

Attachment E

DETAILED RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Title: Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center

Project ID #: 93066

Project Type: Artifact Repository; Museum, Culture Center

Project Leader(s): Rita Stevens (Kodiak Area Native Association Vice-President)
Rick Knecht (Kodiak Area Native Association Archaeologist)

Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Cooperating Agencies: None

Cost: F/Y 1993-94: \$1,500,000.00

Startup Date: 10/1/93

Completion Date: 10/1/94

Geographic Area of Project: Kodiak Island Area

Project Leader Signature: _____
Rita Stevens

Project Manager Signature: _____
Rick Knecht

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Detailed Project Description

A. Introduction

Archaeological resources were injured by the oil spill. Sites and artifacts were oiled which interferes with study of the artifacts and radiocarbon dating to determine age. Looting and vandalism increased at sites because of increased opportunity as a result of the cleanup and increased knowledge of site locations.

Unlike many of the resources which were injured by the oil spill and associated cleanup activities, archaeological sites are non-renewable. They are the only records we have of the history of the prehistoric indigenous people of the spill area, records that when systematically excavated, can be interpreted by an archaeologist. Injury to an archaeological site; removal of soil cover by trampling, holes left by looters; is comparable to injury to a library building. When the roof is torn away, and the windows broken, the entire contents are gradually lost. The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council has funded projects to restore some injured sites by replacing the disturbed cover on the sites and through erosion control, but some sites can only be restored through excavation of the sites and recovery of the artifacts. The Kodiak Area Native Association has sponsored annual large-scale archaeological excavations in an effort to rescue threatened sites and artifacts. This project will provide a repository for safe, secure storage of recovered artifacts.

The Kodiak Archipelago has the highest density of archaeological sites in the area affected by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. A recent study, based on 5,000 miles of shoreline surveyed in the wake of the spill, was published in *Arctic Anthropology* (Erlandson et al. 1992). The study showed that Kodiak has 2.6 times as many sites per kilometer of coastline as the Alaska Peninsula, 3.4 times as many as the outer Kenai Peninsula, and 4.7 times that of Prince William Sound. Of the 22 sites known to have been impacted by vandalism in 1989, 17 were in the Kodiak region. Site vandalism has greatly increased since the spill, at least partly because site locations became widely known in the wake of the oil spill cleanup. A multi-agency panel of experts convened by the Trustee Council in June 1992 concluded a total of 112 archaeological sites suffered substantive injury from the oil spill cleanup or vandalism associated with the spill. In addition, 59 sites suffered moderate to heavy oiling. Roughly half of the 59 sites were also included in the 112 sites injured by cleanup or vandalism.

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In the interest of restoring and preserving Alaska's heritage, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council and the Kodiak Area Native Association is establishing the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center; to be dedicated to the restoration and preservation of injured cultural resources, traditional Native culture, and public education to help reduce further vandalism. A building of 5,000 square feet, located in the City of Kodiak, will house artifact storage facilities, lab space, and exhibits. The Trustee Council will provide funds to build the repository. Annual operating costs for the repository and annual restoration field work costs will be borne by the Kodiak Area Native Association.

The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center will be a focal point for archaeological research and survey by universities, Native organizations, and government agencies, and as a regional repository for artifacts, maps, and data. The center will preserve the knowledge of traditional subsistence practices of the Native community, many of which were also disrupted by the oil spill. The project will be a permanent and valuable addition to the community and to the State of Alaska.

B. Project Description

1. Resources

Large prehistoric human populations were nurtured by the abundant marine resources of the Gulf of Alaska. Village sites, sometimes continuously occupied for thousands of years, dotted the coastlines, and have left some of the richest deposits of archaeological material still intact in the United States.

These sites are typically represented by large mounds of accumulated midden refuse, house remains, and artifacts. They can range from ten meters to several kilometers in length and frequently exceed four meters in depth. Although large, they are extraordinarily vulnerable to destruction by the combined forces of vandalism and marine erosion.

