



**Re: Northern Rail Extension Project , Cultural Resources Awareness
Training - Curriculum Review**

Barbara Hotchkin to: Judith E (DNR) Bittner,
Catherine.Glidden@stb.dot.gov

07/19/2011 07:24 PM

Cc: "Brian Lindamood", "kusske.floyd.kathryn@DORSEY.com", "Anna J. Kohl", "Tracie Krauthoefer"

From: "Barbara Hotchkin" <Hotchkinb@akrr.com>
To: "Judith E (DNR) Bittner" <judy.bittner@alaska.gov>, "Catherine.Glidden@stb.dot.gov" <Catherine.Glidden@stb.dot.gov>
Cc: "Brian Lindamood" <LindamoodB@akrr.com>, "kusske.floyd.kathryn@DORSEY.com" <kusske.floyd.kathryn@DORSEY.com>, "Anna J. Kohl" <Anna.Kohl@hdrinc.com>, "Tracie Krauthoefer" <Tracie.Krauthoefer@hdrinc.com>

History: This message has been replied to.

2 attachments



NRE cultural training outline.pdf



Curriculum attachment.pdf

Judy and Catherine,

This request also was sent to tribal entities with e-mail addresses (see attachment), but we inadvertently left you off the distribution. Hard copies were sent to all of them, along with the following tribal entities with no known e-mail addresses. You will also receive a hard copy in the mail.

- Native Village of Tetlin
- Native Village of Eagle
- Dot Lake Native Corporation
- Hungwitchin Corporation (Native Village of Eagle)
- Mendas Chaag Native Corporation (Healy Lake Traditional Council)
- Tanacross Incorporated
- Tetlin Native Corporation
- Tok Native Association

>>> "Kohl, Anna J." <Anna.Kohl@hdrinc.com> 7/19/2011 2:49 PM >>>

Greetings,

I am writing on behalf of the Alaska Railroad Corporation (ARRC) regarding the Northern Rail Extension Project, Tanana River Bridge and Levee (Phase 1). The Programmatic Agreement (PA) prepared for the project stipulated that ARRC would conduct an annual training to ensure that: 1) on-site supervisory-level employees and contractors are trained in procedures for identifying and reporting cultural resources that may be inadvertently discovered during construction; and 2) employees and contractors are aware of applicable cultural resource laws

and regulations and are advised against the illegal collection of cultural resources.

Attached for your review and comment are a copy of the curriculum outline and training materials. These materials are also being sent today by mail. The ARRC requests that any comments be submitted to Special Projects Manager Brian Lindamood (email at LindamoodB@akrr.com or telephone at 907-265-3095) by August 2, 2011. If comments are not received by August 2, the ARRC will proceed with use of the training materials attached. The training is scheduled for the week of August 8 in Fairbanks, and the letter accompanying your mailed materials also invites a representative from your organization to attend. Please indicate your interest in attending the training by August 2, 2011 to Brian Lindamood at the contact information above.

I appreciate your attention to this message. Again, please note that comments on the training curriculum outline and materials are requested by August 2, 2011.

Sincerely,

Anna Kohl

ANNA KOHL ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE BUSINESS CLASS LEADER
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
CEP-IT 907.644.2008 | anna.kohl@hdrinc.com
HDR Alaska, Inc. | 2525 C Street, Suite 305 | Anchorage, AK
99503
hdrinc.com

----- Message from "Kohl, Anna J." <Anna.Kohl@hdrinc.com> on Tue, 19 Jul 2011 01:22:23 +0000 -----

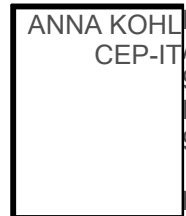
To: "dotlake@aitc.org" <dotlake@aitc.org>, "jpolstonhlte@live.com" <jpolstonhlte@live.com>, "mintovillagecouncil@h
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"ilt_53@yahoo.com" <ilt_53@yahoo.com>, "bob.sattler@tanachiefs.com" <bob.sattler@tanachiefs.com>
cc: Barbara Hotchkin <Hotchkinb@akrr.com>, Brian Lindamood <LindamoodB@akrr.com>, "Krauthoefer, Tracie" <T
Subject: Northern Rail Extension Project, Cultural Resources Awareness Training - Curriculum Review
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	ANNA KOHL ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE BUSINESS CLASS LEADER CEP-IT ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT 907.644.2008 anna.kohl@hdrinc.com HDR Alaska, Inc. 2525 C Street, Suite 305 Anchorage, AK 99503 hdrinc.com
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Northern Rail Extension Project
EMPLOYEE/CONTRACTOR CULTURAL RESOURCES TRAINING CURRICULUM
DRAFT OUTLINE

1. Purpose of the Training
 - (A) Per PA Stipulation IX.A – the purpose of the training is to “ensure that on-site supervisory-level employees and contractors are trained in procedures for identifying and reporting historic properties that may potentially be discovered during the course of their work.”
2. Who Shall Attend
 - (A) On-site supervisory-level employees and contractors
 - (B) Attendance will be taken.
3. Terms and Definitions
 - (A) What is a Cultural Resource?
 - 1) Archaeological site
 - 2) Historic sites
 - 3) Traditional cultural sites
 - 4) Graves/burials
4. Applicable Laws and Regulations
 - (A) Overview of ordinances, laws, and regulations (local, state, and federal) apply to cultural resources and human remains. Includes, but is not limited to: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Alaska Historic Preservation Act [AS 41.35.010-41.35.240], Antiquities Act of 1906, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).
 - (B) What are the consequences for violating these laws and regulations?
5. Brief Overview of Archaeology and History in the Project Area
 - (A) Prehistory of the Project Area
 - (B) History of the Project Area
 - (C) Role of the Tanana Tribes in the Project Area (prehistory through present)
6. Cultural Resources Likely to be Found in the Project Area
 - (A) Recognizing human remains and cultural resources (bones, artifacts, depressions, structural remains, etc.)
7. Procedures for the Inadvertent Discovery/Disturbance of Cultural Resources or Human Remains during Construction Activities
 - (A) Notification procedures for when archaeological materials, human remains, and historic period sites are discovered
 - (B) Procedures for the protection of cultural resources and/or human remains

Attachments

- (A) Cultural Resources Training Binder
 - 1) Summary (bullet points) of laws/regulations and consequences of violating them
 - 2) Summary (bullet points) of procedures
 - 3) Summary (bullet points) of resources likely to be found in Project area
 - 4) Representative photos of resources
- (B) PA Attachment A - Plan of Action for the Treatment of Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains, Graves and Historic Properties
- (C) Contact information

A.1. Summary of Laws and Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

PL 102-575 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq); Section 106 implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800

The National Historic Preservation Act was passed due to public concern over the loss of archaeological sites and historic buildings as a result of large publicly funded projects such as hydropower dams and the interstate highway system. The Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties (Section 106) and establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places. The implementing regulations for Section 106 are found at 36 CFR 800.

