

Alaska Region Cultural Resources Protection and Response Plan

This plan is intended to provide guidance to Line Officers, Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) personnel, Heritage Professionals, and Tribal Government Relations personnel regarding protecting cultural resources or responding to potential archaeological resource violations. It is critical that everyone understand the roles and responsibilities for their own role in these investigations as well as each other's. Frequent, ongoing communication between all involved individuals is critical for a successful resolution of these incidents. This plan provides specific, on-the-ground direction and guidance in accordance with federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and agency policy. Forest cultural resource protection plans and relevant sections of Memorandums of Understandings (MOU) with tribes and Alaska Native corporations should tier to the guidelines in this plan.

The unauthorized use of and damage to cultural resources is a common problem on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Cultural resource violations include unauthorized excavation (looting), artifact theft, vandalism, arson, demolition, and related illegal activities. Damage to cultural resources may also occur during the implementation of project activities authorized by the Forest Service.

Every cultural resource damage incident is unique. Reports of cultural resource damage and violations surface in a variety of ways—during routine cultural resource monitoring; by Forest Service staff in the course of their work; and by members of the public who encounter or learn about incidents in their local communities. Investigation, casework, and prosecution also vary. Therefore, follow these Regional protocols and guidelines but adapt them to the specific circumstances of the violation and casework, as advised by LEI personnel, Line Officers and other Forest Service staff, Forest Service Office of General Counsel (OGC), and U.S. Attorney's Office.

Federal laws, regulations, and the Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2360 Heritage Program Management and Handbooks (FSH) 2309.12 Heritage Program Management Handbook and FSH 5309.11 Law Enforcement Handbook Chapter 23.5 Archaeological, Paleontological, or Prehistoric Resources Investigations provide the legal framework and agency policy, direction, and procedures for addressing cultural resource violations, unauthorized uses, and damage. Region 10 Heritage Professionals, Tribal Government Relations personnel, Line Officers, and LEI personnel should be familiar with these legal and administrative resources. The cultural resource management (CRM) and academic literature also contain abundant information and technical guidance about archaeological protection and the judicial process. [Region 10 Heritage Program SharePoint page](#) provides links to most resources mentioned in this plan.



United States Department of Agriculture

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OBJECTIVES

- Establish protocols to protect cultural resources on NFS lands and integrate activities of LEI personnel, Heritage Professionals, Tribal Government Relations personnel, and Line Officers to implement the Alaska Region Cultural Resources Protection and Response Plan.
- When cultural resource violations or damage occurs, ensure a timely and thorough investigation with the intention to pursue prosecution of violations and redress of damages, as appropriate.
- Ensure notification of potentially affected tribes and Alaska Native corporations utilizing advice and counsel from Tribal Government Relations and LEI personnel, as appropriate. *Proper time to notify will be dependent on circumstances.*
- Educate Line Officers and Forest Service staff on cultural resources laws, roles, responsibilities, and procedures.

KNOW THE LAWS

The *Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)* of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470), and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 296, is the primary legal tool used to address unauthorized damage and destruction of archaeological resources (precontact and historic). In most cases, ARPA has replaced the 1906 Antiquities Act. Artifacts obtained illegally and transported across state lines fall under the interstate artifact trafficking provisions of ARPA. ARPA protects materials of archaeological interest that are greater than 100 years old on public and Indian lands from unauthorized removal or destruction. Individuals who destroy, deface, or remove archaeological resources from federal lands are subject to severe penalties and fines under ARPA's provisions.

Individuals can be charged with a criminal ARPA violation if it is determined that:

- They did knowingly excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface a cultural resource, or attempted to do so;
- The cultural resource was located on public or Indian lands, or obtained illegally and transported across State lines;
- They acted without a permit; and
- The archaeological value or commercial value and the cost of restoration and repair exceed \$500 (for a felony; less than \$500 for a misdemeanor).

ARPA contains both criminal and civil provisions. When violations of ARPA are committed knowingly with intent, the criminal provisions of ARPA apply. When violations are committed unknowingly, inadvertently, or negligently, the civil provisions of ARPA apply.

The virtues of using civil procedures are described by Foster (2007). The process involved in a civil ARPA case requires the same kind of Heritage program support work as for a criminal case. The Forest Supervisor makes the decision to pursue civil penalties. In the civil arena, a Notice of Violation and

Proposed Penalty is prepared by the Forest Supervisor, assisted by OGC, the Heritage Professional, and LEI personnel (Special Agent) in charge. Before initiating any civil penalties, the Forest Supervisor must confirm that LEI is not pursuing a criminal investigation or prosecution.

The *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* (NAGPRA) of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001), and its implementing regulations at 43 CFR 10, is another legal avenue. NAGPRA applies to cultural resource violations involving illegal trafficking of American Indian human remains and their associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

Both ARPA and NAGPRA establish penalties including fines and incarceration. ARPA and NAGPRA are based on strict criteria (and exemptions) that are not applicable to every damage incident or cultural resource. Other federal statutes, including *Illegal Trafficking in Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items* (18 U.S.C. 1170), *Theft of Government Property* (18 U.S.C. 641), *Damage to Government Property* (18 U.S.C. 1361), and *General Prohibitions* on NFS lands at 36 CFR 261.9(g) and (h) cover unauthorized activities affecting cultural resources and establish penalties including fines and incarceration. The decision to apply a specific legal statute in criminal cases is made by LEI personnel and the U.S. Attorney, not by the Heritage Professional or Line Officer.

Regardless of legal statute, the site damage assessment procedures established in ARPA will be followed for all cultural resource violations and unauthorized site damage and vandalism. Archaeological value determinations must follow the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Professional Standards for the Determination of Archaeological Value.