2. Objectives

The primary objective of this project is to construct and furnish the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center, which will be dedicated to the preservation of cultural resources, traditional Native culture, and the

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education of the public. A building of approximately 5,000 square feet will be constructed in the City of Kodiak, and will house artifact storage facilities, laboratory space, and exhibits. The project is limited to constructing and furnishing the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center. Operating costs will be funded by the Kodiak Area Native Association.

3. Methods

The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center will serve as a regional repository for artifacts, maps, and data recovered by salvage excavations, survey, and repair work done on injured sites. This data base will be open to scholars as well as state and federal cultural resource managers.

The repository will make it possible to safely store and study artifacts from sites injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Kodiak Area Native Association has fielded a major archaeological project every year since 1983. Since 1989, the emphasis has been on restoration and recovery of sites that were injured by the oil spill and are suffering continuing injury from increased vandalism, looting and erosion. Where possible, injured sites have been protected from future vandalism and erosion by reburying the sites, but often the only available restoration alternative is to excavate the site to recover the artifacts and prevent further loss of artifacts, the accompanying information and cultural heritage. Future work will be coordinated with other Trustee Council projects.

The need for the immediate construction of a repository can be clarified by exploring the quandary facing Kodiak Area Native Association personnel: Should one recover artifacts that will otherwise be lost to vandalism, looting, and the vagaries of nature, but that face an uncertain future because of inadequate storage facilities? Kodiak Area Native Association has a collection of approximately 50,000 artifacts at this time, of which about one half are related to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill¹. Storage facilities are already full to over-flowing and climate control equipment is inadequate for the number of artifacts already in storage. Many sites related to the oil spill with tens of thousands of artifacts need to be recovered in the next few years before they are lost forever.

Construction of a repository now will permit a systematic excavation of oil

¹Artifacts related to the spill are artifacts that are from sites that were oiled, injured during cleanup or where vandalism and looting has increased because of the spill.

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spill injured sites on an annual basis and on a large scale. Kodiak Area Native Association has already secured funding for the 1994 season from private sources, and expects to field a crew of 20 archaeologists for a full three months in the summer of 1994 at injured sites. This is by far the largest such project in the State of Alaska. We expect the size of the collection to more than double in the next five years with all of the increase coming from injured sites. More than 75% of the collection will be oil spill related artifacts in less than five years. In that same time period, Kodiak Area Native Association will have provided more than half of the funds necessary to build the repository, operate the repository, and implement restoration field projects.

After extensive research and consultation with engineering firms on a number of alternative building sites and construction options, Kodiak Area Native Association will minimize the construction cost per square foot thus maximizing the amount of floor space available for the repository by entering into a condominium agreement with Natives of Kodiak, Incorporated. Land acquisition, design and construction costs will be shared. Maintenance costs will also be shared which will help in maintaining the long term benefits this project will provide to injured resources. Costs for the building will be shared equally between Kodiak Area Native Association and Natives Of Kodiak, with the exception of special needs for climate control and security, and storage units and displays for artifacts in Kodiak Area Native Association's portion of the building. The Alutiq Archaeological Repository Center will occupy the first floor of a two-story Class A, steel frame office building. The upper floor will be owned by Natives of Kodiak, Inc., who will use it for office space. The condominium agreement stipulates that Natives of Kodiak, Inc. cannot utilize their space for any purpose that would be inappropriate for the museum environment. Further, Kodiak Area Native Association has first purchase rights on the space on the second floor which will allow for easy expansion when conditions warrant. The building will be designed to allow for an easy upgrade of the second floor to repository standards for climate control and other special requirements. Both floors of the building will be designed and constructed to meet the required flammability standards.