To successfully complete the Section 106 review process, federal agencies, in consultation with Tribes, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other interested parties, must:

- 1) Identify significant cultural resources within the area that may be affected by the project
- 2) Determine how those significant resources may be affected
- 3) Explore ways to avoid or reduce harm to those resources (adverse effects)
- 4) Reach agreement with the SHPO on ways to resolve adverse effects or obtain comments from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Surface Transportation Board (STB) is the lead federal agency responsible for ensuring compliance with Section 106 for the Northern Rail Extension Project (NRE Project). In 2010, STB entered into an agreement with the SHPO, other federal agencies, and the Tribes to resolve any adverse effects the NRE project would or could have on significant cultural resources. Among other things, this agreement stipulated that ARRC provide cultural resources training to their supervisory level employees and contractors and that they have a plan in place for inadvertent discoveries (Attachment D).

Further discussion and copies of the NHPA are available on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation website at: <http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.html>.

A copy of 36 CFR 800 can also be found on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation website at: <http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>

Alaska Historic Preservation Act

Alaska Statute 41.35.010-41.35.240

The Alaska Historic Preservation Act establishes that it is state policy to “preserve and protect the historic, prehistoric, and archeological resources of Alaska from loss, desecration, and destruction so that the scientific, historic, and cultural heritage embodied in these resources may pass undiminished to future generations.”

The Statute establishes state title to all historic, prehistoric and archaeological resources located on state owned or controlled land. By definition, this includes “deposits, structures, ruins, sites, buildings, graves, artifacts, fossils, or other subjects of antiquity which provide information pertaining to the historical or prehistorical culture of people in the state as well as to the natural history of the state.”

The statute prohibits removal or destruction of the historic and archaeological resources located on state owned or state-controlled lands, including tidelands and submerged lands, without a state permit. Additionally, the statute prohibits the possession, selling, buying or transport of these resources without a state permit.

Under AS 41.35.200

(a) A person may not appropriate, excavate, remove, injure, or destroy, without a permit from the commissioner, any historic, prehistoric, or archeological resources of the state.

(b) A person may not possess, sell, buy, or transport within the state, or offer to sell, buy, or transport within the state, historic, prehistoric, or archeological resources taken or acquired in violation of this section or 16 U.S.C. 433.

Violators of AS 41.35.010-41.35.240 are subject to both criminal and civil penalties. Specifically:

Sec. 41.35.210. Criminal penalties.

A person who is convicted of violating a provision of AS 41.35.010 - 41.35.240 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

Sec. 41.35.215. Civil penalties.

In addition to other penalties and remedies provided by law, a person who violates a provision of AS 41.35.010 - 41.35.240 is subject to a maximum civil penalty of \$100,000 for each violation.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

Public Law 96-95 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm); Regulations at 43 CFR 7

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) provides for the protection of archaeological resources on federal and Indian lands and requires federal land managers to issue permits for the excavation or removal of artifacts from lands under their jurisdiction. ARPA stipulates that the appropriate Tribes be notified prior to permit issuance to determine if significant religious or cultural sites will be affected. ARPA prohibits the sale or trafficking of artifacts removed from federal lands across interstate or international boundaries; and levies both civil and criminal penalties for illegal excavations, damages, or the defacement of archaeological sites and for the sale or trafficking of cultural materials illegally removed from federal lands.

Archaeological resources, as defined by ARPA, consist of any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest and are at least 100 years old and the physical site, location or context in which they are found. Something is of archaeological interest if, through its scientific study and analysis, information or knowledge can be obtained concerning human life or activities. Paleontological specimens, deposits and remains are not considered archaeological resources under ARPA unless they are located in an archaeological context.

ARPA stipulates information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource on federal or Indian lands may not be made available to the public unless it is determined that such disclosure would further the purposes of the act and not create a risk of harm to the resources or to the site where such resources are located.

Prohibitions under ARPA are as follows:

1. No person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on federal or Indian lands without a permit.
2. No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive or offer to sell, purchase or exchange any archaeological resource if such resource was excavated or removed from federal or Indian lands in violation of this Act or in violation of any rule, regulation, or provision in effect under any other provision of federal law.
3. No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport receive or offer to sell, purchase or exchange, in interstate or foreign commerce, any archaeological resource excavated, removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or received in violation of any provision, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit in effect under state or local law.

Penalties under ARPA are as follows:

Any person who knowingly violates, or counsels, procures, solicits, or employs any other person to violate, any prohibition contained in numbers 1, 2, or 3 shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; provided, however, that if the commercial or archaeological resources involved and the cost of the restoration and repair of such resources exceeds the sum of \$500, such person shall be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent violation, upon conviction such person be fined not more than \$100,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Further discussion and a copy of ARPA statute and regulations can be found on the National Park Service website at: <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/Laws/arpa.htm>

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Public Law 101-60 (25 U.S.C 3001); Regulations at 43 CFR 10

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), which was passed in 1990, requires federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds to inventory collections of human remains and associated funerary objects and consult with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on the repatriation or disposition of these remains and objects. NAGPRA requires that Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations be consulted whenever archaeological investigations encounter, or are expected to encounter Native American cultural items or when such items are unexpectedly discovered on Federal or tribal lands.