Site damage assessment procedures are described in 36 CFR 296 Protection of Archaeological Resources; FSM 2360 Heritage Program Management, FSH 2309.12 Heritage Program Management Handbook; National Park Service (NPS) Technical Brief 11 Legal Background of Archeological Resources Protection, NPS Technical Brief 16 The Civil Prosecution Process of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, NPS Technical Brief 20 Archeological Resource Damage Assessment: Legal Basis and Methods; Using ARPA Civil Penalties to Protect Archaeological Resources on Public and Indian Lands (Foster 2007); Presenting Archaeology in Court: Legal Strategies for Protecting Cultural Resources (Hutt et al. 2006) and other CRM and academic references. See the Region 10 [Region 10 Heritage Program SharePoint page](#) for links to most resources mentioned in this plan. Consult these references prior to preparing a site damage assessment. See Appendix 5 for excerpts of legal citations relevant to tribal notification.

Cultural resource damage may occur as a result of unauthorized activities by the public or by the Forest Service or its agents, that is, contractors and cooperators. All instances of cultural resource damage require investigation and documentation regardless of who does the damage. In all cases, the extent of investigative, legal or administrative review and action will depend on the nature and significance of the damage and violation. Additional direction on the investigation and documentation of these types of violations is found in FSH 5309.11 Chapter 23.5 Archeological, Paleontological, or Prehistoric Resources Investigations and FSH 5309.11 Chapter 41.42 Archeological Incidents. Contingent on the situation, the application of specific legal statutes in criminal cases is determined by LEI personnel and the U.S. Attorney's Office. The application of specific legal statutes in civil cases is determined by LEI personnel, OGC, and the Line Officer. Administrative actions involve LEI personnel, the Line Officer, Forest Service staff such as the Contracting Officer, and Heritage Professionals. Heritage Professionals serve in a critical support and advisory capacity for both criminal and civil ARPA proceedings.

Alaska State laws related to discovery of human remains and disturbance of cultural resources include:

“AS 12.65.5 which requires immediate notification of a peace officer of the state (police, Village Public Safety Officer, or Alaska State Trooper) and the State Medical Examiner when death has “been caused by unknown or criminal means, during the commission of a crime, or by suicide, accident, or poisoning.”

AS 11.46.482(a)(3) which 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 41.35.200 which applies only to State lands and makes the disturbance of "historic, prehistoric and archeological resources" (including graves, per definition) a class A misdemeanor.

AS 18.50.250 which applies to all lands in Alaska and requires permits for the disinterment, transport, and re-interment of human remains” (excerpted from State Guidelines – see Appendix 1 for further guidance).

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Line Officer, Heritage Professional, Tribal Government Relations personnel, and LEI personnel roles and responsibilities in the investigation, documentation, and resolution of cultural resource damage incidents are clearly defined in FSM Chapter 2364.21 Investigation of Cultural Resource Violations and FSH 2309.12 Chapter 43 Protection from Unauthorized Use and Environmental Damage and are summarized as follows:

LINE OFFICERS are responsible for:

- Coordinating with LEI personnel to establish patrol schedules for high-risk or vulnerable cultural resources.
- Notifying LEI personnel and the Regional Heritage Program Leader of potential cultural resource violations and damage.
- Notifying potentially affected tribes and/or Alaska Native corporations of *confirmed* cultural resource violations, after being cleared by LEI personnel.
- Acquiring the necessary training in cultural resource protection laws to knowledgeably engage in cultural resource violation investigations, administrative actions, and legal casework.
- Assuring timely investigation of any cultural resource violation, including illegal excavation, artifact collection, vandalism, alteration, or other deliberate or unintentional disturbances.
- Developing damage claims and making penalty assessments against individuals, based on the site damage assessment, per ARPA and 36 CFR Part 296 or other legal statutes.
- Consulting with affected tribes and/or Alaska Native corporations *at the appropriate time* during and/or after the investigation.

- Making civil penalty assessments against individuals, based on the site damage assessment, per ARPA and 36 CFR Part 296 or other applicable legal statutes.
- Applying monetary restitution for civil damages, as provided under ARPA or other pertinent legal statutes, directly to the affected cultural resource.
- Implementing long-range plans to protect cultural resources, including coordinating with LEI personnel, Heritage Professionals, and consulting with tribes and Alaska Native corporations to establish procedures for high-risk or vulnerable cultural resources. See FSH 2309.12, Chapter 44 Administrative Protection and Conservation Measures, for a description of these actions and 'Developing Monitoring Plans for High-Risk Cultural Resources' section of this plan.
- Initiating after-action (administrative) review of cultural resource damage caused by agency or agency-authorized actions.

HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS are responsible for:

- Notifying Line Officers and LEI personnel of potential cultural resource violations and coordinating with Tribal Government Relations personnel, as appropriate.
- Acquiring the necessary training in archaeological site protection to complete site damage assessments and participate in legal casework.
- Completing site damage assessments for all cultural resource violations in coordination with LEI personnel, and consulting with Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and tribal and Alaska Native corporation staff on these matters, as appropriate.
- Participating in after-action (administrative) reviews and providing recommendations to the Line Officer to abate or prevent future site damage incidents, as appropriate.
- Labeling, cataloging, curating, and appropriately dispersing all artifacts and associated records during and following a law enforcement investigation and prosecution.
- Entering ARPA violation information into the Heritage program database of record.
- Coordinating review of cultural resource protection efforts and issues with LEI personnel, Line Officers, and other Forest Service staff when developing the annual monitoring plan.
- Advising and assisting the Line Officer and LEI personnel in implementing long-range cultural resource protection plans and actions, including monitoring and development of sensitivity maps that identify high-risk cultural resources (See 'Developing Monitoring Plans for High-Risk Cultural Resources' section).
- Incorporating cultural resource protection concerns, needs, and strategies into Heritage Program Plans and Historic Property Management Plans.

