complete.pdf)
- *National Register Bulletin #24 – Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part1.pdf) (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part2.pdf)
- *Alaska Historic Resource Survey Manual and the Alaska Architectural Style Guide* (http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/pdf/BuildingManualFinal.pdf)

Windshield Survey

Survey will be carried out following these guidelines and will include a windshield survey/reconnaissance for all properties within the direct and indirect APEs. The windshield survey will identify the types and styles of building construction as well as identify any buildings that may be found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP following further investigation. Information gathered from the windshield survey will result in a brief assessment of architectural styles and property types to provide a better understanding of the development patterns of the area. The windshield survey will also aid in identifying which buildings may be 45 years of age or older but not previously identified. The survey will focus on the exterior of buildings located on property lots abutting project APE and having 50% visibility or more from the public right-of-way (ROW). The results from the windshield survey will be included in the final inventory and evaluation.

Intensive Survey

TNSDS will complete an intensive survey of those properties within the proposed APE determined to be 45 years of age or older. The intensive survey will also revisit properties previously listed in the AHRS database. The exterior of each building will be documented and photographed, with attention given to the elements that may qualify them for inclusion in the NRHP. The physical characteristics of the buildings will be documented including materials, methods of construction (when possible), and styles and functions of each building. This survey will include a narrative description of each building as well as an assessment of age based on information gathered. Such descriptions will include the existing conditions as well as observable changes and alterations. The setting of the buildings and the surrounding environment will be documented as well. The *Alaska Historic Buildings Survey Manual and Style Guide* and *A Field Guide to American Houses* will be used

for guidance on architectural styles typically observed in Alaska. Photographic documentation and Global Positioning System (GPS) waypoints will be collected and added to the historic properties roster.

Historic Integrity and Evaluation

The intensive survey will result in an evaluation of the historic significance of the properties surveyed and an assessment of physical integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, association, and feeling. TNSDS will refer to *National Register Bulletin #15 – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and 36 CFR §60.4 for evaluating significance and physical integrity of historic properties identified within the direct APE. For those that meet the Criteria for Evaluation and/or Criteria Considerations, TNSDS will identify significant periods and evaluate their significance from within the appropriate areas of significance.

Applying National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The NRHP (36 CFR §60.4) outlines the criteria (A-D) for determining the eligibility for a historic property as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR §60.4).

Certain classes of cultural resources that are not ordinarily eligible for the NRHP but may be determined eligible under certain circumstances include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of important people, religious properties, moved structures, reconstructed buildings, commemorative properties or properties achieving significance within the last fifty years.

Evaluating Physical Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. As noted by the National Park Service in their publication *National Register Bulletin #15 – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "when evaluating the integrity of properties, the ultimate question is whether or not the property retains the integrity for which it is significant.". In other words, does that history remain legible and what aspects of integrity are a crucial component of being able to "read" that history?

The integrity of a structure, site, or property is categorized and evaluated by its ability to retain integrity and express significance in accordance with the NRHP criteria. NPS lists seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property need not retain all seven aspects of integrity; however, it should possess many and usually most of the aspects. While this is a somewhat subjective process, it should be mostly grounded in the property's physical features and how they relate to a property's significance (i.e., history, association with person, architecture, archaeology).

The following tables give an illustration of how these criteria can be applied while demonstrating a basis for asking what, when, and why questions of a specific site, structure, or property that will sustain assessments of integrity and provide the foundation for DOE's. The information displayed in Table 4 shows the seven aspects of integrity and explains how they can be united to produce integrity. The information provided in Table 5 discusses the seven aspects of integrity in relation to the NRHP criteria A through D.

TABLE 4. SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY IN EVALUATING PROPERTIES FOR INCLUSION IN THE NRHP.	
ASPECT	*DESCRIPTION*
Location	Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons. Except in rare cases, the relationship between a property and its historic associations is destroyed if the property is moved.
Design	Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. A property's design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape.
Setting	Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often reflects the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. In addition, the way in which a property is positioned in its environment can reflect the designer's concept of nature and aesthetic preferences. The physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including such elements as: Topographic features (a gorge or the crest of a hill); Vegetation; Simple manmade features (paths or fences); and Relationships between buildings and other features or open space. These features and their relationships should be examined not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its surroundings. This is particularly important for districts.
Materials	Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area's sense of time and place. A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. If the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved. The property must also be an actual historic resource, not a recreation; a recent structure fabricated to look historic is not eligible. Likewise, a property whose historic features and materials have been lost and then reconstructed is usually not eligible.
Workmanship	Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques. Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery. Examples of workmanship in prehistoric contexts include projectile points, beveled adzes, and worked bone pendants.
Feeling	Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. For example, a rural historic district retaining original design, materials, and workmanship; petroglyphs, unmarred by graffiti and intrusions, can evoke a sense of tribal spiritual life.
Association	Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character. For example, the Sitka National Monument, the remains of a Tlingit fort and battleground upon which Tlingit and Russians fought in 1804 whose natural and manmade elements have remained intact since the battle.