NAGPRA contains provisions for the intentional and inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal and tribal lands, and Section 4 of NAGPRA establishes that illegal trafficking in human remains and cultural items may result in criminal penalties.

With respect to inadvertent discoveries, NAGPRA stipulates that:

1. Any person who knows or has reason to know that he or she has discovered inadvertently human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, must provide immediate telephone notification of the inadvertent discovery, with written confirmation, to the responsible Federal agency official with respect to Federal lands
2. If the inadvertent discovery occurred in connection with an on-going activity on Federal or tribal lands, the person, in addition to providing the notice described above, must stop the activity in the area of the inadvertent discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony discovered inadvertently.
3. The person who has discovered the items must stop the activity and notify the responsible Federal agency (in the case of federal land) or the appropriate tribe (in the case of tribal land). In the case of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act lands, the Alaska Native Corporation or group is the appropriate organization to be notified. If lands are selected by, but not conveyed to, the Alaska Native Corporation or group, such land is still owned by the Federal government and considered to be "federal land." When notice is provided to the Federal agency, the agency must promptly notify the appropriate tribe. This is followed by the consultation process described above.
4. The activity may continue 30 days after the date of the notice to the federal agency, Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, a date that must be certified to by the party receiving the notice. The activity may also resume before 30 days if written agreement is signed by the Indian tribe and the Federal agency prior to the end of the 30 day period. The requirement that work be halted if a site is inadvertently discovered must be included in Federal leases and permits.

To comply with NAGPRA, STB has developed inadvertent discovery procedures for the NRE Project, which ARRC and the contractor must implement. Further discussion and a copy of NAGPRA and its implementing regulations can be found on the National Park Service website here:

<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/mandates/INDEX.HTM>

A.2. Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

Inadvertent Discovery procedures are guided by the *Plan of Action for the Treatment of Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains, Graves and Historic Properties* presented in Attachment D. The Plan and its procedures are stipulated in the Programmatic Agreement for the NRE Project and comply with all applicable laws discussed previously (NHPA, AHPA, ARPA, and NAGPRA). **If you suspect that you have inadvertently discovered cultural remains, including human remains, the following procedures must be put into place:**

- Stop all work in the immediate vicinity of the suspected cultural resources or human remains and notify the ARRC Project Manager immediately. If the discovery consists of human remains or human remains are suspected, the discovery shall at all times be treated with dignity and respect.
- The ARRC Project Manager will implement protection measures and record the nature and extent of the cultural remains and an accurate and precise location, including GPS coordinates. Digital photos are encouraged, to aid in swift identification.
- Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery, the ARRC Project Manager will contact the people and agencies listed in Attachment C. and report all available information regarding the nature of the discovery and its location, as collected above.
- The ARRC Project Manager will arrange for the discovery to be investigated by a professional meeting the appropriate qualification standards, such as a consulting archaeologist. The investigation will be initiated within seventy-two (72) hours of discovery.
- STB, SHPO, ARRC and the land managing agencies (as appropriate) shall consult, by telephone or other means, on the nature of the discovery and whether any additional investigation is warranted. STB shall contact the appropriate Tribal representative if necessary.
- A decision shall be provided to ARRC within five (5) working days. If the parties agree that the discovery is not significant, verbal authorization to proceed may be given by the SHPO, and SHPO shall provide written confirmation to the parties within five (5) working days.

Protection Measures:

The discovery will need to be marked off and protected until it can be investigated by an archaeologist. Mark the area in which the resources are located, as well as a minimum buffer area with a radius of 20 meters surrounding them. This buffer area may be larger if there is the possibility of more resources in the area or in the case of slopes or cut banks where ongoing work may impact the site. Make sure that all cultural materials are protected from possible impacts while contacting the appropriate parties.

Options for protecting the cultural resources include: covering with a tarp or other protection from the elements; shoring up cut banks or trench walls so that no further exposure occurs; and making sure that no water will collect on or around the site.

Some cultural remains, including human remains may need to be secured from theft and/or disturbance. In the event that human remains are suspected, inquire of the federal agency and/or SHPO if security measures should be taken.

A.3. Resources Likely to Be Found in NRE Project Area

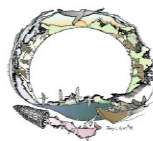
The NRE project is situated along the Tanana River, where archaeological evidence of human occupation dates back more than 14,000 years from present. For a complete discussion of the prehistoric and historic chronology of the region, please see the Cultural Resources chapter of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment is included at the end of this Attachment.

Focused archaeological investigations conducted in 2006, 2007 and 2010 specifically for this project identified a number of very early prehistoric sites, lithic scatters, and more recent historic cabin remains and trash scatters within or near the NRE project area. It stands to reason therefore, resources likely to be found in the NRE project area would be historic cabins, cabin remains and associated trash scatters and prehistoric surface lithic scatters and deeply buried prehistoric sites. Example photos of these resources follow.

It is important to note that the Tanana River Basin is home to some of the oldest sites known in North America. One of these sites, the Upward Sun River site, was identified in 2007 during archaeological surveys for the Northern Rail Extension Project. In 2010, during archaeological excavation of the Upward Sun River site, scientists unexpectedly encountered the cremated remains of a three-year-old child. The child's remains are believed to be about 11,500 years old, making it the oldest human remains in northern North America. Following the example photos referenced previously, is a copy of a press release and University of Alaska Fairbanks News article about the site discovery.

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOS TO BE INSERTED HERE

Tanana Chiefs Conference Press Release regarding Upward Sun River Site



Tanana Chiefs Conference consulted in the Discovery of Ancient Human Remains found in Interior Alaska

Early Collaboration pays off on Remarkable Archeological Find

Media Contact: Agatha Erickson, Tanana Chiefs Conference (907) 452-8251, ext. 3570

February 24, 2011. Tribal consultations immediately following the discovery of ancient human remains in Interior Alaska contributed to a cooperative working relationship between scientists and Tribal leadership in the region.

Joann Polston, First Chief the Healy Lake Traditional Council studied archaeology in college and has always possessed an intrinsic interest in the ancient history of her village. Alerted to the discovery of 11,500 year old human remains in the traditional lands of her Tribal members, Polston recognized the significance for her community as well as the broader public interest to be expected.