The lower floor will contain a common entry foyer, elevator lobby, and circulation stairs. The remainder of the first floor would include the artifact storage, exhibit areas, laboratory space, administrative offices, and darkroom. Each floor will have its own toilet facilities, janitor closet, and drinking fountain. This will insure that the facility meet security requirements stipulated by federal standards for the curation of

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archaeological collections. Also to meet or exceed federal standards for artifact curation, the museum area will have special provisions for additional height (ten foot ceilings) in the display area, sophisticated temperature and humidity controls, a fire protection system, a security alarm system, and other provisions required for museum space.

Roughly 60% of the floor space will be used for artifact storage, utilizing mechanical 'space saver' shelving, which takes 30% less space than conventional shelving. Included in the artifact storage area will be an approximately 200 square foot space for processing artifacts; cleaning, cataloguing, and conservation. A smaller space will be used for a dark room. Storage cabinets will also be installed for storing field notes, photographs, videos, tapes, and other archival material. A small space will also be provided for a darkroom. Two small office spaces of roughly 100 square feet each are also planned for the artifact storage area.

The facility will meet all state and federal standards for climate control, security, and fire prevention to insure the long-term safety of the collection. The collection will be made available to scholars and state and federal resource managers so that informed decisions can be made on cultural resource management.

Exhibits, using about 30% of the floor space, will be open to the public, and will serve to increase the general knowledge of Native cultural heritage as well as the need to preserve and protect archaeological sites and artifacts. As an educational tool, the facility will also help address less tangible but none the less real injuries from the spill, such as the preservation of traditional Native subsistence practices which were disrupted by the oil spill.

4. Alternatives

Among the alternative approaches are:

a. Storing the materials at another repository.

The University of Alaska-Fairbanks Museum currently curates archaeological collections in Alaska. Their bill for the 200-300 pieces collected by the Exxon-Valdez Cultural Resource Program was \$30,000. Space concerns at University of Alaska-Fairbanks facilities have reached a point where new construction is necessary to house new collections of any size. In 1993 alone, Kodiak Area Native Association archaeologists recovered 10,000

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artifacts from threatened sites. Without cost-effective, local curation, we could never attempt the number of restoration projects we intend to fund ourselves and the artifacts would be lost.

b. Relying only on increased enforcement to prevent vandalism and looting.

Alternative b has, and is being pursued by a number of entities. Because of the sheer number (2,000+) and remote location of archaeological sites around the archipelago, enforcement is extraordinarily expensive and difficult. In fact, despite the large amount of money spent by federal and state agencies, there has never been a successful arrest for violation of ARPA, the Archaeological Resource Protection Act.

5. Location

The building site consists of approximately 31,470 square feet of land, located at 215 Mission Road, Kodiak Alaska. The legal description of the property is recorded as Lot 11A, Block 3, Kodiak Townsite Addition, according to Plat 87-36, Kodiak Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska.

Building costs are lower at this site than at any other available site which will permit construction of a bigger, better facility than at any other site. This site is readily accessible both to the people of Kodiak and visitors which will maximize its effectiveness as an educational facility.

The site is currently a vacant lot, cleared except for several alder bushes on the south boundary of the site. It is located about two blocks from the center of downtown Kodiak, and is commercially zoned. The specific adjacent land use is as follows:

North- An abandoned single family residence and a parking/storage area.

Northeast- Erskine Avenue; a paved road, and a mortuary.

East-Mission road; a paved roadway.

Southeast - across Mission Road; Petro Marine Services bulk fuel plant, and the Russian Orthodox Church

South- Alaska Department of Fish and Game Building and Parking area.

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West- Baptist Church Parking lot.

Northwest- Baptist Church and single family residence.

The site is included on U.S. Geological Survey topographical map Kodiak (D-2) SE Quadrangle. The site is located on the southeast slope of a north-south trending hill. The ground surface within the site boundaries slopes very slightly eastward and is almost level. Since at least 1964, the site has been cleared repeatedly by heavy equipment and a large amount of fill has been deposited on the original soil surface. No significant cultural or natural resources will be impacted at this building site.

