

Appendix 1 of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Cultural Resource Management Policy

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN FOR PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED ON TRIBAL LANDS AND PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRADITIONAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST) Cultural Resource Management Policy also establishes an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) cultural resources protocol for when tribal members, employees, contractors or visitors encounter, locate, or receive cultural resources (including human remains) discovered on tribal lands or upon identified PGST traditional cultural landscapes. This protocol establishes what actions and responses should take place and provides a list of PGST contacts for when cultural resources are encountered on tribal lands, and identified PGST traditional cultural landscapes. Maintaining a policy and protocol for dealing with unanticipated encounters with cultural remains is an important aspect of the PGST Cultural Resource Management Policy cultural and establishes a process for insuring that cultural resources are protected to the most reasonable degree possible for the collective benefit of all tribal members. PGST will work with state and federal agencies to develop PA/MOA regarding cultural resources for individual projects through government-to-government consultation when PGST determines proposed planning, or grounding disturbing actions will have potential adverse affects on PGST Tribal Cultural Resources. The guidelines below outline standards and actions when cultural resources are inadvertently discovered.

The PGST Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines procedures to follow in accordance with the PGST Tribal Cultural Resource Management Policy as well as state and federal laws, if cultural resources or human remains are discovered.

1. WHAT ARE CULTURAL RESOURCES?¹

An inadvertent discovery of cultural resources could be historic or pre-historic. Some examples of cultural resources include:

- Shell Middens (accumulations of shell, burnt rock and other processed food remains and tools) bones or small pieces of bone.
- An area of charcoal or dark stained soil with artifacts.
- Lithic Scatters (stone tools, or waste flakes, arrowheads, or stone chips)
- Culturally modified trees (Cedar trees with bark strips harvested from them, Yew trees used for tool handles).
- Clusters of beads, tin cans or bottles, logging, fishing or farming equipment that appears to be more than 50 years old.²
- Buried railroad tracks, decking or industrial remains.
- Any type of human skeletal remains.

¹ The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe's Cultural Resource Policy contains a more broad and encompassing definition of cultural resources than is offered in the PGST IDP. The cultural resources discussed here do not represent the limit of PGST identified cultural resources. They represent the most likely types of cultural resources to be encountered during disturbing activities.

² 50 years is the minimum age requirement for a potential cultural resource to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Properties.

When in doubt, assume materials encountered are cultural resources!

2. INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES.

1. If any tribal members, tribal employees, contractors, visitors, state or federal agency employee or contractor believes that he or she has uncovered cultural resources at any point on a project on tribal lands or within an identified PGST Traditional Cultural Landscape all work near the discovery must stop. The discovery location should be secured at all times.
2. If there is an archeological monitor for the project notify that person. If there is a monitoring plan in place, the monitor will follow the steps outlined in the plan.
3. Notify the PGST tribal archeologist and the project manager. If the tribal archeologist is not available notify the PGST Natural Resource Department. The Natural Resource Department will notify the PGST tribal archeologist and Cultural Resources Director
4. If there is no archeological monitor and/or no monitoring plan the PGST tribal archeologist will travel to the site and perform a preliminary site assessment; including taking GPS readings and photographing items in their original context.
5. If they are on tribal land and in danger of being destroyed and can be removed while retaining their cultural integrity they will be removed by the archeologist, catalogued and entered into the tribal GIS cultural resource inventory database, and archived by the Tribe for additional research and documentation.
6. If the cultural resources can be left in place and or are too large to move the tribal archeologist will make every effort to record as much information as possible. This data will be incorporated into the tribal GIS cultural resource inventory database.
7. The PGST tribal archeologist will contact the potential involved agencies (if any) and the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

3. WHEN CULTURAL RESOURCES (INCLUDING HUMAN REMAINS) ARE DISCOVERED BY A VISITOR OR CONTRACTOR AND/OR ARE GIVEN TO A TRIBAL EMPLOYEE.

1. Immediately notify the PGST tribal archeologist. If the tribal archeologist is not available contact the PGST Natural Resource Department who will contact the tribal archeologist.
2. Thank the visitor. Obtain their name, address, and phone number. Ask them to keep the site information confidential.
3. Obtain as much information as possible on the source of the remains.
4. If from a site or location obtain as much information as possible as to the exact location they came from.
5. Suggest the importance of leaving cultural resources where they are discovered because of cultural resource site protection, burials, tribal property, possible crime scenes, etc.
6. The tribal archeologist and Natural Resources Department will find or attempt to find the site and identify it on a map.
7. The tribal archeologist will conduct a brief survey of the area of the discovery in order to assess the extent and amount of cultural remains present. The original context of the find will

be photographed in order to document how it looked when it was discovered. Photographs will be taken of each cultural remain in-situ. GPS reading will be taken of each cultural remain. Photographs will be for PGST research/documentation only. No photographs will be given to outside sources, especially the media.