“We want to learn more about our history and I’d like to learn everything we can about this individual” said First Chief Polston, discussing her consent to allow disinterment by professional archeologists. Another factor behind her decision was the need to protect the site against vandalism and the potential knowledge to be gained from closer examination.

The cooperative approach is supported by Jerry Isaac, president of the Tanana Chiefs Conference, the regional non-profit Alaska Native corporation representing Interior Alaska. “We appreciate being involved to facilitate consultations on this discovery” Isaac said.

Tribal officials and researchers are hopeful that DNA will be identified in well-preserved bone fragments and Isaac has expressed his interest to have his own DNA compared to the ancient remains.

Isaac and Polston both agreed on the importance of adopting appropriate protocols for involving Alaska Natives in the consultations and research. The discovery - constituting a first despite many decades of regional research - was not anticipated. Once human remains were found, the researchers consulted Alaska Natives following the guidelines set up for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Initial results of the discovery and the subsequent research facilitated by tribal involvement will be published in the February 24 edition of the journal *Science*.

UAF News Article Regarding Upward Sun River Site

Oldest Subarctic North American Human Remains Found

(Article from the February 2011 edition of the UAF News, available at <http://www.uafnews.com/2011/02>)



Photo courtesy of Ben Potter

Joshua Reuther, Ben Potter and Joel Irish excavate the burial pit at the Upward Sun River site in Alaska.

By Marmian Grimes

907-474-7902

2/24/11

A newly excavated archaeological site in Alaska contained the cremated remains of one of the earliest inhabitants of North America. The site may provide rare insights into the burial practices of Ice Age people and shed new light on their daily lives.

University of Alaska Fairbanks archaeologist Ben Potter and four colleagues published their discovery in the Feb. 25 edition of the journal *Science*.

The skeletal remains appear to be that of an approximately three-year-old child, found in an ancient fire pit within an equally ancient dwelling at the Upward Sun River site, near the Tanana River in central Alaska. Radiocarbon dating of wood at the site indicates the cremation took place roughly 11,500 years ago, when the Bering Land Bridge may still have connected Alaska and Asia. Initial observations of the teeth by UAF bioarchaeologist Joel Irish provide confirmation that the child is biologically affiliated with Native Americans and Northeast Asians.

The apparent age of the remains from the site, researchers said, would certainly make them the oldest human remains found in northern North America as well as the second-youngest Ice Age child on the continent.

The find is also notable because archaeologists and Alaska Natives are working hand-in-hand to ensure the excavation and subsequent examination of the remains will benefit science and heritage studies in a way that is respectful of traditional Athabascan culture. "This site reflects many different behaviors never before seen in this part of the world during the last Ice Age, and the preservation and lack of disturbance allows us to explore the lifeways of these ancient peoples in new ways," said Potter.



Photo by Maureen McCombs, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Fragments like these are among the remains discovered at the Upward Sun River site in Alaska.

Both the burial and the house itself are the earliest of their kind known in subarctic North America, according to the researchers. Discovery of burial sites of this age in North America is very rare; the buried remains of children are even more so.

The discovery of the remains was unexpected, Potter said. In fact, it was evidence of an older occupation at the site—about 13,200 years ago—that first attracted the researchers to the site. Only while investigating this earlier occupation did evidence of the burial come to light. The initial excavation of the site was supported by the National Science Foundation's Office of Polar Programs with funds awarded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

"This exciting, groundbreaking and multi-faceted research is in the best traditions of the social science research that NSF supports in the Arctic," said Anna Kerttula de Echave, the project's program officer at the NSF Office of Polar Programs. "Equally significant is that the approach taken by the researchers reflects the importance, in modern arctic science, of collaborating with Native people as full partners in discovery."



Photo by Maureen McCombs, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Skylar Chase stands with her grandmother, Healy Lake Traditional Council First Chief Joann Polston, as she looks at remains and artifacts from the Upward Sun River site during a private meeting between UAF archaeologists Ben Potter and Joel Irish and residents of Healy Lake, a nearby Native community. UAF researchers and tribal groups, including the Healy Lake Traditional Council, have collaborated on work at the site.

In the paper, the researchers note that the pit contained not only the child's remains—the researchers estimate less than 20 percent of the skeleton survived the cremation—but also remains of small mammals, birds, and fish as well as plant remains. Because the human remains were in the uppermost part of the pit, above the animal remains, the researchers suspect the pit was not originally designed as a grave. Evidence also suggests the occupants abandoned the house after the cremation-burial.

The child has been named Xaasaa Cheege Ts'eniin [haw-SAW CHAG tse-NEEN], which means "Upward Sun River Mouth Child." The name is associated with the local Native place-name, Xaasaa Na' [haw-SAW NA], or Upward Sun River. The site was formerly known as Little Delta Dune.

Both researchers and tribal leaders have said that the process of working together on this new find has fostered mutual respect and cooperation. The local federally recognized tribe, Healy Lake Traditional Council, and its affiliated regional consortium, Tanana Chiefs Conference, sanctioned Potter and his colleagues' excavation and analysis. Through consultation initiated at the time of the discovery, Healy Lake and TCC support the scientific examination of both the site and the remains themselves.

"I would like to learn everything we can about this individual," said First Chief Joann Polston, of Healy Lake Traditional Council. TCC President Jerry Isaac added that "This find is especially important to us since it is in our area, but the discovery is so rare that it is of interest for all humanity." Although burned, some of the child's remains may retain DNA. Isaac intends to have his own DNA compared to the find. Polston would like expand the opportunity to any Alaska Native in the region.

Based on the stratigraphy—or examination of layers of materials in the fire pit—and other evidence, the researchers describe a possible sequence for how the remains came to be interred at the site.

They hypothesize that a small group of people, which included adult females and young children, was foraging in the vicinity of this residential camp, fishing and hunting birds and small mammals. A pit was dug within a house, used for cooking and/or a means of disposing food debris for weeks or months preceding the death of the child. The child died and was cremated in the pit, which was likely filled with surrounding soil soon thereafter. The house was soon abandoned, they concluded, due to the lack of artifacts found above the fill.