**Adapted from NPS 1997 (revised): 44-45*

TABLE 5. ASSESSING INTEGRITY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES UNDER NRHP CRITERIA.		
Criteria	*Integrity Retained If:*	*Integrity Lost If:*
A & B	The property is still on its original site (**Location**), and The essential features of its setting are intact (**Setting**), and It retains most of its historic materials (**Materials**), and It has the essential features expressive of its design and function, such as configuration, proportions, and patterns (**Design**), and these features are visible enough to convey their significance.	The property has been moved during or after its Period of Significance (**Location, Setting, Feeling,** and **Association**), except for portable structures, or Substantial amounts of new materials have been incorporated (**Materials, Feeling,** and **Workmanship**), or It no longer retains basic design features that convey its historic appearance or function (**Design, Workmanship,** and **Feeling**).
C	The essential features of the property's design are intact, such as walls, roofs, windows, and doors, and the features are visible enough to convey their significance (**Design, Workmanship,** and **Feeling**), and Most of the historic materials are present (**Materials, Workmanship,** and **Feeling**), and Evidence of the craft of construction remains, such as the structural system, and original details (**Workmanship**), and The property is still sited on its original lot (except in the case of portable structures) (**Setting, Location, Feeling,** and **Association**).	The essential features of the structure's design such as walls, roofs, windows, and doors are substantially altered (**Design, Workmanship,** and **Feeling**), or Considerable amounts of new materials are incorporated (**Materials, Workmanship,** and **Feeling**), or It is no longer in a place that conveys its original function and purpose (**Setting, Location, Feeling,** and **Association**).
D	The property must have, or have had, information that contributes, or can contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and The information must be considered important.	Generally, not applicable to historic period structures, buildings, or objects. Most commonly applies to historic or prehistoric archaeological sites.

**Adapted from NPS 1997 (revised): 44-45*

The Integrity Evaluation Matrix

The intent of the integrity evaluation matrix (the matrix) is to create a systematic means of assessing the seven aspects of integrity. This system is based on the physical characteristics of the resource. These physical characteristics are linked to the criteria under which a property might be significant.

Using the NPS definitions for the seven aspects of integrity as a base, a detailed definition for each aspect was created. Each aspect was then assigned a range of possible numerical values, and detailed descriptions for each of those values was created (Table 6).

TABLE 6. INTEGRITY EVALUATION MATRIX VALUE SYSTEM.			
Level of Integrity	*Individual Value* *Setting* *Location* *Materials* *Workmanship* *Design*	*Individual Value* *Feeling* *Association*	*Overall Value*
Very Good	5	4	27-33
Good	4	3	22-26
Fair	3	2	16-21
Poor	2	1	8-15
Very Poor	0-1	0	0-7

An assessment of physical integrity, using the matrix, will be completed for the buildings, structures, and objects located in the study area to determine whether or not they could be considered eligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship all have a range of 0-5 points, whereas for the aspects of feeling and association the range is 0-4. This is because, according to NPS, "feeling and association depend on individual perceptions, their retention alone is never sufficient to support eligibility for the National Register" (NPS 1997:44) What this suggests is the other aspects have more value in the evaluation process.

In evaluating an individual property, each aspect of integrity is given a numeric value (Table 7, Column "Individual Value"), then those numbers are combined to create the overall value (Table 7, Column "Overall Value"). The resulting numbers could be said to reflect the so-called "level of integrity" of a resource. The highest achievable numerical value (33) corresponds with the highest degree of physical integrity, whereas the lowest degree of integrity corresponds with the lowest number (0).

Evaluation, Application, and Interpretation

NPS states, "retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance" (NPS 1997:44) For example, if a property is significant for its association with Criterion C: Architecture/Design, it, arguably, should have a high ranking in the aspects of design, materials, and workmanship. By contrast, if a property is significant under Criterion A: Event, or Criterion B: Person, it might have a lower score in one or more of those aspects of integrity but have a higher value in the areas of feeling and association.

In correlating a numerical value to an overall level of integrity, it is important to note that the matrix does not consider such factors as rarity, uniqueness, or other more esoteric or intangible aspects of heritage. Thus, its use is not suitable for all types of evaluation or all types of properties. It is also not to be conflated with a significance. A property can be very significant, but still have a low integrity value. A rating of Very Good and Good are considered to meet the threshold for eligibility. A rating of Fair can result in a determination of eligibility or ineligibility based on which of the seven aspects is retained or lost.

The process of evaluating the integrity of historic properties still remains a somewhat subjective process. It is also acknowledged that integrity is not a static assessment and can change over time or might shift as new sources of documentation which shed light on changes over time become available. However, it is hoped that breaking down the aspects of integrity and evaluating them in correlation with the significance of the property can help to provide a grounding in a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance (NPS 1997).

TABLE 7. NUMERICAL VALUES OF THE ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY.