- Providing sensitivity maps to LEI personnel and routinely accompanying LEI personnel to high-risk cultural resources, as available. Cultivate a good working relationship with LEI personnel so that when an issue arises, the team can respond appropriately (See 'Developing Monitoring Plans for High-Risk Cultural Resources' section).
- Enlisting agency employees, tribes, and public volunteers (i.e., site stewards) in routine monitoring of cultural resources, where appropriate.
- Developing internal and external educational programs regarding cultural resource values, sensitivity, and legal protections. Consider coordination with Tribal Government Relations personnel, tribes, Alaska Native corporations, and cultural leaders.
- Will not set up surveillance equipment without the written consent of the Line Officer and LEI personnel.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS PERSONNEL are responsible for:

Pursuant to FSH 5309.11 Chapter 23.5 Archaeological, Paleontological, or Prehistoric Resources Investigations:

- Providing timely and complete investigation and enforcement of cultural resource violations.
- Acquiring training to properly investigate cultural resource violations, including recognizing tools, characteristics, and methods of artifact collectors, looters, and site vandals.
- Determining if cultural resource damage represents a criminal or civil violation.
- Coordinating with the U.S. Attorney's Office or State District Attorney's Office for potential criminal violations.
- Advising Line Officers and OGC as necessary during administrative reviews of cultural resource damage caused by agency or agency-authorized actions.
- Engaging Line Officers and Heritage Professionals in legal casework and judicial proceedings, as appropriate.
- Participating in periodic reviews of cultural resource protection efforts and issues on Forest Service units.
- Assisting the Line Officer and Heritage Professional in implementing long-range cultural resource protection plans and actions, including annual monitoring of high-risk cultural resources identified by Heritage Professionals in coordination with Tribal Government Relations personnel (see 'Developing Monitoring Plans for High-Risk Cultural Resources' section).

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS PERSONNEL are responsible for:

Pursuant to FSM 1563 Tribal Relations Chapter 1563.04| Forest, Grassland, and Prairie Tribal Liaisons:

- Supporting Forest and Unit efforts regarding tribal notification, consultation, coordination, and collaboration on ARPA topics.
- Assisting the Line Officer, Heritage Professionals, and LEI personnel in their responsibilities and activities during ARPA investigations and implementation of long-range cultural resource protection plans, actions, and communication/consultation with tribes and Alaska Native corporations, as appropriate.
- Developing internal and external educational programs regarding cultural resource values, sensitivity, and protocols. Consider coordination with Heritage Professionals, tribes, Alaska Native corporations, and cultural leaders.
- Acquiring ARPA overview training in how to assist with tribal consultation related to ARPA investigations.
- Ensure tribe and Alaska Native corporation contact information is current on the [Region 10 Tribal Government Relations SharePoint page](#); update monthly and after tribal council elections are held.

CULTURAL RESOURCE VIOLATION GUIDELINES

Reports of cultural resource violations surface in a variety of ways, such as by Heritage Professionals during routine cultural resource monitoring; by Forest Service staff in the course of their work; or by members of the public who encounter or learn about site looting, artifact theft or other site damage incidents in their local communities. Social media posts by members of the public may lead to reports of cultural resource violations (see Social Media section).

The likelihood of encountering a cultural resource violation in progress, such as people digging for artifacts in an ancient campsite, is relatively small unless the area is under surveillance by LEI personnel. Cultural resource violations are typically discovered and investigated after the incident has occurred. This situation places a large responsibility on the Line Officer, LEI personnel, and Heritage Professionals to carefully investigate and document all evidence in the field.

Follow these Regional guidelines but adapt them to the specific circumstances of the violation and casework, as advised by LEI personnel, Line Officer, other Forest Service staff, OGC, and U.S. Attorney's Office.

1. Follow-up immediately on Forest Service staff or public reports or leads, and information of cultural resource damage and unauthorized activity, as may be forthcoming from community members, Forest Service staff or other sources. Heritage Professionals are often the first point of contact for reports of cultural resource violations. LEI personnel should immediately be informed of potential violations. Delays will seriously compromise law enforcement and/or administrative (i.e., contractual) efforts, opportunities, and actions that may be necessary.
2. Consider personal safety first when verifying or investigating cultural resource violations. Use caution if asked to visit a cultural resource violation alone with an unknown member of the public. Heritage Professionals should request LEI personnel accompaniment or assistance. For

example, if you encounter someone illegally excavating an archaeological site **do not** contact them. Ensure your safety and that of your crew first. Contact LEI personnel. If it is safe to do so, observe the activity and take photographs if possible. Take notes on the location, time, descriptions of the individual(s), vehicle license number, etc. Fully document what you see, hear, and find, either in the field or immediately thereafter.

3. When damage to cultural resources is the result of intentional criminal activity, the site area is a crime scene under the control of LEI personnel. Heritage Professionals should do the following:
 - a. Submit formal notification to LEI personnel and the Line Officer as quickly as possible.
 - b. Work under the direction of LEI personnel. The Heritage Professional may provide on-scene assistance, such as evidence collection, but only as specifically instructed by LEI personnel.
 - c. Enlist help as necessary to complete the site damage assessment, in accordance with 36 CFR 296, in a timely manner. Ensure that these individuals are trained and qualified to do forensic work and understand all protocols and the need for confidentiality.
 - d. Enlist technical specialists/expertise as necessary to complete on- and off-site analyses as part of the site damage assessment. For example, a specialist may be essential for evaluating damage (i.e., graffiti, bullet holes, partial removal) to an ancient rock art site. An architectural historian may be necessary to help evaluate and calculate damage to a historic structure.
 - e. Contact SHPO and potentially affected tribes and Alaska Native corporations about the cultural resource violation *when appropriate and upon consent of LEI personnel in charge*. These parties may offer perspectives about cultural resource values and loss that augment/support the site damage assessment. Seek advice and counsel from Tribal Government Relations personnel and/or existing MOUs to help ensure proper communication, collaboration, and consultation protocols are followed.
 - i. Suggested tribal and Alaska Native corporation notification language: “We have an on-going investigation on the Forest, and we are working closely with law enforcement. I am unable to provide specifics, but I will provide you with regular updates as I am able and as allowed by the agent/Assistant U.S. Attorney. Once the case is fully adjudicated or closed, I will provide more detailed information and would welcome tribal assistance in repairing the site if needed.”
 - ii. When identifying current tribal and Alaska Native corporation leadership and drafting correspondence or other forms of communication, consider utilizing the [Region 10 Tribal Government Relations SharePoint page](#) contact lists.
 - iii. Consider including the appropriate Tribal Government Relations personnel in the review of formal correspondence to tribes and Alaska Native corporations. Include file code 1560.