There are at present no alternative vacant lots in the downtown area of Kodiak available for this project. A downtown location is important to the long-term success of this project due to the fact that visitors to Kodiak Island seldom bring automobiles with them, and are therefore on foot. Alaska Native users of the facility will arrive from villages by air taxi, and a location convenient to other downtown destination is important for that reason.

A 2.5 acre plot of undeveloped land on Near Island, across the Near Island channel from Kodiak has been explored as an alternative site for the project. Because the land is currently covered by brush and trees and located on a steep hill, building costs at that location were estimated to exceed \$300 per square foot.

Construction costs at the Mission Road site are approximately \$155 per square foot, which makes it possible to build a larger, more useful facility within the budget limits set by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. The Mission Road site has been disturbed by earthmoving activity in the past, and construction there will not disturb the natural environment to the extent that the Near Island site would.

6. Benefits

This is a one-time funding request which will establish a permanent facility which will address the cultural resource preservation needs of the region over the long term. Locally based research, excavation, and curation is by far the most cost-effective way to address this problem. The facility will make it possible to use the funding and expertise already in place on Kodiak. It will be available to state and federal land managers who will need to make

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informed decisions on cultural resource management.

Exhibits, as well as a steady stream of new information based on excavation results, will provide an invaluable tool for public education. We also expect beneficial side effects on the growing visitor industry. Located in the Kodiak downtown area, near the Russian Orthodox church and a small municipal museum, the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center is only a few hundred yards walk from the state ferry dock.

In summary, we feel that this project is the single most effective way to address the long term need to protect and share the rich cultural resources of the Kodiak Island region, as well as mitigate the damages incurred by the spill on these resources and the community. The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center will be a permanent and valuable addition to the community and to the State of Alaska.

7. Technical Support

The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Center will be constructed by the Kodiak Area Native Association with general oversight by the State of Alaska for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. The capital construction procedures of the Division of Facility Construction and Operation, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, will be followed.

The architectural/engineering firm of Unwin, Scheben, Korynta Huettl, Inc. (USKH), located in Anchorage, Alaska will provide architectural services as well as civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and structural engineering. USKH will also handle bid administration, in cooperation with Kodiak Area Native Association and the State. USKH has included the Portico Group of Seattle, Washington, as a special museum and visitor center consultant. The Portico group will also preform the landscape design for this project, using the services of Shannon & Wilson, who did the initial study on the property. USKH also plans to utilize the services of Towne, Richards & Chaudiere, Inc., acoustical consultants, to provide positive and complete separation of the two major condominium owners, as well as separation between individual offices and other areas.

Archaeological storage and laboratory equipment will be planned by Richard Knecht, archaeologist and project director for the Kodiak Area Native Association.

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8. Contracts

The architectural/engineering firm of Unwin, Scheben, Korynta Huettl, Inc. (USKH), located in Anchorage, Alaska has been chosen by Kodiak Area Native Association from four Alaska firms who responded to a request for proposals, based on bottom line costs as well as records for bringing projects in on time and within budget. USKH will provide architectural services as well as civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and structural engineering.

Exhibit installation will be contracted to professional museum exhibit design firms. The primary objective is to provide storage and processing space for artifacts. Exhibits are considered a secondary priority in budgetary planning, but will be installed according to the highest possible standards. Requests for proposals will be sent out when the building shell is near completion.

9. Mitigation Measures

According to documents filed as part of National Environmental Policy Act compliance, no mitigation measures will be needed to insure compliance with NEPA.

10. Literature Cited

Erlandson, Jon et al. 1992
Spatial and Temporal Patterns in Alutiiq Paleodemography. *Arctic Anthropology*, Vol 29, No.2. pp 42-62.

Kodiak Area Native Association 1993
Environmental Assessment; Alutiiq Archaeological Repository Project, Kodiak, Alaska.