Aspect	*Value*	*Definition*
LOCATION	5	The property retains its original location and the relationship between the property and its historic association remains highly legible.
	4	The property retains its original location and the relationship between the property and its historic associations remains legible.
	3	The property retains its original location, however the relationship between the property and its historic association is somewhat compromised.
	2	The property retains its original location, however the relationship between the property and its historic association is severely compromised.
	1	The property retains its original location, however the relationship between the property and its historic association has been compromised to such a degree that it is no longer legible.
	0	The building has been moved and no longer retains its integrity of location.
DESIGN	5	The resource retains all of the original design features that convey its historic appearance or function.
	4	The resource retains most of design features that convey its historic appearance or function.
	3	The resource retains some of design features that convey its historic appearance or function.
	2	The property retains few of the design features that convey its historic appearance or function.
	1	The property retains almost none of the design features that convey its historic appearance or function.
	0	The property retains none of the design features that contain the historic appearance or function.

TABLE 7. NUMERICAL VALUES OF THE ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY.		
Aspect	*Value*	*Definition*
SETTING	5	All of the essential features of its setting are intact, and the resource retains its original setting.
	4	Most of the essential features of its setting are intact, and the resource retains its original setting, however, changes to the surrounding properties, the landscape, or other alterations to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built have somewhat diminished the integrity of setting.
	3	Some of the essential features of its setting are intact. The setting of the property has been significantly altered, thus diminishing the integrity of setting.
	2	Few of the essential features of its setting are intact. The setting of the property has been significantly altered, thus profoundly diminishing the integrity of setting.
	1	Almost none of the essential features are intact and the setting is altered.
	0	None of the essential features of setting are intact.
MATERIALS	5	All or almost all of the original materials remain intact.
	4	Most of the original materials remain intact or have been replaced in-kind.
	3	Some of the original materials have been removed or replaced. Replacement materials may reflect what is available and suitable for the climate and reflect a longstanding development pattern of using whatever materials are available.
	2	Few of the original remain. Substantial amounts of new materials may have been incorporated and/or a significant amount of the building materials have been removed, replaced, altered, or obscured.
	1	Almost none of historic fabric remains visible.
	0	No historic fabric or original materials remain visible.
WORKMANSHIP	5	Substantial evidence of the craft, technique, or method of construction remains, such as the structural system, and original details.
	4	Evidence of the craft, technique, or method of construction remains, such as the structural system, and original details.
	3	Some evidence of the craft, technique, or method of construction remains, such as the structural system, and original details.
	2	Little evidence of the craft, technique, or method of construction remains, such as the structural system, and original detail.
	1	Almost no evidence of the craft, technique, or method of construction remains, such as the structural system, and original details.
	0	No evidence of the craft, technique, or method of construction remains.
FEELING	5	N/A
	4	When considered in its entirety, the property continues to convey a strong sense of feeling and/or historic sense of a particular period of time.
	3	When considered in its entirety, the property continues to convey some sense of feeling and/or historic sense of a particular period of time.
	2	The expression of feeling has been somewhat altered. This can be because of the addition of new materials, the subtraction of old ones, or the alteration of the properties setting, character, or sense of time.
	1	The expression of feeling has been significantly altered. This can be because of the addition of new materials, the subtraction of old ones or the alteration of the property's setting.
	0	The property retains no sense of feeling or historic sense of a particular period of time.
ASSOCIATION	5	N/A
	4	The property retains a strong sense of its association with an important historic event, events, or broad patterns of history.
	3	The property retains a sense of its association with an important historic event or events, or broad pattern or patterns of history.
	2	The property retains little sense of its association with an important historic event or events, or broad pattern, or patterns, of history.
	1	The property retains almost no sense of its association with an important historic event or events, or broad pattern, or patterns of history.
	0	The property retains no sense of its association with important historic event or events, or broad pattern, or patterns of history.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY WITHIN THE APE

Survey Protocol

Archaeological survey is scheduled tentatively for July or August of 2023. To adequately cover the entire project APE, TNSDS will recommend sending out one SOI-qualified archaeologist to Anchorage for the duration of the field work portion of this project and as needed. The proposed APE lies within a previously built and disturbed built environment with the original landscape heavily altered by modern use. Archival research guided the development of the rudimentary cultural resources sensitivity analysis identifying cultural resources within the proposed APE. Visual inspection of the ground surface will be conducted of the proposed APE to identify any areas of high and minimal ground disturbance.

Archaeological survey will include an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire proposed APE, paying special attention to if there is any exposed ground within the project footprint. The archaeologist will conduct the survey by walking 10 meter (m) or less parallel transects when feasible. The survey will document any concerns with proximity of cultural resources within or adjacent to the proposed APE, as well as any surface features that may indicate cultural resources below ground level. Sites will be delineated on the basis of surficial indicators, and resources and surface features will be georeferenced, marking provenience using a handheld GPS. State site forms (AHRS site cards) will be completed for any archaeological sites located in the archaeological survey area.