- f. Work with Line Officers and Tribal Government Relations and LEI personnel to ensure new/existing MOUs do not contradict LEI process and control of information.
 - g. Follow legal requirements and Alaska State protocols if human remains or NAGPRA items are identified (see Appendix 1). See also FSH 2309.12 Chapters 42.2 Discovery of Human Remains and 43.43 NAGPRA.
4. Investigation of a cultural resource violation may determine that cultural resource damage has occurred unintentionally or negligently by Forest Service staff, contractors, cooperators, or the public. The integrity of the area must be protected until the incident is documented in a site damage assessment and after an after-action review (or similar internal review process) by the Line Officer, Forest Heritage Program Manager, and other appropriate Forest Service staff is completed. Measures to repair cultural resource damage or compensate for values lost are one outcome of an administrative review. Methods to improve internal protocols to prevent future cultural resource damage incidents are another outcome. Unintentional or negligent damage is reported to the SHPO and Heritage, Tribal Government Relations, and LEI personnel at the Regional Office.
- a. Follow the protocols in 3 above.
 - b. If civil penalties or administrative actions are pursued, be prepared to offer your perspectives and recommendations to LEI personnel, OGC, Forest Service staff, and the Forest Supervisor for penalties, monetary restitution, or other resolutions.
 - c. The decision to pursue civil actions is determined by the Forest Supervisor, LEI personnel, OGC, and possibly the U.S. Attorney's Office, based on the site damage assessment, after-action review, and any other pertinent administrative investigations.
5. For all cultural resource violations, the Heritage Professional's **primary** responsibility is to prepare an accurate and thorough site damage assessment as described in 36 CFR 296 and FSH 2309.12 Chapter 43.2 Site Damage Assessment. Consider this:
- a. Proper field equipment (see Appendix 4) and trained personnel (See 'Recommended Training' section) are necessary to complete the site damage assessment in a safe and timely manner.
 - b. "Old" damage to cultural resources, clearly done many years ago based on the compaction of spoil dirt piles, in-filled excavations holes, rusted equipment and other evidence, may require limited site damage documentation and investigation (i.e., a research design and budget may be unnecessary). However, care must be taken to fully determine what is old versus new damage.
 - c. Recent or new damage will usually require a complete site damage assessment and LEI personnel over-sight, and possibly administrative involvement in the event that the damage was done by a contractor, cooperator or Forest Service staff.
 - d. Field notes, sketches, maps, and calculations are the basis for the site damage assessment. They are subject to legal discovery. Be accurate and careful in ALL site

damage documentation. Be very careful what you write and draw (in text, paper margins, or otherwise).

- e. Any artifacts, digger's tools, maps, etc. that are handled and processed are evidence and part of the chain of custody that must not be broken. Coordinate with LEI personnel to ensure that all seized evidence is properly secured (locked) during and after processing and analyses.
 - f. Artifact collector's maps, books and written records often link artifacts to specific land areas and archaeological sites and may be subject to considerable examination (decoding) and handling. Legally, these seized materials and artifacts remain the property of the defendant until the case is adjudicated. Heritage Professionals must coordinate with LEI personnel prior to examination of this evidence.
6. The completed site damage assessment **must** be:
- a. Professionally written, rational, clear, and concise, with all relevant regulatory components addressed. It should be modeled after other successful damage assessments.
 - b. In accordance with the SAA Professional Standards for the Determination of Archaeological Value.
 - c. Peer reviewed. Enlist the Regional Heritage Program Leader to assist in finding an appropriate reviewer.
 - d. The assessment must also be defensible to LEI personnel, the U.S. Attorney's Office, Line Officer, OGC, and other involved parties; for example, the research design and data recovery costs should be proportional to the actual damage documented. For a looters hole measuring 0.92 x 0.88 m and 36 cm deep, one would not propose data recovery for the entire two-acre site. Rather, the costs would be calculated based on the standard excavation unit generally utilized by the agency (i.e., a 1 x 1 m unit). Depending on the complexity of the affected site deposits, excavation (and associated costs) would proceed in four 10 cm levels (or stratigraphically if appropriate). The damages and values/costs in the document should pass the "red face" test.
 - e. Treated as confidential information under ARPA, Section 9, and the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 522).
7. The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility status of the damaged cultural resource may be incorporated into the site damage assessment and used to make the case for 'archaeological interest'. If the site is unevaluated the Heritage Professional may apply the National Register criteria as time and casework permits, but it is not a legal requirement. Consider this:

- a. Be careful not to compromise the integrity of the casework when applying National Register criteria; for example, be judicious when conducting subsurface testing to determine the extent, depth, and nature of the remaining cultural deposit.
 - b. National Register eligibility may play a significant role in explaining resource values and significance during case investigations and judicial proceedings.
 - c. Do not submit a determination of eligibility or site damage assessment to SHPO during an investigation; wait until after the case is adjudicated.
 - d. Radiocarbon dating and other specialized analyses for the National Register evaluation may provide a stronger picture of the cultural resource and loss and recovery/restoration needs in all judicial review and proceedings.
 - e. If the site was determined not eligible to the National Register prior to the violation, most prosecutors would decline the case based on lack of 'archaeological interest'.
8. Advise and assist LEI personnel, the U.S. Attorney's Office, Line Officers and other Forest Service staff in developing civil and criminal casework (beyond the site damage assessment) as requested. Understand that:
 - a. Most casework is confidential and will not be revealed to you in order to protect case integrity (and, in some cases, for your own safety). Any information shared with you is not to be shared outside the investigatory team without the consent of the LEI case agent.
 - b. Investigatory and judicial processes (civil or criminal) take time to complete (they can be very slow, with a lot of hurry-up and wait). See Appendix 3.
9. Inform and educate Forest Service staff, LEI personnel, assistant U.S. Attorneys, and other relevant personnel, as necessary, about local precontact history/history and values lost (knowledge and appreciation of human history varies widely within agencies and among the general public). Do not take this knowledge and understanding for granted.
10. Be prepared to be an advocate for cultural resource protection in your local community during investigations and prosecutions (i.e., press releases). In some communities, backlash may occur regarding artifact collecting and agency law enforcement. Advocacy may be problematic under these circumstances; consider your personal safety first.
11. Participate as an expert witness on behalf of the federal government during judicial proceedings (Grand Jury, trial). Grand Jury and trial preparation are covered extensively in ARPA training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and other sources. The Heritage Professional will be required to:
 - a. Explain and defend the site damage assessment.