Unwin, Scheben, Korynta, Huettl, Inc. 1993
Preliminary Fee Proposal; Natives of Kodiak Office Building

C. Schedules and Planning

Architectural firms have already been screened and one selected. Negotiations between Kodiak Area Native Association and Natives of Kodiak

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on the condominium agreement are nearly concluded, with signature of a final draft pending final attorney review.

A milestone schedule for architectural design and construction, along with costs per phase is attached. Installation of exhibits, storage units, and other equipment is not included in this table. A milestone chart for storage unit and exhibit installation will be submitted once drawings are completed. We expect to install exhibits and space saver storage units beginning in August of 1994.

D. Environmental Compliance/Permit/Coordination Status

An environmental assessment has been prepared by the Kodiak Area Native Association. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has reviewed the document and determined that it complies with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

E. Performance Monitoring

Construction oversight will be coordinated by the architectural/engineering firm of Unwin, Scheben, Korynta Huettl, Inc. (USKH). Funds will be handled by an independent accounting firm. Bills will be paid when approved for payment by USKH in accordance with standard industry practice and the Department of Environmental Conservation capital construction procedure. The Department of Environmental Conservation will provide general performance monitoring of the project to insure that department procedures are followed.

F. Personnel Qualifications

Project Manager-Richard Knecht has directed programs in cultural preservation and archaeology for the Kodiak Area Native Association since 1987, and has been the director of the Alutiiq Culture Center since it was established in 1990. He is a member of the Society for Museum Anthropology, and has sat on the Alaska State Museum Collection Advisory Committee since 1988. Mr. Knecht is a doctoral candidate in Anthropology from Bryn Mawr College, and holds a Master's degree in Anthropology from Bryn Mawr, and a BA in Anthropology from Michigan State. He has directed major archaeological research programs on Kodiak Island every summer for

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the past 11 years.

G. Budget

Costs for the building will be shared equally between Kodiak Area Native Association and Natives of Kodiak, with the exception of special needs for climate control and security, and storage units and displays of artifacts in Kodiak Area Native Association's portion of the building. As of September 1993, the estimate of the total condominium cost is \$2,385,000. Kodiak Area Native Association will contribute \$1,287,500 and Natives of Kodiak will contribute \$1,097,500. Kodiak Area Native Association will use an additional \$207,500 for storage units and displays (see the following budget for additional information). Natives of Kodiak's assets now exceed \$25,000,000, with liabilities of \$10,000. They are fully prepared to participate in the project on a cash basis.

Minimum annual operating expenses of the repository are estimated to be \$100,000 per year. Kodiak Area Native Association will partially fund annual operating costs through ongoing commercial enterprises (approximately \$100,000 per year). Native regional and village corporations contribute about \$65,000 per year. Grants from foundations and other sources have averaged over \$100,000 per year since 1988. In addition, Kodiak Area Native Association intends to fund extensive restoration field work every summer for the foreseeable future.

Alutiq Archaeological Repository Center (93066)**Budget Summary**

<u>Funding Sources</u>	<u>KANA</u>	<u>NOK</u>
Trustee Council Contribution to Repository	\$1,500,000	
Natives of Kodiak Contribution to Upper Floor		\$1,097,500
Total	\$1,500,000	\$1,097,500
 <u>Cost Estimate for Building</u>		
Land Acquisition	\$111,750	\$111,750
Set-up Cost	\$12,500	\$12,500
Design, Engineering, and Inspection	\$113,500	\$113,500
Government Fees and Permits	\$8,000	\$8,000
Construction Cost	\$813,750	\$813,750
Start-up Assessment	\$38,000	\$38,000
Subtotal	\$1,097,500	\$1,097,500
Climate Control, Security and Fire Suppression for Repository	\$170,000	
Subtotal	\$1,287,500	\$1,097,500
Funds Remaining for Storage Units and Displays	\$207,500	
General Administration of Grant by State	\$30,000	
Total	\$1,500,000	\$1,097,500