Field protocol for the survey will include GPS positioning of transects (tracks), photograph, GIS log, and daily reports. TNSDS archaeologists and architectural historian will also perform a visual assessment of the indirect visual APE as associated with the project footprint. Templates for forms used in the field will be provided and attached hereto as appendices and will include photograph logs (Appendix B), GIS logs (Appendix C), archaeological test unit records if testing is found to be feasible (Appendix D), material collection form in the event materials are collected (Appendix E), and daily field reports (Appendix G). TNSDS has used this system of field forms and reporting during past investigations to streamline the field reporting process. Upon completion of the survey and testing, TNSDS will draft a summary of the survey team's findings to be submitted within one week of the completion of all the field work. TNSDS will also draft a final survey report of findings as well as recommendations and a monitoring plan (if needed).

Rudimentary Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis

A rudimentary cultural resource sensitivity analysis was created based on the results of the background review, natural landforms, and environments within the proposed project APE. It must be emphasized this is a rudimentary cultural resource sensitivity analysis and is only to be applied for assessing the potential of encountering archaeological resources within the designated project APE. This sensitivity analysis will help guide field survey operations in recognizing areas based on landforms, within the APE that are most likely to contain cultural resources (Table 8). The areas of highest probability and, therefore, highest concern are any untested, exposed ground regardless of level of disturbance, near or adjacent to the waterways. At the very minimum, all exposed ground destined for grading or paving should be surveyed and sub-surface evaluated, if possible. This will also aid in the development of the monitoring protocol should it be deemed necessary.

TABLE 8. RUDIMENTARY CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS.

Probability	*Description*
Low Potential	Areas of heavy previous disturbance, parking lots, roadbeds, perimeters of buildings.
Moderate Potential	Areas devoid of disturbance and not previously subject to land clearing activities, water sources.
High Potential	Elevated landforms, bluffs, and terraces, areas with no previous ground disturbance, and close proximity to documented archaeological sites.

PERMITTING

TNSDS will obtain an Alaska State Cultural Resources Investigations Permit (SCRIP) for this project. The SCRIP is being applied for in conjunction with the development of this workplan for the Project. This workplan will be submitted with the SCRIP permit application to convey the proposed APE, methods for investigation, field protocol, and reporting procedures. Provided in Appendix A of this workplan is an application form; the fully executed permit will be provided upon TNSDS receipt and will be

included as an appendix to the final report. Additional associated archaeological permitting, curatorial agreements, artifact collection and/or analysis will be assisted by Kinney Engineering, LLC, to ensure scheduled field work will be conducted accordingly.

On-Site Collection

In the event artifacts are collected, appropriate data will be filled out in-field on the Materials Collection Form (Appendix G), and documentation will be completed within the associated field excavation forms and field notes. Artifacts will be stored in brown paper or plastic bags with the following information written on the bag: artifact field number, waypoint, date, collector's initials, material type, name of object (if identifiable), and quantity of items within the bag. Artifact bags will be stored in a hard-cased container for protective measures during survey and transport. Artifacts deemed incapable of providing diagnostic or scientific data will be returned to original provenience unless specified otherwise.

Curation

It is important to note that a scope modification under the current contract may be required from the client in the event of post-field analysis and curation is warranted. Communication of any findings will be conducted on-site prior to transport. If curation is required and scope modification is approved, TNSDS will transport the collected artifacts from the field to the TNSDS Wasilla office at 5715 S Settlers Bay Drive for post-field analysis. The artifacts will be transported from the field utilizing hard cased containers and will be within individual boxes and bags for preservation. Contact with the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN) will need to be initiated prior to the commencement of field work.

Post-field artifact analysis will include detailed narrative of the artifacts and if possible, a date or date range for the item will be provided. All artifacts will be photographed, measured, and weighed as part of the analysis. Artifact cleaning prior to curation will be appropriate to the type and condition of the artifact. Artifacts will be lightly dry brushed to remove excess soil sediments but will not be subject to wet cleaning.

Artifacts will be stored within individual archival 4 mil zip-lock polyethylene bag with the catalog number written in black Sharpie marker on the white block of the bag. Artifacts that cannot be stored in the archival 4 mil zip-lock polyethylene bag will be placed in an archival box with a layer of tissue or archival foam for protection.

Artifacts will be collected and curated at the UAMN per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN) (signed 04/22/2019) (DOT&PF 2019).

During post-field analysis, TNSDS will contact the UAMN Archaeology Collections Manager to receive accession numbers to the collection. The following information will be provided to register the collection and accession numbers in the UAMN Archaeology Collections Database and the Archaeology Accession Ledger:

- Site Name
- AHRS Site Number
- Principal Investigator
- Year of Investigation
- Project Name
- Sponsoring Organization
- Permit Agency
- Land Management Agency or Landowner
- Agency Unit
- Number of specimens in the collection
- Estimate of cubic footage of properly packaged artifacts and documentation
- Summary of the collection.

Each artifact will be assigned a unique catalog number consisting of the accession number followed by a four-digit sequential number identifying the artifact (UAMN e.g., UA2000-051-0001). The catalog number will be referenced in association with the assigned artifact in the final report.

