

Annual Report of Cultural Resources Management in the US Fish and Wildlife Service



Fiscal Year 2015



Cover: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Cultural Resources Staff at their 2015 program meeting at the National Conservation Training Center, May 2015

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	3
2. Around the Refuge System.....	5
Appendix I	
Cultural Resource Management.....	20
Museum Property.....	44

Refuges are places where the people of today can renew the ties to their cultural heritage by viewing ancient and historic sites. These ties, delivered through the System's public use programs; strengthen the connection between wildlife and people."

Fulfilling the Promise 1999

Executive Summary

The Cultural Resources Program Annual Report has been developed in order to provide information about this program this allowing for a better understanding of what the program does and how far reaching its efforts are within the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS or Service).

For Fiscal Year 2015 each Region has reported its cultural resources accomplishments across the following major divisions: cultural resource compliance activities (which includes National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) data and USFWS National Register of Historic Places data), museum property (which includes, museum collections movement, museum collections condition, and collection repository totals). Detailed information for these divisions is included in Appendix 1. Select summary information is shown in Table 1 (below).

Table 1 Cultural Resource Compliance and Museum Property Summaries for USFWS Regions for 2015

Cultural Resources Compliance	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of completed NHPA Reviews this FY	221	80	525	120	142	471	214	198	1971
Number of uncompleted NHPA Review this FY	233	1	5	57	5	40	3	52	396
Number of archeological surveys this FY	56	40	12	22	12	58	0	31	231
Number of acres surveyed this FY	1450	5200	80	250	17	2,500	0	345 6	12953
Number of archeological sites this FY	34	10	5	7	12	10	0	25	103
Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total number of historic buildings or structures in the Region	188	5	9	71	203	1250	47	53	1826
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollars spent on condition assessments for historic buildings this FY		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of archaeological sites in the	904	574	3571	2528	979	1,863	3957	132	15705

Region								9	
Total Acreage surveyed for archaeological sites in the Region	0	8200	0	440100	17	507,000	620,690	0	1576007
Total number of Paleontological sites in the Region	2	1	0	1	0	50	326	5	385
Museum Property	R1	R2	R3***	R4	R5	R6	R7***	R8	
Archaeology	72,184	15,000	1,196,494	395,401	108,316	1,000,100	102,000	15,277	
Art	5	0	128	36	418	25	0	23	
Ethnography	2	0	0	5	4	0	0	2	
History*	1555	0	352	207	1434	15,897	2000	67	
Archives**	25	0	1981	1,260,000	37,880	73,423		4	
Biology	480	2	315	1266	6171	0	0	210	
Paleontology	806	0	2	71	63	14,380	0	64	
Geology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*NCTC includes 100,000 for History

** NCTC includes 33,400 for Archives

*** Changes in Regions 3 and 7 reflect recent re-documentation of collections

“We [Refuges] also strive to expand the application of science within the Refuge System beyond biological sciences and include physical, social, historical and cultural sciences in our programs and management.”

Conserving the Future 2011

Around the Refuge System

Throughout 2015 USFWS cultural resources staff engaged in **Science and Research** projects that collected and used data recovered from archaeological and historic sites. These data can be applied to larger issues, such as climate change, and can be used to help understand why a habitat has changed over time. **Training** projects help illustrate the importance of historical resources and provide guidance for their preservation to USFWS employees. **Partnership** opportunities help continue or establish corroborations between USFWS and other organizations. Tribes are an important partner when it comes to cultural resources and their cooperation is invaluable. **Education and Outreach** projects, a cornerstone of the USFWS, take on a new dimension when coupled to archaeology and history. The interest people have in these subject areas connect well to larger environmental education programs already in place on Refuges and Hatcheries.



Figure 1. Regions of the US Fish and Wildlife Service

USFWS Headquarters



Education and Outreach

DOI Exhibition at the Interior Museum

DOI Pop! On Air, On Screen & In Print is a new exhibition at the Department of the Interior that is available through 2016. Over the years, DOI's people and places have been featured in everything from television shows to comic books. This exhibition showcases historical artifacts and imagery that exemplify the intersections of DOI and popular culture.



Figure 2. Sphinx paw from the set of Cecil B. DeMille's 1923 film *The Ten Commandments* on display at *DOI Pop! On Air, On Screen & In Print*

There are over 50 items from the early 1900's to the present in the exhibition. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is well represented throughout, including the plaster paw of a Sphinx that was used in Cecil B. DeMille's 1923 silent film *The Ten Commandments* (figure 2). At the conclusion of filming, the massive sets were reportedly dynamited and buried in the sands of what is now the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge. Archaeologists' uncovered portions of two prop sphinxes, including the paw currently on display at DOI Pop!