- b. Paint the “big picture” of human history and why the values described in the site damage assessment are important to everyone.
 - c. Explain federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and policy and why illegal excavation and artifact theft is not allowed on public lands.
 - d. Be knowledgeable, clear-spoken, and professional in all judicial proceedings.
 - e. Disperse/dispose of material records and artifacts following the law enforcement investigation and/or case adjudication. See FSH 2309.12 Chapter 43.1 Investigation of Unauthorized Uses.
12. In all cases, cooperation and communication among Line Officers, Heritage Professionals and LEI personnel are essential to effective cultural resource protection and investigation of unauthorized use and damage.
13. All substantive case-related communications and materials must be kept and provided to the case agent and/or U.S. Attorney’s Office per the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Discovery. This includes email, text messages, reports, notes, photographs, drawings, etc. Generally electronic files or documents should be kept in their original format. It is recommended that a separate electronic folder be created, and all investigative materials and communications stored in one folder for easy retrieval.
14. All personnel should be aware that all impeachment materials – anything that reflects upon the truthfulness or possible bias of a government witness – must be provided to U.S. Attorney’s office and will likely be provided to the defense. Therefore, all communications must remain professional and free of anything that might show bias in order to not jeopardize the case.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media posts or other information regarding suspected archaeological violations should be reported to the local LEI personnel. LEI personnel can only investigate incidents that occur on or have a nexus to NFS lands. Information received regarding potential violations on other lands should be forwarded to the appropriate land manager by LEI personnel in coordination with the Line Officer and Tribal Government Relations personnel as appropriate.

While some activities conducted by permittees may not be archaeological law violations, they may be visiting cultural resources or conducting activities that are not authorized in their special use permit. The special uses permit administrator and/or LEI personnel should be contacted when questions arise.

Forest Service staff should consult with LEI personnel, OGC, Tribal Government Relations personnel, and Heritage Professionals as appropriate prior to contacting anyone or responding to social media posts involving cultural resources. While visiting cultural resources on NFS lands or posting about them may cause concern for Forest Service staff, these actions in and of themselves are not an ARPA violation.

DEVELOPING MONITORING PLANS FOR HIGH-RISK CULTURAL RESOURCES

FSH 2309.12 Chapter 41 Cultural Resource Monitoring (3) directs Heritage Professionals to “coordinate with Forest Service, State, county, and other cooperative law enforcement agencies to implement patrols, surveillance, and other measures to monitor highly vulnerable and high-risk historic properties and unevaluated cultural resources”. Forest Heritage programs are encouraged to develop “protocols for responding to damage to or theft of cultural resources”.

Suggested steps to develop and implement monitoring plans:

1. Annually, prior to the start of the field season, Heritage Professionals and Tribal Government Relations personnel identify high-risk cultural resources. High-risk cultural resources include but are not limited to:
 - a. Burials
 - b. Easily accessible Priority Heritage Assets (see FSM Chapter 2360.5 Definitions, Heritage Assets)
 - c. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance [36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)]
 - d. Sacred places (as identified by tribes and Alaska Native corporations)
2. Heritage Professionals provide LEI personnel with spatial data/GIS layer/map showing the locations of all high-risk cultural resources on the Forest. Be sure to consult with tribes and Alaska Native corporations as appropriate.
3. Heritage Professionals provide LEI personnel with base line documentation of each identified cultural resource to include, at a minimum, the most recent cultural resource record, site sketch map, and photographs.
4. LEI personnel incorporate visits to high-risk cultural resources identified in the monitoring plan into their patrols throughout the year and monitor for recent disturbance, inviting Heritage Professionals whenever possible.
5. LEI personnel complete one ‘R10 Cultural Resources Monitoring Form’ at the conclusion of each visit (See Appendix 6) and submit a copy to Heritage Professionals for their files.

It is recommended that LEI personnel invite Heritage Professionals to accompany them on monitoring trips. Consider inviting tribal and Alaska Native corporation staff to participate as Forest Service volunteers.

It is recommended that Heritage Professionals consider periodically inviting LEI personnel to attend Heritage program calls and in-person meetings in order to facilitate exchange of information.

Consider enlisting local historical interest groups and interested individuals as site stewards: “The Site Steward Program involves trained public volunteers in routine monitoring of significant and/or vulnerable cultural resources on NFS lands. In some cases, Site Stewards may serve as on-site interpreters. The agency official may elect to recruit Site Stewards through the PIT program. Site Stewards are often effective advocates for cultural resource awareness and protection in local

communities. Forest Service Site Steward Programs may be coordinated with state stewardship programs to identify priority cultural resources for monitoring” (FSM Chapter 2365.25 Volunteer Site Steward Program). Additional guidance can be found at FSH 2309.12 Chapter 53.23 Volunteer Site Stewards.

RECOMMENDED TRAINING

Archaeological Violations Investigation training is required for LEI personnel and recommended for Heritage Professionals, Line Officers, and Tribal Government Relations personnel.

Consider developing an annual cultural resources awareness training to be made available during safety week or as requested for internal or external audiences.

Tribal Relations training is mandatory for all Forest Service staff: FSH 1509.13 American Indian and Alaska Native Relations Handbook Chapter 13.1 Training Required by Departmental Regulation: “The USDA Departmental Regulation on Tribal Consultation, Cooperation, and Collaboration (DR 1350-002) requires training in tribal relations for USDA employees. The DR stipulates that USDA Officials charged with Consultation, which includes all Forest Service Consulting Officials, must complete a level of training as identified below. The training is separated into different “tier” groupings, including different levels of training for each tier. Ongoing tribal consultation training will be developed and offered as appropriate. (Section followed by explanation of the tier groups).