An Artifact Catalog will be completed by TNSDS and will be electronically submitted to UAMN prior to submission of the collection. UAMN has developed a Catalog Template that will be utilized, and a final Excel version will be delivered via USB flash drive in addition to a hard copy of

the Archaeology Catalog. The Archaeology Catalog will contain the following information:

- Accession Number
- Catalog Number
- Object Name
- Material Type
- Provenience
- Field Number
- Excavator
- Date of Excavation
- Lot Count (when applicable)
- Lot Weight (when applicable)

In accordance with UAMN Curation Guidelines, TNSDS will submit the following documentation to the UAMN to accompany the collection:

- an inventory of all records included with the collection;
- catalog of all recovered artifacts in both hard copy and digital Excel format;
- copy of the final project report;
- copies of associated project permits;
- statement describing any laboratory and field procedures used on the collection;
- report of any analysis conducted on the artifacts and if analysis was destructive (if applicable);
- list of artifacts with conservation treatments conducted or needing conservation treatments; and
- photograph catalog, stored in polyester film sleeves and placed in archival binders or folders.

After the final survey report has been completed and reviewed by all necessary agencies, it will be printed and included with the submittal of artifacts to UAMN. TNSDS will provide updated schedule pertaining to the submittal of the collection to UAMN. A minimum of notice of two weeks will be given to UAMN if the collection is hand delivered. A minimum thirty-day notice will be given if the collection is shipped.

Artifacts will be packed in 12.5" W x 15" L x 10"H or 6" W x 15" L x 10"H Hollinger acid-free Records Storage Boxes with separate lid (item 10760 or 10755) as specified by UAMN Curatorial Guidelines and will not exceed 50 pounds. The box will contain an inventory keyed to the master catalog list on acid-free paper and the box labeled with accession number, AHRS number, site name, artifact class/material type, and box number. The Hollinger acid-free Records Storage Box will either be hand-delivered to UAMN or will be shipped via United States Postal Service (USPS) with the appropriate insurance and tracking information. Additional bubble wrap and/or foam will line the USPS box and contain the Hollinger acid-free Records Storage Box.

Within one month of the delivery, UAMN will review the collection and submit a Letter of Review or email to the Principal Investigator. The Letter of Review certifies the collection is in compliance with UAMN Curatorial Guidelines or will detail issues with the collection to be addressed. In the event the collection does not conform to requirements, UAMN will either return the collection for compliance or bring the collection to compliance at the expense of the Principal Investigator. Once the collection is in full compliance, an invoice will be sent for processing and curation fees. This curation section was given as an example of the State of Alaska's artifact repositories (UAMN) standards for curation.

Reporting and Deliverables

TNSDS will be responsible for informing all project proponents of the results and reporting from the archaeological survey field results and associated ground-disturbing activities. TNSDS will complete field forms during archaeological survey supplemental to survey field notes including Photograph Log (Appendix B), GIS Log (Appendix C), Archaeological Test Unit/Soil Probe Record (Appendix D), and Material Collection Form (Appendix F). All survey personnel will complete a Daily Survey Report (Appendix F) that document daily activities, field observations, survey descriptions, and archaeological assessments.

Final Reporting

TNSDS will develop a comprehensive final cultural resources survey report that describes in detail the results of the architectural survey and archaeological survey

within the proposed APE. Background research from this workplan will be included again in the final report. The final report will contain project description, background research, prehistoric and historic context statements, and results of both the architectural and archaeological survey. The daily survey reports will be included in the appendices, along with all field forms utilized during survey.

Cultural Resources Evaluation and Assessment

All cultural resources identified within the proposed APE during the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey will be inventoried and evaluated and/or re-evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. A DOE statement with recommendations for NRHP eligibility will be completed as part of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey. Any newly discovered cultural resources from the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey will have AHRS site forms and/or OHA Building Inventory Forms completed, and TNSDS will make recommendations for inclusion in the NRHP.

Cultural Resources Discovery

The identification of potentially significant cultural resources or a cultural feature during archaeological survey and/or testing will warrant consultation prior to archaeological excavation of the feature(s). Features observed during excavation will be closely inspected and documented using photography and GPS waypoints. Each feature will be carefully excavated following stratigraphy, if possible, or using 10 cm levels in cases of disturbed soils. In the event further excavation of a feature is not feasible during the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, TNSDS recommends implementing known feature excavation protocols within a monitoring plan to be excavated before development of a particular area begins. In the event a feature is identified during archaeological survey and cannot be addressed immediately, TNSDS will record and document its location using GPS, photographs, and field forms, and then rebury/cover and mark the location for future reference once a plan of action is established.

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

The treatment of human remains following an inadvertent discovery on lands managed by a federal or state agency is governed by federal laws, land status, post-mortem interval (time since death), and biological/cultural affiliation. Inadvertent discoveries on tribal lands will follow the same protocol. First and foremost, the site of discovered remains should be regarded as a potential "crime scene" until a person with appropriate expertise and authority determines otherwise.

On State lands, several laws are applicable to the discovery of human remains. The State Medical Examiner (SME) has jurisdiction over all human remains in the state regardless of age.