Potter noted the find is significant also because it crosses a number of disciplinary boundaries; the artifacts, features, stratigraphy, preservation and human remains allow for the integration and synthesis of stone tool technology, cultural affiliation, subsistence economy, seasonal use of the landscape, paleoenvironments and climate change in Ice Age northern North America.

Co-authors of the paper are Irish and Carol Gelvin-Reymiller, both of UAF, and Joshua Reuther and Vance Holliday of the University of Arizona.

Link to youtube video with interviews with archaeologists and tribal leaders regarding the discovery:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=7RbkbeuSrl

Prehistoric and Historic Chronology of the NRE Project Area

This chronology is excerpted from *Northern Rail Extension Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, prepared by the Surface Transportation Board, Section of Environmental Analysis. Copies of the full draft and final EIS documents are available at http://www.stb.dot.gov/stb/environment/key_cases_alaska.html

Prehistoric Cultural Chronology

Archeological research in Interior Alaska indicates that humans have inhabited the middle Tanana River Basin for over 14,000 calendar years (12,000 radiocarbon years), making this region of Alaska the focus of some of the earliest dated sites in the Americas. This regional cultural history is divided into three broad archeological traditions: the American Paleoarctic Tradition (13,300 to 6,000 years ago), Northern Archaic Tradition (6,000 to 1,000 years ago), and Athabascan Tradition (1,000 years ago to 1880 AD), as well as two phases of the historic period, the historic Athabascan followed by Euroamerican. These periods represent major Alaskan cultural traditions and are based on differences in the material culture (artifacts), settlement type, and subsistence practices.

American Paleoarctic Tradition (13,300 to 6,000 years ago)

Paleoarctic inhabitants of the Tanana River Basin were hunters whose patterns of settlement reflect their strategies for hunting and processing of large and small game (Holmes, 1996; Bowers, 1999). They were nomadic and followed wapiti (elk) and other large herds on their seasonal cycles of migration across Alaska. They supplemented their diets with small game and fish. Previously identified archeological sites from this period in the Tanana River Basin include residential areas, temporary hunting camps, hunting look-outs, tool production sites, meat and hide processing camps, and other small settlements. In their annual hunting cycles, sites near productive hunting grounds were often revisited, leading to stratified archeological deposits that represent reuse over many years.

Archeological features and material culture from the region reflect the hunting mode of subsistence. In general, sites are very ephemeral, and represented only by hearth features, faunal bones from hunted game, and stone tools and debitage (the byproduct of tool production). The lithic industry, or “stone tool kit,” of hunters in the middle Tanana River Basin is characterized by a number of artifact forms, including “Chindadn” triangular projectile points, which have been found at a number of sites throughout the Basin and date to approximately 12,000 years ago. Bone implements, including worked mammoth ivory pieces, suggest bone points were in use during the 14,000 to 13,000 year time period. An eyed-bone needle was dated to 12,000 years and likely relates to processing of hides for clothing or shelters (Holmes, 1996:313). The variety of faunal remains includes ungulates (hoofed animals) like wapiti, bison, caribou, sheep, and moose, as well as small game like fox, wolf, hare, ground squirrel, and other small rodents. The remains of waterfowl such as duck, geese, and swan, as well as salmonid fish, indicate that river resources were exploited as well (Holmes, 1996; Yesner, 1996).

An example of the American Paleoarctic Tradition from the region is the Gerstle River site, east of Delta Junction, which reflects many of the components of settlement in the area. The site contained cultural materials dated between 12,000 and 9,000 years ago, comprising at least five

separate periods of use at the site (Potter, 2005). The site had a wide variety of stone tools, ten hearth features, and multiple bones of wapiti and bison. The site functioned as a temporary field camp where large mammals killed nearby were processed (Potter, 2005). An extensive analysis of the faunal bones was conducted, indicating that lower and upper limbs were removed from the carcass and processed for marrow around hearths while meat and fat associated with ribs, cervical, and thoracic vertebrae were likely prepared for transport, removed from the site, and taken to a nearby residential base camp.

In general, sites of the American Paleoartic Tradition are ephemeral, in part because of the temporary nature of their use, but also as a result of their age and preservation. Many questions remain as to the nature of social organization as well as environmental interactions among these hunting populations. The work at Gerstle River (Potter, 2005) suggests stone tool technology in the area was related to site function, raising questions as to whether the artifacts can be associated with specific cultures or populations over time.

Northern Archaic Tradition (6,000 to 1,000 years ago)

At approximately 6,000 years ago, the characteristic stone tools of the region, which had been stable for thousands of years, began to change. In addition to the previously used tools, sidenotched projectile points began to appear in Interior Alaska at this time (Potter, 2000, 2004). The reasons for why this happened are not clear (*e.g.*, Anderson, 1968; Workman, 1977), but some have argued that their occurrence throughout Interior Alaska and southwestern Yukon possibly is related to environmental transformations. The new tool kit may represent a new cultural tradition or new subsistence practices oriented towards exploitation of boreal forest resources, which were on the rise (Anderson, 1968; Dixon, 1985).

A number of sites in the Tanana River Basin provide examples where side-notched projectile points and narrow tapering lance-shaped points have been found, including the Swan Point site (Holmes *et al.*, 1996), the Tok Terrace site (Sheppard *et al.*, 1991), the Healy Lake Village site (Cook, 1969), Dixthada (Shinkwin, 1979), the Chugwater site, and several other localities. The changes in tool type in the area are clear, but explanations for what they mean are not.

Athabascan Tradition (1,000 years ago to AD 1880)

The Athabascan Tradition is a prehistoric culture attributed to ancestors of northern Athabascan Indians of Alaska. Sites of the Athabascan Tradition in the Yukon Basin date from about 1,000 years ago to about AD 1880. Aspects of this tradition continued into the historic period of the late 19th century and up to the present time. Early prehistoric Athabascan Tradition sites are characterized by housepit and subsurface cache features. The artifacts that characterize this cultural group generally show less flaked stone tools than in previous periods and an increase in ground stone, bone, and antler artifacts.