The Southwest

Education and Outreach

150th Anniversary of the Last Battle of the Civil War

The staff at Lower Rio Grande Valley installed a new interpretive panel at the Refuge to coincide with the 150th anniversary of the Palmito Ranch Battle (figure 3). The new panel describes the circumstances of what came to be known as the *last battle of the Civil War—Palmito Ranch*. The site is important for the local community and for the Service. It is one of only 10 sites with National Historic Landmark status in the agency.

Visitors during the celebration last May were treated to tours and discussion groups about the Battle and the important work being done by the Refuge. The interpretive panel and many other exhibits can be seen by visitors year round.



Figure 3. Palmito Ranch Staff Discuss the Battle during its 150th anniversary in May of 2015.

The Midwest



Education and Outreach

150th Celebration of the sinking of the Bertand Steamboat

More than 2000 visitors came to DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge over the weekend of March 27-29, 2015 to help commemorate the susquecentennial of the sinking of the Steamboat Bertrand on April 1, 1865. They were treated to artifact displays, presentations from Regional Refuge Chief Charlie Blair, former artifact lab director Ron Switzer, and tours of the archaeology site by Regional and HQ archaeologists (figure 4).



Figure 4. Tours of the 'dig' site for DeSoto visitors during the March 2015 Susquecentennial of the sinking of the Steamboat Bertrand. Eugene Marino and James Mvster delivered presentations.

In addition, the entire Refuge was open for the weekend, allowing visitors to take advantage of the great wildlife in the area and to see the more than 1000 new acres of wetlands.

During the celebration local news and Recreation.gov (a travel site for recreational opportunities on public lands) hosted stories about the celebration (see below)

<http://www.wowt.com/home/headlines/Desoto-Wildlife-Refuge-Commemorates-Sunken-Steamboat-Anniversary--297936391.html>

http://www.recreation.gov/marketing.do?goto=acm/Explore_And_More/exploreArticles/Sinking-of-the-Steamboat-Bertrand.htm

New Traveling Exhibit for the Bertrand Collection

Also part of the commemoration is the development of a new traveling exhibit (figure 5) that will provide information about DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, its location, and a number of photographs of artifacts recovered from the shipwreck that are housed and exhibited in the refuge's visitor center.

The display was first set up as a part of the Mullan Road History Conference, sponsored by the River and Plains Society of Fort Benton. It is appropriate that the public debut of this exhibit took place in May 2015 in the very city that was the intended destination of the *Bertrand*, Fort Benton, Montana. The next stop for the exhibit was to the Museum of the Upper Missouri where it helped to "kick-off" the annual Summer Celebration in Fort Benton. The next host of the traveling exhibit was the Washington County Historical Society Museum in Fort Calhoun, Nebraska.

It is hoped that the traveling exhibit provide the means for people who might not otherwise have an opportunity to experience the natural resources and the diverse collection of beautifully preserved 19th century objects that DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge has to offer.



Figure 5. The Bertrand display served to highlight the tools, foodstuffs and personal items that would have been found along the Mullan Road in the 1850s and 1860s.



Science and Research

2015 Plum Island Lighthouse Excavations



Figure 6 and 7. Show field crew conducting excavations during the 2015 field school to Plum Island at Green Bay National Wildlife Refuge

The Region 3 Archaeologist, in cooperation with the archaeological field school at Hamline University in St. Paul, Minnesota, returned for the third year to Plum Island within the Green Bay National Wildlife Refuge in July 2015 to continue excavations on the remains of the original "Porte des Morts" (Death's Door) Lighthouse occupied from 1949-1858 (figures 6 and 7).

The Porte des Morts Passage, off the tip of Door County, Wisconsin, is one of the most treacherous passages of fresh water in the world. It is littered with many shipwrecks. But, it was, and still is, an important commercial maritime waterway between Green Bay and Lake Michigan. To combat this dangerous passageway, the U.S. Government placed the 325 acre island into public domain in 1848, the same year as Wisconsin achieved statehood. The U.S. Lighthouse Service built a lighthouse on the south side of the island in 1849. Poorly placed and constructed, this limestone lighthouse lasted only ten years before being abandoned. A new brick lighthouse was constructed on nearby Pilot Island in 1858.



