



## Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report

March 31, 2016

*Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement  
for management of historic properties affected by multipurpose operations  
of 14 projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System  
for compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*



*Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program Archaeologist Chris Casserino conducts Lake Roosevelt site inspections on the Spokane River during the 2015 springtime reservoir drawdown*



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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AFD</b>	Albeni Falls Dam
<b>APE</b>	Area of potential effects
<b>ARPA</b>	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
<b>BPA</b>	Bonneville Power Administration
<b>CCT</b>	Colville Confederated Tribes (colloquial name for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CJD</b>	Chief Joseph Dam
<b>Corps</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>CRITFE</b>	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement
<b>CRMP</b>	Cultural Resources Management Plan
<b>CRSC</b>	Cultural Resource Subcommittee of the Joint Operating Committee (representatives from BPA, Corps, and Reclamation)
<b>CSKT</b>	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
<b>CTUIR</b>	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
<b>CTWSRO</b>	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
<b>DAHP</b>	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
<b>FCRPS</b>	Federal Columbia River Power System
<b>FEIS</b>	Final environmental impact statement
<b>FNF</b>	Flathead National Forest
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal year
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information systems
<b>HMU</b>	Habitat management unit
<b>HPMP</b>	Historic property management plan
<b>HPRCSIT</b>	Historic property of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes
<b>ID</b>	Idaho
<b>IDIQ</b>	Indefinite delivery indefinite quantity contract
<b>IDU PA</b>	Intertie Development and Use Programmatic Agreement
<b>ISU</b>	Idaho State University
<b>KNF</b>	Kootenai National Forest
<b>LiDAR</b>	Light detection and ranging
<b>LRNRA</b>	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area
<b>msl</b>	Mean sea level
<b>MT</b>	Montana



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<b>NAGPRA</b>	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (in this document, referring to section 3 of this act)
<b>Nez Perce/NPT</b>	Nez Perce Tribe
<b>NPTCRP</b>	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program
<b>NGVD</b>	National geodetic vertical datum
<b>NHPA</b>	National Historic Preservation Act (in this document, referring to section 106 of this act)
<b>NPS</b>	National Park Service
<b>NRHP/National Register</b>	National Register of Historic Places
<b>OMBIL</b>	Operations and Maintenance Business Link (Corps of Engineers)
<b>OR</b>	Oregon
<b>PA</b>	Programmatic agreement
<b>Program</b>	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program
<b>Project</b>	FCRPS dams and associated reservoirs
<b>PSPA</b>	Project-specific programmatic agreement
<b>Reclamation</b>	Bureau of Reclamation
<b>SATOC</b>	Single award task order contract
<b>SHPO</b>	State historic preservation officer
<b>REMIS</b>	Real estate management information system (Corps of Engineers)
<b>RM</b>	River mile
<b>SOR</b>	System Operations Review
<b>STI</b>	Spokane Tribe of Indians
<b>Systemwide PA</b>	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the management of historic properties
<b>TCP</b>	Traditional cultural property
<b>THPO</b>	Tribal historic preservation officer
<b>UI</b>	University of Idaho
<b>USACE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USFS</b>	U.S. Forest Service
<b>UW</b>	University of Washington
<b>WA</b>	Washington
<b>WSGV</b>	Warm Springs Geo Visions
<b>WSU</b>	Washington State University
<b>Yakama Nation/YN</b>	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Annual Report for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program summarizes the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) actions to comply with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the operations and maintenance of the FCRPS through implementation of the *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*. The reporting period began October 1, 2014 and ended September 30, 2015.

The joint funded program expended \$8,109,839 in FY 2015. This figure includes Corps expenditures totaling \$5,112,000, Reclamation expenditures of \$2,915,833, and Systemwide expenses of \$82,005. Additionally, BPA spent \$668,389 of non-joint funds for staff salaries, travel, supplies, and training. Program funds supported completion of 76 final deliverables documenting compliance with section 106 of NHPA.

The area of potential effects (APE) for the 14 FCRPS projects did not change in FY 2015, and remains 847,058 acres. Federal project lands account for 559,210 acres of the APE, and 430,784 APE acres are accessible for survey (not inundated by project pools or otherwise obstructed). The total number of acres surveyed for archaeological and historical sites, and standing historic structures as of the end of FY 2015 is 134,770. This reflects an increase of 12,904 acres since the last reporting period.

In January 2015, the Corps and BPA initiated discussions with several consulting parties to expand APEs to include effects not previously considered at the Bonneville, The Dalles, the John Day, McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, and Dworshak projects in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. These consultations are ongoing.

Inventory resulted in the addition of 161 new sites across the FCRPS, bringing the system total to 4,227. In FY 2015, program participants completed National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility consensus determinations for 60 sites. Of these, 36 are eligible and 24 are not eligible to the National Register. This brings the FCRPS National Register totals to 936 eligible sites and 360 sites that are not eligible. Eligibility determinations finalized in FY 2015 permitted the Lead Agencies to meet the long-term program goal of completing eligibility determinations for 10 high priority sites at each project (eligibility determinations are still pending at the Hungry Horse project). Several properties in the FCRPS APE are *listed* on the National Register of Historic Places. This includes 2 National Historic Landmarks, 13 historic districts, and 45 individual sites.

FCRPS joint funds subsidized site monitoring to assess the effects of FCRPS operations and maintenance at 292 sites. Physical changes to site condition were noted at 67 of these sites. FY 2015 costs for maintenance of previously constructed bank stabilizations that prevent erosion of cultural materials was \$53,307.

Work to identify, evaluate, and treat Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes and Traditional Cultural Properties also continued in FY 2015.

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Resolution of adverse effects included distribution of educational brochures and DVDs. Tribal and Lead Agency staff made public presentations for cultural resources awareness at various forums and finalized a teaching curriculum. Other public information materials distributed include a fish identification card, a children's storybook, and installation of interpretive signs at a state park.

Planning and design for bank stabilization projects continued, and the Colville Confederated Tribes completed stabilization of the historic Pia Mission.

Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS projects continued in FY 2015. FCRPS funding pays for curation, including approximately 7,870 cubic feet of artifacts and 942 linear feet of records.

Many management activities conducted in FY 2015 fulfill commitments in the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (PA). The TCP subcommittee met twice in FY 2015 to define methods for documenting and managing Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes and Traditional Cultural Properties. A Systemwide Research Design, many years in the making, is now complete and will aid the National Register of Historic Places eligibility determination process. A Systemwide Meeting took place in November of 2014, providing a forum for all FCRPS Cultural Resource Program participants to share ideas about management of historic properties. Program cooperating groups met more than 44 times to develop plans and prioritize work.

One new consulting party, the Spokane Tribe of Indians, signed the Systemwide PA for Management of Historic Properties.

\* \* \*

The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program would not be possible without the hard work and dedication of the cooperating group participants, tribal elders, agencies, and numerous others who contribute their time and effort to the preservation of cultural resources. There are too many to name individually, however, the list of participants in appendix C helps serve to acknowledge the groups without whom, the accomplishments detailed in this report would not exist.

## 1.0 PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

The *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Systemwide PA) (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2009) requires an annual report of federal actions to document compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR part 800.

This Fiscal Year 2015 (FY 2015) Annual Report for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program describes NHPA section 106 compliance actions completed by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) (collectively Lead Agencies) to fulfill this Systemwide PA requirement. Actions supporting compliance with other cultural resource management laws are discussed where such actions overlap with work conducted for NHPA section 106 compliance. The reporting period begins **October 1, 2014 and ends September 30, 2015**.

Program accomplishments are organized by the procedural step in the NHPA section 106 processes at 36 CFR part 800 that they fulfill, and reporting categories correspond to procedural steps outlined in that regulation. Unless otherwise noted, this report only discusses expenses and work *completed* in FY 2015, and final Program or contract deliverables *received* in FY 2015 for work conducted in previous years. Each table indicates whether FCRPS joint funds<sup>1</sup> or non-FCRPS funds supported the activity. More detailed information about Program accomplishments at each multi-purpose project, including work in progress, draft documents, and contract deliverables is in appendices G - T.

Previous annual reports summarize information about the history of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program (Program) and earlier compliance accomplishments ([http://efw.bpa.gov/FCRPS\\_Cultural\\_Resources/ProgramDocuments.aspx](http://efw.bpa.gov/FCRPS_Cultural_Resources/ProgramDocuments.aspx)) (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014), and their content is not repeated here. This report corrects information presented in previous annual reports where new information or improved data are available.

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<sup>1</sup> *FCRPS Program Funds* refers to “joint funds,” or the combined ratepayer funds generated by BPA and matching congressionally appropriated funds from the Corps and Reclamation dedicated to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Some work conducted with *non-FCRPS funding sources* (work performed with only congressionally appropriated funds or other sources) is reported because it supports NHPA Section 106 compliance for an authorized project purpose that is not addressed by the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, or because it can aid in demonstrating FCRPS Cultural Resource Program compliance with section 106 of NHPA.

## **2.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

Section 106 of NHPA requires federal agencies to resolve adverse effects on historic properties caused by their actions by following a process outlined in 36 CFR part 800. The Lead Agencies accomplish this through implementation of the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (PA). The federal action, or “undertaking”, is the operation and maintenance of 14 multi-purpose dams and reservoirs (projects) within the FCRPS for all authorized project purposes.

Section 2 summarizes NHPA section 106 compliance work conducted to manage *prehistoric and historic archaeological sites* and *standing historic structures* affected by the FCRPS. Management of Traditional Cultural Properties and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes are discussed in Section 3 of this report.

### **2.1 Determination of the Project-Specific Portion of the Area of Potential Effects**

All 14 FCRPS projects have defined, mapped areas of potential effects (APEs). The total APE acreage for the 14 FCRPS projects did not change in FY 2015, and remains 847,058 acres. This figure includes multiple land jurisdictions.

The acreage within the FCRPS APE over which Lead Agencies have control and/or management responsibility (“*Project Acres*” in Table 1) totals 559,210, and only 50 percent (430,784 acres) of the area within the FCRPS APE is ordinarily accessible for survey. This second figure is the approximate area accessible for inventory of archaeological and historic sites through pedestrian field survey, and omits areas concealed by vegetation and development, or where very steep topographic features limit access. APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible of Survey is currently not available for the Libby Project.

The basis for APE acreage calculations differs for each project, and appendices G – T include detailed descriptions of assumptions made and factors considered in APE definitions. Additional information is contained in project Historic Properties Management Plans (HPMPs) listed in appendix D. APEs are revised as necessitated by changing conditions and new information, or as part of HPMP revisions.

For projects administered by the Corps, *Total Project Acres* are derived from Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) reports and Real Estate Management Information System (REMIS) records. The Corps administers 411,282 acres (including lands held in fee and easements) at 12 FCRPS projects.

**TABLE 1. TOTAL PROJECT AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT ACRES IN FY 2015**

Project	Total Project Acres	APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	APE Mapped
Bonneville	20,429	43,877	19,361	Yes
The Dalles	15,479	27,075	16,414	Yes
John Day	85,256	125,099	64,156	Yes
<b>District Total</b>	<b>121,164</b>	<b>196,051</b>	<b>99,931</b>	
McNary	28,328	68,755	7,516	Yes
Ice Harbor	7,919	20,846	5,191	Yes
Lower Monumental	12,317	27,219	8,961	Yes
Little Goose	11,600	27,191	6,004	Yes
Lower Granite	12,960	32,575	9,198	Yes
Dworshak	46,040	78,470	29,087	Yes
<b>District Total</b>	<b>119,164</b>	<b>255,056</b>	<b>65,957</b>	
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,554	Yes
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	Yes
Libby	53,867	52,585	N/A	Yes
<b>District Total</b>	<b>170,954</b>	<b>85,082</b>	<b>28,043</b>	
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>411,282</b>	<b>536,189</b>	<b>193,931</b>	
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	Yes
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	Yes
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>147,928</b>	<b>310,869</b>	<b>236,853</b>	
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>559,210</b>	<b>847,058</b>	<b>430,784</b>	

APE acreage figures and descriptions for Corps Portland and Walla Walla district projects only reflect direct effects to historic properties. In January 2015, the Corps and BPA reinitiated discussions with consulting parties about these project APEs to include indirect and cumulative effects. Consultations invited American Indian tribes, and other state and federal agencies that participate in the Program to share information about the nature and scope of indirect effects. The Lead Agencies shared an agency position paper for aiding the definition of APEs within the Corps Portland and Walla Walla Districts. The Agencies developed this paper at the request of some FCRPS Cultural Resource Program consulting parties.

GIS data at the Grand Coulee Power Office serves as the basis for Reclamation figures. Reclamation administers 147,928 acres at two FCRPS projects.

## 2.2 Identification of Historic Properties (Inventory)

The identification of historic properties is reported as *Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY 2015* (Table 2) and as *Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented in FY 2015* (Table 3).

**TABLE 2. ACRES INVENTORIED FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND STANDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AS OF FY 2015**

Project	Total Project Acres	Total APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites & Standing Historic Structures as of FY2014	Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015 (new survey)	Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015	Total Acres Surveyed as of FY 2015 (Cumulative)
Bonneville	20,429	43,877	19,361	3,032	150	0	3,182
The Dalles	15,479	27,075	16,414	7,257	256	0	7,513
John Day	85,256	125,099	64,156	27,191 <sup>2</sup>	1,406	0	28,597
<b>District Total</b>	<b>121,164</b>	<b>196,051</b>	<b>99,931</b>	<b>37,480</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,292</b>
McNary	28,328	68,755	7,516	4,113	262	0	4,298
Ice Harbor	7,919	20,846	5,191	3,856	0	0	4,006
Lower Monumental	12,317	27,219	8,961	7,340	0	0	7,359
Little Goose	11,600	27,191	6,004	2,759	0	0	3,058
Lower Granite	12,960	32,575	9,198	3,431	75	0	3,507
Dworshak	46,040	78,470	29,087	5,379	547	558	5,926
<b>District Total</b>	<b>119,164</b>	<b>255,056</b>	<b>65,957</b>	<b>26,878</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>28,154</b>
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,554	8,265	1111	0	9,376
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	6,409	550	0	6,959
Libby	53,867	52,585	n/a	10,926	517	0	11,443
<b>District Total</b>	<b>170,954</b>	<b>85,082</b>	<b>28,043</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,778</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>411,282</b>	<b>536,189</b>	<b>193,931</b>	<b>89,958</b>	<b>4,874</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>95,224</b>
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	14,766	5,604	1,040	20,370
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	16,750	2,426	0	19,176
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>147,928</b>	<b>310,869</b>	<b>236,853</b>	<b>31,516</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>39,546</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>559,210</b>	<b>847,058</b>	<b>430,784</b>	<b>121,474</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>134,770</b>

<sup>2</sup> Figure revised to reflect an additional 150 acres of survey not reported in the FY 2014 Annual Report.

**TABLE 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES DOCUMENTED IN FY 2015**

Project	Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY2014 (Cumulative)	Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015	Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015	Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY 2015 (Cumulative)
Bonneville	149	1	7	157
The Dalles	317	1	0	318
John Day	453	61	0	514
<b>District Total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>989</b>
McNary	136	0	0	129 <sup>3</sup>
Ice Harbor	50	0	0	50
Lower Monumental	189	0	0	189
Little Goose	94	0	0	94
Lower Granite	155	2	0	155 <sup>4</sup>
Dworshak	349	11	0	360
<b>District Total</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>977</b>
Chief Joseph	397	14	0	411
Albeni Falls	435	0	0	435
Libby	491	8	0	499
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,345</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,311</b>
Grand Coulee	827	65	0	892
Hungry Horse	24	0	0	24
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>916</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,227</b>

<sup>3</sup> The sum total of sites decreased by seven because fieldwork and GIS analysis resulted in the combination of several sites with overlapping boundaries.

<sup>4</sup> Total site count does not increase because two new sites were newly documented, while two previously recorded sites were removed from management consideration after a failure to relocate them during survey.



Table 2 shows 12,904 acres are newly surveyed within the FCRPS APE (*Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015* [new survey]), bringing the total APE acreage surveyed in the FCRPS APE to 134,770. New survey occurred at Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Lower Granite, Dworshak, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, Libby, Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse projects. In addition to new survey, 1,598 previously surveyed acres were reassessed in FY 2015 (*Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015*) at the Dworshak, Libby, and Grand Coulee projects. This reevaluation of previously surveyed lands occurred because inventory methods employed during previous surveys did not meet current professional standards, or because changes in reservoir conditions warranted reassessment.

As of the end of the fiscal year, inventory for archaeological and historical sites, and standing historic structures is complete for an estimated 24 percent (134,770 acres) of FCRPS project lands (*Project Acres* in Table 2). This is 16 percent of the total APE acreage affected by the FCRPS, and 31 percent of *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey*. This is an increase of three percent from FY 2014. *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey* have been calculated for all projects except Libby (Tables 1 and 2), and acreages are expected to vary from year to year as more data regarding field conditions and accessibility are acquired.

Table 3 shows the number of archaeological and historical sites, and standing historical structures documented across the FCRPS. There are 170 newly documented sites. FCRPS joint funds supported documentation of 163 of these, and seven sites were documented with non-FCRPS funds. New sites were identified at Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, Lower Granite, Dworshak, Chief Joseph, Libby, and Grand Coulee. The total number of known archaeological and historical sites across the system is 4,227, an increase of 163 sites from FY 2014.

The discrepancy between the 170 newly documented sites and the aggregate increase of 163 sites across the system is attributable to several factors. At the McNary project, field assessments resulted in the combination of several sites with overlapping boundaries. Failure to relocate two sites during fieldwork at Lower Granite resulted in their removal from management. Finally, a records review at Dworshak resulted in the addition of one previously documented site to the total site count for that project.

### **2.3 Evaluation of Historic Significance**

One essential step in the NHPA section 106 process is evaluation of cultural resources for historic significance. Federal regulations 36 CFR part 60.4 establishes four criteria for evaluating historic significance under NHPA. For a cultural resource to be a “historic property,” it must meet at least one of these criteria at the national, state, or local level. Evaluation of significance is a necessary precursor to resolving adverse effects to historic properties.

Tables 4 through 7 show the status of evaluation of properties for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) significance. Table 4 shows the NRHP evaluation status of individual sites documented across the system. NRHP *listings* for individual sites, districts, multiple properties, and National Historic Landmarks are in Table 5. Table 6 summarizes NRHP eligibility determinations for the 14 FCRPS dams, and Table 7 lists work completed in FY 2015 to support NRHP eligibility determinations that are not yet final.

Table 4 presents the status of individual site NRHP determinations as of the end of the fiscal year. NRHP eligibility determinations are complete for 1,290 documented sites, which is approximately 30 percent of the recorded sites across the system. In this fiscal year alone, program staff and contractors completed NRHP eligibility consensus determinations for 62 sites. Of these, 38 are eligible and 24 are not eligible for the NRHP. The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program used joint funds for 52 NRHP determinations, and non-FCRPS funding supported eligibility determinations for 10 sites.

**TABLE 4. DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY COMPLETED FOR INDIVIDUAL SITES IN FY 2015**

Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing)				Determinations for: Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those w/in a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing)				Total Number of Sites for which Determination Needs to be Completed		Sites as of FY 2015 (Cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded	Non- FCRPS	Total No. (Cumulative)		FCRPS Funded	Non- FCRPS	Total No. (Cumulative)		FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2015
	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015			
Bonneville	0	0	19	19	0	2	19	21	103	109	157
The Dalles	0	0	59	59	0	0	5	5	253	252	318
John Day	3	2	24	29	0	6	6	12	298	471	514
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>989</b>
McNary	1	0	37	38	0	0	8	8	91	83	129
Ice Harbor	0	0	10	10	0	0	5	5	35	35	50
Lower Monumental	0	0	120	119 <sup>5</sup>	0	0	21	21	48	49 <sup>6</sup>	189
Little Goose	0	0	13	13	0	0	10	10	71	71	94
Lower Granite	0	0	13	13	0	0	13	13	129	129	155
Dworshak	0	0	5	5	16	0	19	35	325	320	360
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>977</b>
Chief Joseph	1	0	176	177	0	0	30	30	191	201	411
Albeni Falls	2	0	41	43	0	0	20	20	366	373	435
Libby Dam	20	0	181	201	0	0	172	172	138	146	499
<b>District Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,345</b>

<sup>5</sup> Eligible sites decreased in number because one site was removed from management consideration in FY 2015.

<sup>6</sup> Total number of sites needing eligibility determinations decreased because one site was removed from management consideration in FY 2015.

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Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing)				Determinations for: Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those w/in a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing)				Total Number of Sites for which Determination Needs to be Completed		Sites as of FY 2015 (Cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded	Non- FCRPS	Total No. (Cumulative)		FCRPS Funded	Non- FCRPS	Total No. (Cumulative)		FY 2014	FY 2015	
	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2015
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>3,311</b>
Grand Coulee	9	0	201	210	0	0	8	8	649	682	900
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	24
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>924</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>4,235</b>

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Systemwide, the total number of eligible sites is 936, which is an increase of 37 sites from FY 2014. The total number of sites considered not eligible or non-contributing is 360, an increase of 24 sites. Sixteen sites were evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing using FCRPS funds. Eight sites were evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing using non-FCRPS funding sources.

Table 5, *Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY 2015*, shows the status of NRHP and National Historic Landmark listings across the FCRPS. As of the end of the fiscal year, there are 45 individual historic properties and 13 districts on project lands listed on the NRHP. There were no multiple property listings within the system. However, two sites have National Historic Landmark status: Bonneville Dam (administered by the Corps, Portland District) and Marmes Rockshelter (administered by the Corps, Walla Walla District, Lower Monumental Project).

**TABLE 5. INDIVIDUAL, DISTRICT, AND MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTINGS IN FY 2015**

Project	Total No. Individual Sites Listed as of		Total No. District Listings as of		Total No. Multiple Property Listings as of		Total No. National Historic Landmarks as of	
	FY2014	FY 2015	FY2014	FY 2015	FY2014	FY 2015	FY2014	FY 2015
Bonneville	8	8	2	2	0	0	1	1
The Dalles	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
John Day	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
McNary	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Chief Joseph	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Libby Dam	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Grand Coulee	25	25	3	3	0	0	0	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 6 presents the NRHP evaluation status of the 14 FCRPS dams. Reclamation prepared a draft National Register nomination for a Grand Coulee Dam National Historic District. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) reviewed the initial draft. Reclamation plans to prepare a National Register nomination for Hungry Horse Dam. The Grand Coulee Dam historian will develop a schedule for completing NRHP nominations for both dams in FY 2016.

For the Corps, consensus determinations affirm the National Register eligibility of McNary, Ice Harbor, Albeni Falls, and Libby Dams. Bonneville Dam is listed on the National Register, and is a National Historic Landmark. The NRHP determination process for The Dalles and Chief Joseph Dams is in progress. Currently, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak Dams do not meet the minimum age requirement to be eligible for the NRHP.

**TABLE 6. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY STATUS FOR FCRPS DAMS – FY 2015**

<b>Dam Name</b>	<b>Listed on the NRHP</b>	<b>Determined Eligible for the NRHP through Consensus</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility Determination in Progress</b>
<b>Corps Managed Dams</b>			
Bonneville Dam	Yes	Yes	No
The Dalles Dam	No	No	Yes
John Day Dam	No	No	No
McNary Dam	No	Yes	No
Ice Harbor Dam	No	Yes	No
Lower Monumental Dam	No	No	No
Little Goose Dam	No	No	No
Lower Granite Dam	No	No	No
Dworshak Dam	No	No	No
Chief Joseph Dam	No	No	Yes
Albeni Falls Dam	No	Yes	No
Libby Dam	No	Yes	No
<b>Reclamation Managed Dams</b>			
Grand Coulee Dam	No	Yes	No
Hungry Horse Dam	No	Yes	No

Table 7, *FY 2015 Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility*, shows the substantial amount of work undertaken to support future NRHP determinations of eligibility. Accomplishments include the completion of archaeological testing, background or archival research, and ethnographic studies. Archaeological site testing occurred at 26 sites at Bonneville, The Dalles, Dworshak, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, Libby, and Grand Coulee Projects. FCRPS joint funds supported testing at 24 of these sites, and non-FCRPS funds supported testing at two sites. This brings the number of sites across the system that have undergone archaeological testing to 562. Background research supporting NRHP determinations of eligibility was conducted for 56 sites, and 145 ethnographic studies were completed. One study that involved extensive research supported the Chief Joseph Site Utilization Plan.

**TABLE 7. FY 2015 WORK SUPPORTING DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY**

Project	Sites Tested in FY 2015 - FCRPS Funded	Sites Tested in FY 2015 - Non-FCRPS Funded	Total No. Sites Tested (Cumulative)		No. Sites for which Background Research was Conducted in FY 2015	No. of Ethnographic Studies Conducted in FY2015 (includes oral history interviews, translation, & transcription)	Other
			FY2014	FY2015			
Bonneville	0	1	8	9	0	0	0
The Dalles	1	0	14	15	0	0	0
John Day	0	0	28	28	1	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
McNary	0	0	44	44	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	28	28	0	0	0
Little Goose	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	12	25	17	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chief Joseph	0	1	212	213	0	0	1
Albeni Falls	1	0	57	58	0	NA	0
Libby	20	0	0	20	37	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Grand Coulee	2	0	90	92	1	145	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	17	17	0	0	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0</b>

## **2.4 Assessment of Effects**

Annual monitoring programs focus on assessment of effects by documenting changes in site condition through time. The programs also may contribute to the identification of previously unrecorded sites exposed through erosion, assist in NRHP evaluation, and serve as preparation for implementation of bank stabilization projects. Where previous engineered designs exist, archaeologist may monitor to gauge the effectiveness of stabilization.

Site monitoring occurred at 10 of the 14 FCRPS projects (Table 8). The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded monitoring at 292 sites. Documentation for 129 previously recorded sites was updated because of this work. Sixty-seven (67) sites had physical changes as compared to their earlier inspections.

The Corps Portland District archaeologists inspected multiple sites for damage caused by wildfires at the Bonneville, The Dalles, and the John Day projects.

The Walla Walla District of the Corps dedicated substantial funding and efforts to monitoring. The Corps, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) archaeologists and private contractors conducted monitoring at five projects (all Walla Walla District-administered projects except Dworshak). Monitoring targeted 27 sites at McNary [with repeated visits to Borgans Island (45FR28) and Bateman Island (45BN161)], one site at Ice Harbor, 38 sites at Lower Monumental, 14 sites at Little Goose, six sites at Lower Granite, and several sites affected by wildfires at various projects. Monitoring efforts resulted in the documentation of looting at 35UM14. The Corps continued to monitor the Hasotino site stabilization efforts completed in FY 2012.

Within the Corps Seattle District, staff from the Kootenai National Forest completed monitoring at the Libby project, producing condition assessments for seven sites (24LN424, 24LN580, 24LN870, 24LN890, 24LN1559, 24LN1560, and 24LN2277).

Within the Reclamation-administered Grand Coulee project, FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding supported monitoring at 93 sites. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT) inspected 42 sites, the Spokane Tribe of Indians (STI) inspected 38 sites, and the National Park Service (NPS) inspected 13 sites.

**TABLE 8. SITES MONITORED IN FY 2015**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2015 w/ FCRPS Funds</b>	<b>Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2015 w/ non-FCRPS Funds</b>	<b>Total Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2015</b>	<b>Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2015 Total Number of Sites with Noted Physical Changes</b>
Bonneville	0	0	0	0	0
The Dalles	0	0	0	0	0
John Day	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
McNary	27	0	27	0	11
Ice Harbor	1	0	1	0	1
Lower Monumental	38	0	38	1	9
Little Goose	14	0	14	0	4
Lower Granite	6	0	6	0	1
Dworshak	0	0	0	6	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
Chief Joseph	66	0	66	Not available	Not available
Albeni Falls	26	0	26	0	1
Libby	9	0	9	29	37
<b>District Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>64</b>
Grand Coulee	93	0	93	93	3
Hungry Horse	12	0	12	0	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>67</b>



## **2.5 Resolution of Adverse Effects**

The resolution of adverse effects is the final step in the section 106 compliance process. This section summarizes accomplishments for each Lead Agency federal management unit. A more detailed explanation of these activities is in specific project appendices. Efforts to resolve adverse effects took many forms this year including: planning for and implementing bank stabilization; creating public awareness materials and presentations for the public (specifically, a traveling exhibit highlighting Program accomplishments for use in a variety of public forums, the Northwest Anthropological Conference and the Portland State University Archaeology Road Show); installing cultural resource protection signs; Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) patrols; and curation.

***Corps, Portland District:*** Tribal cultural resources staff that participates in the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program reached out to youth groups in their communities by giving a presentation on cultural resources protection. Distribution of two public information brochures that convey the importance of cultural resource preservation continued at various locations. Curation of archaeological collections recovered from all three Portland District-administered projects continued at various tribally runs facilities (Section 2.7).

At the Bonneville project, Corps archaeologists monitored a water leak repair within site 35WS355. Site protection measures at The Dalles project comprise development of a sign and closure plan for The Wall Management Unit, and data recovery at site 35WS140. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, installed six new display panels for the Pa-Wan-Put petroglyphs at Columbia Hills State Park, Washington in March 2015 (also at The Dalles project).

***Corps, Walla Walla District:*** The CCT finalized a public information pamphlet, fish identification card, children's storybook, interpretative signs, and a college seminar curriculum. The Corps will complete compliance for installation of the interpretative signage during FY 2016.

Corps land boundary surveys at sites 45FR14, 45FR15, and 45FR101 found encroachments from multiple residential private property owners. The Corps conducted a civil survey at 45WW36 to assess geomorphic changes resulting from FCRPS operations.

The Walla Walla District temporarily closed Borgans Island (45FR028) in September 2015 to curtail ongoing visitor-caused damage, mainly in the form of human waste. Prior to reopening the island to the public, the Corps installed signage. The Corps is in the process of reviewing management guidelines for the island. Similar management actions were implemented at 45WW43, a popular fishing area. The Corps installed signs identifying land management, boundary, and permitted activities; garbage was removed, and further treatment needs were assessed.

The Corps conducted shoreline stabilization activities at Cottonwood Cove (45BN202), including placement of fill material along the shoreline and installation of signage indicating permitted activities. A Corps project delivery team is studying stabilization options for 45BN23. Stabilization projects at Swift Bar (45WT30 and 45WT31), Illia Bar (45GA26 and 45GA27), and 45GA4 within Little Goose Project lands are under consideration for construction actions.

***Corps, Seattle District:*** At the Chief Joseph project, mitigation efforts focused on data recovery and the stabilization of a lengthy section of stream bank at site 45OK196/197. The CCT developed and presented posters/displays at the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Meeting in November 2015 and at the Washington State Historical Society and Museum during the summer of 2015. Curation at the CCT Archaeology/History repository continues (Section 2.7).

At the Albeni Falls Project, data recovery at site 10BR99 confirmed that a previously implemented waterline replacement project had obliterated a privy/disposal feature. Engineers completed 95 percent design plans for the 10BR94/95 bank stabilization project, with construction planned for the second quarter of FY 2016. Emergency stabilization occurred at site 10BR571 after the discovery of an ARPA violation in April 2015. The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho monitoring efforts at Bear Paw Rock during peak tourism season successfully deterred vandalism of rock image panels. Distribution of the Albeni Falls cultural resource protection brochure prepared in 2009 continued at the Albeni Falls Dam visitor center, and by the Kalispel Tribe.

At the Libby Project, the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded the Kootenai National Forest (KNF) to monitor shoreline stabilization construction at 24LN1046 and 24LN1047. Curation of artifacts recovered from sites at the Libby project continued at the Salish-Kootenai College (Section 2.7).

**Reclamation Projects:** At the Grand Coulee project, the CCT conducted analysis of a previously recovered collection from 45ST61, and curated the artifacts in that collection. The STI produced a preliminary data recovery report on the field season at 45ST61, and conducted an emergency data recovery project to identify information from a shell midden that was eroding at the reservoir edge. Other emergency recoveries were down slightly for Lake Roosevelt, with only six Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) actions during the drawdown.

The CCT completed Phase II of a preservation plan at Pia Mission, built by Jesuit missionary Father Griva. Phase II work included the installation of new windows in the church, and work to stabilize an associated cook shack. The CCT History/Archaeology Program and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) provided input on the rehabilitation of this structure.

A longer than normal reservoir drawdown in FY 2015 resulted in many instances of illegal off road vehicle use, boat launching in unapproved areas, recreational digging (tent pads, shelters, forts, etc.), and shellfish gathering that damaged building foundations. Additionally, CCT and STI staff reported increases in suspicious behavior that may likely be a surge in purposeful looting of archaeological sites along the reservoir. The STI Preservation Program officially reported 10 damage assessments as part of ARPA patrols. The CCT reported a single occurrence in an official report but noted several other indications of illegal activities at sites in their condition assessment reports. The NPS reported seven ARPA violations.

Curation of a small number of artifacts recovered from Hungry Horse reservoir continues (Section 2.7).

## **2.6 Maintenance Cost Associated with Stabilization and Erosion Control Projects**

A significant amount of FCRPS Cultural Resource Program joint funding supports erosion control and shoreline stabilization projects that protect eroding and exposed historic properties. These structural or vegetative treatments often require periodic maintenance. Table 9 shows the current fiscal year cost of funding stabilization maintenance for *existing* shoreline erosion control projects to keep them functioning as intended. Maintenance can include placing additional rock, repairing structures, replanting vegetation, installing/repairing irrigation systems, development of monitoring plans, and regular field monitoring to check on current conditions. The cost of maintaining existing stabilization projects for four sites at the McNary, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Libby projects was \$53,307.00.

**TABLE 9. FY 2015 ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COST OF STABILIZATION PROJECTS**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Type of Maintenance</b>	<b>Maintenance Costs in FY 2015</b>
Bonneville	NA	NA	0
The Dalles	NA	NA	0
John Day	NA	NA	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>
McNary	45BN202	Civil Survey	\$9,250
Ice Harbor	NA	NA	0
Lower Monumental	NA	NA	0
Little Goose	New York Bar	Civil Survey	\$19,528.50
	Swift Bar	Civil Survey	\$19,528.50
Lower Granite	10NP151	Monitoring	\$5,000
Dworshak	NA	NA	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$53,307</b>
Chief Joseph	NA	NA	0
Albeni Falls	NA	NA	0
Libby	NA	NA	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>\$53,307</b>
Grand Coulee	NA	NA	0
Hungry Horse	NA	NA	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>53,307</b>

## **2.7 Curation**

Curation of collections from all 14 FCRPS projects continued. At the end of the fiscal year, the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program curated 7,870 cubic feet of cultural materials and 942 linear feet of supporting documentation (Table 10). There were 560 cubic feet of collections treated, including artifacts collected during the Grand Coulee drawdown. Corps curation costs were \$265,730.66, an increase of \$80,924.90. Reclamation's curation costs were \$53,185, an increase of \$512. The total cost to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program for curation was \$318,915.66, an increase of \$81,436.90 from FY 2014. A curation update for each federal management unit follows.

***Corps, Portland District:*** Curation costs for Bonneville were \$7,444.65, which was an increase of \$87.55 from FY 2014. Curation costs for John Day were \$8,019.84, an increase of \$308.46.

***Corps, Walla Walla District:*** Walla Walla District curates most of the FCRPS collections with Washington State University (WSU) as a single unit. The University of Idaho also holds collections for Lower Granite and Dworshak. At the close of the fiscal year, the Walla Walla District curated 3,228 cubic feet of artifacts and 350 linear feet of records. Storage costs were \$127,239.60, an increase of \$76,321 from FY 2014.

***Corps, Seattle District:*** Storage costs for Seattle District were \$123,026.57, an increase of \$4,207.95. The Seattle District used funds to curate 2,343 cubic feet of artifacts and 256 linear feet of associated records.

***Reclamation:*** FCRPS funds supporting curation of artifacts recovered from the Grand Coulee project totaled \$52,885.00. This is an increase of \$512 from FY 2014. Funding for Grand Coulee pays for curation of 1,380 cubic feet of artifacts, and 247 linear feet of field notes, photographs, maps, and other records collected as part of Program compliance. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe curates approximately one cubic foot of material from the Hungry Horse Project. Curation costs were \$300; the same as FY 2014.

**TABLE 10. COLLECTIONS CURATED WITH FCRPS FUNDS IN FY 2015**

Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2015 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2014 Curation Costs	FY 2015 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2015
Bonneville	625	89	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Yakama Museum, Toppenish, WA	Collections from all Portland district projects curated at University of Oregon <i>at no charge</i>	0	\$7,357.71	\$7,444.65	0
The Dalles	Not available	Not available		Collections from all Portland district projects curated at University of Oregon <i>at no charge</i>	0	\$0	\$0	1
John Day	293	0	Tamastlikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR	Collections from all Portland district projects curated at University of Oregon <i>at no charge</i>	0	\$7,711.38	\$8,019.84	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>89</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>\$15,069.09</b>	<b>\$15,464.49</b>	<b>1</b>
Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, Ice Harbor, McNary	3,134	337	Washington State University, Pullman, Washington	University of Idaho (Lower Granite sites in Idaho)	80	\$50,918.05	\$127,239.60	Archives from: Columbia Park, LSR HMU Survey, Avocational Arch, Site Monitoring
Dworshak	94	13		University of Idaho	0	\$0	\$0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>350</b>			<b>80</b>	<b>\$50,918.05</b>	<b>\$127,239.60</b>	<b>0</b>
Chief Joseph	1,902	182	Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	NA	2	\$49,605.55	\$52,086.87	1
Albeni Falls	99	8	N/A	AMEC, Bothell, WA	135	0	0	0

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Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2015 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2014 Curation Costs	FY 2015 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2015
Libby	342	66	Salish Kootenai College Curation Facility	NA	0	\$69,213.07 <sup>7</sup>	70,939.70	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>256</b>			<b>479</b>	<b>\$118,818.62</b>	<b>\$123,026.57</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>695</b>			<b>559</b>	<b>\$184,805.76</b>	<b>\$265,730.66</b>	<b>2</b>
Grand Coulee	1,380	247	Spokane Tribe of Indians Curation Facility, Wellpinit, WA; Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	NA	45ST61, 2015 Drawdown Monitoring and Survey Artifacts	\$52,373.00	\$52,885.00	2015 Drawdown Monitoring and Survey Artifacts
Hungry Horse	1	Unknown	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility	NA	NA	\$300.00	\$300.00	NA
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>247</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>\$52,673.00</b>	<b>\$53,185.00</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>7,870</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>\$237,478.76</b>	<b>\$318,915.66</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>7</sup> This figure was reported as \$39,207.63 in the FY 2014 Annual Report. Curation costs were actually \$69,213.07 in FY 2014.

### **3.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE TO INDIAN TRIBES (HPRCSITS) AND TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES (TCPS)**

The identification, evaluation, and mitigation of adverse effects to HPRCSITs and TCPs are an important focus of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Appendix E provides a list of reports and products pertaining to HPRCSITs and TCPs produced in FY 2015.

Historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes (HPRCSITs) is a term in federal law that describes a historic property to which an Indian tribe attaches spiritual or cultural importance. As with any historic property, a HPRCSIT must be a property (i.e., be a physical place) and have a history of use for traditional, religious, and cultural activities, or association with religious or cultural beliefs in the past. However, the property does not have to be in continual use up to the present day, and its association with beliefs may have been revitalized in recent times after a period of quiescence or suppression.

NHPA section 101(d)(6)(A) clarifies that HPRCSITs may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Section 101(d)(6)(B) requires federal agencies, in carrying out their section 106 responsibilities, to consult with any Indian tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.

In some instances, HPRCSITs are also TCPs. A TCP is a historic property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because it meets at least one of the four criteria at 36 CFR part 60.4, and because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (National Park Service 1990).

The traditional cultural significance of a historic property originates from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices passed down through generations, usually orally or through practice. Traditional cultural values are often central to the way a community or group defines itself, and maintaining such values is vital to maintaining the group's sense of identity.

Three FY15 reports pertain to HPRCSITs and TCPs: one each for the Lower Monumental, Chief Joseph, and Grand Coulee projects (Appendix E).

### **4.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM ACTIONS CONTRIBUTING TO COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS**

The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program addresses compliance with section 106 of NHPA for the operation and maintenance of 14 FCRPS projects. However, because reservoir operations cause erosion that exposes cultural materials or human remains, some actions implemented in association with the section 106 Program also contribute to Agency requirements under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and section 3 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). For example, cultural resources condition monitoring for the purposes of section 106 compliance may also serve to detect vandalism that is a violation of ARPA.

To address exposure of cultural materials from operations and maintenance activities associated with project operations, the Lead Agencies implement monitoring or “patrols.” ARPA patrolling

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totalled 475 days at nine FCRPS projects. Patrols took place at the Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Grand Coulee, and Hungry Horse projects (Table 11). Systemwide, archaeologists assessed 22 sites for ARPA damage. Law enforcement officers issued 20 ARPA violations in FY 2015, mainly at the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day projects.

Project operations resulted in six inadvertent discoveries under NAGPRA, all occurring at Grand Coulee (Table 12).

**TABLE 11. FY 2015 ACTIVITIES AT FCRPS DAMS AND RESERVOIRS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO ARPA COMPLIANCE**

Project	Damage Assessments	ARPA Violations Issued	ARPA Prosecutions	ARPA Convictions	Total No. Patrol Days in FY 2015 (FCRPS funded only)
Bonneville	1	6	0	0	85
The Dalles	0	6	0	0	28
John Day	1	7	0	0	82
<b>District Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195</b>
McNary	0	0	0	0	29
Ice Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	0	0	4
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	15
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	25
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>
Chief Joseph	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	1	0	0	0	0
Libby	1	0	0	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>268</b>
Grand Coulee	18	1	0	0	207
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Reclamation Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475</b>



**TABLE 12. NAGPRA SECTION 3 ACTIONS IN FY 2015 - INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES ASSOCIATED WITH PROJECT OPERATIONS**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Number of Discoveries</b>
Bonneville	0
The Dalles	0
John Day	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0</b>
McNary	0
Ice Harbor	0
Lower Monumental	0
Little Goose	0
Lower Granite	0
Dworshak	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0</b>
Chief Joseph	0
Albeni Falls	0
Libby	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>0</b>
Grand Coulee	6
Hungry Horse	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>

## **5.0 OTHER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

### **5.1 FCRPS Systemwide PA Compliance**

#### ***5.1.1 FY 2015 Contract Deliverables and Final Reports***

The Lead Agencies achieve compliance with NHPA mainly through contracts with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program participants and contractors, though Lead Agency staff also complete some compliance actions. Final Program deliverables for various NHPA compliance activities were received for work performed at the Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, Dworshak, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, Libby Dam, Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse projects. Appendices E and F detail FY 2015 final products.

Program products and contract deliverables completed in FY 2015 number 77<sup>8</sup>. Appendix F lists 72 Program deliverables, and 3 additional reports containing information about HPRCSITs and TCPs are listed in Appendix E. Reports describe NHPA section 106 work associated with identification of historic properties, NRHP eligibility evaluation, and resolution of adverse effects<sup>9</sup>. Several reports addressed more than one compliance category.

#### ***5.1.2 Reviews Performed Under Attachment 6 of the Systemwide PA***

Attachment 6 of the Systemwide PA lists 20 routine activities supporting operation and maintenance of the FCRPS that have little or no potential to cause effects on historic properties, and conditions under which those activities do not require section 106 consultation. Table 13 shows the number of times each FCRPS project exercised use of Systemwide PA Attachment 6. The Lead Agencies performed 141 routine actions at 12 FCRPS projects.

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<sup>8</sup> Appendices E and F list only final products delivered in FY 2015. Appendices G-T describe draft material and work partially completed in FY 2015. This includes draft reports, raw data, contractor progress and annual reports, DVDs, brochures, and other products generated with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding.

<sup>9</sup> Current fiscal year reports contain descriptions of some work completed during previous reporting years.

**TABLE 13. ROUTINE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FCRPS SYSTEMWIDE PA THAT DO NOT REQUIRE SECTION 106 CONSULTATION**

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albeni Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
1	Transfer of real estate from a lead federal agency to another federal agency with equal responsibility for compliance and that has cultural resource specialists that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s standards.	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation that occurs entirely within fill and the fill itself does not contribute to the historic significance of a property.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
3	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation within areas where existing ground disturbance entirely encompasses the area that would be affected by the activity and where the past disturbance was so severe as to preclude the existence of intact cultural deposits, and no known properties are present.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	8
4	Use of existing gravel pits, including further materials extraction and stockpiling within the pit, where no lateral expansion of the previously excavated area of the pit will occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
5	Replacement or restoration of existing rip rap within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6	Adding rock fill or gravel to roads where no new ground disturbance will occur and no recorded properties are within the roadbed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
7	Treatment of weed infestations that does not violate the chemical label, does not involve ground disturbance, where no features (such as pictographs or petroglyphs) that might be damaged are present, and does not occur within landscaped areas where native plant communities might be harvested.	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	4	0	0	15

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albeni Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
8	Encroachment thinning using hand methods to lop branches and cut small trees and brush, where material is dropped in place, stumps are left in place, and no chemical treatments are used. This would not include areas with culturally modified trees.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	0	0	11
9	Routine maintenance and repair to interiors or exteriors of existing buildings and structures that are less than 50 years old (subject to limitations defined above), or have been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, and where there are no other properties in the immediate vicinity.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	9
10	Maintenance or repair of fence lines that are less than 50 years old, where no ground disturbance occurs, or the fence line is on fill, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, and where the fence is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
11	Rodent control that does not involve ground disturbance, no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, or contamination of native or traditional foods and plant fibers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	15
12	Installation, repair, or replacement of signs and markers on existing buildings or structures that are less than 50 years old, where there is no visual intrusion to nearby historic properties.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5
13	Installation, repair, or replacement of signs and markers where no ground disturbance will occur, or where installation is confined to disturbed areas or fill, and without movement, removal, or alteration of rock.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	17

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albeni Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
14	Installation, repair, or replacement of monitoring equipment where no ground disturbance occurs, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, the activity is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO. Examples of such equipment are stream flow or dissolved gas gauges, weather stations, animal traps, and security monitoring or transmitting devices.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
15	Excavations for maintaining, removing, or replacing tile, ditches, fire lines, dikes, levees, pipes, pipelines, cables, telephone lines, fiber optic lines, signs, gates, or cattle guards, when the property or items are less than 50 years old, or have been determined “not eligible” in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, where they are not within or part of a historic property, and where excavations, including heavy equipment operation, occur within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction, and within previously surveyed areas.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	7
16	Small bore (less than 6-inch diameter) drilling within areas previously surveyed and outside of known property areas.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albeni Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
17	Repair, replacement, and installation of energy conservation, health and life safety, accessibility, and security measures that do not affect the historic or architectural values and character-defining features of historic properties, and do not involve ground disturbance. Examples of activities that would NOT be included are: removal, replacement, reconstruction, or reconfiguring of original staircases, windows, or doors, or their openings; cutting new door or window openings on public facades; or introducing visually intrusive new materials or structures on public facades or into contributing surrounding landscapes. Any alteration of historic buildings implemented under this category will comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR. part 67), and will be reversible.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6
18	Repair or replacement of equipment or material that is not original to a historic structure and where the replacement will not cause an effect upon the historic or architectural values and defining features of historic properties.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
19	Maintenance of existing trails, walks, paths, sidewalks, and associated signage, and work is conducted within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance, and no known properties are within the work area.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	6
20	Maintenance within existing road or parking lot profiles, such as repaving, grading, cleaning inboard ditches, repairing, brushing, signing and sign maintenance or replacing guards and gates within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	0	0	17
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141</b>

**5.1.3 Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP)/Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement (PSPA) Review and Revision**

In FY 2010, the Lead Agencies drafted a schedule for updating project HPMPs and creating PSPAs. The Systemwide PA requires the Lead Agencies to draft or revise two of these documents annually. Final HPMPs exist for 13 of the 14 projects, and HPMPs for nine projects are under revision. Updating HPMPs is generally a multi-year task.

The Lead Agencies also created schedule for developing PSPAs that implement the terms of HPMPs and address specific decisions and protocols applicable to individual projects in FY 2010. There are currently three draft PSPAs for Ice Harbor, Chief Joseph, and Albeni Falls, and one final PSPA for the Libby Project. The HPMP/PSPA revision and development schedule is in Table 14. A list of existing HPMPs for FCRPS projects is in appendix D of this report.

**TABLE 14. STATUS OF PROJECT HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLANS AND PROJECT-SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS**

Project	Date Current HPMP	HPMP Update in Progress	PSPA in Progress	Date PSPA Finalized
Bonneville	2006	-	-	-
The Dalles	2005	-	-	-
John Day	2002	x	-	-
McNary	2000	x	-	-
Ice Harbor	2000	x	x	-
Lower Monumental	2000	x	-	-
Little Goose	2000	x	-	-
Lower Granite	2000	x	-	-
Dworshak	2001	x	-	-
Chief Joseph	2009	x	x	-
Albeni Falls	2008	x	x	-
Libby	2007	x	-	Mar-14
Grand Coulee	ND	x	-	-
Hungry Horse	2006	x	-	-

**5.1.4 Identification of Standards and Processes for Section 106 Compliance for Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Systemwide PA Stipulation V)**

Stipulation V of the Systemwide PA commits the Lead Agencies to define minimum standards and processes for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of HPRCSITs. In FY 2015, the FCRPS TCP subcommittee met twice (October 29, 2014 and June 4, 2015) to discuss documentation requirements and management of HPRCSITs and TCPs. Participants included agency staff, tribal staff, and state and tribal historic preservation office (SHPO and THPO) staff. Specific discussion topics included: confidentiality and authorities that permit withholding of sensitive information, the NPS’s proposed updates to Bulletin 38, finalization of the FCRPS TCP inventory form and transfer to access format, traditional cultural authorities, TCP inventory plans

for Corps projects, reasonable and good faith effort for identification of TCPs and HPRCSITs, and streamlining section 106 processes for evaluation.

### **5.1.5 Systemwide Research Design**

Stipulation VII of the Systemwide PA requires the Lead Agencies to prepare a draft Systemwide Research Design (SWRD) by October 6, 2011. The primary purpose of the SWRD is to facilitate determinations of eligibility for cultural resources under the NRHP and its attendant federal regulation at 36 CFR 60. To this end, the SWRD identifies broad research domains, themes and questions to facilitate the National Register determination of eligibility process.

In FY 2012, consulting parties commented on the initial draft of the Systemwide Research Design. In FY 2013, the Lead Agencies developed specifications for a qualified contractor to incorporate reviewer comments and prepare a final research design. In FY 2015, BPA selected Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to review comments provided by consulting parties in 2013 and to re-draft the Systemwide Research Design.

HRA completed the Systemwide Research Design October 2016, and the majority of the revision process took place in FY 2015. During FY 2015, participants in all of the FCRPS cooperating groups, including tribal members, state historic preservation offices and other federal agencies reviewed the document and provided comments. In addition, four regional subject matter experts reviewed the document and provided extensive feedback. These comments in large part shaped the final Systemwide Research Design.

### **5.1.6 FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Meeting**

The Systemwide PA (Stipulation IX.I) requires the Lead Agencies to hold a Systemwide meeting no less than every two years. The meeting or conference serves as a forum for reporting accomplishments, sharing information, and discussing common issues. The Lead Agencies sponsored a Systemwide Meeting for Program participants on November 4 – 6, 2014 in Suquamish, WA. The meeting theme was *The Power of Water*, a reference to both power generation and the cultural importance of the river to Native American tribes that participate in the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Approximately 97 individuals representing federal, tribal, and state agencies attended the meeting.

The conference opened with a Tribal Elder's dinner, during which elders from various tribes across the Pacific Northwest generously shared their thoughts and memories of the Columbia River, emphasizing the importance of maintaining cultural practices through fishing and other activities. A plenary session followed this event, along with two days of special focus ("breakout") sessions. Nancy Brown, with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), presented an overview of cultural landscapes and their management. Breakout sessions addressed documentation requirements, consultation procedures, and streamlining the National Register eligibility determination process; the Systemwide Research Design (Section 5.1.5); TCPs, cultural landscapes, and the revision of National Register Bulletin 38; a discussion of reservoir dynamics and an overview of how the FCRPS operates; emergency management "lessons learned" from the response to a large crack in Wanapum Dam; and approaches to documenting rock image sites.



### **5.1.7 *New Systemwide PA Signatories***

One new consulting party signed the Systemwide PA during FY 2015. The Spokane Tribe of Indians signed on November 27, 2014.

## **5.2 Other Program Management Activities**

### **5.2.1 *Long-Term Program Planning***

In 2010, the Lead Agencies defined six long-term program goals for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Goals justify annual funding, improve consistent reporting on Program accomplishments, and ensure a consistent path toward section 106 compliance. Four program goals are tied to the NHPA section 106 compliance process, and two are designed to evaluate relationships between program participants and the utility of program products.

Each year, agency staffs develop short-term goals and measures to help meet those long-term program goals. Lead Agency staffs fully met FY 2015 short-term goals. This fiscal year, short-term goals were to:

1. Finalize the agency issue paper on APE indirect effects by Dec. 31, 2014;
2. Inventory another 20 percent increment of Corps project lands, implement a TCP Inventory Plan for each Corps project;
3. Evaluate two to three sites per Corps project and evaluate two sites per Reclamation project, ensure 10 priority sites at each reservoir have determinations of eligibility (DOEs) completed by the end of the fiscal year;
4. Plan for one mitigation/treatment per project and implement one mitigation/treatment, document each mitigation/treatment including “creative mitigations” in the annual report, tying mitigations to site-specific effects;
5. Develop an FCRPS Cultural Resource Program presentation for a public forum, and initiate planning for a traveling exhibit for dam visitor’s centers;
6. Cultural Resource Sub-Committee (CRSC) members would make an effort to attend a Program cooperating group meeting that they do not ordinarily participate in.

### **5.2.2 *Meetings and Coordination***

The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program is highly collaborative, necessitating many meetings between Program participants to discuss technical issues and prioritize work. The eight FCRPS Cultural Resources Cooperating Groups held approximately 44 meetings in various geographic locations throughout the system. These meetings consisted of business meetings, conference calls, workshops, and field visits. Lead Agency staff also held four CRSC meetings. In addition, the three agency program managers met regularly with the FCRPS Joint Operating Committee to report on the status of the Program and fiscal execution. They also met with agency executives to discuss policy issues affecting Program implementation.

## **6.0 FY 2015 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATED FUNDS**

Accounting practices differ for BPA, the Corps, and Reclamation, making characterization and comparison of annual Program expenditures complex. Table 15 shows obligated and expended Program funds for Corps and Reclamation administered projects. Only obligations and

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expenditures against FCRPS Cultural Resource Program joint funding appear in Table 15. BPA manages Systemwide expenses, which consist of funds that benefit Systemwide efforts such as records maintenance, GIS database management, conference planning, tribal travel, and elder grants. A non-FCRPS funding source accounts for BPA staff time and travel. Table 16 shows these non-power funded charges.

**TABLE 15. FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY 2015**

Agency	FY 2015 Obligated Funds	FY 2015 Expenditures	Cumulative Program Expenditures to Date (FY1999 - FY 2015)
<b>Corps of Engineers<sup>10</sup></b>	\$5,494,000	\$5,112,000	\$45,631,000
<b>Bureau of Reclamation<sup>11</sup></b>	\$3,585,790	\$2,915,833	\$36,596,809
<b>Systemwide Expenses</b>	\$289,900	\$82,005	\$1,169,986
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$9,369,690</b>	<b>\$8,109,838</b>	<b>\$83,397,795</b>

Total joint funded Program expenditures were \$8,109,838 in FY 2015. This does not include the \$668,389 in power (non-joint) funds for BPA staff participation in the Program. Since joint funds became available in 2007, the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program has spent \$83,397,795 in support of NHPA section 106 compliance activities.

As of September 30, 2015, Corps obligated funds were \$5,494,000 and expenditures were \$5,112,000. Reclamation actual expenditures were \$2,915,833 and obligated funds were \$3,585,790. The total amount expended by the Program between September 1999 and September 2015 is \$83,397,795. Corps and Reclamation obligations and expenditures shown are attributable to individual project operating costs.

Table 16 shows costs for BPA staff participation in the Program. BPA staff salaries, travel, supplies/training expenses total \$668,389. These costs are not charged to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program joint funds. Corps and Reclamation staff participation are included in the total obligations and expenditures listed in Table 16.

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<sup>10</sup> Corps Systemwide costs are not attributable to individual projects.

<sup>11</sup> Reclamation does not separate “Systemwide Expenses” from other program expenditures. All expenses are either part of Grand Coulee or Hungry Horse projects. Reclamation charges 85 percent of Systemwide expenditures to Grand Coulee and 15 percent to Hungry Horse.

**TABLE 16. SUPPORTING BPA STAFF PARTICIPATION IN FY 2015**

Agency	Salaries	Travel	Supplies/Training	Total
<b>BPA Program Administration</b>	\$623,702	\$39,315	\$5,372	\$668,389

## 7.0 FY 2016 DIRECTION AND INITIATIVES

Routine NHPA section 106 compliance activities will continue in FY 2016. Corps APEs will be refined as they update real estate data and conduct more fieldwork to verify lands directly and indirectly affected by project operations.

Based on long-term Program goals, the target date for completion of archaeological and historic site inventory within the project APEs is the end of FY 2017. The end of FY 2018 is the target date for completion of TCP/HPRCSIT inventories on project lands. Activities to further identification and evaluation will continue at all projects annually to meet these upcoming goals.

The long-term Program goal of completing National Register determinations of eligibility for the top ten high priority sites at each project by the end of FY 2015 was completed for all projects except Hungry Horse. Work needed to complete determinations of eligibility for priority sites will continue with the goal of evaluating two high priority sites at each project annually. Many of the dams and associated structures have reached or are approaching 50 years of age and will require NRHP evaluation. Formal evaluation has already occurred for some of these structures but many have not (Table 6). In FY 2016, FCRPS cooperating groups will continue to develop plans for treating/mitigating impacts to the top 10 high priority sites at each project. Shoreline stabilization and erosion control planning and implementation will take place, where appropriate.

Monitoring will continue to serve as a mechanism to gauge the impacts of project operations on known historic properties and potentially eligible sites. Monitoring also serves to detect and deter vandalism, as well as to locate previously unrecorded features and artifacts. Some FCRPS cooperating groups developed monitoring protocols to standardize procedures and assist with effective responses to shoreline erosion and vandalism. Groups will continue to implement those protocols. Program participants will continue to distribute of public information materials such as brochures and posters in FY 2016. The FCRPS cooperating groups will work to develop one mitigation or treatment plan and implement one mitigation or treatment at each of the 14 projects annually. This includes alternative or creative forms of mitigation/treatment. Curation of existing and new collections will also continue.

The FCRPS HPRCSIT/TCP Subcommittee will continue to meet as required in FY 2016 to discuss National Register Bulletin 38 and any associated updates. The HPRCSIT/TCP Subcommittee will continue to work to develop best practices for identification and evaluation of TCPs and HPRCSITs. The end goal is to implement appropriate treatment or mitigation for adverse effects that have occurred from the FCRPS undertaking.

The Lead Agencies scheduled the next FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Meeting for the fall of 2016. Planning meetings for this event commenced in January 2016.

The Lead Agencies will continue to follow up on recommendations and comments received during the FY 2013 and FY 2015 consulting party and non-program participant client surveys. Lead Agency staff will present a traveling Program exhibit developed in FY 2015 at the Northwest Anthropological Conference in FY 2016. Agencies, schools, and other institutions have expressed an interest in learning more about the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, especially through public educational materials including visitors' center exhibits and traveling exhibits. The Lead Agencies and cooperating groups will discuss potential participation in regional archaeology events and professional meetings in order to bring more visibility to this Program within the wider community.

## 8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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\_\_\_\_\_. *Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*. 2011. Manuscript on file at Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*. 2012. Manuscript on file at Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*. 2013. Manuscript on file at Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon.

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- \_\_\_\_\_. Title 36-Parks, Forests, and Public Property. Chapter I-National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties, as amended.
- Little, Barbara, Erika Seibert Martin, Jan Townsend, John Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl. 2000. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties.* NRHP Bulletin 36. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended 2006. 54 U.S.C. 300101
- National Park Service. 1990. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties.* NRHP Bulletin 38. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Public Law 101-601. 25 U.S.C. 3001

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## **APPENDICES**

- APPENDIX A:** Contributors
- APPENDIX B:** Definitions
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- APPENDIX E:** Reports and Products Pertaining to Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) by project
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- APPENDIX G:** Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project
- APPENDIX H:** The Dalles Lock and Dam and Lake Celilo Project
- APPENDIX I:** John Day Lock and Dam and Lake Umatilla Project
- APPENDIX J:** McNary Lock and Dam and Lake Wallula Project
- APPENDIX K:** Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Lake Sacajawea Project
- APPENDIX L:** Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and Lake West Project
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- APPENDIX N:** Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project
- APPENDIX O:** Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project
- APPENDIX P:** Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project
- APPENDIX Q:** Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project
- APPENDIX R:** Libby Dam and Lake Kooncanusa Project
- APPENDIX S:** Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project
- APPENDIX T:** Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir Project

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**APPENDIX A  
Contributors**

**Bonneville Power Administration:**

Kristen Martine	Bonneville Power Administration, Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program Manager
Katherine Pollock	Bonneville Power Administration, FCRPS Cultural Resource Project Manager, Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse Project Manager
Greg Anderson	Bonneville Power Administration, Wana Pa Koot Koot and Hungry Horse Project Manager
Liz Oliver	Bonneville Power Administration, Payos Cuus Kuukwe and Libby Project Manager

**Bureau of Reclamation:**

Derek Beery	Bureau of Reclamation, Grand Coulee Power Office, Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse Project Manager
Sean Hess	Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Regional Archaeologist, FCRPS Cultural Resources Program Manager

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:**

Gail Celmer	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division, Regional Archaeologist, FCRPS Cultural Resources Program Manager
Michael Flowers	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Wana Pa Koot Koot Project Manager
Vanessa van der Borg	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Archaeologist
Lawr Salo	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Albeni Falls and Chief Joseph Dam Project Manager
Kara Kanaby	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Archaeologist
Bryan Guevin	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Archaeologist
Alice Roberts	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, Payos Kuus Cuukwe Project Manager

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## **APPENDIX B**

### **Definitions**

**Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in current fiscal year** – Includes acres inventoried for archaeological sites and historic structures in current Fiscal Year (FY) where survey has taken place previously. Includes only Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)-funded work.

**Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in current fiscal year** – Number of acres newly surveyed to identify archaeological sites and historic structures in the current FY.

**Agency** – Any one of the three FCRPS lead federal agencies [Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), or Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)].

**APE Acres** – Total Project Acres plus other lands that fall within defined APEs. Definition of this term varies by Project and is explained in Project appendices.

**APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey** – This is the APE, **excluding** the original river course, areas where slope is greater than 30 percent, non-federal lands where access cannot be obtained, and the area below the “minimum operating level” elevation.

**Area of Potential Effects (APE)** – The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking [Systemwide Programmatic Agreement 2009:39; 36 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 800.16(d)].

**Background Research** – Archival research that may include review of reports, site forms, historic maps, photographs, periodical articles, transcriptions, or other documentation.

**Collections** – Material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4(a)).

**Contributing** – A site evaluated as contributing to a National Register District.

**Curation** – Managing and preserving a collection according to professional museum and archival practices defined in 36 CFR 79.4.

**Eligible** – A site that has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through consensus determination or by formal determination from the Keeper through consultation processes defined in 36 CFR Part 800 and those sites already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Ethnographic Study** – Study of culture.

**FCRPS Funded** – Combined BPA ratepayer generated funds and matching Corps/Reclamation congressionally appropriated funds. Also called “joint funds.” This funding has supported the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program since its inception in 1997.

**Historic Property** – Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the

Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria (Systemwide PA 2009:40-41, 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)).

**Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT)** – One kind of Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). Unlike a TCP, to which any group or organization can ascribe significance, the term “historic properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe” is used in federal law and regulation to describe a historic property to which specifically an Indian tribe attaches spiritual or cultural value. Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) states that “Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.” As with any historic property, a HPRCSIT must be a property (i.e., be a physical place) and needs to have a history of use for traditional religious and cultural activities or association with religious or cultural beliefs in the past. However, the property does not have to have been in continual use up to the present day, and its association with beliefs may have been revitalized in recent times after a period of quiescence or suppression (Systemwide PA 2009:40).

**Joint funded** – Combined funds provided by BPA from power revenues and Congressionally appropriated funds provided by the Corps and Reclamation, as defined in the two Joint Funding Agreements.

**Minimum Operating Level** – The level which water will never go below during dam operations, or the maximum area that would ever be accessible for cultural resources investigations.

**Monitoring** – Observing and documenting changes to a historic property through time.

**Multiple Property Listing** – A group listing on the National Register of Historic Places that consists of related properties that share a common theme.

**National Historic Landmark** – Nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States (National Park Service).

**National Register District** – A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history (36 CFR 60.3).

**National Register Criteria for Evaluation** – The four criteria (a-d) applied to evaluate properties for the NRHP described in 36 CFR 60.4.

**National Register of Historic Places** – The National Park Service through the authority of the Secretary of the Interior maintains the National Register of Historic Places. Sites are determined eligible for listing on the NRHP using criteria defined in 36 CFR 60.4 (Systemwide PA 2009:41).

**Non-Contributing** – A site evaluated as non-contributing to a NRHP District.

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**Non-FCRPS funded** – Non-joint funding outside of that allocated to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Can include congressional appropriations, federal highway projects, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects, privately funded projects, etc.

**Not Eligible** – A site that has been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through consensus determination or by formal determination from the Keeper through consultation processes defined in 36 CFR Part 800.

**Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY** – Number of sites documented through FCRPS-funded efforts in current fiscal year.

**Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY** – Number of sites documented through non-FCRPS funded sources (regulatory projects, highway projects, etc.) in current fiscal year.

**Property** – All historic properties and, for identification and/or evaluation purposes, all locations/sites affected by the undertaking that may contain evidence of past human use or traditional religious and cultural importance that have yet to be identified/evaluated. Also, see definition of “Historic Property” (Systemwide PA 2009:42).

**Testing** – Determination of the nature, extent, and integrity of cultural deposits through limited excavation or disturbance.

**Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY (Cumulative)** – Number of documented sites across the FCRPS as of the end of the current fiscal year.

**Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY (Cumulative)** – Total number of sites documented as of the end of the current fiscal year (includes all FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work).

**Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY** – Number of previously documented sites for which records (site forms, maps, etc.) was updated in the current fiscal year.

**Total Project Acres (Fee and Easement Lands)** – All Corps/Reclamation controlled fee and easement acres that are permanently or periodically inundated and/or extend above the maximum pool but are not submerged. Includes all Corps/Reclamation administered lands currently included in the Project and may include some long-term leases.

**Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY (Cumulative)** – Cumulative number of acres surveyed to date (FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work) for archaeological sites, historic sites, and historic structures. Includes only new survey.

**Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)** – A property that may be “eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.” National Park service, National Register Bulletin 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* (1990). The property must meet the requirements defined in 36 CFR 60.4 and Bulletin 38. Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) are a type of TCP (Systemwide PA 2009:42).

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**APPENDIX C**  
**Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource  
Program Cooperating Groups and Participants**

**Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group**

Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day projects

Bonneville Power Administration  
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (U.S. Forest Service)  
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation  
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation  
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon  
Nez Perce Tribe  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District  
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

**Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group**

McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, and Dworshak projects

Bonneville Power Administration  
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation  
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation  
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation  
Idaho State Historical Society  
Nez Perce Tribe  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District  
Wanapum Band  
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

**Chief Joseph Cooperating Group**

Chief Joseph Dam Project

Bonneville Power Administration  
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District  
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
Bureau of Land Management

**Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group**

Grand Coulee Dam Project

Bonneville Power Administration  
Bureau of Reclamation  
National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area  
Spokane Tribe of Indians  
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

**Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group**

Grand Coulee Dam Project

Bonneville Power Administration  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation  
National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area  
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

**Albeni Falls Cooperating Group**

Albeni Falls Dam Project

Bonneville Power Administration  
Coeur d'Alene Tribe  
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes  
Idaho Panhandle National Forest  
Idaho State Historical Society  
Bureau of Land Management  
Kalispel Tribe  
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

**Libby Cooperating Group**

Libby Dam Project

Bonneville Power Administration  
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes  
Kootenai National Forest  
Montana State Historic Preservation Office  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

**Hungry Horse Cooperating Group**

Hungry Horse Dam Project

Bonneville Power Administration  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes  
Flathead National Forest  
Montana State Historic Preservation Office



**APPENDIX D**  
**Historic Property Management Plans**

- 2000 *McNary Reservoir Cultural Resources Management Plan.* The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Walla Walla District, Contract # DACW-68-99-M-3157.
- 2000 *Lower Snake River Reach Cultural Resources Management Plan.* The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. USACE, Walla Walla District, Contract # DACW68-98-P-0136. (Includes Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Lock and Dam projects.)
- 2001 *Dworshak Reservoir Cultural Resources Management Plan.* Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program. U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, Walla Walla District, Contract # DACW68-00-P-0077.
- 2002 *Miimá Taymú: A Historic Properties Management Plan for the John Day Reservoir.* Two Volumes. Cultural Resources Protection Program, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Mission, Oregon. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.
- 2005 *Historic Properties Management Plan for The Dalles Lock and Dam Project.* Two volumes. Department of Cultural Resources, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Warm Springs, Oregon. Prepared for Wana-pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, and Bonneville Power Administration.
- 2006 *Historic Properties Management Plan for The Bonneville Lock and Dam Project.* Two volumes. Department of Cultural Resources, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Warm Springs, Oregon. Prepared for Wana-pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, and Bonneville Power Administration.
- 2006 *Hungry Horse Historic Properties Management Plan.* Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Flathead National Forest. On file at the Bonneville Power Administration. Portland, Oregon.
- 2007 *Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa Historic Properties Management Plan: Volume 1 - Cultural Resources Management Overview; Volume II - Technical Information.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.
- 2008 *Historic Properties Management Plan, Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project.* 2012, Appendix T, Inventory Plan for Insufficiently Documented or Uninventoried Areas in the APE. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.
- 2009 *Historic Properties Management Plan, Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project.* 2012, Appendix T, Inventory Plan for Insufficiently Documented or Uninventoried Areas in the APE. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.

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**APPENDIX E**

**Reports and Products Pertaining to Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) Finalized In FY 2015**

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
<b>Lower Monumental</b>								
	CENWW	2015	<i>National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility for the Palus Village Traditional Cultural Property</i>	NRHP Eligibility Document, DAHP concurred Eligible 2015	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
<b>Chief Joseph</b>								
	Colville Confederated Tribes History and Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Salmon Fishery at Chief Joseph Dam. NPS Form 10-900</i>	Consensus determination of eligibility for the Fishery TCP, with THPO and SHPO concurrence	FCRPS	N	Y	N
<b>Grand Coulee</b>								
	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>TCP Survey Summary Report (Task 3b)</i>	Processing and synthesizing the stories of unpublished ethnographic recordings and transcripts	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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**APPENDIX F  
Fiscal Year 2015 Final Deliverables**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identifi- cation</b>	<b>Eval- uation</b>	<b>Treat- ment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
<b>Bonneville</b>								
	Jenevein, Steve	2014	<i>Archaeological Site Condition Monitoring Plan for the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System. Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0032. Warm Springs Geo Visions</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Jenevein, Steve	2015	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) 2014 Site Condition Monitoring at the South Side of the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects. Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0055. Warm Springs Geo Visions</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	van der Borg, Vanessa and Tara Gauthier	2015	<i>Damage Location Inspection of 35WS14 and 35WS387, January 7, 2015. Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	van der Borg, Vanessa and Michael Flowers	2015	<i>Damage Location Inspection of Wildland Fire at Crates Point on Corps Property, July 2, 2015. Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>The Dalles</b>								
	Gauthier, Tara	2015	<i>Water Leak Repair at The Dalles Dam Visitor Center; Seuferts Cannery Site (35WS355). Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Jenevein, Steve	2014	<i>Archaeological Site Condition Monitoring Plan for the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0032. Prepared by Warm Springs Geo Visions.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Shea, Holly A. and Wibur C. Barrick	2015	<i>Archaeological Investigations and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Site 35WS140, Wasco County, Oregon.</i> Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0106. Prepared by Warm Springs Geo Visions.	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>John Day</b>								
	van der Borg, Vanessa and Tara Gauthier	2015	<i>Damage Location Inspection of 35UM14, January 9, 2015.</i> Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>McNary and Little Goose</b>								
	Shellenberger, Jon D. and Gregg Kiona	2015	<i>Traditional Cultural Property and Archaeological Monitoring at McNary and Little Goose Projects, 2013, 2014, &amp; 2015.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Toppenish, Washington. Contract W912EF-P-13-5080.	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>Lower Monumental</b>								
	Londorf, Lawrence, Mark Willis, Greg White, Laurie White, and J. Claire Dean	2015	<i>Wildhorse Cliff Petroglyph Site (45WT242), Snake River, Washington: Rock Image Documentation, May 2014.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Applied Earthworks, Inc, Albany, Oregon. Contract W912EF-11-D-0024 TO 5.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Gilmour, Daniel, Breanne Taylor, and Paul Solimano	2015	<i>FCRPS 2015 Monitoring Program at Lower Monumental Project, Franklin, Columbia, Whitman and Walla Walla Counties, Washington.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon. Contract W912EF-11-D-0023 TO 6.	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>Dworshak</b>								
	Lebow, Clayton G., Shane P. James, and Erin A. Enright	2015	<i>Archaeological Inventory Survey at Freeman Creek and Three Meadows, Dworshak Reservoir.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Applied Earthworks, Inc, Albany, Oregon. Contract W912EF-11-D-0024 TO 4.	Y	Y	N	N	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Bonstead, Leah	2015	Dworshak Dent Point Beetle Kill Timber Salvage. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, Walla Walla, Washington.	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Chief Joseph</b>								
	Hannum, M. M., M. Marino, and D.A. Harder	2015	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of the Foster Creek Avenue Sidewalk Project, Bridgeport, Douglas County, Washington.</i> Plateau Archaeological Investigations, LLC. Pullman, Washington. (non-FCRPS funding).	Y	N	N	N	N
	Naumann, A.J.	2015	<i>FY2012 Annual Report, Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project, Douglas and Okanogan Counties, Washington.</i> Colville Confederated Tribes History and Archaeology Program. Nespelem, Washington.	Y	Y	N	N	N
	Salo, L.V.	2015	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Site Utilization Plan, FY2015 Elements, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for Two Nonroutine Facilities Upgrades: Area of Potential Effects and Identification Efforts.</i> Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle. (non-FCRPS funding).	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Salo, L.V.	2015	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Site Utilization Plan, FY2015 Elements, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for Two Nonroutine Facilities Upgrades: Determination of Effects and Conditions for “No Adverse Effect”.</i> Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle. (non-FCRPS funding).	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Salo, L.V.	2015	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Site Utilization Plan, FY2015 Elements, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for a Nonroutine Facility Upgrade: Natural Resources Office Building Construction, Area of Potential Effects and Identification Efforts.</i> Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle. (non-FCRPS funding).	Y	N	N	Y	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Salo, L.V.	2015	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Site Utilization Plan, FY2015 Elements, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for a Nonroutine Facility Upgrade: Natural Resources Office Building Construction: Determination of Effects and Conditions for “No Adverse Effect”.</i> Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle. (non-FCRPS funding).	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Salo, L.V.	2015	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for Two Routine FY2015 Maintenance Actions.</i> Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle.	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Salo, L.V.	2015	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Site Utilization Plan, FY2015 Elements, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for a Nonroutine Facility Upgrade: Mitigation Yard Equipment Storage Building, Area of Potential Effects, Identification Efforts, and Determination of Project Effect.</i> Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle. (non-FCRPS funding).	Y	N	N	Y	N
<b>Albeni Falls</b>								
	Salo, L.V.	2014	<i>Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project (Project), Springy Point Recreation Area, Replacement of Dock Elements, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance Review. Memorandum for Record.</i> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle. <sup>8F<sup>12</sup></sup>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Lyons, Kevin J.	2015	<i>Site Inspection of 10BR571 for Potential Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 violation.</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Lyons, Kevin J.	2015	<i>Archaeological Monitoring of the Installation of Side Scanning LiDAR Stations within the Albeni Falls Reservoir.</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y

<sup>12</sup> This Program product was finalized in FY 2014 but not included in that report.



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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Lyons, Kevin J. and Kendra L. Philmon	2015	Geophysical Observations of 10BR95's Bed and Bank Frontage: Albeni Falls Dam Project, Federal Columbia River Power System.	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa</b>								
	Hemry, Cindy	2015	<i>Libby Dam-Lake Koocanusa Reservoir 2015 Cultural Resources Report: Site Condition Assessment Monitoring of 24LN424, 24LN870, 24LN890, 24LN1559, 24LN1560, Site Evaluation of 24LN2277, Erosion Control Monitoring at 24LN580, and Lincoln County Sheriff Department Patrols at 24LN510, conducted by Kootenai National Forest (KNF) under FS FY15 Agreement/Corps Task Order No. 15-IA-11-11400-20, Lincoln County, Montana.</i>	N	Y	N	Y	N
	J. Cooper et al. (AMEC)	2015	<i>Additional Historic Properties Inventory on Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project Lands, Lincoln County, Montana, Conducted by AMEC under Contract No. W912DW-10-1010 Task Order 004 (Deliverable 4).</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
	R. Schalk et al.	2015	<i>Archaeological Investigations at 24LN1048, 24LN190, and 24LN704 in the Middle Kootenai River Valley, Northwestern Montana, prepared by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC, (Schalk et al), Seattle, WA.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
<b>Grand Coulee</b>								
	Jill Black and Brenda Covington (editor)	2015	<i>Summary of Construction Monitoring During the 45FE1 Bank Stabilization Project, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry County, Washington</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2014, Sites in Lincoln County,</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2014, Sites in Stevens County, Washington.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>Archaeological Testing Report, Site 45LI720 (The Longhouse Site).</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>Field year 2014 ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Annual Report.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>Report on Field Year 2014 ARPA Monitoring Adverse Effects.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>Report on Field year 2015 ARPA Monitoring for Adverse Effects.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: September 15-October 14, 2014.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: October 15-November 14, 2014.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: November 15-December 14, 2014.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: December 15 2014-January 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: January 15-February 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: February 15-March 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: March 15-April 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: April 15-May 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: May 15-June 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: June 15-July 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: July 15-August 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher Casserino	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: August 15-September 14, 2015.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher M. Casserino	2015	<i>FY 2013 Burial Site Management Activities by the Spokane Tribe, Stevens and Lincoln Counties, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Christopher M. Casserino	2015	<i>FY 2013 Burial Site Management Activities by the Spokane Tribe, Lincoln County, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Christopher M. Casserino	2015	<i>FY 2014 Burial Site Inspection, Lincoln County, Washington</i>					
	Christopher M. Casserino	2015	<i>FY 2014 Burial Site Inspection, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>					
	Christopher M. Casserino and James B Harrison III	2015	<i>Field Year 2015 ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Annual Report</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Confederated Tribes of 2015 GCDPA Task 8a-c Collection Management.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Task 3e: Traditional Cultural Property Inventory Form.</i>					Y
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Photo Collection Catalog</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Brenda Covington	2015	<i>Final Report: Chance Artifact Analysis Mainstem Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens County, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Brenda Covington	2015	<i>Results of Research on Previously Archaeologically Tested Sites in the Mainstem, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Okanogan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Brenda Covington	2015	<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for 45FE320.</i>	N	Y		N	
	Brenda Covington	2015	<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for 45FE42.</i>	N	Y		N	
	Brenda Covington	2015	<i>Results of the 2014 Site Condition Monitoring Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Brenda Covington	2015	<i>2014 Burial Sites Inspection Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Brenda L. Covington and Brent Martinez,	2015	<i>Results of the 2009 Site Condition Monitoring, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	James B Harrison III	2015	<i>TCP Survey Summery Report (Task 3b).</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
	James B Harrison III	2015	<i>STIPP FY 2015 Deliverable 2a: River Districts 6 and 7 Reconciliation Spreadsheet, Site Forms, and GIS Data.</i>					
	James B Harrison III	2015	<i>STIPP FY 2015 Deliverable 4d: Letter Report on Background Research for MegaDistrict DOE.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	James B. Harrison III and Christopher M. Casserino	2015	<i>2014 Shovel Testing at Cayuse Cove, Spokane River, Washington</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Laura McCullough	2015	<i>Barstow Flats, Washington, Ferry County, Washington, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area</i>					
	Aaron Naumann	2015	<i>Final Preliminary Report: 2014 Non-Ground Disturbing Fieldwork at 45ST61, Grand Coulee Project Area, Stevens County (T38N, R39E, Sec 30), Washington.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Lynn Pankonin and James Harrison	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program – Spokane Tribe Traditional Place Names.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Jennifer Pietarila	2015	<i>STIPP Collections Catalog Fiscal Year 2015: October 1, 2014 thru September 30, 2015.</i>					
	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>2015 Survey Images</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	William G. White	2015	<i>Letter Report Concerning the Proposed Stabilization of Site 45LI6, Mill Creek, Lincoln County, Washington.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
<b>Hungry Horse</b>								

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identi- fication</b>	<b>Eval- uation</b>	<b>Treat- ment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
	Brian Herbel with contribution by Michael Faulkner and James Grant	2015	Hungry Horse Project Fiscal Year 2014 Pedestrian Archaeological Survey. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. HRA, Inc. Missoula. BPA Contract No. 63864	Y	Y	N	N	N

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## **APPENDIX G**

### **Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project**

#### *Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Bonneville Lock and Dam is a ‘run of river’ dam and hydroelectric power plant on the lower Columbia River Dam at River Mile 145. The dam is located near Cascade Locks, Oregon, just upstream from the mouth of Foster Creek. It is in Multnomah County on the Oregon side and Skamania County on the Washington side. The first powerhouse, spillway, and navigation lock were completed in 1938 as a Works Progress Administration project. A second powerhouse was completed in 1981, and a larger navigation lock was completed in 1993. The Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project’s (Bonneville Project) authorized primary purposes are hydroelectric power generation and navigation; additionally, it is used for fisheries, recreation, and water quality. The dam impounds Lake Bonneville behind it, which runs approximately 47 miles in length to the foot of The Dalles Dam. Between low and high pool, the water level fluctuates in elevation between 70 feet and 82 feet above mean sea level. Bonneville Project has 20,429 total project acres which includes all fee lands, easements, and water surfaces.

#### **2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** The earliest work in the area dates to 1924 when the University of California initiated survey and excavation in the region. This early work was limited and by today’s standards is inadequate. Additional, but minimal, archaeological work was conducted in 1934 in connection with the initial construction of Bonneville Project. Virtually no archaeological work was undertaken again until 1971 when work was spurred by plans to raise the Bonneville Project reservoir water levels. Prior to construction of the second powerhouse at Bonneville Dam, numerous cultural resources surveys and a data recovery project were conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) during the late 1970s. Between 1977 and 1979, large-scale salvage excavations were conducted at 45SA11, an important Native American village site with a historic Euro-American component. Work since has primarily consisted of mandated cultural resource surveys and a few data recovery projects on a much smaller scale as a result of compliance for section 106 prior to construction activities within the Bonneville Project area. However, these surveys and resulting reports have provided extensive background research for the area, survey of previously unsurveyed areas, identification and documentation of numerous new sites, and testing and monitoring of previously recorded sites. The benefit of this work is that it was completed using more current fieldwork standards.

**2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resources studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2006. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. A multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) was secured and provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. In FY 2015, a contract with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO) to complete an internal inventory of oral histories and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) data to assist with future management of resources and potential determinations of eligibilities within the three reservoirs. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continues to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at Bonneville Project. The Cooperating Group held 9 meetings throughout the reporting period and discussed annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring,

site condition, and other issues as they arose throughout the year. Additionally, participants attended the March celebration in lieu of a meeting.

**2.3 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY 2015.

**3.0 PROJECT AREAS.** Information is based on the most current (GIS) data as of January 2012.

**3.1 Project Lands.** Corps fee and easement lands in the Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project total 20,429 acres.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE).** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in coordination with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot. The APE for direct effects includes all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. The Bonneville Project is unique in that much of its shoreline is in private ownership. Therefore, where Corps project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary extends at least 500 meters from that point. The APE includes lands held in fee by the United States, lands in which the United States holds a real property interest other than fee title, and private or public lands for which the United States currently holds no property interest or access rights, but which are potentially affected by Bonneville Project. The total defined APE for the Bonneville Project is approximately 43,877 acres.

The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

#### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

##### **4.1 Historic Property Survey.**

**Archaeology/Historic Structures:** Willamette CRA conducted 150 acres of pedestrian survey near Bonneville Dam FY 2015. Due to contracting issues, the contract was not awarded until the end of FY 2015. Fieldwork will be completed in November 2015. The report will be delivered in FY 2016. An additional 94.34 acres of survey within the APE was completed in FY 2015 through non-FCRPS funds.

**Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP):** No new TCP data was collected for the Bonneville Pool in FY 2015. A contract has been awarded to the CTWSRO to conduct an internal inventory of their TCP data to assist in future work, a draft of their findings will be submitted in FY 2016

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** The number of archaeological sites for the Bonneville Project APE has increased to 157 sites. The increase is due to the submission of a 2015 inventory survey report from the WSGV and other non-FCRPS surveys conducted during FY 2015. In addition, isolated finds are not included in the site totals.



**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** The number of archaeological sites and TCPs evaluated for the NRHP within the Bonneville Project APE is currently 49 sites (includes sites determined eligible and listed sites).

**5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY 2015.** No new sites were determined eligible to the NRHP using FCRPS funding. Yakama Nation tribal archaeologists will submit two determinations of eligibility in FY 2016. Warm Springs Geo Vision is working on a contract awarded in FY 2015 for two determinations of eligibility; the majority of work will take place in FY 2016.

**5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites).** No sites were determined eligible for the NRHP in FY 2015.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** No sites were monitored during the reporting period. Contracts were not awarded until the end of the fiscal year. Corps archaeologists recorded looting and conducted a damage assessment at 35WS14 and 35WS387. Corps archaeologists inspected multiple fire locations for damage to archaeological sites.

**6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization.** No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY 2015.

*Sites Stabilized:* No sites were stabilized during the reporting period.

*Physical Protective Measures Installed:* No such measures were installed during the reporting period. A signage plan for Crates Point was discussed in FY 2015.

*Data Recovery:* No archaeological data recovery was conducted. Other types of data were acquired through oral history research and review of archival records associated with Bonneville Project in general.

## **6.3 Alternative Mitigation.**

*Visitor Center Displays:* No new visitor center displays were planned or prepared.

*Brochures:* No brochures were prepared during the reporting period.

*Posters:* No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

*CDs/DVDs/VCR:* No such products were prepared during the reporting period.

*Books:* No books were prepared during the reporting period.

*Volunteer Projects or Partnerships:* No such projects are known for the reporting period.

*Other:* Tribal cultural resources staffs reached out to youth groups in their communities by giving a presentation on cultural resources protection.

**7.0 CURATION.** Contractual agreements for curation are in place with the University of Washington Burke Museum and the Yakama Heritage Center Museum.

**8.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.** There were no such achievements during the reporting period under this program.

**9.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F.** The CTWSRO and Yakama Nation Tribal staffs provided several periodic contract progress reports, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at monthly FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, meetings throughout the reporting year. CRITFE continued to do Archaeological Resources Protection Act monitoring of sites within the pool and provided monthly patrol logs under their multiyear contract.

**10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** The following references are also listed in appendix F:

**10.1 FCRPS Funded.**

Jenevein, Steve. 2014. *Archaeological Site Condition Monitoring Plan for the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0032. Warm Springs Geo Visions

Jenevein, Steve 2015. *Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) 2014 Site Condition Monitoring at the South Side of the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0055. Warm Springs Geo Visions

van der Borg, Vanessa and Tara Gauthier. 2015. *Damage Location Inspection of 35WS14 and 35WS387, January 7, 2015.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

van der Borg, Vanessa and Michael Flowers 2015. *Damage Location Inspection of Wildland Fire at Crates Point on Corps Property, July 2, 2015.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

**10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.**

2015. *Results of a Cultural Resources Study of the Port of Klickitat's Bingen Point Project, Bingen, Klickitat County, Washington.* Prepared for Port of Klickitat. Applied Archaeological Research, Inc.

McClintock, Robin D. Marcia Montgomery, & Julie Wilt. 2015. *Cultural Resources Survey: Union Pacific Railroad Second Mainline Track Project Wasco County, Oregon.* Prepared for Union Pacific Railroad. CH2M Hill.

McClintock, Robin D., et al. 2015. *Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey: Union Pacific Railroad Second Mainline Track Project, Wasco County, Oregon.* Prepared for Union Pacific Railroad. CH2M Hill.

McClintock, Robin D. & David Sheldon. 2015. *Addendum II to Cultural Resources Survey: Union Pacific Railroad Second Mainline Track Project, Wasco County, Oregon, Cultural Resources Survey of the Tooley Lake Wetland Mitigation Site.* Prepared for Union Pacific Railroad. CH2M Hill.

Thomas, Genavie 2015. *Cultural Resource Inventory for the Port of Cascade Locks Multiple-Use Trail System Project*. Prepared for The Port of Cascade Locks. PBS Engineering and Environmental Inc.

**11.0 GRAPHIC.**



**Figure 1.** Corps Archaeologist, Michael Flowers, inspecting the area affected by a fire at Crates Point, July 2015.

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**APPENDIX H**  
**The Dalles Lock and Dam and Lake Celilo Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** The Dalles Lock and Dam is a concrete gravity ‘run of river’ dam on the lower Columbia River at River Mile 192. The dam is located 2 miles east of the city of The Dalles, Oregon, just below Fifteen Mile Creek. It is in Wasco County on the Oregon side and Klickitat County on the Washington side. The Dalles Lock and Dam and Lake Celilo Project (The Dalles Project) was authorized by the River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1950 and constructed between 1952 and 1957. The project consists of a navigation lock, spillway, powerhouse, and fish passage facilities. The Dalles Project’s authorized primary purposes are navigation and hydroelectric power generation; additionally, it is used for irrigation, water quality, recreation, and fish and wildlife management. The dam impounds Lake Celilo behind it, which runs approximately 24 miles in length to the foot of the John Day Dam. Between low and high pool, the water level fluctuates in elevation between 155 feet and 182 feet above mean sea level. The Dalles Project has 15,479 total project acres, which includes all fee lands, easements, and water surfaces.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** The earliest work in the area dates to 1924 when the University of California initiated survey and excavation in the region. This early work was limited and by today’s standards is inadequate. Archaeological work continued within the project area in anticipation of the construction of The Dalles Dam. As a result of an agreement between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service (NPS), archaeological surveys were completed in 1952 to identify sites that might be severely affected or destroyed by the construction and subsequent inundation. Work since construction of The Dalles Dam primarily consists of mandated cultural resource surveys and a few data recovery projects on a much smaller scale because of compliance for section 106 prior to construction activities within the project area. However, these surveys and resulting reports have provided extensive background research for the area, survey of previously unsurveyed areas, identification and documentation of numerous new sites, and testing and monitoring of previously recorded sites. The benefit of this work is that it was completed using more current fieldwork standards.

**2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resource studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2005. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. The Corps secured a multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) that provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. In 2003, work was completed on the cleaning and placement of the petroglyphs taken from the inundated areas of The Dalles Project during the 1950s. Expansion of this display area was planned during FY 2011 to include the petroglyphs from Roosevelt, Washington. The petroglyphs were cleaned and placed in FY 2012; finally, the signs were installed and the project was completed during FY 2015. A celebration to acknowledge the completion of over a decade long project was held in March at Columbia Hills State Park. The Nez Perce Tribe; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO); Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR); and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) completed contracts to provide documentation of oral history and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in the Celilo Falls Area. In FY 2015, the Corps contracted with the

CTWSRO to complete an internal inventory of oral histories and TCP data to assist with future management of resources and potential determinations of eligibilities within the three reservoirs. A contract with the Yakama Nation was awarded to create a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the Spearfish Lake and Horsethief Lake area to inform and help manage important traditional resources in that area. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continues to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at The Dalles Project. The FCRPS Cooperating Group held nine meetings throughout the reporting period and discussed annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, site condition, and other issues as they arose throughout the year. Additionally, participants attended the March celebration in lieu of a meeting.

**2.3 Notes on FY 2015 Data.** Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015 from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY 2015.

**3.0 PROJECT AREAS.** Information is based on the most current GIS data as of January 2012.

**3.1 Project Lands.** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) fee and easement lands in The Dalles Project total 15,479 acres.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE).** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in coordination with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot. The APE for direct effects includes all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where Corps project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary extends at least 500 meters from that point. The APE includes lands held in fee by the United States, lands in which the United States holds a real property interest other than fee title, and private or public lands for which the United States currently holds no property interest or access rights, but which are potentially affected by the project. The total defined APE for The Dalles Project is approximately 27,075 acres.

The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

#### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

##### **4.1 Historic Property Survey.**

**Archaeology/Historic Structures:** WillametteCRA conducted a 256-acre pedestrian survey for FY 2015. The area chosen for survey is between Maryhill and John Day Dam on the north and south sides. Due to a contracting delayed, the fieldwork began in November 2015. The report will be delivered in FY 2016. An additional 34.55 acres of survey within the APE was completed in FY 2015 through non-FCRPS funds.

**Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP):** During the reporting period, no new TCP information was collected due to contracting issues. Using FY 2015 funding, Warm Springs Geo Visions (WSGV) will conducting an internal inventory of information stored at Warm Springs Cultural Department as part of the data gap analysis for the Bonneville, The Dalles and John Day pools.

Yakama Nation will be working on a CRMP for the Spearfish/ Horsethief area. Drafts will be submitted in FY 2016.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** The number of archaeological sites for The Dalles Project APE increased to 318 sites. The increase is due to the submission of a 2015 inventory survey report from the WSGV. Isolated finds are not included in the site totals.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** The number of archaeological sites and TCPs evaluated for the NRHP within The Dalles Project APE is currently 67 sites (including eligible and listed sites).

**5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY 2015.** No new sites were submitted for eligibility to the NRHP. WSGV submitted on two determinations of eligibility, 35WS140 and 35SH152; the forms will be submitted to the Oregon SHPO for concurrence in FY 2016. Yakama Nation is working on two determinations of eligibility that will be submitted in FY 2016. The Dalles Dam is currently being evaluated for the NRHP through a non-FCRPS project; a draft copy has been submitted to the Portland District from the Technical Center of Expertise for Historic Structures in Seattle.

**5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic Sites).** There is no change in any of the reporting statistics since FY 2015.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** Due to contracting delays no sites were monitored during FY 2015 performance period; contracts for monitoring using FY 2015 funds have been awarded. Corps archaeologists monitored a repair to a water leak within site 35WS355. Corps archaeologists inspected multiple fire locations for damage to archaeological sites.

**6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization.** No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY 2015. The Corps has proposed a sign plan and closure for The Wall Management Unit and received concurrence from DAHP. Implementation will take place in FY 2016.

**Sites Stabilized:** No sites were stabilized during the reporting period.

**Physical Protective Measures Installed:** No such measures were installed during the reporting period.

**Data Recovery:** WSGV conducted archaeological investigations at 35WS140 for a determination of eligibility.

### **6.3 Alternate Mitigation.**

**Visitor Center Displays:** The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, installed six new display panels for the Pa-Wan-Put petroglyphs at Columbia Hills State Park, Washington.

**Brochures:** No brochures were prepared during the reporting period.

**Posters:** No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

**CDs/DVDs/VCR:** No such products were prepared during the reporting period.

**Books:** No books were prepared during the reporting period.

**Volunteer Projects or Partnerships:** No such projects are known for the reporting period.

**Other:** Nothing to report during this period.

**7.0 CURATION.** There are no permanent or temporary contractual agreements for curation, although the majority of collections from The Dalles Project are housed at the University of Oregon, Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History (MNCH). The Corps sent collections from 35WS140 to MNCH, accession number 2259.

**8.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.** In March, the Corps hosted a celebrating for completion of the Pa-Wan-Put petroglyphs at Columbia Hills State Park, Washington.

**9.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F.** The Warm Springs submitted two determinations of eligibility and the draft report for the Hells Gate Cove investigations. The Warm Springs and Yakama Nation Tribal staffs provided several periodic contract progress report letters, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at monthly FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, meetings throughout the reporting year. CRITFE continued to do Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) monitoring of sites within the pool and provided monthly patrol logs under their multiyear contract. ARPA investigation of Case 14-0450 is on-going.

**10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** The following references are also listed in appendix F:

**10.1 FCRPS Funded.**

Gauthier, Tara. 2015. *Water Leak Repair at The Dalles Dam Visitor Center; Seuferts Cannery Site (35WS355)*. Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

Jenevein, Steve. 2014. *Archaeological Site Condition Monitoring Plan for the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System*. Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0032. Prepared by Warm Springs Geo Visions

Shea, Holly A. & Wilbur C. Barrick. 2015. *Archaeological Investigations and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Site 35WS140, Wasco County, Oregon*. Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-14-P-0106. Prepared by Warm Springs Geo Visions

**10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.**

Barrick, Wilbur C. 2015. *Cultural Resource Inventory for Celilo Park Geotechnical Investigations, Wasco County, Oregon*. Prepared for Federal Highway Administration Western Federal Lands Highway Division and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District. By Warm Springs Geo Visions.

Dryden, Margaret L. 2015. *Heritage Resource Inventory Report for the Century Link Emergency Telephone Line Repair Project*. Columbia River Gorge Commission Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.



Gall, Alexander W. and Michael Smith 2015. *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Windwave Fiber Optic Line Project Area within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Wasco County, Oregon*. Prepared for Windwave Technologies, Inc. dba Windwave Communications. Prepared by Archaeological Services, LLC Report No. 14106

Mulligan, Daniel 2015. *The Dalles Dam East Fish Ladder Auxiliary Water Supply Backup System Klickitat County, WA and Wasco County, OR*. Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

Mulligan, Daniel 2015. *The Dalles Dam Upstream Navigational Lock Gate Replacement Staging Areas - Klickitat County, WA*. Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

Teoh, Melissa L. 2015. *Cultural Resource Survey for the Replacement of Structures 1/2, 2/4, 3/9 on Big Eddy-Chenoweth No. 1 Transmission Line Project*. Prepared by Bonneville Power Administration.

## **11.0 GRAPHIC.**



**Figure 2.** The Dalles Project: Visitors at the Pawanput Petroglyph celebration enjoying the petroglyphs and pictographs along the Temani Peshwa Trail, Horsethief Lake, March 2015.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **John Day Lock and Dam and Lake Umatilla Project**

#### *Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** John Day Lock and Dam, and Lake Umatilla Project (John Day Project) dam is a concrete gravity storage dam on the lower Columbia River at River Mile 216. The dam is located near the city of Rufus, Oregon, just below the mouth of the John Day River. It is in Sherman County on the Oregon side and Klickitat County on the Washington side. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1950 and constructed between 1958 and 1971, making it the newest dam on the lower Columbia River. The project consists of a navigation lock, spillway, powerhouse, and fish passage facilities. The project's authorized primary purposes are navigation and hydroelectric power generation; additionally, it is used for irrigation, water quality, recreation, and fisheries. Although only playing a limited role in flood risk management, John Day Lock and Dam can store about 500,000 acre feet of water, reducing downriver flows significantly for a few days. The John Day Dam impounds Lake Umatilla behind it, which runs 76 miles to the foot of McNary Dam. Between low and high pool, the water level fluctuates in elevation between 257 feet and 276 feet above mean sea level. The John Day Project has 85,256 total project acres, which includes all fee lands, easements, and water surfaces.

#### **2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** The earliest work in the area dates to 1926 when the Smithsonian Institution initiated survey in the region. Additional early work was conducted in the area but was mainly site and/or topic specific. Archaeological work began in 1950 in connection with construction of the John Day Dam. The River Basin Survey project continued for the next 18 years and included survey and excavations. However, the work was never fully reported. Extensive work has been completed over the years at the Umatilla Townsite and Plymouth Island. Most other work in the project since the construction of the dam has primarily consisted of mandated cultural resource surveys and a few data recovery projects on a much smaller scale as a result of compliance for section 106 prior to construction activities within the project area. However, these surveys and resulting reports have provided extensive background research for the area, survey of previously unsurveyed areas, identification and documentation of numerous new sites, and testing and monitoring of previously recorded sites. The benefit of this work is that it was completed using more current fieldwork standards.

**2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resources studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2002. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. An update for the HPMP is currently underway; a final draft is awaiting revisions from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). A multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) was secured and provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. Multiple types of contracts are ongoing with the Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation), Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO), and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) to record and inventory oral histories and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) data to assist with future management of resources and potential determinations of eligibilities within the John Day Pool. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continues to discuss issues related to management of

cultural resources at John Day Project. The FCRPS Cooperating Group held 9 meetings throughout the reporting period and discussed annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, site condition, and other issues as they arose throughout the year. Additionally participants attended the March celebration in lieu of a meeting.

**2.3 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY 2015.

**3.0 PROJECT AREAS.** Information is based on the most current GIS data as of January 2012.

**3.1 Project Lands.** Corps fee and easement lands in the John Day Project are 85,256 acres.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE).** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in coordination with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot. The APE for direct effects includes all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Therefore, where Corps project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary extends at least 500 meters from that point. The APE includes lands held in fee by the United States, lands in which the United States holds a real property interest other than fee title, and private or public lands for which the United States currently holds no property interest or access rights, but which are potentially affected by the project. The total defined APE for the John Day Project is approximately 125,099 acres.

The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

#### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

##### **4.1 Historic Property Survey.**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* WillametteCRA conducted a 1406-acre pedestrian survey for FY 2015. Due to contracting being delayed the fieldwork for began in November 2015. An additional 23.06 acres of survey within the APE was completed in FY 2015 through non-FCRPS funds.

*Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP):* During the reporting period, the Yakama Nation submitted the draft report for the TCP study for Blalock Island; the final will be submitted in FY 2016. The CTUIR is working on a determination of eligibility for the Nook TCP; the final will be submitted in FY 2016.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** The number of archaeological sites for John Day Project has increased to 514 sites within the APE. The increase is due to the submission of a 2015 inventory survey report from the WSGV documented during FY 2015. Also, isolated finds are not included in the site totals.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** The number of archaeological sites and TCPs evaluated for the NRHP within the John Day Project APE has increased to 31 sites (includes both eligible and listed sites).

**5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY 2015.** WSGV completed two determinations of eligibility for 35UM13 and 35UM14; the forms will be submitted to Oregon SHPO for concurrence in FY 2016.

**5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites).** The Sol-luc-a Archaeological District on Plymouth Island was determined eligible and received concurrence from DAHP. An additional five sites were determined not eligible using non-FCRPS funding.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** Due to contracting delays no sites were monitored during FY 2015 performance period; contracts for monitoring using FY 2015 funds have been awarded. Corps archaeologists and CTUIR recorded looting and conducted a damage assessment at 35UM14. Corps archaeologists inspected multiple fire locations for damage to archaeological sites.

**6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization.** No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY 2015.

*Sites Stabilized:* No sites were stabilized during the reporting period.

*Physical Protective Measures Installed:* No such measures were installed during the reporting period.

*Data Recovery:* No archaeological data recovery was conducted. Other types of data recovery during the period was limited to continued acquisition of oral history, other information, and archival records associated with the project in general.

## **6.3 Alternate Mitigation.**

*Visitor Center Displays:* No new visitor center displays were planned or prepared.

*Brochures:* No brochures were prepared during the reporting period.

*Posters:* No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

*CDs/DVDs/VCR:* No such products were prepared during the reporting period.

*Books:* No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

*Volunteer Projects or Partnerships:* No such projects are known for the reporting period.

*Other:* Tribal cultural resources staffs reached out to youth groups in their communities by giving a presentation on cultural resources protection.

**7.0 CURATION.** The Portland District has a contract with the CTUIR, Tamastlikt Museum, for curation of the Old Umatilla Townsite archaeological collection. The remainder of collections

from the John Day project is curated at the University of Oregon, Oregon Museum of Natural History, and Washington State University, Museum of Anthropology.

**8.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.** There were no such achievements during the reporting period under this program.

**9.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F:** The Warm Springs submitted two draft determinations of eligibility. Tribal staffs provided periodic contract progress report letters, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at monthly FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, meetings throughout the reporting year. CRITFE continued to do Archaeological Resources Protection Act monitoring of sites within the pool and provided monthly patrol logs under their multiyear contract.

**10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** There are three additions to appendix F during this reporting year.

**10.1 FCRPS Funded.**

van der Borg, Vanessa and Tara Gauthier. 2015. *Damage Location Inspection of 35UM14, January 9, 2015.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

**10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.**

Amell, Sarah 2015. *Underwater Reconnaissance of the Amstad Farming Irrigation Intake Modification Project, Umatilla County, Oregon.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Amell, Sarah, Charles Hodges, & Bethany K. Mathews 2015. *Underwater Reconnaissance of the Stahl H.B. Farms Irrigation Intake Modification Project, Morrow, County, Oregon.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Clark, Jorie 2015. *Whitcomb Island Irrigation Distribution Lines - Umatilla NWR.* Prepared by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Gauthier, Tara 2015. *LePage Park Stabilization Monitoring.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

Ozbun, Terry L.& Cam Walker. 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Carty Lateral Project, Morrow County, Oregon, Addendum Four: Contractor Yard.* Prepared form Ecology and Environment, Inc.. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

Punke, Michele and Joshua Dinwiddie. 2015. *Willow Creek Cultural Resource Survey for Upland Geotechnical Work.* Historical Research Associates, Inc.

Senn, Amy 2015. *January 31, 2015 Letter report to Kitty Thomas, Port of Benton, detailing the results of archaeological monitoring of ADA related upgrades at Crow Butte Park.* Prepared for Port of Benton. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.



**11.0 GRAPHIC.**



**Figure 3.** John Day Project: Historic homestead foundation exposed by a fire, August 2015.



**Figure 4.** CTUIR archaeologists, Shawn Steinmetz and Julius Patrick, and Corps archaeologist, Tara Gauthier, inspecting the damage at site 35UM14.

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Management of Historic Properties – March 31, 2016*



**APPENDIX J**  
**McNary Lock and Dam and Lake Wallula Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** McNary Lock and Dam, and Lake Wallula Project (McNary Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric powerplant on the mid-Columbia River just upstream from the mouth of the Umatilla River and 1 mile east of the town of Umatilla, Oregon, at River Mile 292. The McNary Project was approved in 1941. Construction was initiated in 1947 and completed in 1954; all power units were in operation in February 1957. The lock and dam provide for navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, wildlife habitat, and incidental irrigation.

Lake Wallula is formed behind McNary Dam and extends 61 miles upstream to the U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Site (about 27 miles above Pasco, Washington). The lake also extends up the Snake River to Ice Harbor Lock and Dam. Lake Wallula has a water surface area of 37,000 acres with 242 miles of shoreline. The lake has a normal operating range between 335-340 feet above mean sea level. McNary Project has a total of 28,328 acres of which 13,409 acres of fee title lands and flowage easements are above pool level.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Cultural resource management for McNary Project began in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program. The surveys identified 120 sites, and recommended 22 for priority excavation. Between the late 1940s and 1970s, numerous significant sites threatened by inundation/affected by McNary Project activities were subject to excavation, including: Cold Springs Site (35UM7); Hat Creek (35UM5); Berrian's Island (45BN3); 45BN6; Rabbit Island (45BN15); 45BN23; 45BN53, an extensive village site; Sheep Island Site (45BN55); Bateman Island/Columbia Park (45BN161); High Island Site (45BN186); Strawberry Island (45FR5); and the Wallula Site (45WW6).

In 1976, a post-impoundment reconnaissance survey was conducted under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contract for McNary Project with the intent to resurvey and evaluate previously recorded sites and to identify additional sites. The survey found that many recorded sites had been inundated or disturbed to some extent. Test excavations in the 1970s-1980s were undertaken at 35UM64; Two Rivers Park Site (45BN14); 45BN23; 45BN52; Martindale Island (45BN283); Ainsworth Site (45FR2); Taylor Flat (45FR251); and 45FR317.

**2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review.** The Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 127 archaeological sites within McNary Project lands. Estimated survey coverage prior to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program initiation was 926 acres [calculation based on GIS data digitized from prior technical reports/publications and associated survey maps].

**2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Funding for the McNary Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Since that date, numerous FCRPS-funded projects have been completed, including preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey; Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) research; archaeological site evaluation; ongoing site condition monitoring; erosion assessment; site stabilization work; collections assessments; and a law

enforcement and public awareness program. Task orders for the management of TCPs are ongoing.

**2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** None this reporting period.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Project Lands.** McNary Project lands total approximately 28,328 acres of which 7,516 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects.** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where Corps Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects.

As requested by some tribes, Lead Agencies are reviewing indirect effects attributed to operation and maintenance of the FCRPS reservoirs, specifically those associated with Portland and Walla Walla Districts. A draft APE paper for direct and indirect effects was prepared in January 2015, and discussed at Payos meetings throughout FY15. Viewshed maps have been developed to assist with on-going discussions in both Cooperating Groups. BPA and Corps would like to reinstate consultation on a revised APE by December 31, 2015.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 Historic Property Survey.** In FY 2015, Corps archaeologists surveyed 262 acres that had not been previously surveyed as part of the FCRPS inventory plan. Three new sites were found.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** The number of archaeological sites for McNary Project lands has decreased to 129 sites. This change is due to recent geodatabase updates where several sites with overlapping boundaries were combined, which resulted in a reduced total site count.

**4.3 Traditional Cultural Properties/Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT).** Each of the tribes that participate in the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating group provided input regarding future research and management needs for traditionally significant resources. With this input, the Corps and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) developed a summary plan that provides specific guidance for the future identification, evaluation, and management of TCPs/HPRCSITs.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites, initiated in FY 2010, is ongoing. There are two listed archaeological districts at McNary, the Lower Snake River Archaeological District (LSRAD) and the Tri-Cities Archaeological District (TCAD). Walla Walla District completed revisions to the TCAD and the LSRAD during FY 2012. The Corps received comments from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the LSRAD, but not the TCAD. The Corps will prepare individual concurrence eligibility documentation for sites that have been proposed for addition to the archaeological districts and will amend the district nominations to include these sites if warranted.

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The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination (MPN) for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the SHPOs in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho on October 2, 2015 for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for one site, 10NP287, at the Lower Granite Project on October 20, 2014. The Oregon SHPO provided comments on December 10, 2014 that have not yet been addressed. DAHP did not respond. As we did not receive any comments from DAHP, we are assuming that they concurred with the eligibility determination for 27 sites in Washington, and we are proceeding as though they are eligible. There are not currently any sites associated with the Oregon portion of the MPN, and the Corps will address their comments to the overall nomination during FY 2016.

The Corps completed one individual NRHP short form evaluation in FY 2015 for 45BN202, and the SHPO concurred that the site was eligible for listing on the NRHP.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** Archaeological monitoring was conducted by archaeologists for The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation in FY 2015 at McNary (22 sites), Lower Monumental (one site), and Little Goose (9 sites) and is being reported this fiscal year. In addition to the Tribal monitoring, Corps staff monitored five sites during FY 2015 at McNary, with multiple visits to Borgans Island (45FR28) and Bateman Island (45BN161).

**6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization.** Visits were made to NRHP contributing sites to assess their condition and develop management plans for their protection and/or stabilization. As part of a Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group meeting, participants conducted site visits during early FY 2016 on October 6, 2015.

A boundary survey was conducted at sites 45FR14, 45FR15, and 45FR101 to examine the Corps boundary with multiple residential private property owners. The boundary survey was conducted during FY 2015, and the report was issued in FY 2015. Encroachments were noted during the survey. A civil survey was conducted at 45WW36 during FY 2015, and the report was issued in FY 2015.

The Walla Walla District temporarily closed Borgans Island (45FR028) in September 2015 due to ongoing visitor caused damage, mainly in the form of human waste. The island was reopened to the public during FY 2015 and signage was installed. The Corps is in the process of reviewing management guidelines for the island.

During FY 2015, the Corps conducted shoreline stabilization activities at Cottonwood Cove (45BN202), including placement of fill material along the shoreline and installation of signage indicating permitted activities. Planting and additional signage will be installed during FY 2016.

A Corps Project Delivery Team is studying stabilization options for 45BN23.

**6.3 Alternate Mitigation.**

***Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation:*** The Corps received final public awareness materials from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, including a pamphlet, fish identification card, children’s storybook, interpretative signs, and a college seminar. The Corps will complete compliance for installation of the interpretative signage during FY 2016.

**7.0 CURATION.** Walla Walla District currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY 2015, the total curation was 3,134 cubic feet of artifacts and 337 linear feet of records.

**9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** See appendix F.

**APPENDIX K**  
**Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Lake Sacajawea Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, and Lake Sacajawea Project (Ice Harbor Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric powerplant on the Snake River in Walla Walla and Franklin Counties, Washington. The dam is located 12 miles east of Pasco, Washington, at River Mile 9.7. Construction began on Ice Harbor Project in 1955. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1961 with an additional three generators finished in 1976.

Lake Sacajawea behind the Ice Harbor Project extends 32 miles upstream to Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and has a water surface area of 8,375 acres with a normal operating range between 437-440 feet above mean sea level. Ice Harbor Project has approximately 7,919 acres that are fee title lands above pool level. Approximately 5,191 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Cultural resource management at Ice Harbor Project began in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program and in the 1950s by researchers from Washington State University (WSU). The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a very limited sample of the total study area, and none of the islands within Ice Harbor Project were surveyed. The early surveys identified 25 sites within the Project. Subsequently, a number of sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation by academic archaeologists associated with both WSU and the University of Washington (UW), as well as avocational archaeologists. Most of the excavations focused on village and burial sites, most notably the Harder Site (45FR40); the Votaw Site (45FR32); Fishhook Island (45FR42); Windust Caves Site (45FR46); and Ford Island (45FR47), as well as a number of other burial sites. Most of the burials recovered from these sites were reinterred in the 1970s and early 1990s.

In 1975, a post-impoundment reconnaissance survey was conducted that identified at least three sites and one archaeological complex; most previously recorded sites were also revisited. Several sites were subsequently subject to test excavations: Burr Cave (45FR272); Ash Cave (45WW61; and Windust Cave (45FR46, additional excavations). The LeRoy Allen Rockshelter (45FR273), which was recorded through the 1975 survey, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review.** The *Final Environmental Impact Statement*, Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 33 archaeological sites within Ice Harbor Project. Estimated survey coverage for Ice Harbor Project prior to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program initiation was 360 acres [calculation based on GIS data]. Survey coverage does not appear to have been consistent throughout the project study area, and the adequacy of survey methods is under evaluation.

**2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Funding for the Ice Harbor Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. Since that date, numerous FCRPS-funded projects have been completed, including preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey; archaeological site evaluation; ongoing site condition monitoring; erosion assessment;

stabilization work; collections assessments; and a law enforcement and public awareness program. A task order for the identification of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) is ongoing.

**2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** None this reporting period.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Project Lands.** Ice Harbor Project lands total approximately 7,919 acres of which 5,191 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE).** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where Corps Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects.

As requested by some tribes, Lead Agencies are reviewing indirect effects attributed to operation and maintenance of the FCRPS reservoirs, specifically those associated with Portland and Walla Walla Districts. A draft APE paper for direct and indirect effects was prepared in January 2015, and discussed at Payos meetings throughout FY15. Viewshed maps have been developed to assist with on-going discussions in both Co-op Groups. BPA and Corps would like to reinstate consultation on a revised APE by December 31, 2015.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 Historic Property Survey.** In FY 2015, the Corps did not conduct any survey on Ice Harbor Project lands. Therefore, no new sites were found.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** There are 50 sites located on Ice Harbor Project lands.

**4.3 Traditional Cultural Properties/Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT).** Each of the tribes that participate in the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group provided input regarding future research and management needs for traditionally significant resources. With this input, the Corps and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) developed a summary plan that provides specific guidance for the future identification, evaluation, and management of TCPs/HPRCSITs.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** The Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group initiated a plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites in FY 2010 and it is ongoing.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination (MPN) for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the SHPOs in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho on October 2, 2015 for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for one site in Idaho at

Lower Granite Project, 10NP287 on October 20, 2015. The Oregon SHPO provided comments on December 10, 2015 that have not yet been addressed. DAHP did not respond. As we did not receive any comments from DAHP, we are assuming that they concurred with the eligibility determination for 27 sites in Washington, and are proceeding as though they are Eligible. There are not currently any sites associated with the Oregon portion of the MPN, and the Corps will address their comments to the overall nomination during FY 2016.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** Corps archaeologists monitored one archaeological site on Ice Harbor Project Lands, 45WW43.

**6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization.** The Corps installed signage at 45WW43. The shoreline immediately west of the site is a popular fishing area. During FY 2015, the Corps conducted multiple site visits to 45WW43, spoke with the adjacent landowner, removed garbage, and installed land management, boundary, and permitted activities signage. Discussions regarding management of this site are ongoing.

Visits were made to NRHP contributing sites to assess their condition and develop management plans for their protection and/or stabilization. Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group participants conducted site visits as part of a meeting during early FY 2016 on October 6, 2015.

## **6.2 Alternate Mitigation.**

**Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation:** The Corps received final public awareness materials during FY 2015 from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, including a pamphlet, fish identification card, children's storybook, interpretative signs, and a college seminar. The Corps will complete compliance for installation of the interpretative signage during FY 2016.

**7.0 CURATION.** Walla Walla District currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY 2015, the total curation was 3,134 cubic feet of artifacts and 337 linear feet of records.

**8.0 PLANNING.** An 80-percent draft was achieved in FY 2012 of the Ice Harbor Project Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP). In FY 2013, this draft was used to begin development of a comprehensive Lower Snake River HPMP to include four projects on the lower Snake River. The District will continue work on this document during FY 2016.

**10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** See appendix F.

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**APPENDIX L**  
**Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and Lake West Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, and Lake West Project (Lower Monumental Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric powerplant on the Snake River in Walla Walla and Franklin Counties, Washington. The dam is located six miles south of the town of Kahlotus, Washington, at River Mile 41.6. Construction began on the Lower Monumental Project in 1961. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1969, and an additional three generators were finished in 1981.

Lake West behind the Lower Monumental Dam extends 28 miles upstream to Little Goose Lock and Dam and has a water surface area of 6,590 acres between 537-540 feet above mean sea level. Lower Monumental Project has approximately 12,317 total acres of which approximately 8,961 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are above pool level.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Cultural resource management at Lower Monumental Project began in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program and in the 1950s by researchers from Washington State University (WSU). The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a very limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 32 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys.

Subsequently, a number of significant sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation, including: Palouse Village Site (45FR36) and associated burial sites (46FR36b, 45WT2, 45WT56); Three Springs Bar Site (45FR39); Harder Site (45FR40); Marmes Rockshelter (45FR50); Storage Site (45FR60); McGregor Cave (45FR201); Porcupine Cave (45FR202); Riparia Site (45WT1); and the Trestle Site (45WT2).

In 1976, a post-impoundment reconnaissance survey was conducted that assessed the majority of previously recorded sites and identified an additional 13 sites. Survey methods and coverage were not consistent throughout the project study area, and the adequacy of survey methods is under evaluation. Sites subsequently excavated include: 45FR36C; Lyon's Ferry Fish Hatchery (45FR51); Mesa Burial Site (45FR52); 45FR53-54; Porcupine Cave (45FR202, additional excavations); 45FR272; 45FR275-45FR279; Riparia Site (45WT1, additional excavations).

In the 1990s a multiple year investigation was conducted in the Palouse Canyon Archaeological District, with documentation of 56 new sites, and testing/excavations at sixteen sites, including 45FR52 (Mesa Burial Site), 45FR53, 45FR54, 45FR201 (McGregor Cave), 45 FR202 (Porcupine Cave), 45FR274, 45FR275, 45FR276, 45FR278, 45FR279, 45FR404, 45FR427, 45FR428, 45FR432, 45FR444, 45WT206, and at several rockshelters that were determined to not contain cultural material. Studies included analysis of analysis of lithics, textiles, a number of intact features, botanical remains, and geoarchaeological discussions, with a volume containing future management recommendations.

**2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review.** The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 35 archaeological sites within Lower Monumental Project (the discrepancy with data enumerated above will be investigated (i.e., 45 sites identified prior to the FEIS). Estimated survey coverage for Lower

Monumental Project prior to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program initiation was <10 acres (calculation based on GIS data). These data are currently being reviewed for accuracy, as the rich archaeological data for the Palouse River valley and pre-FCRPS site evaluations suggest greater survey coverage.

**2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Funding for the Lower Monumental Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. Since that date, several FCRPS-funded projects have been completed, including preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey; archaeological site evaluation; ongoing site condition monitoring; collections assessments; and Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) identification, which is ongoing.

**2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** None this reporting period.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Project Lands.** Lower Monumental Project lands total approximately 12,317 acres of which 8,961 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE).** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where Corps Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects.

As requested by some tribes, Lead Agencies are reviewing indirect effects attributed to operation and maintenance of the FCRPS reservoirs, specifically those associated with Portland and Walla Walla Districts. A draft APE paper for direct and indirect effects was prepared in January 2015, and discussed at Payos meetings throughout FY15. Viewshed maps have been developed to assist with on-going discussions in both Co-op Groups. BPA and Corps would like to reinstate consultation on a revised APE by December 31, 2015.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 Historic Property Survey.** In FY 2015, the Corps did not conduct any survey on Lower Monumental project lands. Therefore, no new sites were found.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** There are 189 sites located on Lower Monumental Project lands.

**4.3 Traditional Cultural Properties/Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT).** Each of the tribes that participate in the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating group provided input regarding future research and management needs for traditionally significant resources. With this input, the Corps and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) developed a summary plan that provides specific guidance for the future identification, evaluation, and management of TCPs/HPRCSITs.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY 2010 and is ongoing. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of Palus Village as a TCP was prepared by four tribes and compiled by Walla Walla District staff in FY 2012. The boundary of this TCP was reviewed in FY 2015 in regard to incorporation of privately-owned lands, and a final document was submitted to the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in 2015. The SHPO concurred with TCP eligibility.

A revision to the NRHP-listed Palouse Canyon Archaeological District was completed under contract in FY 2012, adding 35 contributing sites to the district. This document was reviewed by the SHPO in 2015, and the Corps resubmitted the revised nomination at the end of FY 2015. The Corps did not receive any additional comments from the SHPO, and therefore are proceeding as though they are eligible.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination (MPN) for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the SHPOs in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho on October 2, 2015 for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for site 10NP287 at Lower Granite Project on October 20, 2015. The Oregon SHPO provided comments on December 10, 2015 that have not yet been addressed. DAHP did not respond. As we did not receive any comments from DAHP, the Corps assumes that they concurred with the eligibility determination for 27 sites in Washington, and is proceeding as though they are eligible. There are not currently any sites associated with the Oregon portion of the MPN, and the Corps will address their comments to the overall nomination during FY 2016.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** The Corps monitored 14 archaeological sites on Lower Monumental Project Lands, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates contractors monitored an additional 24 sites and Sacred Sites Research, Inc./Dean and Associates Conservation Services monitored one site. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation archaeologists monitored sites in FY 2015 at McNary (22 sites), Lower Monumental (one site), and Little Goose (9 sites) and is being reported this fiscal year.

A contractor conducted detailed rock imagery documentation at 45WT242 (Wildhorse Cliff). Forty-five rock image panels were documented, and two collapsed panels were recorded using old photographs. Individual panels were drawn and photographed. A site map was prepared using a small remote-controlled helicopter, and a 3D model was created of the site landscape.

### **6.2 Alternative Mitigation.**

**Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation:** The Corps received final public awareness materials from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, including a pamphlet, fish identification card, children's storybook, interpretative signs, and a college seminar. The Corps will complete compliance for installation of the interpretative signage during FY 2016.

**7.0 CURATION.** Walla Walla District currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY 2015, the total curation was 3,134 cubic feet of artifacts and 337 linear feet of records.

**10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** See appendix F.

**APPENDIX M**  
**Little Goose Lock and Dam and Lake Bryan Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Little Goose Lock and Dam and Lake Bryan Project (Little Goose Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric powerplant on the Snake River in Columbia and Franklin Counties, Washington. The dam is located 9 miles northeast of the town of Starbuck, Washington, at River Mile 70.3. Construction began in 1963. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1970 with an additional three generators finished in 1978.

Lake Bryan, behind Little Goose Dam, extends 37 miles upstream to Lower Granite Lock and Dam. The pool has a water surface area of 10,025 acres with normal pool levels 633-638 feet above mean sea level, and the shoreline measures 92 miles. Little Goose Project has approximately 11,600 total acres, of which approximately 6,004 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Cultural resource management at Little Goose Project began with survey in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program and in the 1960s by researchers from Washington State University (WSU). The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a very limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 73 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys. Subsequently, a number of significant sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation, including: New York Bar Site (45GA1); 45GA3; 45GA4; 45GA5; 45GA7; Steelman Site (45GA12); 45GA10; 45GA11; River Road Forks Site (45GA17); 45GA20; Illia Bar (45GA26); 45GA29; 45WT11; 45WT32; Lower Granite Dam Site (45WT35); 45WT48; 45CO4; 45CO11; and 45CO14.

In 1976, a post-impoundment reconnaissance survey was conducted that assessed the majority of previously recorded sites and identified at least three additional sites. Several sites were subsequently subject to test excavations. Subsequent excavations were conducted at: Willow/Hastings Bar Burial (45GA2); Rice Bar Site (45GA18) to recover human remains exposed through erosion (reinterred in 1983); 45WT10; 45WT30; and 45WT31. A WSU field school conducted additional excavations at Illia Bar (45GA26) in 1993.

**2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review.** The Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 76 archaeological sites within Little Goose Project. Survey coverage data is limited for Little Goose Project prior to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.

**2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Funding for the Little Goose Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. To date, FCRPS projects have included preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey; resource monitoring; site evaluation; assessment of collections; archaeological and traditional cultural properties (TCP) surveys; and treatment at one archaeological site (New York Bar).

**2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** None this reporting period.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Project Lands.** Little Goose Project lands total approximately 11,600 acres of which 6,004 acres of APE lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects.** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for Project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the boundaries are currently under review. The Corps is clarifying the language regarding expenditure of funds off of Corps-managed lands. This review is expected to be completed by the end of FY 2015.

The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 Historic Property Survey.** Corps archaeologists inventoried 167 acres of Little Goose Project lands during FY 2015. Four new archaeological sites, two historic and two pre-contact, were documented.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** The number of archaeological sites for Little Goose Project lands is 94. Six new archaeological sites were recorded or reported during FY 2015, raising the site total from 88 to 94.

**4.3 Traditional Cultural Properties/Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT).** Each of the tribes that participate in the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating group provided input regarding future research and management needs for traditionally significant resources. With this input, the Corps and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) developed a summary plan that provides specific guidance for the future identification, evaluation, and management of TCPs/HPRCSITs.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY 2010 and is ongoing. The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, and Northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for one site in Idaho at Lower Granite Project, 10NP287. Comments have not yet been received from the other SHPOs.

**6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** No sites were monitored during FY 2015.

**6.2 Sites Protection/Stabilization.** Stabilization projects for three sites within Little Goose Project lands are still under consideration for construction actions: Swift Bar (45WT30 and 45WT31); Illia Bar (45GA26 and 45GA27); and 45GA4. The Cooperating Group is still considering stabilization priorities for these sites.

**6.3 Alternative Mitigation.**

***Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation:*** The Corps received final public awareness materials from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, including a pamphlet, fish identification card, children's storybook, interpretative signs, and a college seminar.

**7.0 CURATION.** Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY 2015, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

**8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** See appendix F.

*FY2015 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the  
Management of Historic Properties – March 31, 2016*

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**APPENDIX N**  
**Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project (Lower Granite Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric powerplant on the Snake River in Whitman and Garfield Counties, Washington. The dam is located 22 miles south of the town of Colfax, Washington, at River Mile 107.5. Construction began in 1965. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1972 with an additional three generators finished in 1979.

Lower Granite Lake, behind Lower Granite Dam, extends 39 miles upstream and east to Lewiston, Idaho. The pool has a water surface area of 10,025 acres with normal pool levels 733-738 feet above mean sea level. The Lower Granite Project has 12,960 acres of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)-managed lands of which approximately 9,198 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Cultural resource management at Lower Granite Project began with survey in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program and in the 1950-1960s by researchers from Washington State University (WSU). The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 91 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys. Subsequently, a number of significant sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation, including: Upper and Lower Tammany Burial sites (10NP109/110); Tammany Talus Burial Site (10NP131); Steptoe Burial site (45AS2); 45AS4 (see also 45AS80 and 107); Alpawa Site (45AS78/80); Alpaweyma Burial Site (45AS81); Tamootsin Burial Site/Timothy's Village (45AS82); Weiss Ranch Dump Site (45AS88/89); Pa Ma`Po Village (45AS99); Thorne Thicket Site (45WT36); Wawawai I Site (45WT39); Granite Point Site 45WT41); 45WT51; Ferguson Burial Site (45WT55); Ferry Tender Site (45WT104); Palus/Palouse Talus Burial (45WT56); Nisqually John Landing Site (45WT65); 45GA7; and the Offield Bar Burial Site (45GA100).

In 1975, a post-impoundment reconnaissance survey was conducted that assessed the majority of previously recorded sites and identified at least five additional sites. Several sites were subsequently subject to test excavations: Hasotino Site (10NP151); Kelly Bar Site (45GA37/145); Hereford Bar (45GA47/101); Wexpusnime Site (45GA61); Offield Bar Burial Site (45GA100); Knoxway Canyon Burial Site (45GA110/204); Moses Bar-South Site (45WT16); Blyton Landing Burial Site (45WT53); Wilma Bar (45WT78/79); Wilma Bar Burial Sites (45WT99/102/103); Lawyer Burial Site (45WT101, see also 45WT65); and Red Elk Rockshelter (10NP287). A number of petroglyph and pictograph sites were recorded in the late 1970s.

**2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review.** The Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 141 archaeological sites within Lower Granite Project.

**2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Funding for the Lower Granite Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. To date, FCRPS projects have included preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural

Resources Management Plan (CRMP); archaeological and traditional cultural property (TCP) surveys; ongoing site condition monitoring; site evaluation; assessment of collections; and treatment at two archaeological sites.

**2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** None this reporting period.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Project Lands.** Lower Granite Project lands total approximately 12,960 acres of which 9,198 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE).** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where Corps Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects.

As requested by some tribes, Lead Agencies are reviewing indirect effects attributed to operation and maintenance of the FCRPS reservoirs, specifically those associated with Portland and Walla Walla Districts. A draft APE paper for direct and indirect effects was prepared in January 2015, and discussed at Payos meetings throughout FY15. Viewshed maps have been developed to assist with on-going discussions in both Co-op Groups. BPA and Corps would like to reinstate consultation on a revised APE by December 31, 2015.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 Historic Property Survey.** Corps archaeologists inventoried 75 acres at Lower Granite during FY 2015. Two new sites were identified.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** There are 155 archaeological sites recorded at Lower Granite Project. Several sites were removed from the count that were noted during earlier surveys, but have not been relocated and documented.

**4.3 Traditional Cultural Properties/Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT).** Each of the tribes that participate in the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating group provided input regarding future research and management needs for traditionally significant resources. With this input, the Corps and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) developed a summary plan that provides specific guidance for the future identification, evaluation, and management of TCPs/HPRCSITs.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY 2010 and is ongoing.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, and Northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the SHPOs in Oregon,

Washington, and Idaho on October 2, 2015 for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for one site in Idaho at Lower Granite Project, 10NP287 on October 20, 2015. The Oregon SHPO provided comments on December 10, 2015 that have not yet been addressed. DAHP did not respond. As we did not receive any comments from DAHP, we are assuming that they concurred with the eligibility determination for 27 sites in Washington, and are proceeding as though they are Eligible. There are not currently any sites associated with the Oregon portion of the MPN, and the Corps will address their comments to the overall nomination during FY 2016.

One individual NRHP short form evaluation was completed in FY 2015 for 45WT59, and the SHPO concurred that the site was ineligible for the NRHP.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** Corps archaeologists monitored six sites on Lower Granite Project lands during FY 2015.

**6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization.** A construction contract for the stabilization of the Hasotino site—an NRHP-listed site—was awarded in late FY 2012 to repair portions of the previous stabilization effort, stabilize a 50-foot section of shoreline, and plant native trees and shrubs for a distance of approximately 1,000 feet upstream in order to further protect the site. Construction and planting were completed in the fall of FY 2013. The Corps continued to monitor this stabilization effort during FY 2015.

## **6.3 Alternative Mitigation.**

**Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation:** The Corps received final public awareness materials from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, including a pamphlet, fish identification card, children’s storybook, interpretative signs, and a college seminar. The Corps will complete compliance for installation of the interpretative signage during FY 2016.

**7.0 CURATION.** Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY 2015, the total curation was 3,134 cubic feet of artifacts and 337 linear feet of records. The Walla Walla District also currently curates Lower Granite collections from Idaho sites at the University of Idaho, Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology. At the close of FY 2015, 94 cubic feet of artifacts and 13 linear feet of records for Lower Granite and Dworshak projects were being curated at the University of Idaho.

## **8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) RESPONSE.**

Defacing and vandalism of Red Elk Rockshelter was reported in February 2010, and Walla Walla District responded with an ARPA action. It was immediately determined that an ARPA violation had occurred, and legal action was initiated through the U.S. Department of Justice. The case was successfully prosecuted under violations related to destruction of government property. The restoration of the rockshelter was completed during FY 2013 (November 2012). Artifacts from the 1983 excavation were subjected to advanced analysis during FY 2015, including securing of three Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dates and obsidian source analysis. The results of the analysis were reported in an updated site form during FY 2015.

**9.0 PLANNING.** An 80-percent draft was achieved in FY 2012 of the Ice Harbor Project Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP). In FY 2013, this draft was used to begin

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development of a comprehensive Lower Snake River HPMP to include four projects on the lower Snake River. The District will continue work on this document during FY 2016.

**11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** See appendix F.

**APPENDIX O**  
**Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** The Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project (Dworshak Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant that impounds the North Fork of the Clearwater River, 4 miles northwest of the town of Orofino, Idaho. Construction began in 1966. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1972 and went on line in 1973. Dworshak Reservoir extends 53 miles upstream. The reservoir level fluctuates between 1,445-1,600 feet above mean sea level (msl); at 1,445 feet above msl, the pool surface is 9,050 acres, and at 1,600 feet above msl, the pool surface is 17,090 acres. The Dworshak Project has 46,040 acres total of which approximately 29,087 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Cultural resource management at the Dworshak Project began with survey in the 1960s-1970s by Idaho State University (ISU) and the University of Idaho (UI). The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a very limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 49 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys. ISU conducted excavations at several sites following their survey. Excavated sites include: Bruce's Eddy Site (10CW1); Ahsahka/Acqua/A'ywawi Site (10CW5); Little North Fork site (10CW20); Indian Creek Site; Ash Site (10CW39); Drift Creek Site (10CW40); Elk Creek Site (10CW42); Big Spring Site (10CW43); Swamp Creek site (10CW225); and the Upper Terrace Site (10CW226).

Test excavations were also undertaken by UI at a number of sites during the 1980s, including: Ahsahka/Clearwater Fish Hatchery site (10CW4); Ahsahka Sportsmen's Access (10CW5); Elk Creek Site (additional testing, 10CW42); and the Meadow Creek Rockshelter (10CW329). UI also conducted additional inventory survey in 1988.

In 1989, Washington State University (WSU)-Center for Northwest Archaeology (CNA) conducted inventory survey within Dworshak Project lands that revisited a number of previously recorded sites and recorded an additional 158 sites.

In 1995, the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program (NPTCRP) conducted inventory survey within Dworshak Project lands, identifying 233 sites, 187 of which were isolates.

**2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review.** The System Operations Review (SOR), Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 214 archaeological sites within Dworshak Project. The SOR FEIS likely did not include the sites recorded by the NPTCRP, which were not formally reported until 2005 under an FCRPS contract. Survey coverage data for Dworshak Project prior to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, specifically prior to 1980, have not been fully evaluated for acceptability of methods.

**2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project.** Funding for the Dworshak Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. To date, FCRPS projects have included preparation of planning documents such as the 2001 Cultural

Resources Management Plan (CRMP); archaeological inventory survey; ongoing site condition monitoring (multiyear efforts); site evaluation; and assessment of collections.

**2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** None this reporting period.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Project Lands.** Dworshak Project lands total approximately 46,040 acres of which 29,087 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects.** The APE for direct effects was defined in FY 2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for Project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the Project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 Historic Property Survey.** A survey of 731 acres of Dworshak Project lands at Freeman Creek and Three Meadows was conducted in FY13-14 by Applied Earthworks and is being reported in FY 2015. During that survey, the contractor redocumented six sites and recorded seven new sites. All seven of the newly recorded sites were found ineligible for listing on the NRHP, and five previously recorded sites were found ineligible. One previously recorded site, 10CW559, has an undetermined eligibility determination requires further research.

Corps archaeologists conducted an archaeological survey of 374 acres at Dent. Four new sites were documented, and all four were found ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

**4.2 Archaeological Site Count.** There are 360 archaeological sites at Dworshak Project.

**4.4 Traditional Cultural Properties/Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT).** Each of the tribes that participate in the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating group provided input regarding future research and management needs for traditionally significant resources. With this input, the Corps and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) developed a summary plan that provides specific guidance for the future identification, evaluation, and management of TCPs/HPRCSITs.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.** A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY 2010 and is ongoing. The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, and Northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the

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National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for one site in Idaho at Lower Granite Project, 10NP287. Comments have not yet been received from the other SHPOs.

**6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored.** Six previously recorded sites were revisited and redocumented during FY 2015.

**6.2 Alternative Mitigation.**

***Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation:*** The Corps received final public awareness materials from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, including a pamphlet, fish identification card, children's storybook, interpretative signs, and a college seminar. The Corps will complete compliance for installation of the interpretative signage during FY 2016.

**7.0 CURATION.** Walla Walla District currently curates Dworshak collections at the UI, Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology. At the close of FY 2015, 94 cubic feet of artifacts and 13 linear feet of records were being curated for Lower Granite and Dworshak projects.

**8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** See appendix F.

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**APPENDIX P**  
**Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project (Chief Joseph Project or CJD) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric powerplant on the upper Columbia River just upstream from the mouth of Foster Creek, near Bridgeport, Washington, at River Mile 545. It acts as a re-regulating reservoir for the Grand Coulee Dam Project approximately 50 miles upstream. The Chief Joseph Project was authorized in 1946 for purposes of power generation, recreation, and irrigation and was constructed from 1949 to 1958. Extensive modifications were authorized in 1969 and constructed between 1973 and 1979 to increase generating and hydraulic capacity, as a third powerhouse was being added at Grand Coulee Dam. The reservoir behind the dam is approximately 51 miles long with 106 miles of shoreline; normal full pool elevation is 956 feet above mean sea level. Pool elevation fluctuates daily during the power generation cycle, but the reservoir normally is not drafted for floodwater storage. Chief Joseph Project has 17,648 acres total, including flowage easements (84 percent -- most with a cultural resources management taking); fee title (12 percent); and a mix of power withdrawals from public domain, licenses, or other non-permanent estate (4 percent).

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.** The Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Annual Report (Bonneville Power Administration [BPA], Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation], U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Corps] 2010) contains a history of program accomplishments between 1998 and 2009; the FY2014 Annual Report has a summary of the five years of work since the execution of the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement in 2009. Only FY2015 accomplishments are reported here. During the reporting period, the Chief Joseph Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings. Following signature of the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) (Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 2009) by the Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) and the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the FCRPS Cooperating Group revived a draft brief Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement, developing a focus on expedited review procedures for project maintenance items.

The CCT-History/Archaeology Program (CCT-HAP) began a season of general shoreline monitoring, targeted monitoring, and condition assessment at selected sites (from a roster of 73) and continued Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) studies on the third task order (awarded FY2014) under the indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity (IDIQ) single award task order contract (SATOC) W912DW-12-D-1001. For FY2015, the Corps awarded a fifth task order for the same basic suite of continued services as in the first three task orders, plus awarded options for the third increment of inventory of previously unsurveyed lands and minor data retrieval. Delivery of the inventory increment that was to have begun in late 2015, along with ongoing site condition monitoring and site assessment was interrupted by wildfires, which forced resumption of that work into FY16. Annual curation of archaeological collections from Chief Joseph Project at the CCT archaeological repository continued by exercise of the fourth and final option year on contract W912DW-11-C-0018.

Corps staff reviewed section 106 compliance status for several project maintenance actions during the reporting period, including support for parts of a comprehensive redevelopment plan for the administrative area around the dam. Some of the elements were routine actions that fell within the scope of the SWPA, but most were nonroutine actions requiring separate section 106 consultation. CCT-HAP staff also monitored geological testing along a proposed utilities upgrade corridor that was part of the dam area plan. The program completed the stabilization at site 45-OK-196/197 in April and May 2015. Fieldwork called for in a fourth task order on the SATOC awarded in 2014 for pre-construction data retrieval and preparation at that site was completed in April 2015; monitoring of construction provided

under the same task order was completed in April and May 2015. CCT-HAP and Seattle District archaeologists took part in two reservoir inspections with Project Resource Management staff, including a familiarization visit in late July 2015 for new Resource Management staff; that visit resulted in discovery of additional site area at sites at the Rocky Flats Recreation Area, as well as improvement of the understanding of the site age and functional characteristics.

**Notes on FY2015 Data.** Tabular data in this report are updated with information for the period October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015, that has been obtained from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for the current FY2015 increment.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Total Project and Area of Potential Effect (APE) Acres in FY2015.** Reference FY2012 Annual Report, Appendix E, entry for the Corps, Seattle District FY2012, for detail if needed.

**3.2 Total Project Acres (Fee and Easement Lands).** Chief Joseph Project lands total approximately 17,648 acres (from Operations and Maintenance Business Link/Real Estate Management Information System [OMBIL/REMIS]); no change from previous values.

**3.3 Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped.** This action was completed in 2012, but the Chief Joseph Project continues to correct and update its cadastral data to reflect boundary changes from excessing and other actions, and the APE is revised as the improved data becomes available (delivery date not specified).

**3.4 APE Acres.** Project APE area is calculated on best-available shape data using current versions of Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. The APE area has 16,008 acres (reference Corps, Seattle District, September 2012, Historic Property Management Plan, Chief Joseph Dam Rufus Woods Lake Project, "Appendix T-4, Inventory Plan for Insufficiently Documented or Uninventoried Areas in the APE"). This includes all upland areas and the zone between the old river banks and the current full pool at 956 feet above mean sea level (msl).

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey.** This is the area (11,554 acres) between normal full pool at 956 feet msl and the outer boundary of the Project's real estate as currently mapped. It is important to note that significant acreage has extremely steep slopes (including cliffs), and most such areas should not be surveyed as it is too hazardous to access. There are other areas at the Chief Joseph Project where landowner permission to enter the flowage estate for inventory is not likely to be granted. However, if specific Chief Joseph Project activities are planned within the unsurveyable areas, targeted inventory should occur to support section 106 consultation for such undertakings.

**4.2 Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2015.** As of September 30, 2015, 9736.5 acres had been surveyed within the total APE.

**4.3 Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2015 (new survey).** A second phase of inventory was funded in FY2014 and carried out in October and November 2014 (1,111.5 acres). A third phase of inventory was included in the CCT-HAP task order (5) for FY15 and was to be started in August or September 2015, but had to be postponed into FY16 due to development of large wildfires in nearby areas, which diverted CCT-HAP staff to fire-fighting and post-fire assessment duties.

Additional geological testing in support of the CJD Administrative Area Site Utilization Plan's Utility Corridor Upgrade took place in summer 2015. CCT-HAP monitored the work, which was mostly in post-1950 fill. No in-situ pre-contract cultural materials were encountered. Information on this and the 2014 work will be included in a technical report due in FY2016.

**4.4 Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2015 (Cumulative).** 9736.5 acres.

**4.5 Historic Property Survey.**

**Archaeology/Historic Structure:** No in-house work by the Corps was necessary during the reporting period. The CCT carried out condition assessment at 15 sites and 2 isolates revisited during inventory survey in fall 2014, and were able to complete assessments at 45 sites during the reporting period, before wildfire halted the field season. Condition assessment also included inspection of revetment toes at 6 sites that had been stabilized between 1996 and 2013; all were highly stable, although there is some minor shelving along the ordinary water line at 45-OK-239. Condition assessment is beginning to show increasing effects on sites by recreational development and use at the project.

**Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP):** During the reporting period, the CCT continued documentation of traditional use of the Chief Joseph Project area.

**4.6 Archaeological Site Count.**

**Total Sites identified in FY2015:** A possible extension of site 45-DO-66 was identified in FY2015 by non-FCRPS efforts. For FCRPS efforts, another increment of inventory funded in FY2014 that took place in October and November 2014 identified 14 new sites and 7 new isolates.

**5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.**

**5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY2015.** No sites were evaluated by non-FCRPS activity during FY2015. Formal evaluation of sites planned for FY2015 was postponed by wildfire.

**5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites).** The CCT-HAP and Seattle District completed a determination of National Register eligibility for the Chief Joseph Dam Tribal Fishery; the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and SHPO concurred with the determination.

**6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Site Protection/Stabilization.** Site stabilization was the major achievement for the project during FY15, with construction of erosion control structures at site 45-OK-196/197.

**6.2 Physical Protective Measures Installed.** This activity did not take place during the reporting period.

**6.3 Data Recovery.** Preconstruction recovery of archaeological data and artifacts from the footprint of the stabilization at 45-OK-196/197 took place in April 2015. The data recovery required a draft of the reservoir for two days in April 2015 to expose the beach area that would be affected by construction. Analysis of data recovered from 45-OK-239 in FY13 neared completion and will be reported in FY2016.

**6.4 Alternative Mitigations.**

**Visitor Center Displays:** No new visitor center displays were planned or prepared.

**Brochures:** No brochures were prepared during the reporting period, although planning for producing one for the project continued.

**Posters:** CCT-HAP and the Corps prepared a poster for the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management plenary meeting at the Clearwater Creek Casino in Suquamish, Washington, November 2014 (*Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Cooperating Group, Accomplishments from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2014*).

**CDs/DVDs/VCR:** None were prepared during the reporting period.

**Books:** No books were developed during the reporting period.

**Volunteer Projects or Partnerships:** There were no whole projects during the reporting period, but there was volunteer participation in the 45-OK-196/197 preconstruction data recovery by Bureau of Reclamation (Grand Coulee Dam) archaeologist Derek Beery.

**Other:** The Project participated in development of a new exhibit on Washington Archaeology at the Washington State Historical Society and Museum in Tacoma, Washington -- see discussion under Curation following.

**7.0 CURATION.** The fourth option year of a 5-year contract was awarded in January 2015. Work progressed on collections from pre-construction data recovery at 45-OK-239 and neared completion. Curation maintenance work during 2015 included in-processing of collections from 45-OK-196/197 that resulted from pre-construction fieldwork in spring 2015. The task entailed assigning catalog numbers, creating a database sorting into datasets, and determining and assigning artifact classification codes. Artifacts were then re-bagged into zip-top polyethylene bags, which were labeled with foil backed labels. The collection was organized by data sets (e.g., lithics, lithic tools, faunal remains including shell, etc.) and placed in document-sized boxes for long-term storage. The associated records (such as field forms and administrative records) and photos were scanned, and one hard copy was made of each document. Separate databases were made for the photos and associated records.

The Washington State Historical Society updated its exhibit at the Washington State Historical Museum in Tacoma during spring and summer 2015. The new exhibit used 3 major archaeological sites as examples of the three major pre-contact periods in the state's prehistory: Marmes (Early Period, Windust Phase, Snake River; Lower Monumental Project in Walla Walla District); 45-OK-11 (Middle Period, Kartar Phase, Upper Columbia River); and Cathlapotle (Late and Protohistoric Period, Lower Columbia River). The exhibit uses several objects from 45-OK-11 on permanent loan from the CCT-HAP archaeological repository. Developers also conducted extensive interviews with Mr. L.V. Salo at Seattle District and Ms. Jackie Cook at CCT-HAP to use in the exhibit.

**8.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.** (See Figures 10-17).

**9.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F.** The CCT-HAP staff provided several periodic contract progress report emails, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at four Cooperating Group meetings.

## **10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

### **10.1 FCRPS Funded:**

Colville Confederated Tribes History and Archaeology Program. 2015. *Salmon Fishery at Chief Joseph Dam*. NPS Form 10-900. Nespelam, Washington.

Naumann, A.J. 2015. *FY2012 Annual Report, Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project, Douglas and Okanogan Counties, Washington*. Colville Confederated Tribes History and Archaeology Program. Nespelam, Washington.

### **10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded:**

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Salo, L.V. 2015. *Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Site Utilization Plan, FY2015 Elements, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for Two Nonroutine Facilities Upgrades: Area of Potential Effects and Identification Efforts*. Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle.

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Salo, L.V. 2015. *Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Site Utilization Plan, FY2015 Elements, National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations for a Nonroutine Facility Upgrade: Mitigation Yard Equipment Storage Building, Area of Potential Effects, Identification Efforts, and Determination of Project Effect*. Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle.



10.0 GRAPHICS.

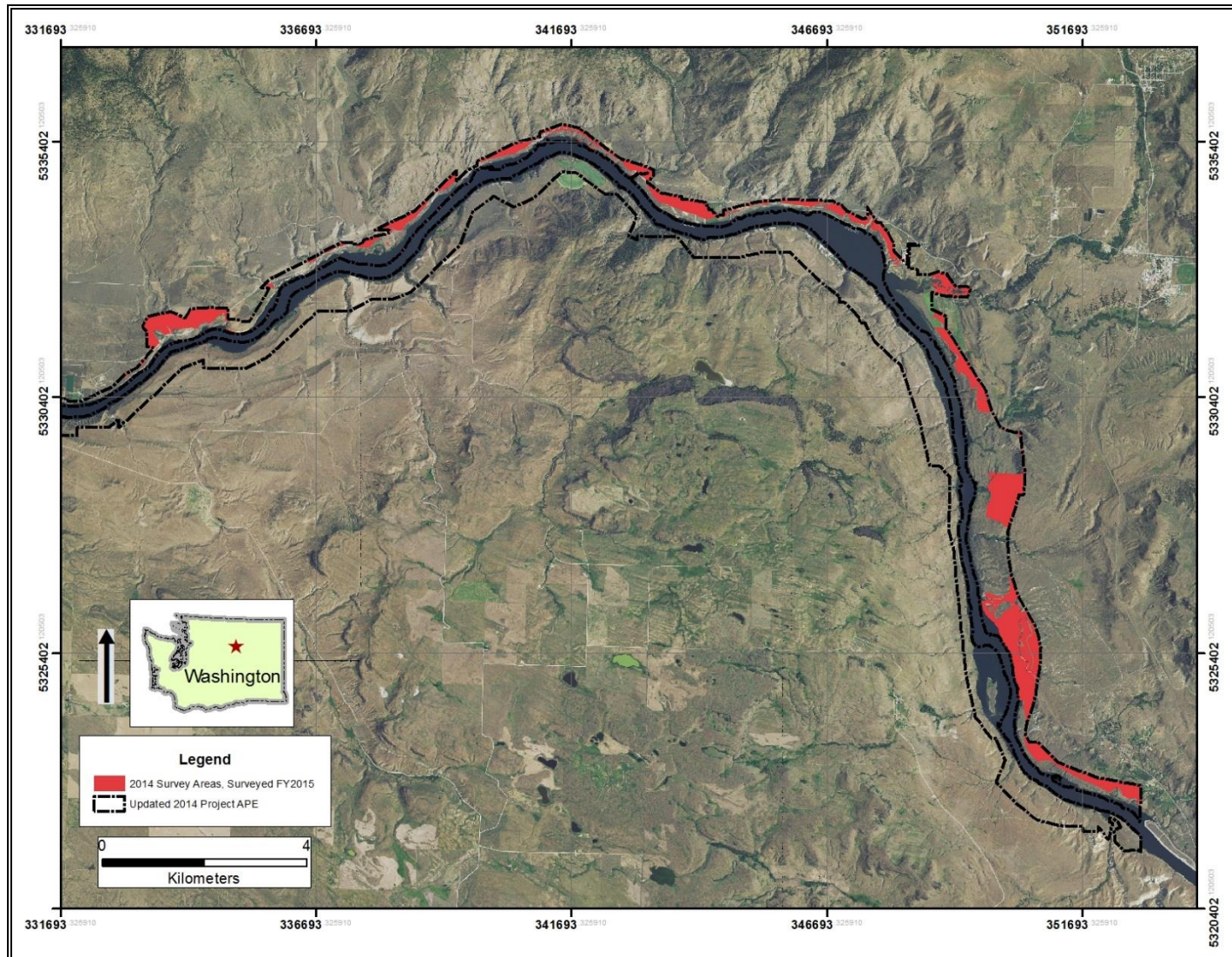


Figure 5. Areas Inventoried in FY2015 (October and November 2014).



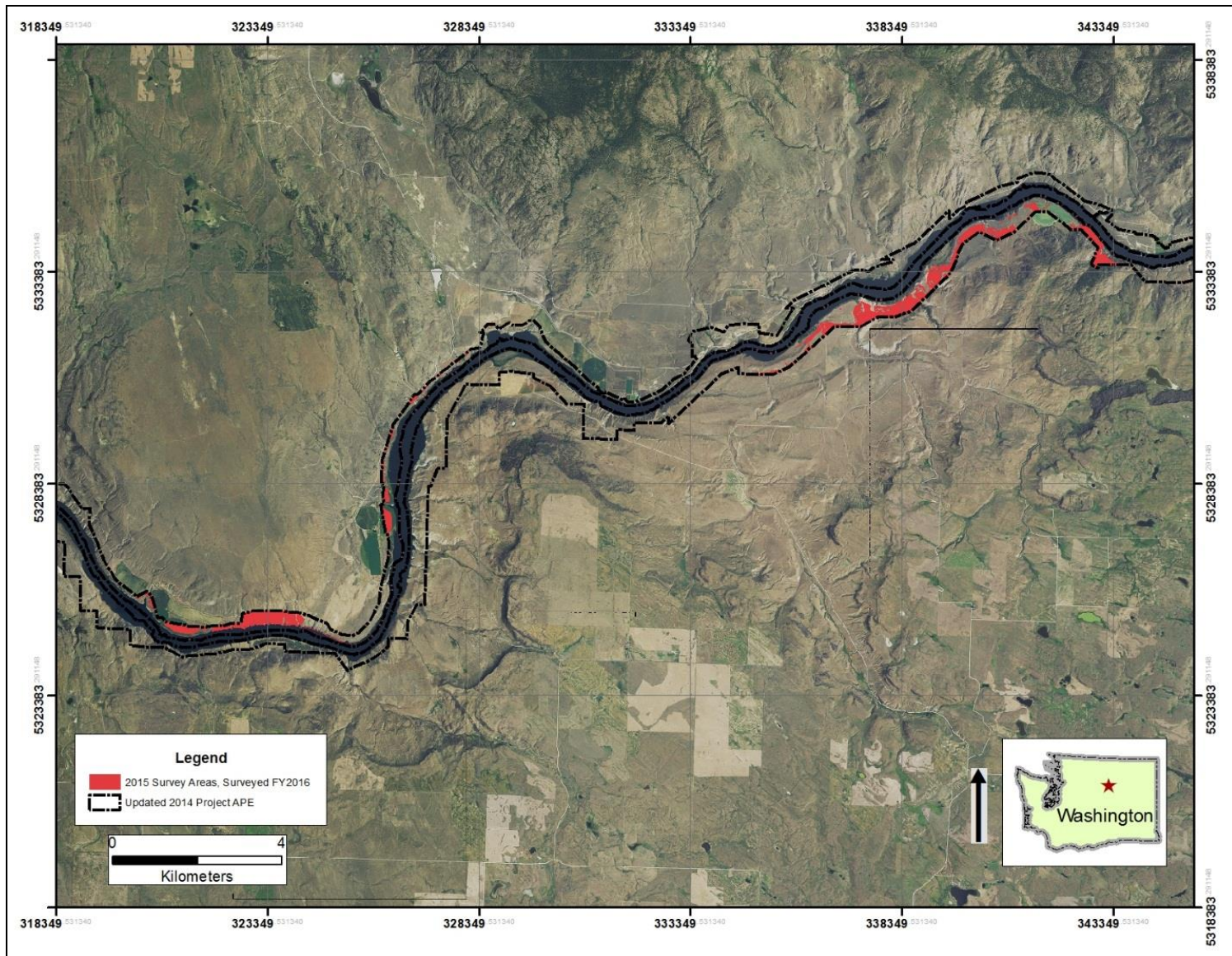


Figure 6. Areas planned for inventory in FY2015, but deferred to FY2016 by wildfire.





**Figure 7.** Condition assessment at 45-DO-249 identified cattle trail damage at an early historic privy that was partially excavated about 10 years ago and refilled with the sandbags now dislodged in the foreground. View to east.



**Figure 8.** More damage by cattle at another site, 45-DO-254, where an erosion measurement device has been cast out from its placement. View to west.





**Figure 9.** Minor recreational impact at 45-OK-257; some of the stones in the fire ring may be associated with the pre-contact occupation at the site. Note the smoke in the background, from the fires that soon ended the season's fieldwork. View to east.



**Figure 10.** Antler scoop with figurine on handle end, from site 45-OK-275. The heavily eroded site over the years has produced a large number of pestles, mauls and hopper mortar bases. Stereo view of 1930 and 1954 aerials show a small terrace with at least two housepits, but very little of the site was left at the time of the last major re-evaluation in 2002. Construction of the river road to Omak may have placed fill on part of the site.



**Figure 11.** Start of pre-construction data retrieval at 45-OK-196/197, view to east.



**Figure 12.** An eroded fire-feature with lithic flaking debris, 45-OK-196/197.





**Figure 13.** Columbia River Corner-Notched Projectile Point, 45-OK-196/197.



**Figure 14.** Aaron Naumann, CCT-HAP archaeologist, clearing vegetation from the erosion control structure at 45-OK-196/197; view to north.





**Figure 15.** Placing the initial layer of the erosion control structure at the west end of 45-OK-196/197; gravel pad to fill voids and support placement of the riprap. View to northwest.



**Figure 16.** Placing riprap, the next layer, west end of 45-OK-196/197; view to northwest.





**Figure 17.** The west-end section completed at 45-OK-196/197; note the shelf mid-slope; fines for planting added to top of slope. View to northwest.



**Figure 18.** Site Utility Upgrade Corridor Geological Test Hole CJD-15-BH-03, showing deep fill in the Project administrative area.

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**APPENDIX Q**  
**Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** The Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project (Albeni Falls Project or AFD) is a federal hydroelectric and local flood control facility constructed in the early 1950s in Bonner County, Idaho. The Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) operates and maintains Albeni Falls Project for the multiple authorized purposes of power generation, navigation, recreation, flood control, and fish and wildlife conservation. The Project provides over 1.1 million acre-feet of useable storage for 15 downstream federal and non-federal hydroelectric projects. The reservoir includes all of Pend Oreille Lake and 25 miles of the Pend Oreille River between the dam and the lake. The pool elevation usually varies from a low range of 2,051-2,055 feet to a maintained high of 2,062.5 feet above mean sea level (msl), referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) 1929. Albeni Falls Project consists of 99,439 total acres.<sup>13</sup> Corps fee title real estate comprises 23 percent; the rest is less-than-fee estate, such as flowage easement estates or licenses from lands in private, U.S. Forest Service, or state or local government ownership.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.** See Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Annual Report for a comprehensive description of previous year accomplishments. During the current reporting period, the Albeni Falls Project Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings. The Kalispel Tribe completed one season of shoreline monitoring at 26 sites; undertook a site inspection at a site for a potential ARPA violation; conducted ground penetrating radar fieldwork and surveyed a total of 550 acres. A data recovery was undertaken at the Riley Creek Campground of which the results are currently being prepared. The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho carried out one season of onsite monitoring at Bear Paw Rock, effectively discouraging misuse of the site during the season. A contract (W912DW-14-D-1015) for one year was awarded to the Kalispel Tribe for cultural resource management assistance, including an increment for archaeological survey of previously uninventoried lands at the project.