Recent testing in an early historic house depression near Tok indicates a significant change in the Athabascan Tradition was an increased use of expedient tools, tools made as needed from readily available materials (Sheppard, 2001). Faunal materials found at Athabascan Tradition sites suggest a more broad spectrum use of natural resources, including bird fauna (Rainey, 1939), as well as black bear, Dall sheep, and marmot (Plaskett, 1977). Much of our understanding of sites from the Athabascan Tradition in Alaska results from excavations outside of the project area,

including excavations at Lake Minchumina (Holmes, 1986) and sites near Eagle (Andrews, 1987), Tok (Sheppard, 2001), and Chitina (Rainey, 1939; Shinkwin, 1979). Athabascan Tradition sites in the project area include Swan Point, which contained pecked and ground stone artifacts as well as flaked artifacts, and where the flaked stone tools included lance-shaped projectile points and microblades (Holmes *et al.*, 1996).

The proto-historic Athabascan sites include those characterized by a mix of Native-made items and non-Native trade goods such as iron and glass beads, and copper tools. These artifacts on Athabascan sites reflect indirect contact with the Hudson's Bay Company and Russian American Company fur traders, as well as prospectors and missionary influences from the Yukon River (AD 1740–1850). Historic Athabascan sites (post-1850) generally have a mixture of log cabin and house pit dwellings affiliated with a larger percentage of Euroamerican artifacts, and were sometimes relocated away from traditional site location to areas that facilitated trading.

Historic Cultural Chronology

Historic Athabascans

At the time of direct Euroamerican contact, the project area was occupied by several bands of Tanana Athabascans (Andrews, 1977; McKennan, 1981). The Athabascan social group included a “band” of families whose subsistence activities centered on procurement of fish resources and terrestrial game animals. Athabascan settlement locations are tied to a yearly subsistence cycle. Traditional Athabascan land use includes fall hunting of moose, caribou, sheep, and small terrestrial animals, and also trapping (Andrews, 1975; McKennan, 1981). Hunting was associated with seasonal movements along trails and frozen rivers, particularly as bands moved between rivers and uplands.

Fishing was done near the village sites, and the fish were stored in large subsurface caches. In the early fall, the bands dispersed into small family units who then went on hunting ventures (Mishler, 1986). Seasonal procurement of caribou occurred at various times, focused on their fall and late-winter and early spring migrations. Sheep hunts occurred in the upland areas. Hares, ptarmigan, spruce grouse, and over-wintering waterfowl were also hunted. These subsistence patterns were similar to those practiced in the area for thousands of years.

Contact with Euroamericans brought about change. The establishment of trading posts as well as the movement of miners and missionaries coming into the country brought the Athabascans into the cash economy and systems of wage-labor for goods and services. Their former subsistence based lifestyle was greatly disrupted (Simeone, 1995).

Noted geologist Alfred Brooks was the first non-native to record the Salcha River and place it on a map, during his 1898 expedition for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (Andrews, 1975). Prior to the influx of Euroamericans into the Tanana River Basin just after 1900, Salchaket was a seasonally occupied site for the Salcha band of Athabaskan Indians. McKennan (1981:567) refers to Salchaket as “an old Salcha fish camp” (Figure 6-1). After the gold rush and the accompanying influx of Euroamerican settlers to the region, Salchaket became an important village for the Salcha band and was occupied year round (Andrews, 1975). In 1911, there were about 40 Salcha people living in the settlement of Salchaket (Grider, 1911) (Figure 6-2). The

population steadily declined, and a church official noted in 1936 that the people in Salchaket had mostly moved away or died off and that “the few souls” remaining in that “old camp” were under the care of the reverend from St. Matthew’s in Fairbanks (Bentley, 1936). By 1945, only two Salcha people were living in the village. These two people moved to Fairbanks during the early 1950s (Andrews, 1975).

In 1915 a meeting was held in Fairbanks with chiefs from the lower portions of the Tanana River Basin and U.S. government officials; the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the possibility of establishing reservations for the Natives. After hearing about the conditions of reservation life in other parts of the country, the chiefs decided against establishing reservations for their people in Alaska. At that time there were very few Euroamericans living outside the major settlements and the chiefs still felt that “there would be plenty of room for everyone” (Olson, 1981:706).

Euroamericans

The Tanana River area has a documented Euroamerican history of less than 130 years, and like the Tanana Athabascan history, it has experienced significant changes since 1878. Tanana River Basin Euroamerican history is characterized by mineral exploration and construction of trading posts, roadhouses, and missions, followed by trade and commerce, and military buildup related to World War II and the Cold War.

Initial Euroamerican presence in the Tanana River Basin started with Yukon traders Harper and Mayo who began exploration of the greater Tanana River Basin in 1878 (Robe 1943). In 1898, Mendenhall’s (1900) geological expedition reached the Tanana River Basin via the Copper and Delta rivers. His party ventured as far as Jarvis Creek, near present-day Delta Junction, but failed to reach the Tanana River before having to return to the Copper River.

The U.S. Army was responsible for the construction of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System (WAMCATS), constructed during the first years of the 20th century. WAMCATS included a telegraph system spanning Interior Alaska, linking western Alaska with the rest of the state and crossing near the confluence of the Salcha and Tanana rivers. Portions of this 1903 telegraph system remain on the landscape (Quirk, 1974).

Perhaps the most notable event in the history of the Interior was the gold rush that occurred at the beginning of the 20th century. In 1902, Felix Pedro struck gold on a small stream 12 miles northeast of Fairbanks, and a rush began that brought settlers to the Tanana River Basin in force. The industry eventually became mechanized through the use of large dredges, in part due to the transportation advances that lowered the cost of shipping equipment to the mines and the opening of the Healy Coal Fields in the 1920s.

Agriculture provided an additional viable occupation for people living in the region (Monahan, 1959). Fairbanks had been founded in 1901–1902, and its growth led to the development of the historic Valdez-Fairbanks Trail connecting Fairbanks to Alaska’s southern coast. The trail later became Richardson Highway. This route would not have been feasible without roadhouses and other facilities constructed to assist the freighters, mail contractors, miners, hunters, and other travelers that traversed the wilderness trail. In the 1920s the Alaska Road Commission began

upgrading the Valdez Trail to automobile standards. Richardson Highway was first paved in 1957.