AS 12.65.5 requires immediate notification of a peace officer of the state (police, Village Public Safety Officer, or Alaska State Trooper [AST] and the SME when death has "been caused by unknown or criminal means, during the commission of a crime, or by suicide, accident, or poisoning." The AST has interpreted notification procedures as applicable to all remains, including ancient remains.

AS 11.46.482(a)(3), applies to all lands in Alaska and makes the "intentional and unauthorized destruction or removal of any human remains or the intentional disturbance of a grave" a class C felony. AS 18.50.250 also applies to all lands in Alaska and requires permits for the transport, disinterment, and reinternment of human remains. Guidance and permits are available from the Health Analytics & Vital Records.

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

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

A specific plan of action is required if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities and will result in contract modifications. The following steps

will be taken if human remains, or suspected human remains, are discovered:

Should human burials be encountered, work will be stopped at once in the locality and AST, SME, DOT&PF, TNSDS, and the SHPO shall be contacted immediately (see below for contact information). The remains shall be treated with respect and dignity at all times during the course of discovery and investigation. The remains and a surrounding buffer area should not be disturbed until appropriate reporting and consultation have occurred. The area will be fenced off at a minimum of ten meters from the discovery and access restricted until the necessary consultation has occurred. Identified remains will be covered with a tarpaulin or reburied to prevent exposure to weather elements and viewing until a plan of action is determined.

The TNSDS archaeologist will protect and ensure the integrity of the remains until the AST and ASME relieve the archaeologist of his/her duties. AST and ASME will review the remains for a determination of whether the remains are of a forensic nature and /or subject to criminal investigation.

Inadvertent Discovery (Human Remains) Contacts

In the case of discovery of human remains, the following entities are to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery:

Alaska State Troopers, Missing Persons Bureau
Phone: (907) 269-5511
Fax: (907) 337-2059

Lt. Paul Fussey
Alaska State Troopers
Phone: (907) 269-5682
Email: paul.fussey@alaska.edu

Malia Miller*
Phone: (907) 269-5038
Email: malia.miller@alaska.gov
*After contact by phone, send email with relevant information and photos to Lt. Fussey and Malia Miller.

Alaska State Medical Examiner
Reporting Hotline – on-Death Hotline
Phone: (907) 334-2356
1-888-332-3273

Dr. Gary Zientek, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner
Phone: (907) 334-2200
Fax: (907) 451-2216
Email: gary.zientek@alaska.gov

Anne Waisanen
Operations Manager
Phone: (907) 334-2202

Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Erik Hilsinger
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (907) 269-0534
Email: erik.hilsinger@alaska.gov

Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology
Judith Bittner
SHPO
Phone: (907) 269-8721
Email: judy.bittner@alaska.gov

Richard VanderHoek
Deputy SHPO
Phone: (907) 269-8728
Email: richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov

Kinney Engineering, LLC
Art J. Johnson
Principal/Senior Engineer
Phone: (907)-344-7577
Email: art.johnson@kinneyeng.com

TNSDS (subcontractor – archaeology)
Robert Meinhardt
President / Principal Historic Properties Consultant
Phone: (907) 841-4096
Email: robert.meinhardt@truenorthsds.com

Archaeological Discovery Contacts

In the case of discovery of cultural features or other significant finds, the following entries are to be contacted:

Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology
Judith Bittner
SHPO
Phone: (907) 269-8721
Email: judy.bittner@alaska.gov

Richard VanderHoek
Deputy SHPO
Phone: (907) 269-8728
Email: richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov

Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Erik Hilsinger
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (907) 269-0534
Email: erik.hilsinger@alaska.gov

Kinney Engineering, LLC
Art J. Johnson
Principal/Senior Engineer
Phone: (907)-344-7577
Email: art.johnson@kinneyeng.com

TNSDS (subcontractor – archaeology)
Robert Meinhardt
President / Principal Historic Properties Consultant
Phone: (907) 841-4096
Email: robert.meinhardt@truenorthsds.com

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APPENDIX A: SCRIP PERMIT APPLICATION

State Cultural Resources Investigation Permit (SCRIP) Application
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology
550 W. 7th Ave., Suite 1310 Anchorage, AK 99501-3565
Questions about State Permits should be directed to the State Archaeologist either by email at oha.permits@alaska.gov or by phone at (907) 269-8728.

Permit #: _____

SHPO USE ONLY

A. Applicant Section

1. Applicant: _____ 2. Date Submitted: _____
3. Institutional Affiliation: _____
4. Contact Information: Address: _____
   Phone: _____ Email: _____
5. Contracting Agency: _____
6. Project Name: _____
7. Field Supervisor: _____
8. Brief Description of Project Area: _____
   _____
9. Dates of Proposed Work: _____ to _____ 10. Acres to be Investigated: _____
11. MTRS: (ex. S021N005W|3-5|10) _____
    _____
12. Permit Type: (Choose a Type) If other, please specify: _____
13. Proposed Artifact Repository: _____ Curation Agreement: _____

B. Applicant Signature

By signing this document, the applicant confirms that they have read and agreed to comply with the provisions AS 41.35.080 and 11 AAC 16.020 - 16.090, as well as the Instructions and Stipulations for the Alaska SCRIP.