**Notes on FY 2015 Data.** Tabular data in this report are updated with information for the period October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2015, that has been obtained from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data and sources for FY 2015.

**3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Total Project and Area of Potential Effect (APE) Acres in FY 2015.** Reference FY 2015 Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Annual Report, Appendix E, entry for the Corps, Seattle District, FY 2015, for detail if needed.

**3.2 Total Project Acres (Fee and Easement Lands).** Albeni Falls Project lands total approximately 99,439 acres (from OMBIL/REMIS); no change from previous values.

**3.3 Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped.** This was completed in 2012, but the Albeni Falls Project is continuing to update the cadastral data, and the APE will be amended whenever the improved data are available.

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<sup>13</sup> Quantity from Operations and Maintenance Business Link/Real Estate Management Information System (OMBIL/REMIS).

**3.4 APE Acres.** Project APE area is calculated on best-available shape data using current versions of GIS tools. The area between 2,051 feet above msl and the outer project real estate boundary is 16,489 acres.

#### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey.** This is the same area as the APE, 16,489 acres, comprising all project acreage not permanently inundated (effectively, all water surfaces). A substantial part of the acreage has extremely steep slopes (including cliffs) along the main body of Pend Oreille Lake. Most of these areas should not be surveyed on foot as it is too hazardous to access, at least for routine management purposes. Accessibility is an issue for areas held in less-than-fee, as landowner permission for access may not be readily forthcoming. Total APE area that actually is accessible for survey is likely to be a relatively small percentage of the area that ordinarily is accessible for survey. However, if specific Project activities are planned within the unsurveyable areas, targeted inventory should occur to support section 106 consultation for such undertakings.

**4.2 Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY 2015.** As of September 30, 2015, 7,209 acres had been surveyed within the total APE.

**4.3 Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015 (new survey).** Inventory of 550 acres of previously unsurveyed area was completed in FY 2015 on federal fee lands within the APE.

**4.4 Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY 2015 (Cumulative):** 6,959 acres.

#### **4.5 Historic Property Survey.**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* There is no change from FY 2015.

*Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP):* No change from FY 2015.

#### **4.6 Archaeological Site Count.**

*Total Sites Identified in FY 2015:* 0

#### **5.0 Historic Property Evaluation Status.**

**5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY 2015.** Two determinations of eligibility were completed in FY 2015. One for site 10-BR-95 and the other for Albeni Falls Dam.

**5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites).** The Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the Corps determination of eligibility for AFD Dam and the Corps determination of eligibility for site 10-BR-95.

This reporting category may require update to reflect the results of actions by others, especially under the Corps' regulatory program that is administered by Walla Walla District, but the data concerning those outcomes are not available at the time of this report.

#### **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**



**6.1 FY 2015 Accomplishments.** Progress on project goals during the reporting period was minimal except for planning future actions.

**6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization.** No sites were stabilized during the reporting period. Ninety-five percent design plans were completed for the bank stabilization project at 10-BR-94/95 in addition to completing the determination of eligibility for 10-BR-95. Construction is planned for the second quarter of FY16.

**6.3 Physical Protective Measures Installed.** Physical presence through monitoring at Bear Paw Rock by the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho during peak tourism continued in its success in preventing vandalism of the image panels.

**6.4 Data Recovery.** Data Recovery occurred at site 10-BR-99 for a possible historic period privy/disposal feature at site that was identified during construction monitoring in 2010. Results of the data recovery indicate that the feature was removed by construction personnel in order to place the waterline.

**6.5 ARPA Violation.** A site inspection of a non-cultural moose skeleton occurred at site 10-BR-571 during FY15. A moose skeleton was observed eroding out of the river bank located at site 10-BR-571. In addition, looting equipment was observed and AFD ranger staff both observed and engaged with member of the public suspected of looting. A site inspection was undertaken in April 2015 to observe damage to the site and come up with recommendations for further work. Sandbags were placed as a temporary measure to prevent further erosion of the moose and hearth feature that were observed during the site inspection. The moose bones were determined to be non-cultural and not a part of the site. In August 2015 survey was undertaken at the site to determine eligibility, and plan for removal of the non-cultural moose bones to prevent further looting by members of the public.

## **6.2 Alternative Mitigation.**

**Visitor Center Displays:** No new visitor center displays were planned or prepared.

**Brochures:** Additional copies of the Albeni Falls cultural resource protection brochure prepared in 2009 were distributed by Bonneville Power Administration to the dam visitor center and the Kalispel Tribe.

**Posters:** No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

**CDs/DVDs/VCR:** No such products were prepared during the reporting period.

**Books:** None were prepared during the reporting period.

**Volunteer Projects or Partnerships:** No such projects are known for the reporting period.

**Other:** None.

## **7.0 CURATION.**

**8.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.** Nothing to report during this period.

**9.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F.** The Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resource Department, staff provided oral summaries of contract progress at four Cooperating Group meetings.

**10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** The following final reports will be added to appendix F:

**10.1 FCRPS Funded.**

Lyons, Kevin. J. 2015. *Site Inspection of 10BR571 for Potential Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 violation.* Technical Memorandum 2015-004. Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department. Usk, Washington.

Lyons, Kevin. J. 2015. *Archaeological Monitoring of the Installation of Side Scanning LiDAR Stations within the Albeni Falls Reservoir.* Technical Memorandum 2015-001. Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department. Usk, Washington.

Lyons, Kevin J. and Kendra L. Philmon 2015. *Geophysical Observations of 10BR95's Bed and Bank Frontage: Albeni Falls Dam Project, Federal Columbia River Power System.* Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department. Usk, Washington.

Salo, L.V. 2015. *Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project (Project), Clark Fork Debris Boom Repairs, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance Review.* Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle.

Salo, L.V. 2015. *Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project (Project), Springy Point Recreation Area, Removal and Replacement of Two Septic Waste Transfer Lift Stations, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance Review.* Memorandum for Record. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle.

**10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.** Several technical reports may have been done and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in association with the Corps' regulatory program administered by Walla Walla District, but are not available to the Cooperating Group.

**11.0 GRAPHICS.**



**Figure 19.** Overview of the West Wall of Site 10-BR-99 of exploratory trench to relocate possible privy. Cooking feature identified west wall. May 2015.



**Figure 20.** Location C, 10-BR-571, escarpment scrape, moose bones eroding out of bank (view to the north, photo by Kevin Lyons, April 2015).





**Figure 21.** Western end of 10-BR-571, view to the east. Photo by Kevin Lyons April 2015.

**APPENDIX R**  
**Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project (Libby Project) is on the Kootenai River in Lincoln County, Montana, 222 River Miles upstream from the confluence of the Kootenai and Columbia Rivers. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) constructed the Libby Project under the authority of the Flood Control Act of 1950. Construction began in spring 1966 and completed in 1973. Libby Project became operational for flood control in 1972 and started generating power in 1975.

Libby Dam operates as a unit of the integrated Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) for flood control, navigation, hydropower, irrigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife management. The reservoir or power pool behind the dam, named Lake Koocanusa, is 90 miles long (42 miles in British Columbia, Canada, and 48 miles in the United States).

The Libby Project boundary includes all of the lands to construct and operate the Project. The boundary consists of the Project's potential to affect the area covered by the high pool and lands 300 feet outward horizontally from the full pool line. In some instances, the take line adjusts to include geologically unstable areas or areas where erosion reasonably exceeds the 300-foot margin. Real estate also takes outside the reservoir impact area to provide for major road, railroad, utility, and residential or other relocations. The U.S. Forest Service, Kootenai National Forest (KNF), now manages approximately 16,000 acres acquired by the Corps for Libby Project. The Corps administers nearly 2,000 acres within the Libby Project.

**2.0 Cultural Resource Management.** During the reporting period, the FCRPS Cooperating Group met to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa. The FCRPS Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings to discuss annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, and other issues. On behalf of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the Corps, the Corps funded an Interagency Agreement (MIPR Task Order) with the KNF for archaeological investigations and contracted with the Salish Kootenai College for annual curation of Corps collections from Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa. During FY 2015, the FCRPS cultural resources management program at Libby completed a period of transition because of personnel departures and realignment of program responsibilities to other Corps cultural resources staff. The FCRPS Cultural Resources Program at Libby implemented transition of responsibilities to new staff by the end of December 2015, providing needed stability for the continued successful execution of the program.

**Notes on FY 2015 Data.** Several sources derive the data for tables in this annual report. The following discussion presents information about the data sources and their status and reliability. Data came mostly from the 2007 Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP). Data from the last five (5) years and other sources includes reports and the Operations and Maintenance Business Link (OMBIL). Volume 1, Section 4, of the 2007 HPMP contains most of the data, but some interpretation was required using Volume 2. It is important to note that the HPMP does not tabulate program achievements over the years by the various administrative eras. Pre-and post-FCRPS data needs to be extracted and re-tallied from many places and sources within the HPMP.

**3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Total Project Acres (Fee and Easement Lands).** Libby Project lands total approximately 53,867 acres. Project area information derives from the OMBIL.

**3.2 APE Acres.** The APE acreage, 52,585 acres, has not changed in FY 2015. The APE is a 300-foot buffered full-pool polygon and all fee-owned lands and easements directly or indirectly affected by operations that extend beyond the full pool, including easements in Bonners Ferry and along Fisher River.

The APE does not include the original river surface area.

The APE includes all submerged lands (minus the original river surface area) and the area around the reservoir affected by pool operations.

**3.3 APE Mapped.** There has been no change to the APE in FY 2015.

The APE layer was constructed using FY 2012 data from real estate and a buffered polygon (300 feet from full pool).

#### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey.** This information is not available as there is currently no elevation data (measured from the high pool and lands 300 feet outward horizontally from the full pool line) to utilize for this calculation. LIDAR survey (digital fly-over mapping) can obtain this data pending future program funding and capability at the Libby Project.

**4.2 Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY 2015.** Five-hundred and seventeen (517) acres of the APE were subject to survey in FY 2015. The area consisted primarily of Corps fee-owned lands previously surveyed during the Libby Additional Units Reregulating Dam (LAURD) surveys, but not documented during by the survey. Significant work that quantify areas requiring survey and areas where survey is completed. The Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa Inventory Plan includes a summary of this survey work. Information on extent of previous archaeological survey is contained in geodatabase layers provided by geo-rectification of scans of original field project maps or aerial photographs with information about surveyed areas in polygons or lines. BPA's GIS staff provided the rectifications and traced the surveyed area information into geodatabase features. The Corps rectified previous Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) surveys and Corps surveys as well. Acreage for polygons calculates using the geometry calculation function in ArcGIS. Acreage for points calculates to one acre conservatively, as the KNF records any survey less than one acre as a point file. Acreage for line calculates as the minimum bounding geography from a 15-meter-wide swath covering the length of the line.

Data is current as of September 2015. There may be additional survey coverage data in archives, and incorporated into future reports. Moreover, the GIS data in general is significantly incomplete. Consequently, acreage is a gross estimate. Significant work needs to complete and revise the survey GIS layer.

**4.3 Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015 (new survey).** A private firm and KNF surveyed a combined total of approximately 517 acres.

**4.4 Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY 2015 (Cumulative).** This was calculated by adding the cumulative APE acres surveyed for archaeological site and standing historic structures as of FY 2015, as calculated in the inventory plan, to the Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Cultural

Resource Program Funds in FY 2015 (new survey), for a total of 11,479 acres. The total number of acres surveyed includes only those acres surveyed on Corps fee land.

## **5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.**

**5.1 Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY 2015 (Cumulative).** Derived from data drawn from Tables 4-1 and 4-2 of the HPMP. The HPMP presents current data up to January 2007. The 2015 survey on Corps fee land recorded eight (8) new sites and twenty-one (21) isolates. Significant work included the update and revision of site records and boundaries. These numbers expect to change in FY 2016 following update of the HPMP.

**5.2 Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015 (Cumulative).** Eight new archaeological sites and 21 isolates were documented utilizing FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funds in FY 2015.

**5.3 Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015 (Cumulative).** There were no new sites documented utilizing non-FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Funds in FY 2015.

**5.4 Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY 2015.** There are 491 known sites. Although documented, significant work needs to update and revise site records and boundaries. These numbers expect to change in FY 2016 following update of the HPMP.

**5.5 Sites Eligible (Individually, or those within a District or Multiple Property Listing that are Non-Contributing).** The number of sites not eligible in FY 2015 has not changed. A-C eligibility determinations made by the CSKT and KNF FY 2011-2013 site condition monitoring results remain non-tabulated. These numbers expect to change in FY 2015 following update of the HPMP.

**5.6 Total No. of Sites for which Determinations of Eligibility Needs Completion.** The number of previously known and recorded sites that need evaluation has not changed. FY15 identified and recorded eight (8) new eligible sites and recommended future testing investigations. Twenty (20) previously recorded sites were also tested and delineated for future eligibility determination. The recommendations are currently under review, but formal determinations of eligibility are not complete by the Corps.

**5.7 Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY 2015.** All sites at Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa group within two archaeological districts. None of these sites lists individually.

**5.8 Sites Tested in FY 2015-FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility.** No sites were subject to testing for formal eligibility in FY 2015. Some archaeological testing (at twenty previously recorded sites) as part of a survey effort is complete, but is not included, as the primary goal was delineation not evaluation.

**5.8 Sites Tested in FY 2015 Non-FCRPS Funded.** No sites tested for eligibility utilized non-FCRPS funds in FY 2015.

**5.9 Total No. Sites Tested (Cumulative).** The cumulative number of sites tested at the project is not available as it has not been a consistently tracked figure. Calculation of this figure would require an extensive literature and records review.

**5.10 No. of Sites Background Research Conducted in FY 2015.** Background research conducted for 20 sites in FY 2015.

**5.11 No. of Ethnographic Studies Conducted in FY 2015.** No ethnographic studies conducted in FY 2015.

**5.12 Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) and TCP Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment Efforts at FCRPS Projects as of FY 2015.** No TCP Identification, evaluation, or treatment efforts conducted in FY 2015. A TCP Inventory Plan has been coordinated with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to address future direction of TCP studies within the Project APE and larger geographic area.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATION.**

**Sites Monitored in FY 2015:** In FY 2015, the FCRPS Program funded the KNF to monitor and perform site condition assessments for seven sites (24LN424, 24LN580, 24LN870, 24LN890, 24LN1559, 24LN1560, and 24LN2277). KNF also conducted bank line stabilization and construction monitoring for two sites (24LN1046 and 24LN1047) in September 2015. KNF monitored nine sites during FY15. Previous documentation of all nine sites is complete.

**7.0 COLLECTIONS CURATED WITH FCRPS FUNDS.** Collections curated with FCRPS funds were subject to inspection by the Corps Archaeologist for Libby Dam. Cubic feet of artifacts and records remained the same. The Salish-Kootenai College (SKC) conducts annual curation services for FY15 under continuing services contract W912DW-12-C-0045 (modification P0004).

**8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) ACTIVITIES AT FCRPS DAMS AND RESERVOIRS IN FY 2015.** The KNF owns nearly all of the reservoir margins within the Libby Project. Accordingly, the KNF conducts the majority of ARPA activities. The KNF and Corps reported no ARPA activities in FY 2015.

**9.0 FY 2015 DELIVERABLES.** (See appendix F.) The Corps received the FY 2015 draft report for the KNF monitoring. The KNF FY 2015 report is final. The Corps received a survey report for inventory investigation activities submitted by a private consultant in FY 2015. Additionally, the Corps received the finalized report on archaeological data recovery investigations at sites 24LN1048 (Alexander Creek), 24LN190, and 24LN704 originally conducted in 2000 by Cascadia LLC (R. Schalk et al. 2015).

**10.0 ROUTINE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FCRPS SYSTEMWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT (SYSTEMWIDE PA) THAT DO NOT REQUIRE SECTION 106 CONSULTATIONS.** Figures are as reported by the Libby Dam Natural Resources Manager.

**11.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY 2015.** Figures are as reported by the Corps, Northwestern Division, in Table 15 of the main portion of this annual report.

**12.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD.** In FY 2015, the Corps worked on many major preservation, protection, and planning efforts, as well as completing routine cultural resource management tasks. Notable achievements in FY 2015 include:



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- The KNF completed site assessment and monitoring for nine sites. Results reported in *Libby Dam-Lake Koocanusa Reservoir 2015 Cultural Resources Report: Site Condition Assessment Monitoring of 24LN424, 24LN870, 24LN890, 24LN1559, 24LN1560, Site Evaluation of 24LN2277, Erosion Control Monitoring at 24LN580, and Lincoln County Sheriff Department Patrols at 24LN510, Lincoln County, Montana prepared by Kootenai National Forest (Hemry 2015) under FS FY15 Agreement/Corps Task Order No. 15-IA 11011400-020*. KNF also conducted site monitoring for bankline stabilization construction at sites 24LN1046 and 24LN1047 (Dunn Creek) (MFR Report by KNF, dated Sept 2015)
- Archaeological survey inventory of 510 acres of various Libby FCRPS project lands (including Murray Springs) by private contractor resulting in eight new sites recorded and twenty previously recorded sites tested and delineated for eligibility. Draft report (*Additional Historic Properties Inventory on Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project Lands, Lincoln County, Montana, FY 2015*, draft report forthcoming in FY16).
- Final report submitted (Jan 2015) for Dunn Creek and Blackwell Flats (Survey Inventory) areas. See *Additional Historic Properties Inventory on Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project Lands, Lincoln County, Montana*, Contract No. W912DW-10-1010 Task Order 004 (Deliverable 4).
- *Draft Jennings Townsite (24LN1025H) Archaeological Site Plan, Libby Dam, Lincoln County, MT* report coordinated with SHPO for no adverse effect determination action, Oct 2014. Report finalized Sept 2015.
- *Archaeological (Data Recovery) Investigations at 24LN1048, 24LN190, and 24LN704 in the Middle Kootenai River Valley, Northwestern Montana, prepared by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC, Seattle, WA (R. Schalk et al 2015)*. Report finalized Sept 2015 (after 15-year outstanding hiatus).

**13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** See appendix F.

**14.0 GRAPHICS.**



**Figure 22.** Archaeological excavations at Alexander Creek (Site 24LN1048), circa Sept 2000. (Cascadia Archaeology, LLC, Schalk et al. 2015 Photo).



**Figure 23.** Historic log cabin, 24LN2285, Libby-Lake Koocanusa FY15 Inventory Survey (Option Area Option 6) (2015 AMEC Photo).

**APPENDIX S**  
**Grand Coulee Dam And Lake Roosevelt Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) constructed Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of the Columbia Basin Project, a multipurpose irrigation, power, and flood control project along the Columbia River.<sup>14</sup> The key structure of the project, Grand Coulee Dam, is on the Mainstem of the Columbia River about 90 miles west of Spokane, Washington, at about River Mile 596. Construction of the original dam and power houses began in 1933, and the dam itself was completed in 1942. Power generation began in 1941, and Reclamation had installed all of the generators in the Left Power Plant by 1948. Installation of the generators in the Right Power Plant followed in the early 1950s. The early 1950s also saw the completion of the first six pumps in the John W. Keys III Pump Generating Plant, but work continued on this plant until the 1980s. President Lyndon B. Johnson approved construction of the Third Power Plant in 1966, and construction began the next year. Reclamation installed the final generator in the Third Power Plant in 1980, completing the build out of the Grand Coulee Dam complex. Grand Coulee Dam is the largest hydroelectric facility in North America.

Lake Roosevelt is the longest impounded segment of the Columbia River. The reservoir extends along the Columbia River from Grand Coulee Dam northward to the United States/Canadian border and from the confluence of the Columbia River and the Spokane River for about 30 river miles, to Little Falls Dam. The tailrace of the dam extends approximately 6 miles downstream, where it meets with the upper end of Rufus Woods Lake behind Chief Joseph Dam. The reservoir is within Ferry, Lincoln, Grant, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties.

Reservoir levels vary only slightly within the span of a single day, but there is significant seasonal variation. Full pool has an elevation of 1,290 feet above mean sea level, but the reservoir can be drawn down to 1,208 feet while maintaining power generation and pumping operations. The period of maximum drawdown generally occurs in early May, and because of the flood control function of Grand Coulee Dam, the extent of the drawdown is largely dictated by the amount of snow pack in the upper part of the Columbia River drainage. The depth of the drawdown varies each year, but the average minimum elevation is usually between 1,240 feet and 1,250 feet. There is a second, smaller drawdown in August of each year to help enhance flows for anadromous fish, but this drawdown rarely goes below 1,270 feet.

Total shoreline of the reservoir is about 520 miles, with the National Park Service (NPS) Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area (NRA) managing about half of the shoreline. The remaining shoreline is managed by Reclamation, Spokane Tribe of Indians (STI), and the Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT). This management occurs under terms of the Lake Roosevelt Cooperative Management Agreement of 1990.

Two federally recognized Native American tribes, the CCT and STI, have ancestral lands in and surrounding Lake Roosevelt. Each has a reservation that is bordered on at least one side by Lake Roosevelt. The two tribal governments are actively involved in management of Lake Roosevelt.

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<sup>14</sup> Banks Lake and the other features of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project are not part of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Reclamation addresses the impacts of these activities through a separate Section 106 process managed by the Columbia-Cascades Area Office.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.** During the reporting period, two Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cooperating Groups met to discuss issues related to the management of cultural resources in the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area. The Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group, which covers lands around and within the reservoir that are within the traditional territories of the CCT, held four regular quarterly meetings and two additional technical meetings to discuss plans and priorities for identification and mitigation actions. The second Cooperating Group, the Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group, covers the Grand Coulee Project lands within the traditional territories of the STI. This group held four quarterly meetings with additional technical meetings to visit and discuss site stabilization projects along the Spokane Arm and to discuss data sharing and sensitivity issues between agencies.

One notable change in personnel occurred during the course of the year, the long time Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area/NPS archaeologist (Ray DePuydt) retired. The NPS hired a replacement archaeologist in April but re-delegated most FCRPS duties between an existing term archaeologist and the resources division supervisor. Other personnel in the Coop Groups remained steady.

The program weathered two notable climatological issues during FY 2015. A low snow winter, followed by increasingly warm and dry spring and summer months in Eastern Washington, combined with a drawdown for drum gate maintenance at Grand Coulee Dam resulted in an extended drawdown that lasted until the beginning of July. The Lake Roosevelt pool level hovered around 1250 feet elevation during April and May and was held below 1260 until the first week of June before refilling to nearly full pool (i.e., 1290 ft.) for the summer by July. This extended drawdown led to a greatly increased number of reported ARPA violations in the APE, with most being reports of illegal ATV and off-road vehicle use impacting sites in the NPS management zone. The extended drawdown may also have led to increased opportunity for looters to prey on exposed archaeological sites. The drought conditions later led to massive forest fires in the area that impacted both tribal programs during the late summer and fall months. The disastrous fires did not reach into the Grand Coulee Dam APE but greatly impacted the accessibility of areas and affected the staff of the CCT and STI programs as they were called upon to serve the firefighting efforts. Despite the fire impacts, both programs still managed to produce the majority of reports and finalize the contracted work for Lake Roosevelt before the end of the fiscal year.

During FY 2015, the CCT actively participated in the Mainstem Cooperating Group and as contractors for the FCRPS cultural resource program. On behalf of the Lead Federal Agencies, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) contracted with the CCT History/Archaeology Program for work that included: a large survey project totaling 5,244 acres along the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt; digitization of a large collection of archaeological field notes and other associated records held at the Grand Coulee Power Office for an artifact collection housed at the CCT facility; produced three determinations of eligibility; and conducted annual site condition monitoring, curation, artifact analysis, and other tasks. The CCT History/Archaeology Program was also under contract with Reclamation for burial site inspection and recovery services.

During FY 2015, the STI actively participated in the Spokane Arm Cooperating Group and as contractors for the FCRPS cultural resource program. BPA contracts for Spokane Arm archaeological services with the STI Preservation Program. As part of this contracting effort, the STI Preservation Program completed one emergency archaeological testing project, inventoried 1,243 acres along the Spokane Arm APE, continued site number reconciliation and research for determination of eligibility, and conducted annual site condition monitoring, curation, and other

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tasks. The STI Preservation Program was also under contract with Reclamation for Burial Site Inspection and recovery services.

The NPS, were funded by BPA and Reclamation for work in FY 2015 via a contract from BPA. NPS provided input on upcoming stabilizations that will be in the NPS management zone, conducted inventory and documentation of five sites, and undertook survey of 157 acres for the FCRPS program. NPS also conducted their regularly prescribed non-FCRPS management activities for the National Recreation Area (NRA).

Reclamation, assisted by BPA, continued the design and permit process for eight site stabilizations on Lake Roosevelt. A contracting effort for two waterway barriers to protect a set of sites was also completed. The barriers were originally scheduled for completion in FY 2015, but a series of contracting and submittal issues delayed the project by two months and required construction in early FY 2016. In addition, Reclamation staff finalized designs for a road stabilization project that will help protect a pictograph panel near Grand Coulee Dam. This project will be installed during spring of FY 2016. The remaining six projects are in various stages of design and are intended to be implemented in upcoming years as FCRPS mitigations. Some of these are quite large and may require phased multiple year approaches to construction.

During FY 2015, BPA contracted Historical Research Associates, Inc., (HRA) to continue drafting a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the FCRPS Lake Roosevelt APEs. HRA used FY 2015 to review, edit and respond to the variety of comments that were produced during the stakeholder review of the second draft. The comment matrix contained almost 900 comments and HRA was able to address the majority of the comments in the draft by the end of the fiscal year. The 40 comments that remained unaddressed were to be discussed at a technical meeting at the beginning of FY 2016.

The most notable effort for the year was the completion of 6,644 acres of survey in the drawdown zone at Lake Roosevelt. This effort discovered and recorded 65 new archaeological sites including one new site on the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt that yielded several Windust projectile points. These projectile points are significant because they are of a style used by some of the earliest Native American occupants of the Pacific Northwest. The survey effort therefore not only served as a reminder of how changing conditions along the reservoir uncovers new sites that have not been observed before, but that much older sites are also present within the drawdown. Although these older sites are rarely reported through archaeological surveys, they have been expected.

**Notes on FY 2015 Data.** Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but expand upon datasets that were originally presented in the *Fiscal Year 2010 First Annual Report Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for Management of Historic Properties* (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2011). This First Annual Report should be referenced for more details about the sources of information used to calculate the various acreages and other quantities in the FY 2015 FCRPS Annual Report tables. Note that much of the reported acreage is based on GIS data, the accuracy of which will improve as additional and updated data become available.

Over the course of each year, BPA reviews and updates their FCRPS GIS data and improves the accuracy of site locations and acreages. For FY 2015, this effort supported the work to negotiate finalization of the APE for the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem. Work continued to support the program efforts toward survey area prioritization within both APEs during FY 2015.

Table 15 in the main report includes FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expenditures for the Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Total Project Acres.** Total project acres for the Grand Coulee Dam Project are reported as the acreage of federal lands, including the water surface. The total project acreage is 105,253 acres. That area is derived from the following data sources available in the Grand Coulee Power Office GIS system:

- Boundary of Reclamation-managed lands - I:\GCPO Data Final\GCPO Map Server.mdb.<sup>15</sup>
- Boundary of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area - I:\GIS\correctedbndry\parkbndry2004.mdb.
- Total Project Acres = all federal lands and inundated areas within federal boundary - I:\Archaeology\Sean\_GIS\GCD Property\Grand Coulee federal lands.shape. This shape file combines the two above datasets. Boundaries between overlapping polygons were erased.

**3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE) Acres.** In FY 2011, the Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group determined the APE for the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt, and Washington SHPO and the STI THPO concurred. This portion of the APE is 29,956 acres.

The CCT THPO and the Washington SHPO concurred with the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem APE in FY 2015. The signing of the Systemwide PA by the Washington SHPO and CCT THPO shortly followed their concurrence. The Mainstem APE is 238,238 acres.

As of FY 2015, the total acreage of the Grand Coulee Dam APE including both the Mainstem and Spokane Arm units is 268,194 acres with 105,253 acres (including the water surface) being federal lands. The total acreage of the project/federal lands did not change with the enactment of the APE since all federal lands for the project were included in the APE.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION**

**4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey.** Of the 268,194 acres in the Grand Coulee Dam APE, 200,271 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey. The accessible acres include all acres within the APE that are above the 1,208 foot elevation line, the lowest the pool can be dropped and still maintain electrical generation.

**4.2 Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015 (new survey).** The FCRPS funded the inventory of 6,644 acres at Grand Coulee in FY 2015. This includes 1,040 acres the STI Preservation Program resurveyed on the Spokane Arm. The Spokane Preservation Program also surveyed 203 previously un-surveyed acres on the Spokane Arm. The CCT History/Archaeology Program substantially added to the total of newly surveyed acres

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<sup>15</sup> These file names provide the location of the GIS data used as the basis for these calculations. These names are provided to help provide transparency in agency process and calculation.



completing 5,244 acres of new survey in the Mainstem APE. The NPS conducted survey of an additional 157 acres in areas under their management.

**4.3 New Sites.** Inventory work conducted by the STI Preservation Program and the CCT identified 65 new sites in the combined Grand Coulee Dam APE during FY 2015. This brings the total cumulative identified number of sites at Lake Roosevelt to 900.

**5.0 FY 2015 FCRPS FUNDED WORK SUPPORTING DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.** BPA and Reclamation funded background research, site testing, ethnographic studies, and production of draft and final determinations of eligibility (DOEs) for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in FY 2015. This work included a background research project, nine DOEs (3 CCT, 1 STI, and 5 NPS), and the STI Preservation Program tested two sites for additional eligibility information. This brings the total sites for which NRHP nomination forms have been prepared as of FY 2015 to 210. Of the 900 cumulative Lake Roosevelt sites, 682 need to have determinations of eligibility completed. This leaves 8 sites that have been determined not eligible or non-contributing.

Differing from years past, the recent DOE work was site specific rather than focused on districts. The CCT provided DOEs for three sites on the Mainstem including 45FE320, 45FE42 and 45FE32. The STI Preservation Program contributed a final determination of eligibility for one site on the Spokane Reservation. NPS also finalized the determinations of eligibility for the five sites near Gifford and Bradbury (45ST640, 45ST643, 45ST644, 45ST645, and 45ST655).

BPA and Reclamation funded 145 ethnographic studies for FY 2015. This work, mostly conducted by the CCT History/Archaeology Program, included 51 oral history updates, 45 transcript updates from the archives, and 48 interviews. The STI Preservation Program provided an ethnographic study involving oral history and imagery and are now using their Facebook page to collect information on these images from a wider audience.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Data Recovery.** Data Recovery was not a significant treatment method used during FY 2015 at Lake Roosevelt. The CCT History/Archaeology Program used FY 2015 funding to conduct some analysis of the previously recovered collection from 45ST61 and to curate the artifacts in that collection. A final preliminary report on the field seasons at 45ST61 was prepared in FY 2015 as well. In addition, the STI Preservation Program conducted an emergency data recovery project on the Spokane Reservation portion of the APE to recover information from a shell layer that was eroding at the reservoir edge. Other emergency recoveries were down slightly for Lake Roosevelt in 2015, with only six NAGPRA actions during the drawdown.

**6.2 Creative Mitigation.** The CCT History/Archaeology Program used FY 2015 FCRPS funds to complete Phase 2 preservation at Pia Mission. The Mission was built by Jesuit missionary Father Griva and represents a sacred place on Kelly Hill between the Kettle River and the Mainstem Columbia. Phase II work included new windows on the church and work to stabilize the cook shack. Work is ongoing and a treatment plan is still in process. Despite the fact that Pia Mission is on trust lands under the jurisdiction of the Colville THPO, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation also provided input on the rehabilitation of this structure.

**6.3 Stabilization.** Reclamation and BPA have two projects prepared for installation in FY 2016. Both have taken considerable work planning, designing, and permitting and all stages have

taken place with considerable input from the Mainstem Cooperating Group. Two waterway barriers will be installed in the first quarter of FY 2016 at locations along the Colville Reservation side of the Mainstem and later in the second or third quarter of FY 2016 a hard surfacing project will help protect sensitive cultural resources from road debris. Reclamation staff continue to work on designs for six other upcoming stabilization projects and both Cooperating Groups are currently and actively discussing the strategy to protect each of those six sites.

**6.4 Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding.** FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding supported monitoring at 93 sites in FY 2015. A breakdown of the number of sites monitored by the CCT, STI, and NPS follows.

- CCT History/Archaeology Program inspected 42 sites, of these, 20 sites were monitored as part of site condition assessment under contract to the BPA, and 22 sites were inspected under the Reclamation Burial Sites Inspection contract.
- STI Preservation Program inspected 38 sites, of these, 28 sites were monitored as a part of site condition assessment under contract to BPA and 10 sites were inspected under the Reclamation Burial Sites Inspection contract.
- The NPS Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area (LRNRA) archaeologists inspected 13 sites from the Recreation Management Zone during FY 2015.

**6.5 Sites Monitored with Non-FCRPS Funding.** There were no sites monitored within the Grand Coulee Dam APE with non-FCRPS funding.

**6.7 Damage Assessments.** As stated above it was a difficult year with a lengthy drawdown due to drought conditions and a maintenance request. The FCRPS River Management Joint Operating Committee required outgoing flows to continue to help with fish passage, and the result was a drawdown that exposed archaeological sites through Spring Break, Graduation, and Memorial Day and into the early summer. During these peak recreation times, archaeologists, rangers, resource officers, and concerned citizens noted many instances of illegal off-road vehicle use, boat launching in unapproved areas, recreational digging (tent pads, shelters, forts, etc.), and shellfish gathering that damaged building foundations. Additionally, CCT and STI staff reported increases in suspicious behavior that may likely be a surge in purposeful looting of archaeological sites along the reservoir. The STI Preservation Program officially reported ten damage assessments as part of Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) patrols. The CCT reported a single occurrence in an official report but noted several other indications of illegal activities at sites in their condition assessment reports. The NPS reported seven ARPA violations, in fact levelling charges upon one individual who was caught with his truck buried to the axels in an archaeological site on the Mainstem. In another instance, the NPS worked with the STI to assess damages from use of an area on the Spokane Arm as an illegal boat launch. As stated previously, the official damage assessments were primarily due to the operation of vehicles in the drawdown. Only one of the 19 reports (i.e., the use of the Spokane Arm location as an illegal boat launch) was presented to the FCRPS Program as an official ARPA violation.

FCRPS funds were used by the STI to complete 290 hours (36.25 person days) of ARPA patrols in FY 2015. The CCT Parks and Recreation Department used FCRPS funding to complete 1368.6 hours (171 person days) of ARPA patrols in FY 2015. This amount is nearly double the hours spent on ARPA patrols in FY 2015.



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**7.0 FY 2015 DRAFT REPORTS AND OTHER DELIVERABLES.** The following deliverables were submitted as drafts or other deliverables during FY 2015.

<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Company/Organization</b>	<b>Report Date (Year Only)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2015, Stevens County.</i>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Emergency Data Recovery from Exposed Shell Layer at Wyncoop's Landing (45SR3), Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County.</i>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2015 Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington.</i>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>FY 2015 Burial Site Reconnaissance Survey, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>
James Harrison	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>TCP Survey Summary Report (Task 3b)</i>
Brenda Covington	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>2015 Burial Sites Inspection Preliminary Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>
Laura McCullough	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Draft Results of the 2015 Archaeological Inventory of Previously Un-Surveyed Areas Between 1250-1310 ft. AMSL in the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>
William G. White	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Cultural Resources, National Park Service	2015	<i>Archaeological Inventory and Documentation of Site 45ST644, 45ST645, and 45ST655 at Gifford, Stevens County, Washington. Draft Report.</i>
William G. White	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Cultural Resources, National Park Service	2015	<i>Historic Riverview on the Upper Columbia River: Archaeological Inventory and testing at Bradbury Beach Historic Sites 45ST640 and 45ST643, Stevens County, Washington. Draft Report.</i>

**8.0 CURATION.** The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expended an estimated \$52,885 on curation of FCRPS collections from Grand Coulee Project lands in FY 2015.<sup>16</sup> Funding paid for continued curation of artifacts, field notes, photographs, maps, and other related materials; cataloging; maintenance of collections databases; and other tasks. Additions to the collection treated during FY 2015 were the artifacts collected during FY 2015 survey work along the Mainstem and artifacts collected during the FY 2015 drawdown monitoring.

There are 1,380 cubic feet of artifacts and records currently curated for the Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project. The CCT History/Archaeology Program curates 1,130 cubic feet of artifacts and associated records. Approximately 250 cubic feet of artifacts are curated at the facility operated by the STI Preservation Program.

**9.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY 2015.**

Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse figures are presented as a single sum under Bureau of Reclamation in Table 15.

**10.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.**

- The CCT History/Archaeology inventoried 5,244 acres of the Mainstem and identified 60 new archaeological sites as a result. One of these sites has already yielded a number of Windust points as a result of surface recording.
- The STI Preservation Program completed emergency data recovery at an eroding shell midden on the Spokane Reservation.
- STI and NPS archaeologists worked together to assess damages caused at an archaeological site on the Spokane Arm resulting from the area being used as an illegal boat launch.
- The CCT History/Archaeology Program completed determinations of eligibility for three sites on the Mainstem (45FE23, 45FE42, and 45FE320).
- The STI Preservation Program inventoried 1,243 acres of the Spokane Arm APE and identified 5 new archaeological sites as a result.
- BPA continued a contract with Historical Research Associates, Inc., who compiled and responded to 900 comments on the second draft of the HPMP. After a technical meeting with both Lake Roosevelt Cooperating Groups to resolve about 40 comments as a group, the final document is scheduled for completion in FY 2016.
- The CCT History/Archaeology Program digitized a collection of field notes and other archaeological archival documents for the Kettle Falls collection that are housed at Grand Coulee Dam.
- The STI Preservation Program continued their River District Reconciliation project and began background research to support the preparation of a DOE for a large archaeological district on the Spokane Arm.

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<sup>16</sup> The NPS holds a small collection of artifact and these are not reported here as they are part of on-going NPS activities and are not an FCRPS undertaking.

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- The CCT History/Archaeology Program completed 145 ethnographic studies during FY 2015. This included 51 oral history updates, 45 transcript updates from the archive, and 48 interviews with elders.
- Reclamation continued the design, permit, and planning process for eight sites along Lake Roosevelt. These are major designs for future stabilization/preservation efforts at Lake Roosevelt. Two of these will be installed in FY16.
- The CCT History/Archaeology Program completed Phase 2 of the Pia Mission Church Preservation Project as a creative mitigation using FCRPS funds.
- NPS archaeologists completed determinations of eligibility for five sites in the Gifford and Bradbury areas.
- CCT History/Archaeology Program and STI Preservation Program conducted site monitoring and condition assessment at a combined 80 sites and the programs provided a combined 207 person days of ARPA patrols during FY 2015. NPS archaeologists conducted site monitoring at an additional 13 sites.

**11.0 GRAPHICS.**



**Figure 24.** A Windust Point collected during FY 2015 survey work on the Mainstem.



**Figure 25.** STI Preservation Program staff assessing site conditions on the Spokane Arm.



**Figure 26.** STI Preservation Program Archaeologist conducting a bank survey during low drawdown conditions.





**Figure 27.** A new cooking feature identified at a major site along the Spokane Arm during FY 2015 site inspections.



**Figure. 28** Signs of illegal looting of an archaeological site on the Mainstem.





**Figure 29.** Illegal off-road vehicle use in the drawdown at the Kettle River as documented by the CCT History/Archaeology Program staff during site condition monitoring on the Mainstem.



**Figure 30.** STI and NPS archaeologists conducting damage assessment at a Spokane Arm archaeological site impacted by its use as an illegal boat launch.

**12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** The following references are final reports delivered in FY 2015 and should be added to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program bibliography and Appendix F:

**FCRPS Funded.**

<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Company/Organization</b>	<b>REPORT DATE (Year Only)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
Jill Black and Brenda Covington (editor)	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Summary of Construction Monitoring During the 45FE1 Bank Stabilization Project, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry County, Washington</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2014, Sites in Lincoln County,</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2014, Sites in Stevens County, Washington.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Archaeological Testing Report, Site 45LI720 (The Longhouse Site).</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Field year 2014 ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Annual Report.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Report on Field Year 2014 ARPA Monitoring Adverse Effects.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Report on Field year 2015 ARPA Monitoring for Adverse Effects.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: September 15-October 14, 2014.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: October 15-November 14, 2014.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: November 15-December 14, 2014.</i>

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<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Company/Organization</b>	<b>REPORT DATE (Year Only)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: December 15 2014-January 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: January 15-February 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: February 15-March 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: March 15-April 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: April 15-May 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: May 15-June 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: June 15-July 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: July 15-August 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2015: August 15-September 14, 2015.</i>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>FY 2013 Burial Site Management Activities by the Spokane Tribe, Stevens and Lincoln Counties, Washington.</i>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>FY 2013 Burial Site Management Activities by the Spokane Tribe, Lincoln County, Washington.</i>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>FY 2014 Burial Site Inspection, Lincoln County, Washington</i>
Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>FY 2014 Burial Site Inspection, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>
Christopher M. Casserino and James B Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Field Year 2015 ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Annual Report</i>



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<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Company/Organization</b>	<b>REPORT DATE (Year Only)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Confederated Tribes of 2015 GCDPA Task 8e Kettle Falls Collection Curation.</i>
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Confederated Tribes of 2015 GCDPA Task 8a-c Collection Management.</i>
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Task 3e: Traditional Cultural Property Inventory Form.</i>
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Task 3c.</i>
Brenda Covington	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Final Report: Chance Artifact Analysis Mainstem Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens County, Washington.</i>
Brenda Covington	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Results of Research on Previously Archaeologically Tested Sites in the Mainstem, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Okanogan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>
Brenda Covington	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for 45FE320.</i>
Brenda Covington	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for 45FE42.</i>
Brenda Covington	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Results of the 2014 Site Condition Monitoring Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>

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<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Company/Organization</b>	<b>REPORT DATE (Year Only)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
Brenda Covington	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>2014 Burial Sites Inspection Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>
Brenda L. Covington and Brent Martinez,	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2015	<i>Results of the 2009 Site Condition Monitoring, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>
James B Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>TCP Survey Summery Report (Task 3b).</i>
James B Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>STIPP FY 2015 Deliverable 2a: River Districts 6 and 7 Reconciliation Spreadsheet, Site Forms, and GIS Data.</i>
James B Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>STIPP FY 2015 Deliverable 4d: Letter Report on Background Research for MegaDistrict DOE.</i>
James B. Harrison III and Christopher M. Casserino	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>2014 Shovel Testing at Cayuse Cove, Spokane River, Washington</i>
Laura McCullough	National Park Service	2015	<i>Barstow Flats, Washington, Ferry County, Washington, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area</i>
Aaron Naumann	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem,	2015	<i>Final Preliminary Report: 2014 Non-Ground Disturbing Fieldwork at 45ST61, Grand Coulee Project Area, Stevens County (T38N, R39E, Sec 30), Washington.</i>
Lynn Pankonin and James Harrison	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program – Spokane Tribe Traditional Place Names.</i>
Jennifer Pietarila	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>STIPP Collections Catalog Fiscal Year 2015: October 1, 2014 thru September 30, 2015.</i>
Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2015	<i>2015 Survey Images</i>

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<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Company/Organization</b>	<b>REPORT DATE (Year Only)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
William G. White	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Cultural Resources, National Park Service	2015	<i>Letter Report Concerning the Proposed Stabilization of Site 145LI6, Mill Creek, Lincoln County, Washington.</i>

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**APPENDIX T**  
**Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir Project**  
*Fiscal Year 2015 Narrative Information*

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir (Hungry Horse Project) is in northwest Montana on the South Fork of the Flathead River approximately 20 miles northeast of Kalispell. It is within the boundaries of the Flathead National Forest (FNF). The reservoir is 36 miles long with about 100 miles of shoreline and covers about 23,813 acres of land. The lake's maximum pool elevation is 3,560 feet above mean sea level (msl), and its minimum operating pool elevation is 3,336 feet above msl. Typically, the reservoir is drawn down in early fall through March or April for power generation during winter peak periods of demand and to provide space for flood control. Fisheries releases occur in the summer and fall.

A management agreement between the USFS and Reclamation accomplishes land management. In 1947, Reclamation withdrew lands needed for the Hungry Horse Project from the public domain. The USFS has a prior withdrawal for those lands for the FNF, and administrative jurisdiction of the lands above the reservoir remains with the USFS. Reclamation and the USFS signed a management agreement in 1948, updated in 1969, that defined the management responsibilities of the two agencies on Hungry Horse Project lands. Reclamation is responsible for operating the dam and power plant and managing the Hungry Horse Project's physical assets. Reclamation retains control of a small "Reclamation Zone" in the immediate vicinity of the dam. The USFS manages the lands and recreation at Hungry Horse Project. The USFS is the federal land manager for the purposes of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and is the federal entity with control of archaeological collections from the lands. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) markets and distributes the power produced at Hungry Horse Project.

In 1855, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) ceded the lands within the FNF. The CSKT retain cultural and historical ties to those lands and also have reserved rights under their treaty to hunt, fish, and gather from unoccupied federal lands.

**2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.** During the reporting period, the FCRPS Hungry Horse Cooperating Group met to discuss issues related to the management of cultural resources in the Hungry Horse Reservoir Project. The Cooperating Group, which is made up of representatives from BPA, Reclamation, CSKT, and FNF, held four regular quarterly meetings. On behalf of Reclamation and BPA, BPA contracted with the CSKT Tribal historic preservation department and the FNF for archaeological services at Hungry Horse Reservoir. The Hungry Horse Reservoir work included annual site condition monitoring, curation, and other tasks. BPA also contracted with EthnoTech to provide archaeological inventory within two areas of the Hungry Horse APE. The survey work increased the total coverage but did not yield any new archaeological sites. The CSKT, under contract to BPA, were able to produce site condition assessments on 12 sites at Hungry Horse during FY 2015. This site condition monitoring expanded some site boundaries and produced a few new diagnostic items from the previously recorded sites. During FY 2015, BPA also managed a second contract with EthnoTech, which resulted in the completion of a draft first revision of the Hungry Horse HPMP that was reviewed by the federal agencies. A full second draft will be available for comment to the Cooperating Group in FY 2016.

The Hungry Horse Cooperating Group was met with a variety of personnel changes during FY 2015 and this impacted the program accomplishments. At CSKT, one of the culture committee leads, Francis Auld, left the program to work in another tribal department and the other lead, Mike Durglo, passed away unexpectedly. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Ira Matt, also

left at the end of the FY to take a job with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. CSKT have a temporary THPO at this time. To add to the changes, the FNF archaeologist, Tim Light, retired at the end of FY 2015 and that position has not been refilled at this time. These changes left a void in the Cooperating Group and further affected the annual planning process and the momentum on some of the larger ongoing projects like the multiple properties determination and the White Chert Sourcing Project. One personnel change that has had a positive impact is that BPA has hired an additional full time project manager/archaeologist, Greg Anderson, who has taken on Hungry Horse contracting. Much of his workload focuses on Hungry Horse tasks.

**2.1 Program management.** In 1991, BPA, Reclamation, and various other parties signed the Intertie Development and Use (IDU) Programmatic Agreement (PA). Under this agreement, Agencies would address the effects of hydropower operations on historic properties at the five FCRPS storage reservoirs. In 1992, in preparation for implementation of IDU investigations at Hungry Horse, Reclamation and the USFS signed an agreement designating the FNF as the lead in representing the land management interests at Hungry Horse Project. As a final preparatory step, in 1994, BPA and Reclamation established a work group involving those agencies, the USFS, and CSKT. This group later became the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Hungry Horse Project.

Since 1994, Reclamation and BPA have implemented a program of systematic investigations and management at the Project to meet IDU commitments. The program at the Hungry Horse Project is implemented as a joint program between the USFS, Reclamation, and BPA, and in cooperation with the CSKT and Montana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). From 1994 through 1997, the program was wholly funded by BPA to meet their commitments under the IDU PA. Since 1997, the program has been funded jointly by BPA and Reclamation. Most investigations have been completed by the USFS and CSKT under agreements or contracts with BPA.

**2.2 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Data.** Baseline data for the tables in this report was originally derived from several sources, but mainly rely upon data presented in the *Fiscal Year 2010 First Annual Report under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties* (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2011). This first annual report should be referenced for more details about the sources of information used to calculate the various acreages and other quantities in the FY 2015 annual report tables. Note that acreages are based on GIS data, the accuracy of which will improve as new or improved data becomes available.

### **3.0 PROJECT AREAS.**

**3.1 Total Project Acres.** 42,675 acres – The APE for the Hungry Horse Project was examined and redefined in FY 2012.

**3.2 Area of potential effects (APE) Acres.** 42,675 acres –The APE directly correlates to the Project Area as reported above.

### **4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.**

**4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey.** 36,582 acres. This acreage total removes the 6,093 acres of land present below the minimum operating pool level of 3,336 feet from the total APE acreage. It is important to note that the reservoir almost never goes below elevation 3500 so much of the area in the lower part of the operational pool has not had modern cultural resources inventory conducted. Reclamation has no current operating plans to lower the reservoir to that level.

**4.2 Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2015 (new survey).** The FCRPS Program funded the inventory of 2,426 acres in F Y2015. EthnoTech, under contract to BPA, surveyed high priority areas 5 and 6 within the Hungry Horse APE. Four other high priority areas were surveyed in the FY 2015. BPA accepted the final report on the FY 2015 work from Historical Research Associates, Inc., during this fiscal year. EthnoTech reported finding many historic isolates and a section of braided trail tread during their work, but they did not record any new sites within the two high priority parcels. The surveyed lands were entirely within the FNF-managed lands of the Hungry Horse APE in Flathead County.

**4.3 New Sites Documented.** As stated above, no new sites were documented during FY 2015 survey of the Hungry Horse APE. The total documented sites within the Hungry Horse APE remains at 24.

**5.0 FY 2015 FCRPS-FUNDED WORK SUPPORTING DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.** Determinations of eligibility have not been completed for any of the 24 sites at this time. As such, none of the sites are listed as individual sites, districts, or under multiple properties listings. A final draft of the *Indigenous Transportation Networks and Associated Properties of the South Fork Flathead River Drainage, Western Montana: A National Register of Historic Places Multiple Poverties Nomination* remains under review by the CSKT Culture Committees. The Montana SHPO has reviewed the draft document and supported it in its current form. The Cooperating Group hopes to complete this document during FY16.

## **6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.**

**6.1 Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding.** The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded condition assessment monitoring at 12 sites in FY 2015. The FNF and CSKT Historic Preservation Department jointly conducted this under contract with BPA. The monitoring work included new photos and GPS based maps for each of the 12 sites but did not report any physical changes to the sites. New artifacts were observed at several sites that had not been previously recorded and the GPS mapping expanded a few of the site boundaries.

**6.2 Sites Monitored with Non-FCRPS Funding.** None in FY 2015.

**6.4 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Damage Assessments.** There were no ARPA patrols funded by FCRPS at Hungry Horse Reservoir in FY 2015.

**7.0 FY 2015 DRAFT REPORTS AND OTHER DELIVERABLES.** The following draft deliverable was submitted during FY 2015.

*FY2015 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the  
Management of Historic Properties – March 31, 2016*

Report Author	Company/Organization	REPORT DATE (Year Only)	Report Title
David Schwab M.A., principal investigator with contributions by D. Alex Schwab Timothy Ryan	EthnoTech, LLC, Polson, MT	2015	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Historic Properties Management Plan Revision 2015: DRAFT 1</i>

**8.0 CURATION.** The FCRPS Program expended an estimated \$300 for the curation costs for one box of artifacts housed at the CSKT Curation Facility in FY 2015. Volume of the box is estimated to be 1 cubic foot and it contains 2611 artifacts collected from sites within the Hungry Horse APE.

**9.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY 2015.**

Table 15 in the main report is accurate to the total amount billed against Hungry Horse contracts as of November 2015.

**10.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.**

- The CSKT Historic Preservation Department, working jointly with the FNF archaeologist, completed monitoring and condition assessments at 12 sites in FY 2015.
- EthnoTech inventoried 2,426 acres from two survey areas in the Hungry Horse APE in FY 2015. The new survey did not result in the identification of any new sites/
- EthnoTech is under contract to BPA and will continue work to draft an updated HPMP for Hungry Horse in FY 2016.



**11.0 GRAPHICS.**



**Figure 31.** FNF and Reclamation archaeologists inspecting a white chert source along Bowman Creek.



**Figure 32.** CSKT archaeologists with FNF archaeologist documenting a new artifact cluster at a known site during site condition assessment monitoring.



**Figure 33.** CSKT THPO flagging artifacts along Hungry Horse Reservoir during site condition monitoring.





**Figure 34.** Digital measurement of a new flaked stone tool observed during site condition monitoring.

*FY2015 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 31, 2016*

**12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.** BPA received one final deliverable during FY 2015 for fieldwork conducted in FY 2015.

<b>Report Author</b>	<b>Company/Organization</b>	<b>REPORT DATE (Year Only)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
Brian Herbel with contribution by Michael Faulkner and James Grant	Historical Research Associates, Inc.	2015	Hungry Horse Project FY 14 Pedestrian Archaeological Field Survey