Located at the northwestern end of the proposed project area, the military base eventually known as Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) came into existence in 1942–1943, when military planners desired an alternate satellite field for Ladd Field in Fairbanks. The facility was originally known as “Mile 26” due to its location 26 miles southeast of Fairbanks and was later renamed Eielson AFB. Ladd Field was then transferred to the U.S. Army. The U.S. Army formally took over the installation on January 1, 1961, and it was renamed Fort Wainwright (Price, 2001). The project area also includes two sites that were part of the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) during the Cold War. BMEWS stations generally consisted of a radio relay building, a so-called POL (petroleum, oils, lubricants) tank, and a TD-2 communication tower. There was a BMEWS station at Harding Lake and one near Delta Junction (Reynolds, 1988). A military history of the project area is found in the U.S. Army Lands Environmental Impact Statement (CEMML, 1999) and the Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (Lewis, 1999).

B. Programmatic Agreement Plan of Action for the Treatment of Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains, Graves and Historic Properties

A.1. Human Remains and Graves

As set forth in Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) regulations (43 CFR 10), a specific plan of action is required in the event that human remains are uncovered on Federal lands during survey or construction of the Alaska Railroad Corporation (ARRC) proposed Northern Rail Extension (i.e., Undertaking). NAGPRA does not apply to the portions of the Undertaking on state land. The following steps must be taken if human remains, or suspected human remains, are discovered on Federal lands:

1. Should human burials be encountered, work will be stopped at once in the locality and STB, SHPO and the Alaska State Troopers (AST) shall be contacted immediately. See below for contact numbers.
2. If the human remains appear recent in the judgment of the archaeologists, STB shall defer to the opinion of the AST and Alaska State Medical Examiner (Alaska SME) for a determination of whether the remains are of a forensic nature and /or subject to criminal investigation.
3. If the racial identity of the human remains is in question, a physical anthropologist experienced in the analysis of human remains shall examine them. The physical anthropologist shall document, analyze, and photograph the remains so that an independent assessment of racial identity can be made. The physical anthropologist shall be afforded no more than 30 days time to conduct his or her analysis.
4. If the human remains are on Federal land and determined to be of Native American origin, STB will follow NAGPRA regulations and procedures set forth in 43 CFR 10. If the human remains are not Native American, and a determination has been made by the AST and Alaska SME that a death investigation is not warranted, then STB in consultation with the Alaska SME, will attempt to identify, locate and inform descendants of the deceased.
5. If the human remains are to be moved, then STB shall obtain any required permits from the Alaska State Bureau of Vital Statistics, and reinter the remains in a designated area.
6. The ARRC Project Manager should contact the following people or agencies within 24 hours of uncovering the remains.

(a) **State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):**

Judith Bittner

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Office of History and Archaeology

550 West 7th Avenue

Anchorage, AK 99501-3561

Phone: (907) 269-8721; Fax: (907) 269-8908

(b) Federal agency official in charge:

Victoria Rutson
Chief, Section of Environmental Analysis
Surface Transportation Board
395 E Street SW
Washington, DC 20423
Phone: (202) 245-0295; Fax: (202) 245-0454

(c) The appropriate land managing agency contact for the relevant parcel.

For lands under the control of Fort Wainwright:

Lisa Graham, Cultural Resources Manager, Fort Wainwright
Directorate of Public Works
Attn: IMPC-FWA-RMD (CR Manager)
1060 Gaffney Road, #4650
Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500
Phone: (907) 361-3002; Fax: (907) 361-9867

For lands associated with Eielson Air Force Base

Malcolm H. Nason, YC-02, DAF
Chief, Asset Management
354 CES/CEA
2310 Central Avenue Suite 100
Eielson AFB, Alaska 99702-2225
Phone: (907) 377-4342; Fax: (907) 377-3367.

(d) The responsible Native representative for the area of discovery.

Gary Lee
Doyon Ltd.
1 Doyon Place, Suite 300
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 459-2037; Fax: (907) 459-2062

Robert Sattler
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
122 1st Avenue, Suite 600
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 452-8251, ext. 3343; Fax: (907) 459-3936

(e) Alaska State Troopers
Communications Center Manager
Phone: (907) 451-5100; Fax: (907) 451-5165

Notification should include available information regarding the nature and extent of the remains and an accurate and precise location including GPS coordinates. NAGPRA dictates that work in the immediate vicinity of the remains cannot proceed until 30 days after the reply from the Federal agency in charge or appropriate Native group that the documents regarding the finding were received, unless a written and binding agreement is issued from the Federal agency in charge and the affiliated Native American group(s) (NAGPRA 25 U.S.C. 3002 Sec 3(d)).

The remains will then be assessed and treated based on the guidance of the Federal agency in charge and the appropriate Native group as defined by NAGPRA.

Other contacts (not necessarily within the first 24 hours)

Alaska State Medical Examiner's Office:

Dr. Katherine Raven, Chief Medical Examiner
Phone: (907) 334-2200; Fax: (907) 334-2216
e-mail: Stanton.kessler@alaska.gov
Kenneth Cramer, Death Investigator
Phone: (907) 334-2200; Fax: (907) 334-2216
e-mail: Kenneth.Cramer@alaska.gov

Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Phillip Mitchell, Chief
Phone: (907) 465-8643; Fax: (907) 465-3618
e-mail: Phillip.Mitchell@alaska.gov

A.2 Plan for Unanticipated Discoveries

Historic properties may be encountered above ground and below ground during work on the Undertaking, and might include historic and prehistoric materials as well as Traditional Cultural Properties. In the event that cultural materials are discovered, this plan shall be followed, and implemented in compliance with both NAGPRA and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470) as well as implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). If archaeological or historic materials are encountered the following series of steps must be followed:

- (1) Stop all work in the immediate vicinity of any historic properties or suspected cultural resources.
- (2) Mark the area in which the resources are located, as well as a minimum buffer area with a radius of 20 meters surrounding them. This buffer area may be larger if there is the possibility of more resources in the area or in the case of slopes or cut banks where ongoing work may impact the site. Make sure that all cultural materials are protected from possible impacts while contacting the appropriate parties.

