Clallam Territory extended from the Hoko River on the northern coast to Port Discovery Bay.
Fig. 180. A Battle of I-eh-nus. rom912.1.84; crIV-517.
Y'innis Village
Hood Canal Bridge Project
(“Graving Dock”)

- Hood Canal Bridge Project - Port Angeles Harbor selected by Washington State DOT for “Graving Dock” used to construct components for floating bridge.
Hood Canal Bridge
Hood Canal Bridge Project ("Graving Dock")

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- Tribe warned state that the project site was at a location known by the tribe to be a historical village.
Hood Canal Bridge Project
(“Graving Dock”)

- Hood Canal Bridge Project - Port Angeles Harbor selected by Washington State DOT for “Graving Dock” used to construct components for floating bridge.

- Tribe warned state that the project site was at a location known by the tribe to be a historical village.

- Project was on a fast track due to current condition of the bridge.
Project Site

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
TseWhitZen Village “Discovery”

- First human remains unearthed within days of project start in August 2003. A stop work order was issued.

- Tribe & State entered into agreement that allowed tribe and archaeologists to recover human remains and store for later re-burial. Allowed the project to move forward.
TseWhitZen Cemetery Project
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
TseWhitZen Village “Discovery”

- One of the largest Native American village sites in North America - over 2,700 years old.
TseWhitZen Village “Discovery”

- One of the largest Native American village sites in North America - over 2,700 years old.

- Over 64,000 artifacts have been found at the TseWhitZen Village site.
TseWhitZen Artifacts

Cutting tools, bowls, & anchors

Hunting & fishing implements
TseWhitZen Artifacts

Etched stones
- Storytelling
- Burial ("Life") stones

Cloak pin
(antler)

Hair comb (bone)
TseWhitZen Artifacts

Hair comb (bone)

TseWhitZen Cemetery Project
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
TseWhitZen Village “Discovery”

- One of the largest Native American village sites in North America - over 2,700 years old.
- Over 64,000 artifacts have been found at the TseWhitZen Village site.
- “Enough is enough” - Tribe asks state to stop project after over 335 intact human remains had been found.
TseWhitZen Village “Discovery”

• One of the largest Native American village sites in North America - over 2,700 years old.

• Over 20,000 artifacts have been found at the TseWhitZen Village site.

• “Enough is enough” - Tribe asks state to stop project after over 335 intact human remains had been found.

• Project stopped December 2004- Project lands given to Tribe to rebury ancestors and establish permanent cemetery.
TseWhitZen Cemetery Project
TseWhitZen Cemetery Project

• Tribe wanted land in trust with BIA to ensure long-term protection.

• Extensive history of wood products related industrial activities:

  *Fiberboard, lumber & shingle mills, box factories, engine rooms, burners, machine shops, boilers & fuel tanks.*

• BIA required environmental assessment due concern with potential liability.
TseWhitZen Cemetery Project

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

• Tribe hired consultant to subsample small fraction of site, but could not cover cost of entire site.
TseWhitZen Cemetery Project

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• Submitted request to EPA Region 10 Targeted Brownfields Assessment Program.
TseWhitZen Cemetery Project

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

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• Submitted request to EPA Region 10 Targeted Brownfields Assessment Program.

• EPA responded rapidly to assist the tribe and a contractor was hired.
Challenging Sampling Scenario

- Balance need for thorough analysis with need to protect cultural resources.

- Surface soils already removed from site (top 4’-6’).
  - Some landfilled
  - 20,000 yards returned due to archaeology concerns & staged in piles.
Assumptions:

– COPCs of concern (Dioxins, PCBs) tend to bind with surface soils and do not readily migrate.

– COPCs associated with surface soils were removed from site and landfilled.

– Returned soils (stockpiles) were likely well mixed.

– Site would not be used for residential purposes.
Sampling Plan

Objectives:

1) Determine the extent of contamination distributed both horizontally and in soil piles on the site;
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2) Determine if existing contamination is below WA State clean-up levels for unrestricted (residential) land use;
Sampling Plan

Objectives:

1) Determine the extent of contamination distributed both horizontally and in soil piles on the site;

2) Determine if existing contamination is below WA State clean-up levels for unrestricted (residential) land use;

3) Facilitate Fee to Trust process with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA);
Sampling Plan

Chemicals of Potential Concern (COPCs):

- PCBs
- Dioxins/ Furans
- Pentachlorophenol
- Petroleum
- SVOCs
- Metals

3 Media: Native soil
Stockpiles
Groundwater
Sampling Locations

Approximate location of grab samples

Grid block numbers
EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment

SAMPLING RESULTS

• All soil and groundwater samples were below WA state industrial levels.
EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment

SAMPLING RESULTS

• All soil and groundwater samples were below WA state industrial levels.

• Metals, SVOCs, and PCBs were not present at concentrations exceeding risk-based criteria.
EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment

**SAMPLING RESULTS**

- All soil and groundwater samples were below WA state industrial levels.
- Metals, SVOCs, and PCBs were not present at concentrations exceeding risk-based criteria.
- Two surface soil samples slightly exceeded State Unrestricted cleanup levels for Dioxin.
CONCLUSIONS

• State unrestricted standards for dioxins are residential lifetime exposure scenarios.
EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment

CONCLUSIONS

• State unrestricted standards for dioxins are residential lifetime exposure scenarios.

• The tribal cemetery will not involve residential exposure scenarios.
CONCLUSIONS

• State unrestricted standards for dioxins are residential lifetime exposure scenarios.
• The tribal cemetery will not involve residential exposure scenarios.
• The site does not appear to pose an increased risk to human health.
TseWhitZen Cemetery Construction

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
Ancestors were reburied in cedar boxes and geotextile fabric placed across site.

Soil stockpiles screened for cultural resources by hand.

Soil stockpiles then spread across site and clean fill used as cap.

Fee to trust application pending unrelated issues.
TseWhitZen Cemetery Construction

2008

TseWhitZen Cemetery Project

2010

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
TseWhitZen Cemetery

Future Goals

- **Curation Facility** – specialized climate controlled facility to house artifacts and documentation.
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• **Curation Facility** – specialized climate controlled facility to house artifacts and documentation.

• **Cultural Museum** – means of sharing Klallam history and culture, display artifacts, and enhance economic development.