	Who	What
Tier 1	Primarily career Senior Executive Service employees and key national and regional program Directors with responsibilities for managing tribal relations within the Forest Service.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinated with USDA and conducted with a team of professional non-governmental tribal Consultation trainers and expert USDA staff, with inclusion of tribal governments as active participants in development and implementation. 2. Explains the history of the legal relationship between Tribes and the U.S. Government; the definition of tribal sovereignty; the definition of trust responsibility; and the ramifications of USDA tribal Consultation per the President’s agenda. 3. Involves components of legal issues as well as cultural competency.
Tier 2	Line Officers designated to conduct consultations with Tribes and/or ANCs, as well as the leaders of programs where those individuals would personally be involved in the consultation process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinated with USDA, but oriented toward specific Regions, Forests, Stations, Laboratories, and other administrative units within the Forest Service. May use professional governmental, non-governmental, or tribal trainers as well as expert Forest Service staff, with inclusion of tribal governments as active participants in development and implementation. 2. Covers basic areas of tribal relations competencies, with a specific focus on the context of the Forest Service unit.

	Who	What
Tier 3	All Forest Service employees.	Offered from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Ag-Learn program, "Working Effectively with Tribal Governments" that can be accessed via the Internet.

"

Consider inviting cultural leaders, tribal governments, and Alaska Native corporation staff to participate in trainings/meetings as appropriate and include cultural conversations regarding important cultural resources and sacred places at the district level and/or Forest Leadership Team meetings. Goal is to build respectful relationships, trust, and gain a broader understanding of, and competency with, Alaska Native laws, customs, traditions, and values.

Appendix 1 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains Protocols

See FSM Chapter 2361.3 NAGPRA Consultation for further guidance.

Region 10 follows ‘Guidelines [for] Laws and Protocols Pertaining to the Discovery of Human Remains in Alaska’ when human remains are discovered. Alaska Office of History and Archaeology maintains the most current guidelines here <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/ahrs/remains.htm>

Guidelines [for] Laws and Protocols Pertaining to the Discovery of Human Remains in Alaska (Guidelines) Excerpt:

“The treatment of human remains following inadvertent discovery is governed by state and federal laws, and status, postmortem interval (time since death), and biological/cultural affiliation. First and foremost, the site of discovered remains should be regarded a potential “crime scene” until a person with appropriate expertise and authority determines otherwise.”

State Laws:

Several State laws are applicable to the discovery of human remains in Alaska. The State Medical Examiner (SME) has jurisdiction over all human remains in the state (with rare exceptions, such as military aircraft deaths), 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 State Medical Examiner when death has “been caused by unknown or criminal means, during the commission of a crime, or by suicide, accident, or poisoning.”

In this regard, contact the AST in the applicable region first. (See list of contacts on following page.) The AST has interpreted notification procedures as applicable to all remains, including ancient remains.

AS 11.46.482(a)(3), which applies to all lands in Alaska, makes the “intentional and unauthorized destruction or removal of any human remains or the intentional disturbance of a grave” a class C felony.

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

AS 18.50.250, which applies to all lands in Alaska, requires permits for the disinterment, transport, and reinterment of human remains. Guidance and permits are available from Health Analytics & Vital Records (see attached list of contacts).

Federal Laws:

On Federal lands and Federal trust lands, the unauthorized destruction or removal of archaeological human remains (i.e., more than 100 years old) is a violation of 16 USC 470ee (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.

General Guidance:

Your first contacts should be the regional Alaska State Troopers, the Alaska State Medical Examiner's Office, local law enforcement, AST/Missing Persons Clearinghouse, the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, and the landowner. (Consider the Line Officer the landowner in this context if the inadvertent discovery occurs on NFS managed land).

In many instances, the field archaeologist must make a judgement call regarding the age of the remains, his/her level of confidence in the evaluation, and whether further investigation by a specialist is warranted. While notification under State Law is required, peace officers and the SME generally regard archaeologists competent to make these type determinations and welcome input that may assist with the investigation. With regard to ancient remains (> 100 years old), the SME and AST will generally defer to the opinion of the field archaeologist and require no further criminal investigation. However, the remains and a surrounding buffer area should not be disturbed until appropriate reporting and consultation have occurred.

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR STATE OFFICIALS INVOLVED WITH HUMAN REMAINS ISSUES IN ALASKA

*Denotes suggested contact person in list below.

1. Alaska State Troopers, Missing Persons Clearinghouse:

Phone: (907) 269-5038

Fax: (907) 337-2059

Lt. Paul Fussey

Phone: (907) 269-5682

e-mail: paul.fussey@alaska.gov

*Malia Miller

Phone: (907) 269-5038

e-mail: malia.miller@alaska.gov

*After contact by phone, send e-mail with relevant information and photos to Lt. Fussey and Malia Miller.

2. Alaska State Medical Examiner's Office:

*Reporting Hotline (Death Hotline) to speak with on-duty investigator.

Phone: (907) 334-2200 (24 hours)

Stephen Hoage, Operations Administration

Phone: (907) 334-2202

Fax: (907) 334-2216

e-mail: stephen.hoage@alaska.gov

Dr. Cristin Rolf, Chief Medical Examiner

Phone: (907) 334-2200

Fax: (907) 334-2216

e-mail: cristin.rolf@alaska.gov

3. Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (State Historic Preservation Office):
Phone: (907) 269-8700 *Ask for State Archaeologist
Fax: (907) 269-8908
e-mail: richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov or oha.permits@alaska.gov
4. Health Analytics & Vital Records
For burial transit permits and disinterment/transit/reinterment questions:
*Registration Help Line
Phone: (907) 465-5423
Fax: (907) 465-3423

Contact information current as of 2/4/2020. See Guidelines page 2 (online) for up to date contact information.” (end of State Guidelines excerpt).

Heritage Professionals are often contacted first by the public when human remains are discovered on NFS land. Advise the appropriate Line Officer to primarily follow ‘Guidelines [for] Laws and Protocols Pertaining to the Discovery of Human Remains in Alaska’ (above). The following are additional protocols to consider.