1. Signature of Applicant: _____ 2. Date: _____
3. Signature of Field Supervisor: _____ 4. Date: _____

C. Agency Land Manager Authorization

1. Land Manager (Print): _____ 2. Agency: _____
3. Land Manager (Sign): _____ 4. Date: _____

D. Office of History and Archaeology Authorization

1. Signature of DPOR Director: _____ 2. Date: _____
3. Expiration Date of Permit: _____

2

STATE CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION PERMIT
Stipulations and Conditions

Stipulation Instructions can be found in OHA's *SCRIP STIPULATION INSTRUCTIONS.*
Instructions therein are not discretionary, are subject to update, and should be reviewed periodically.

The issuance of State Cultural Resource Investigation Permits (SCRIPs) for all cultural resource investigations (surveys) on lands owned or managed by the State of Alaska ("state lands") is authorized under AS 41.35.080 and 11 AAC 16. 030-.900. Paleontological resources (fossils) also require a SCRIP, as they are included as an archaeological site under AS 41.35.230(2). AS 41.35.010 – 41.35.230 (statutes) and 11 AAC 16.010 – 16.900 (regulations) establish the legal framework within which SCRIPs are issued.

The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) requires annual SCRIP applications and issues one-year SCRIPs for the following:

1. Public construction (cultural resource management) projects; or
2. Where the applicant is in some way being paid for their time or product, for example an instructor being paid by a university to conduct a field school.

OHA may issue a SCRIP for up to three years for projects conducted for research purposes where no remuneration is being received for time or product, and which shall be conducted over multiple years by the same investigator. Grants are not considered remuneration for purposes of this SCRIP.

SCRIPs issued for field investigations on state lands are subject to the following conditions:

1. Permit Applications:

A. A research design shall be attached to the permit application.

B. The permittee or Field Supervisor shall meet the professional qualification standards of 11 AAC 16.040 for work on state lands. However, for projects undertaken in response to the National Historic Preservation Act, the permittee or Field Supervisor must also meet the standards established in 43 CFR 7.8 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, 48 FR 44738-44739.

C. It is the applicant's responsibility to determine land ownership for the area to be surveyed, and list in the research design the Meridian/Township/Range/Section (MTRS's) for each state land agency in the survey area.

D. Applicants shall allow OHA at least 30 days to process SCRIP applications.

E. The permittee shall fully indemnify the state land managing agency and the OHA.

2. Permit Issuance and Termination:

A. OHA shall issue SCRIPs to only one permittee (applicant) per SCRIP. The SCRIP is not transferrable.

B. A SCRIP may be amended by request to account for deviations from the signed SCRIP application and research design. Amendments will only be issued at the discretion of OHA.

C. OHA may terminate a SCRIP if the permittee fails to comply with the terms of the SCRIP and stipulations, or with other applicable laws, statutes, and regulations.

D. SCRIP eligibility is contingent upon the satisfactory completion of prior SCRIPs. Applicants are not eligible for further SCRIPs until the requirements of SCRIPs from previous field seasons are satisfied.

3

3. Permit Fieldwork:

A. Survey methodology shall be explicitly defined in the research design and justified in the report: in-field "discretion of the archaeologist" alone is not an acceptable survey or testing methodology.

B. OHA expects subsurface testing shall be conducted.

1) Subsurface shovel tests shall measure 50 x 50 cm square.
2) All excavated materials will be screened. 1/8-inch screen is considered standard. If the applicant chooses to use 1/4-inch screens rather than 1/8-inch, it shall be justified in the research design.
3) Artifacts recovered through subsurface testing shall be collected, analyzed, and curated.
4) If the Field Supervisor determines subsurface testing is not warranted, the survey report shall provide an explanation and images showing why subsurface testing was not appropriate.

C. SCRIP applications for work that includes any ground disturbing activities and/or the collection of archaeological or paleontological materials shall be accompanied by a Curation Agreement.

D. In the event that human remains are discovered, the permittee shall cease work that would further disturb the remains and immediately contact the appropriate state agencies as required by AS 12.65.5.

E. Issuance of a SCRIP in no way absolves the permittee from complying with other laws and regulations that may apply.

F. Frozen ground and low light present significant challenges to fieldwork. Any project anticipating work in these conditions shall consult with OHA prior to conducting fieldwork or monitoring.

G. OHA personnel may visit SCRIP-permitted surveys or excavations at any time, as per 11 AAC 16.090.

4. Permit Reporting:

A. Reports shall be consistent with *SOI's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* as well as the *Alaska Historic Preservation Act*. If the report does not meet these standards, permittee shall revise the report for OHA approval in order to close the SCRIP.

B. The final report is due to the State Archaeologist within six months after the completion of fieldwork. An interim report may be submitted three months after the completion of fieldwork. For multi-year SCRIPs, annual reports are required in addition to a final report.

C. The permittee shall ensure that Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) records are submitted to the AHRS Manager for sites investigated under the SCRIP.

D. OHA will make submitted reports available to cultural resource professionals, land managers, and others authorized by AHRS user agreements to access OHA records.