8. The tribal archeologist will take GPS readings and map out the site as fully as possible. A detailed description of the site will be recorded. The original context of the find will be photographed in order to document how it looked when it was discovered. Photographic documentation will include permanent landmarks whenever possible. Photographs will be taken of each bone fragment. GPS reading will be taken of each bone fragment. Photographs will be for PGST research/documentation only. No photographs will be given to outside sources, especially the media.

4. PROCEDURES FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.

There are different areas of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Reservation and within PGST Traditional cultural landscapes where there is a high probability that human remains may be encountered based on local tribal knowledge, historical records and previous archeological research. In the event tribal members, staff, contractors, state or federal agency staff/contractors or other visitors encounter human remains on tribal lands or on PGST traditional cultural landscapes it is important the following protocol should be followed:

1. If any tribal members, tribal employees, contractors, visitors, state or federal agency employee or contractor believes that he or she has uncovered human remains at any point on a project on tribal lands or within an identified PGST Traditional Cultural Landscape all work near the discovery must stop. The discovery location should be secured at all times.
2. If there is an archeological monitor for the project notify that person. If there is a monitoring plan in place. The monitor will follow the steps outlined in the plan.
3. Immediately notify the PGST tribal archeologist and the project manager. If the tribal archeologist is not available notify the PGST natural resource management office. The archeologist will notify the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area of the discovery.
4. The tribal archeologist will conduct a brief survey of the area of the discovery in order to assess the extent and amount of remains present. The original context of the find will be photographed in order to document how it looked when it was discovered. Photographs will be taken of each bone fragment. GPS reading will be taken of each bone fragment. Photographs will be for PGST research/documentation only. No photographs will be given to outside sources, especially the media.
5. Law enforcement must determine if the remains are human and whether the discovery site constitutes a crime scene, and will notify DAHP.

If remains *are not* associated with a crime scene the tribal archeologist will take GPS readings and map out the site as fully as possible. A detailed description of the site will be recorded. The original context of the find will be photographed in order to document how it looked when it was discovered. Photographic documentation will include permanent landmarks whenever possible. Photographs will be taken of each bone fragment. GPS reading will be taken of each bone fragment. Photographs will be for PGST research/documentation only. No photographs will be given to outside sources, especially the media.

6. Whenever possible PGST expressly desires that human remains be left in place until the tribal archeologist, the cultural resource director, the cultural committee can obtain advisement from Tribal elders in order to determine how remains should be handled.

5. TRIBAL PROCEDURE FOR THE REPORTED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS ON TRIBAL LANDS.

1. Immediately notify the PGST tribal archeologist. If the PGST tribal archeologist is not available contact the Natural Resource Department who will contact the tribal archeologist. The archeologist will notify the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area of the discovery.
2. Thank the visitor. Obtain their name, address, and phone number. Ask them to keep the site location confidential.
3. Obtain as much information as possible on the source of the remains.
4. If from a site or location obtain as much information as possible as to the exact location they came from.
5. Suggest the importance of leaving cultural resources where they are discovered because of cultural resource site protection, burials, tribal property, possible crime scenes, etc.
6. The tribal archeologist and Natural Resources Department will find or attempt to find the site and identify on a map.
7. The tribal archeologist will conduct a brief survey of the area of the discovery in order to assess the extent and amount of remains present. The original context of the find will be photographed in order to document how it looked when it was discovered. Photographs will be taken of each bone fragment. GPS reading will be taken of each bone fragment. Photographs will be for PGST research/documentation only. No photographs will be given to outside sources, especially the media.
8. Law enforcement must determine if the remains are human and whether the discovery site constitutes a crime scene, and will notify DAHP.
9. If remains *are not* associated with a crime scene the tribal archeologist will take GPS readings and map out the site as fully as possible. A detailed description of the site will be recorded. The original context of the find will be photographed in order to document how it looked when it was discovered. Photographic documentation will include permanent landmarks whenever possible. Photographs will be taken of each bone fragment. GPS reading will be taken of each bone fragment. Photographs will be for PGST research/documentation only. No photographs will be given to outside sources, especially the media.
10. Whenever possible PGST expressly desires that human remains be left in place until the tribal archeologist, the cultural resource director, the cultural committee can obtain advisement from Tribal elders in order to determine how remains should be handled.

6. CONTACTS

PGST THPO:

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PGST Cultural Resources Office:

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PGST Natural Resource Enforcement:

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Kitsap County Sheriff Dept:
360-337-7170

Jefferson County Sheriff Dept:
360-385-3831

PGST Natural Resource Office:

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PGST Dept of Public Safety

Karl S. Gilje Sr. Director/Chief
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DAHP:

Dr. Allyson Brooks (SHPO)
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Kitsap County Coroner:

360-337-7077

Jefferson County Coroner:

360-385-9180