1. Line Officer or delegated staff will:
 - a. Ensure that discovered human remains are treated with cultural sensitivity, dignity, and respect. Viewing and photographing exposed human remains by Forest Service staff or its agents (contractors, cooperators) may compromise LEI personnel and forensic efforts.
 - b. Ensure that the beliefs and customs of tribes and Alaska Native corporations are respected. Exposure to human remains, directly or indirectly (i.e., a box containing skeletal material), may degrade and compromise spiritual beliefs and practices.
 - c. Ensure that the discovery area is secure: leave human remains in place, cease project activity, involve LEI personnel immediately, and Heritage Professionals and Tribal Government Relations personnel as appropriate.
 - d. Allow resumption of work only when the disposition of human remains is determined and a written agreement is executed between the necessary parties in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.4(e), as appropriate. Forest Supervisor will make the final decision of when to allow resumption of work.
2. Heritage Professional will:
 - a. If the remains are not forensic and non-Native American, leave the remains in place and assist in the development of a plan for avoidance (in place preservation) or removal. Consult with SHPO and other interested parties as appropriate.

- b. If the remains are not forensic and Native American, ensure that NAGPRA regulations at Section 43 CFR 10.4 are followed. In coordination with the Line Officer and Tribal Government Relations personnel, notify the appropriate tribes and Alaska Native corporations by telephone followed by written confirmation as soon as practicable. Be sure to utilize MOU communication protocols as appropriate. Develop a Plan of Action for disposition of human remains.
3. Coordinate and communicate with the Line Officer, Forest Service staff, LEI personnel, tribes, Alaska Native corporations, SHPO, and consulting contractors regarding progress and status of human remains discovery incident, as necessary and appropriate. Otherwise, treat this information as confidential.
4. Document inadvertent discoveries in the Heritage program database of record and annual summary of activities to SHPO.

Appendix 2 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources Protocols

See FSM Chapter 2364.13 Unanticipated Discovery for further guidance.

If unanticipated cultural resources are identified during project implementation, Region 10 Forests will ensure that the agency and its agents (contractors, cooperators) comply with the following protocols. These protocols are based on federal law, regulation, and policy.

1. Line Officer or delegated staff will:
 - a. Cease all project activity within the vicinity of the unanticipated discovery until after the cultural resource is evaluated and adverse effects to the cultural resource have been avoided, minimized, or mitigated.
 - b. Request that the Contracting Officer initiate a work-stoppage if this discovery was caused by a contractor or cooperator. Ensure that the appropriate contracting procedures are being followed.
 - c. Protect the discovery from further damage, theft, or removal. Leave all artifacts and cultural materials in place. Involve LEI personnel as necessary.
 - d. Follow the protocols in Appendix 1 if the discovery involves human remains.
 - e. Follow the requirements of NAGPRA if associated or unassociated funerary objects or objects of cultural patrimony are discovered.
 - f. Involve LEI personnel if the unanticipated discovery also involves deliberate removal or destruction of cultural resources.
 - g. Request that the Contracting Officer initiate a resumption of work only following resolution of the discovery incident. In most cases, this decision will be made by the District Ranger, but when human remains are involved the Forest Supervisor will make this decision.
2. Heritage Professional will:
 - a. Submit formal notification to Line Officer. Submit formal notification to LEI personnel if warranted.
 - b. Document the unanticipated discovery using appropriate site recordation procedures and forms. This should include, but is not limited to, documenting exposed artifacts and features; mapping the extent of artifacts, features, and cultural horizons; and documenting natural and cultural stratigraphy in open trenches or pits.
 - c. Notify SHPO, affected tribes and Alaska Native corporations, and other consulting parties, including any cultural resource consultants assigned to the project as appropriate within 48 hours of the discovery per 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

- d. Evaluate the cultural resource for National Register eligibility. Subsurface testing will be limited to a level sufficient to provide a recommendation of eligibility.
 - i. If the cultural resource is eligible for the National Register, the Forest Heritage Program Manager will consult with SHPO, affected tribes and Alaska Native corporations, and other consulting parties about measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate further effects to the historic property. Mitigation measures will be contingent on the type and extent of the disturbed resource, the extent of the adverse effect, and whether or not it is possible to avoid any further effects.
 - ii. If the cultural resource is determined to not meet National Register criteria, work may resume with appropriate monitoring for further cultural resource disturbances.
 - iii. If National Register evaluation is not possible due to circumstances beyond Forest Service control, the cultural resource will be treated as eligible in accordance with FSM Chapter 2363.22 Unevaluated Cultural Resources.
- e. Develop an action plan, mitigation plan, or emergency treatment plan, in consultation, as appropriate, with SHPO and affected tribes and Alaska Native corporations, for the historic property or if it is being treated as eligible absent formal evaluation per FSM Chapter 2363.22 Unevaluated Cultural Resources.
- f. Provide a report of actions taken when they are completed to SHPO, tribes, Alaska Native corporations, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- g. Document unanticipated discoveries in the Heritage program database of record and annual summary of activities to SHPO.

Appendix 3 Steps in Criminal Case-Prosecution

Depending on the circumstances, some of the following steps may not apply and they may not occur in the sequence shown.

1. Incident Detection
 - a. Routine cultural resources monitoring and LEI patrols
 - b. Remote sensing
 - c. Citizen informants
 - d. Special operations

2. Investigation
 - a. Evidence collection
 - b. Site Damage Assessment
 - c. Search warrant
 - d. Matter referred to U.S. Attorney
 - i. Prosecution declined
 - ii. Other prosecution or resolution
 - iii. Pre-trial diversion
 - iv. Referred to magistrate's court
 - v. Case filed in District Court

3. Grand Jury
 - a. More information
 - b. Dismissal
 - c. Issue a true bill (indictment)

4. Arraignment and Plea
 - a. Pre-trial conference
 - b. Pre-trial motions

5. Trial
 - a. Acquittal
 - b. Conviction
 - i. Referred to probation
 - ii. Sentence

6. Appeal Filed
 - a. Appeal affirmed
 - b. Reversed
 - i. Case dismissed
 - ii. Case retried (following Petition to Supreme Court)

Appendix 4 Suggested Site Damage Assessment Kit

- Breathing mask (caves, rock shelters)
- Brushes
- Cameras (digital), tripod, flash equipment, sunshades, as necessary
- Chalkboard-chalk
- Compass
- Evidence collection forms
- Evidence collection tags
- Flagging tape
- Gloves (leather & plastic)
- GPS instrument
- Graph paper
- Line levels/string
- Mapping board
- Masking tape
- Metric rulers/protractors
- Pencils/pens
- Photo forms
- Photo scales
- Pin flags
- Radio (or cell phone)
- Shovel
- Site form & access map
- Site topographic map
- String
- Survey equipment (Total Station, alidade)
- Tapes: cloth or metal, 30m/100' & 3m/10'
- Trowels
- Visqueen plastic
- Water, first aid kit
- Zip-lock & paper bags

This forensic kit is tailored to archaeological sites, such as camps and villages typical in Region 10. It may need to be expanded to handle other types of human-damaged cultural resources, such as precontact rock art or disturbed historic ruins. In these cases, different technical equipment could be necessary. Always stop and seek LEI personnel advice and assistance if unsuspected or potentially dangerous (i.e., hypodermic needles, ammunition) forensic evidence is encountered when preparing a site damage assessment. SAFETY FIRST, ALWAYS!

Appendix 5 Excerpts from Regulations and Heritage Directives Relevant to Tribal and Alaska Native Corporation Notification

ARPA Implementing regulations 36 CFR 296.7 **Notification to Indian tribes of possible harm to, or destruction of, sites on public lands having religious or cultural importance.**

(a)(1) Notice by the Federal land manager to any Indian tribe shall be sent to the chief executive officer or other designated official of the tribe. Indian tribes are encouraged to designate a tribal official to be the focal point for any notification and discussion between the tribe and the Federal land manager.

NHPA implementing regulations 36 CFR 800.13 **Post-review discoveries.**

(3) If the agency official has approved the undertaking and construction has commenced, determine actions that the agency official can take to resolve adverse effects, and notify the SHPO/THPO, any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property, and the Council *within 48 hours of the discovery*.

NAGPRA implementing regulations 43 CFR 10.4 **Inadvertent discoveries.**

(d) Federal lands. (1) *As soon as possible, but no later than three (3) working days after receipt of the written confirmation of notification* with respect to Federal lands described in §10.4 (b), the responsible Federal agency official must:

(i) Certify receipt of the notification;

(ii) Take immediate steps, if necessary, to further secure and protect inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, including, as appropriate, stabilization or covering;

(iii) Notify any known lineal descendants of a deceased Native American individual whose human remains and associated funerary objects were discovered of such discovery, and, with respect to a discovery of human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, notify the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations likely to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that aboriginally occupied the area, and any other Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization known to have a cultural relationship to the cultural items.

FSM Chapter 2364.21 – Investigation of Cultural Resource Violations

The agency official is responsible for protecting cultural resources from unauthorized uses. The agency official should ensure that the heritage professional, law enforcement officers, and other appropriately trained Forest Service employees:

1. Integrate cultural resource protection into enforcement plans and patrol schedules on NFS lands.
2. Investigate and document in a timely manner any unauthorized use, damage, alteration, or disturbance of cultural resources and describe the violation in an Incident Report or other documents as requested by law enforcement.

3. In accordance with the guidelines and criteria in ARPA and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 296.1, prepare a Site Damage Assessment to establish the amount of damage to cultural resources.
4. Properly conserve and store artifacts recovered during criminal or civil investigations immediately following a completed investigation and legal proceedings. Following legal proceedings, return Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony to the legally recognized Indian tribe in accordance with NAGPRA Section 3(c).
5. Apply criminal or civil monetary restitution for damages under ARPA, or as otherwise provided in any other pertinent legal statute, directly to the affected archaeological resource(s) as necessary in accordance with a site-specific treatment plan and according to 16 U.S.C. 579(c).

FSH 2309.12 Chapter 43.2 – **Site Damage Assessment**

When a cultural resource violation is recent and under active investigation, site damage assessment is usually done in coordination with Forest Service Law Enforcement Officers (Special Agents). A complete damage assessment is needed, per the listed items. Treat as confidential all site damage assessment and related forensic work during an active investigation. Maintain a chain of custody on all artifacts and evidence.

Do not share the site damage assessment or file information until after the case is fully adjudicated. However, with the prior approval of the Special Agent and U.S. Attorney, the Heritage professional should seek peer review of the damage assessment by archaeologists that have prior experience, and Tribal liaisons that may have special knowledge to convey on the damage to cultural values.

FSH 2309.12 Chapter 41 – **Cultural Resource Monitoring**

7. Report damage to historic properties and unevaluated cultural resources in the Secretary of the Interior's Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Archaeology Program and in annual reports submitted to the SHPO under programmatic agreements. If the damage is severe, or if there is no programmatic agreement in place, notify the SHPO as soon as practicable. In addition, see FSH 2309.12, chapter 10, section 13.14 for a list of those instances when Advisory Council notification is required.

FSH 2309.12 Chapter 42.2 - **Discovery of Human Remains**

3. Promptly notify Forest Service Law Enforcement*, the SHPO, the appropriate Indian Tribe(s), and the County Coroner/Medical Examiner, who will officially determine the nature of the remains (forensic or archaeological).

*Note - and Line Officer.



R10 Cultural Resources Monitoring Form



Incident No: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

Forest/District: _____

Lat/Long: _____ Site Name/AHRS Number: _____

Any Illegal activity? Yes No

Signed/Restricted Area? Yes No

Personal Contact Made With: _____

Accompanied by Forest Service employee(s): _____

Brief Description of location: _____

TYPES OF CHECKS MADE:

	Yes	No
_____ a. Any Tools observed in area		
_____ b. Recent Camping		
_____ c. Vandalism (spray painting/carving)		
_____ d. Ground Disturbance/digging		
_____ e. Litter		
_____ f. Observe any artifacts		

COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS:

INSPECTED BY:

Signature: _____

Photos taken, photo log attached

Annotated site sketch map attached