E. Applicant Signature: SCRIP Stipulations
By signing this document, the applicant confirms that they have read and agreed to comply with the provisions AS 41.35.080 and 11 AAC 16.020 - 16.090., as well as the Instructions and Stipulations for the Alaska SCRIP.

1. Signature of Applicant: _____ 2. Date: _____

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Field Photograph Log

Project Name:
Field Dates: _____
Film Type: _____
Archaeologist: _____
Date: _____

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward

APPENDIX C: GIS LOG

Archaeological GIS Log

Project Name:

Field Dates: _____

Field Crew: _____

Archaeologist: _____

Date: _____

Waypoint	Description	Lat/Long (Decimal/Degree; NAD83)

APPENDIX D: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST UNIT RECORD/SOIL PROBES

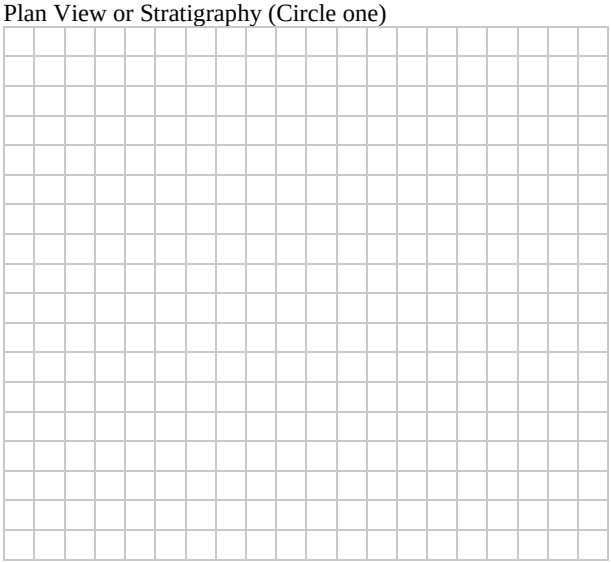
Archaeological Test Unit Record

Project Name:

Test Type (circle one): Shovel Probe/Shovel Test/Soil Probe
Coordinates:_____ Test Number: _____
Excavators:_____ Date:_____ Methods:_____
Depth Below Surface (cmbs): NW_____ NE_____ SW_____ SE_____ MAX_____
Photograph Numbers:_____

Soil Description (Munsell): Number of Strat. Layers:
Unit/Soil Probe Details:
Artifact Summary: Material Content %: Glass_____Ceramic_____Metal_____Bone_____Wood_____Brick_____Other_____

Plan View or Stratigraphy (Circle one)



Notes:

APPENDIX E: MATERIALS COLLECTION FORM

Material Collection Form

Project Name:
Field Dates:
Field Crew:
Date:

In-Field Data									**Post-Field Processing**		
Field No.	Type[1]	Material[2]	APE[3]	Surface Test Number[4]	Depth (if any)	Waypoint No.[5]	Bag/Tag (Y/N)	Human Remains (Y/N)	Accounted for in Lab (Y/N)	Analyzed (Y/N)	Repository Accession No.

[1] Debris, tool, faunal remains, human remains, etc.
[2] Stone, bone, metal, etc.
[3] APE: Secondary 1, Secondary 2, Highway ROW, etc.
[4] Shovel test number
[5] From GPS Log and on GPS Unit

APPENDIX F: DAILY SURVEY REPORT

Daily Survey Report

Project Name:

Field Dates: _____

Field Crew: _____

Archaeologist: _____

Date: _____

Activities: *(mobilization, demobilization, survey, testing, etc.)*

Project Location: *(geographical description – Secondary Road #, etc.))*

Field Observations: *(include photos, maps, narrative descriptions)*

1. Survey Area Overview: *(include photo numbers, narrative regarding setting)*

2. Survey Coverage: *(exact area surveyed, transects, methods of inspection, include GIS waypoints from GIS log)*

3. Testing Areas: *(narrative for each area, summary of activities; complete testing record form)*

4. Surface Features: *(landscape i.e. depressions, cuts, CMTs, modified rock faces, etc.)*

Field Assessment: *(discuss probability, finds/no finds, soils, etc.)*

Architectural Daily Survey Report

Project Name:

Field Dates:

Field Crew:

Architectural Historian:

Date:

Activities: *(summary of activities: mobilization, demobilization, survey, etc.)*

Project Location: *(geographical description – Secondary Road #, etc.))*

Field Observations: *(include photos, maps, narrative descriptions)*

1. Client Meeting and/or Tour: *(Who, What, When, Where, and Why)*

2. Survey Area Overview: *(exact area surveyed, setting, environmental considerations, landscape, methods of inspection, include GIS waypoints from GIS log and photograph numbers from Photograph Log)*

3. Draft Building Descriptions: *(narrative for each building, complete building record form)*

4. Special Features Observations: *(landscape i.e. depressions, cuts, CMTs, modified rock faces, etc.)*

General Assessment (*draft integrity and eligibility notes***):**

Follow Up Questions: