Appendix XX: Procedures for managing the discovery of human remains and cultural and historic resources

1. - Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains: Any human remains, burial sites, or burial- related materials that are discovered during a spill response must be treated with respect at all times.
* All work must be stopped immediately and the Incident Commander and Cultural Resource Specialist notified if any person monitoring work activities or involved in spill response believes that human skeletal remains have been discovered.
* The Incident Commander is responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the discovery. The immediate area of discovery should be flagged. Vehicles and equipment must not be permitted to traverse the discovery site. In no case should further disturbance be performed prior to consultation with SHPO. Exposed human remains should not be left unattended.
* The Incident Commander (or representative) must immediately report the discovery to SHPO, local law enforcement (with jurisdiction), and the local coroner (with jurisdiction). The coroner (or medical examiner) will determine whether the discovery site is a crime scene or human burial.
* If the remains are determined to be non-Native American, or connected with criminal activity, local law enforcement will take charge of the discovery site and remains.
* If the remains are determined to be Native American, not related to a crime scene, a tribal archaeologist, state archaeologist, and the Incident Commander will confer on a treatment plan for the remains.
1. - Procedures for the Discovery of Cultural and Historic Resources: All work must be stopped immediately and the Incident Commander and Cultural Resource Specialist notified if any person monitoring work activities or involved in spill response believes that they have encountered cultural resources. The area of work stoppage must be adequate to provide for the security, protection, and integrity of the material or artifact(s) discovered.

Prehistoric Cultural Resources:

(May include but not limited to any of the following items)

* Lithic debitage (stone chips and other tool-making byproducts)
* Flaked or ground stone tools
* Exotic rock, minerals, or quarries
* Concentrations of organically stained sediments, charcoal, or ash
* Fire-modified rock
* Rock alignments or rock structures
* Bone (burned, modified, or in association with other bone, artifacts, or features)
* Shell or shell fragments
* Petroglyphs and pictographs
* Fish weirs and traps
* Culturally modified trees
* Physical locations or features (traditional cultural properties)

Historic cultural material:

(May include any of the following items over 50 years old)

* Bottles, or other glass
* Cans
* Ceramics
* Milled wood, brick, concrete, metal, or other building material
* Trash dumps
* Homesteads, building remains
* Logging, mining, or railroad features
* Piers, wharves, docks, bridges, dams

If SHPO believes that the discovery is a cultural or historical resource, the Incident Commander will take appropriate steps to protect the discovery site:

* The immediate area of the discovery site should be flagged. Vehicles or equipment must not be permitted to enter the discovery site. Work in the immediate area can not resume until treatment of the discovery has been completed.
* The Incident Commander (or representative) must contact SHPO and arrange for the discovery to be evaluated by a professional archaeologist. The archaeologist will determine whether the discovery is potentially eligible for listing on the National

Register of Historic Places. (36 CFR 60.4)

* The professional archaeologist will consult with SHPO on the eligibility of the discovery for entry into the National Register. If SHPO determines that the discovery is eligible, they will consult with the Incident Commander to determine an appropriate treatment for the discovery.
* If adverse impacts to an eligible site cannot be avoided, a treatment plan will be developed and implemented.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation must be followed; including provisions for research design, reporting, and curation of recovered material and samples. The particular data recovery measures applied to any given historic property will depend on the development of research questions, and the design of excavation strategies to acquire the data needed to answer those questions. Field notes, maps, plans, profiles, and photographs will document the process. The final report will follow style guidelines of the professional archaeological journal American Antiquity; it will synthesize the data collected and address the research questions posed.

Refer to [Section 9403 of the Northwest Area Contingency Plan](http://www.rrt10nwac.com/NWACP/Default.aspx) for National Historic Preservation Act Compliance Guidelines during an emergency response.