Options for protecting the cultural resources include: covering with a tarp or other protection from the elements; shoring up cut banks or trench walls so that no further exposure occurs; making sure that no water will collect on or around the site.

- (3) ARRC's Project Manager should contact the people or agencies in the previous list at A.1(6)(a) through (e) within twenty-four (24) hours of discovering the resources. Notification of unanticipated discoveries should include available information regarding the nature and extent of the historic properties and an accurate and precise location including GPS coordinates.

The discovery shall be investigated by a professional meeting the appropriate qualification standards, such as a consulting archaeologist, no longer than seventy-two (72) hours from discovery. STB, SHPO, ARRC and land managing agency (as appropriate) shall consult, by telephone or other means, on the nature of the discovery and whether any additional investigation is warranted. STB shall contact the appropriate Tribal representative if necessary. A decision shall be provided to ARRC within five (5) working days. If the parties agree that the discovery is not significant, verbal authorization to proceed may be given by the SHPO, and SHPO shall provide written confirmation to the parties within five (5) working days. A report of the investigation shall be provided by the investigator, following the guidelines for Monitoring described in Stipulation VI. If additional investigation is agreed to, the guidelines for Additional Investigations described in Stipulation IV.B. shall be followed, unless modified evaluation and reporting are agreed to.

A.3 List of contacts for Alaska Native representatives

Eight Federally-recognized Tribal Governments have been in consultation with STB for this Undertaking:

1. Village of Dot Lake
2. Native Village of Eagle
3. Healy Lake Village
4. Northway Village
5. Native Village of Tanacross
6. Native Village of Tetlin
7. Native Village of Minto
8. Nenana Native Association

Following is a list of their representatives:

Village of Dot Lake

Common Name: Dot Lake
Vice-President, Charles Miller
Village of Dot Lake
P.O. Box 2279
Dot Lake, Alaska 99737-2279
Voice: (907)-882-2695; Fax: (907)-882-5558

Healy Lake Village

Common Name: Healy Lake
Chief JoAnn Polston
PO Box 73158
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
Voice: (907)-876-5018; Fax: (907)-876-5013

Native Village of Minto

Common Name: Minto
Chief, Darrell Frank
Native Village of Minto
P.O. Box 26
Minto, Alaska 99758
Voice: (907)-798-7112; Fax: (907)-798-7627

Nenana Native Association

Common Name: Nenana
First Chief, William Lord
Nenana Native Association
P.O. Box 369
Nenana, Alaska 99760-0356
Voice: (907)-832-5461; Fax: (907)-832-1077

Northway Village

Common Name: Northway
Chief, Gerald Albert
Northway Village
P.O. Box 516
Northway, Alaska 99764-0516

Chief, Lorraine Titus
Northway Village
P.O. Box 516
Northway, Alaska 99764-0516
Voice: (907)-778-2311; Fax: (907)-778-2220

Native Village of Tanacross

Common Name: Tanacross
President, Roy Denny
Native Village of Tanacross
P.O. Box 76009
Tanacross, Alaska 99776-6009
Voice: (907)-883-4496; Fax: (907)-883-4497

Native Village of Tetlin

Common Name: Tetlin
President, Donald Adams
Native Village of Tetlin
P.O. Box 797
Tok, Alaska 99780-0797
Voice: (907)-324-2130; Fax: (907)-324-2131

Native Village of Eagle

Common Name: Eagle Village
Chief, Joyce Roberts
Native Village of Eagle
P.O. Box 19
Eagle, Alaska 99738
907-547-2271

The *Upper Tanana Inter-Tribal Coalition* consists of six of the eight Federally-recognized Tribal Governments as follows:

Tribe: Village of Dot Lake
ANSCA Corporation: Dot Lake Native Corporation
Phone: 907-882-2695

Tribe: Native Village of Eagle
ANSCA Corporation: Hungwitchin Corporation
Phone: 907-547-2271
Tribe: Healy Lake Village
ANSCA Corporation: Mendas Chaag Native Corporation
Phone: 907-876-5055, 907-876-5018

Tribe: Northway Village
ANSCA Corporation: Northway Natives Incorporated
Phone: 907-778-2311

Tribe: Native Village of Tanacross
ANSCA Corporation: Tanacross Incorporated
Phone: 907-883-5024

Tribe: Native Village of Tetlin
ANSCA Corporation: Tetlin Native Corporation
Phone: 907-324-2130

C. Contact Information

(a) **State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):**

Judith Bittner
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Office of History and Archaeology
550 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-3561
Phone: (907) 269-8721; Fax: (907) 269-8908

(b) **Federal agency official in charge:**

Victoria Rutson
Chief, Section of Environmental Analysis
Surface Transportation Board
395 E Street SW
Washington, DC 20423
Phone: (202) 245-0295; Fax: (202) 245-0454

(c) **The appropriate land managing agency contact for the relevant parcel.**

*For lands under the control of **Fort Wainwright**:*

Lisa Graham, Cultural Resources Manager, Fort Wainwright
Directorate of Public Works
Attn: IMPC-FWA-RMD (CR Manager)
1060 Gaffney Road, #4650
Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500
Phone: (907) 361-3002; Fax: (907) 361-9867

*For lands associated with **Eielson Air Force Base***

Malcolm H. Nason, YC-02, DAF
Chief, Asset Management
354 CES/CEA
2310 Central Avenue Suite 100
Eielson AFB, Alaska 99702-2225
Phone: (907) 377-4342; Fax: (907) 377-3367.

(d) **The responsible Native representative for the area of discovery.**

Gary Lee
Doyon Ltd.
1 Doyon Place, Suite 300
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 459-2037; Fax: (907) 459-2062

Robert Sattler
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
122 1st Avenue, Suite 600
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 452-8251, ext. 3343; Fax: (907) 459-3936

(e) **Alaska State Troopers**

Communications Center Manager
Phone: (907) 451-5100; Fax: (907) 451-5165