The 2015 excavations concentrated on sampling the kitchen area and defining the inside wall of the building including uncovering the fireplace. More evidence emerged of the poor construction techniques. For instance, findings indicate that much of interior wall was shored up after the initial construction, the original fireplace may have been moved to help facilitate the enhancements of the walls, and the half cellar appears to have been lined with plaster in order to smooth out the floor and provide a moisture barrier for storage, including the oil needed for the lamp. The kitchen yielded much evidence of the keeper and his family. Kitchen utensils, faunal remains, personal items and even cloth were uncovered. Much of the kitchen has yet to be excavated, which may prompt the crew to go back for a fourth year.

The Southeast



Education and Outreach

Excavation at Byrd Hammock, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge

The combined efforts of federal, state, local, and non-profit groups to protect the valuable cultural resources at Byrd Hammock led to fruition when the site was acquired by the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Byrd Hammock is significant because it contains two separate villages that are representative of different cultures, located within 100 yards of each other. The earliest village is an example of Swift Creek Culture (200-650AD) while the other village is representative of Weeden Island culture (650-900AD), indicating a cultural shift occurring around 650AD.



(Photo: Joe Rondone/DemocratS)

Excavation at Byrd Hammock began in the fall and was led by Mike Russo, National Park Service Archeologist and Division Head, and involved numerous other NPS archeologists, volunteers, and students from Florida State University and Louisiana State University (figure 8). In addition to the ceramics, oyster shells, animal bones, and lithic projectile points uncovered at the site, the archeologists also found distinct soil discolorations. These soil features are evidence of house post holes, cooking and midden pits, and burial mounds which allowed the archeologists to

reconstruct the layout of the village. The evidence indicates that the houses were arranged in a semi-circle around a plaza. Russo believes that the lighter soil present in the open end of the semi-circle indicates that it lacked semi-permanent structures, and therefore it was most likely occupied by visitors attending ceremonies in the village.

Despite the similarities in the layouts of the villages, the Weeden Island and Swift Creek Cultures had different burial practices and ceramic styles. The Swift Creek culture stamped their ceramic vessels with a patterned wooden paddle and buried their dead with non-local burial items (such as copper, mica, and galena) and scattered ceramic pots with the bottoms broken off throughout their burial mounds. The Weeden Island culture incised their ceramics, often times with animal designs, or formed their vessels into the shape of an animal. They also buried their dead with ceramic vessels specifically made for burial purposes. Russo suggests that these cultural differences represent an adoption of new social and religious practices by the same group of people, rather than the result of new people coming to the area.

Regardless of the interpretation, it is clear that Byrd Hammock holds incredible research potential and is a valuable cultural resource to all of the individuals, groups, and agencies that worked to protect it.

The Pacific Northwest and Hawaii



Science and Research

Pleistocene Faunal Recovery at Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge

In January, 2014, the shoreline of Lake Walcott within Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge, Idaho, was littered with large mineralized mammalian bones and several sites that appeared to be old hearths. Upon subsequent investigations a band of bones, 20 yards wide and extending for over 400 yards, was mapped. It was initially thought that the site could be an early bison jump site, since the site is located near a cliff face. In March of 2014, a team consisting of archeologists from the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Lands Management and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (FWS archeologists were unable to attend) and paleontologists from the Idaho Museum of Natural History were assembled to formally investigate it. Mineralized bones from various birds, horses, camels, sloths, rabbits, carnivores and bison were identified; in addition, several hearths and rock tools were also located. Numerous bones were collected for further evaluation. During laboratory analysis some of the collected bones showed signs of being gnawed by carnivores. Two bison bones had marks indicative of knife cuts and impact damage.

A follow up investigation on the shoreline of Lake Walcott, which was first excavated in January and March of 2014 as a possible Bison jump site, at Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge in February of 2015 to map and identify species, their orientation to river flow, and evidence of human activity also uncovered that there were at least two or more depositional events. The first event is a gravel deposit containing skeletal remains from extinct fauna (camels, horses and sloth—figure 1). Most of these bones were aligned with the river current. This deposition event occurred during the late Pleistocene and appears to be the result of seasonal flooding and may be related to the Bonneville Flood.



Figures 9 and 10. Horse jaw and Bison atlas (cervical vertebra) recovered during the 2015 investigation.



The second event was the deposition of the bison bones that were left perpendicular to the river current (figures 9 and 10). These bones exhibit differential mineralization suggesting a different deposition event. Further investigation of the opposite shore line (currently Tule Island) indicated considerable human activity dating back several thousand years. Lithic scatter, arrowheads, and stone tools (figure 11) littered the shoreline and numerous hearths were identified. Very little bone material was located. It is speculated that the bison which may have been harvested on Tule Island and were eroded and washed to the opposite shore during flood events.



Figure 11. Example of lithics recovered from the site in 2015.

Lake Walcott is formed by impounding the Snake River. Historically, the lake is kept at full pool March through October. The lake is then under drawn down 6 feet during the remaining months. The winter of 2014 was drier than normal causing the lake to be 6 inches lower than normal, which exposed the Bison site. In 2015, the Bureau of Reclamation dropped water levels an additional 6 inches to allow for these investigation of the site. Now re-inundated, the next time the site can be revisited will be in 2020, when water levels will be dropped for dam inspection.

Rehabilitating and Stabilizing the Dufurrena Barn at Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge

Built in 1906, the Dufurrena Barn was part of the cattle ranching empire of William K. Ebeling who had immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1871 (figure 12). Ebeling moved to Humboldt County by 1890 and filed on a claim of 160 acres at what is now known as Dufurrena Ranch/Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge-Headquarters. In the 1920s the land transferred to Basque sheep-herder and cattle rancher Thomas Dufurrena. Due to drought and the Great Depression of the 1930s, Dufurrena sold a portion of his vast holdings to the Biological Survey (now the Fish and Wildlife Service) for inclusion in the Sheldon Antelope Range (now the Refuge).



Figure 12. The barn and many other of the ranch buildings are constructed from the distinctive local pink sandstone, some of the blocks weigh up to 300 lbs..

Despite its continuous use by the Refuge (figure 13), this aging building, with many years of “short-term” fixes, was reaching a critical point. There is always a “tipping” point when action is required to keep a building from failing. Using deferred maintenance funding, the Refuge entered into an interagency agreement with the National Park Service’s Historic Preservation Training

Center (HPTC) to rehabilitate and stabilize the barn. The HPTC staff identified two issues that required immediate repairs:

- The roof framing was not sufficiently robust and was deflecting and leaning on the stone walls – basically, the roof was sagging and pushing on the stone walls, causing them to pull apart.
- The walls, being pushed out of alignment by the roof, were moving to a critical point where they were in imminent danger of collapse.



Figure 13. Historically, a horse barn, work recently completed by NPS and Service staff returned that functionality and made the barn available for long-term use by the Refuge.

In addition, a Historic Structures Report (recently completed by the Refuge) called for the addition of interior framing to support the roof, followed by the disassembly of the walls to a point where they could be reset in their original alignment.

HPTC staff and Refuge Wage Grade employees removed the stone in courses that were keyed to their original locations. Stones were reset in their original positions as much as possible. A few new stones were needed as tie stones or to replace broken stones. The mortar is historically accurate lime, local sand, and water.

Each step of the project was documented with photographs and new information about the building was discovered. As with most buildings, when you take it apart, you learn more about how it was put together, this is especially true of vernacular buildings.

Education and Outreach

Fort Ruby Archaeological Project and Interpretive Trail

On October 10, 2015 the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service hosted a ceremony to officially “open” the Fort Ruby Interpretive Trail. The opening was the culmination of a nearly 15-year effort to clean-up modern debris, conduct archaeological investigations, restore a spring house, stabilize a log cabin, and develop the interpretive trail (figure 14). The trail opening was also an emotional day for members of the Western Shoshone tribe who participated in the event.



Figure 14. Interpretive panel that describes the historical importance of Fort Ruby.

153 years earlier Colonel Edward Patrick Connor marched through Overland Pass to this spot and gave the command establishing Fort Ruby to the seven companies of the Third Infantry, California Volunteers, and three companies of the Second cavalry.

Connor and the volunteer soldiers looked around and were not pleased with the prospect of building a fort in such a remote location – as Connor wrote ... “Understand Fort Ruby is a bleak, inhospitable place”... and the men agreed with Connor requesting that they be sent to the East Coast to fight in the Civil War rather than stay at this post.

But Fort Ruby was in a key location to guard the Central Route, a wagon road. The road was vital for commerce and communication between East and West coasts. With the Civil War raging in the East – westerners took on a new responsibility of supporting the Union.

Fort Ruby was always a rough outpost, with simple log buildings, no surrounding palisade or defensive structures. The post operated with volunteers from California in 1862-1863; Nevada volunteers in 1864-1865; and regular U.S. 9th Infantry, from 1866 to 1869 when the post was closed and the men were moved to Fort Halleck. After its closing the site was abandoned and the buildings auctioned off.

A singular event in the Fort's history was the signing of the Treaty of Ruby Valley in the fall of 1863. Western Shoshone descendants of the treaty signers view that day in history with condemnation and sorrow, and are still grappling with the failed terms of the treaty.

By the 1880s a ranch was established at the site of the post. The ranch changed hands several times, but the site was privately owned until 2002, when the property transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion in the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The remains of a recreational trailer park, ranching, and burned-out buildings covered the site of the historic Fort Ruby and approximately 10,000 years of use by Native Americans.

When FWS began research and archaeological investigations there was no clear knowledge of where the buildings were located...exactly. The maps available were helpful but not exact and there were only a few photographs taken of the buildings. Luckily once the foundation stones for one of the chimneys in the officers' row of cabins were found, they enabled the re-location of six of the seven quarters.

The Fort Ruby archaeological investigations were a partnership between the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service utilizing the *Passport In Time* volunteer program. Ten to 15 volunteers assisted through this program for five of the seven years of the investigations. Exciting finds from

these multiple investigation included: the stone foundation for the front of the Commanding officer's house, a privy, and several building remains.

Recovered artifacts over the years include: of ink bottles, pen nibs, uniform parts, alcohol bottles, and medicine bottle fragments – suggesting that this was the home or office of the Company clerk and surgeon. The company clerk wrote the monthly reports. The nearly 30 pen nibs we found inside the building suggest that as he wrote the reports and the pen nib broke, he simply dropped it through the floor boards – where archaeologists were lucky enough to find them!

The Commanding Officer's house and surrounding area provided evidence that women and children were present at the fort. A porcelain doll's head was recovered as were, marbles, a toy tea set, and small pocket knife. Also found was "good" china, an etched glass goblet, and a wide variety of table service dishes such as a soup tureen and covered dish. The Commanding officers brought with them items that reflected their higher status within the military hierarchy. And is the only cabin that contained evidence that meals were cooked and served in the house.

A variety of ammunition was also recovered – suggesting that while the men brought standard issue rifles – they also brought personal side arms and pistols. The finds indicate a wide range of ammunition that reflects the evolving standards from black powder percussion cap and Mini balls to metal cartridges with internal primers.

The interpretive trail is an important element that ties together the layers of stories that have occurred at this site. In fact, trying to tell many stories lead to the realization that "Fort Ruby is a Place of Many Meanings" – because of the vastly different viewpoints from the Western Shoshone, who still grieve the loss of their home, to the Euro-American travelers who viewed the Fort as a harbinger of their new home and security. Considering these opposing views of the same issue, and using the understanding of context and information developed from the archaeological work, help visitors grasp the complexities of the area's past.

The interpretive trail is about ½-mile long on a fairly even grade of packed sand and gravel. Beginning at the road, a pedestrian gate provides access. The 11 interpretive panels located around the parade ground use historic photos and information about the archaeological investigations to engage visitors. At the newly installed flagpole, near the center point on the trail, is a large interpretive panel relaying information about the Treaty of Ruby Valley. The "treaty panel" includes the full text of the treaty, some context, and the opinion of the Western Shoshone about the signing of the treaty. This panel was created with the input of the tribal council and individuals and reflects the views of the Western Shoshone. From the flagpole the trail meanders east to a view north of Ruby Valley and a panel describing the long tradition of use of the valley by the Newe (the people). Smaller panels along the trail point out the burned remains of the blacksmith shop, designated a National Historic Landmark, the restored Spring House, and the log cabin. The last interpretive panel is a view south, toward the Central Route, the Ruby Valley Stage Station, and the Overland Pass.



Figure 15. Parts of the Fort Ruby trail and valley today, looking much as it did in the 1860s.

The valley looks much as it did in the 1860s with travelers along the road kicking up plumes of dust (figure 15). The trail has a natural surface and the signs blend with the sagebrush and rabbitbrush. It is a quiet, isolated, exposed-to-the-elements kind of place with the rugged beauty of the western frontier.

Appendix 1

2015 Report text and data

I. Cultural Resource Management

Program History

Cultural resources (also known as historic properties or heritage assets) include: archaeological sites (both prehistoric and historic and their associated documentation), buildings and structures, landscapes, objects, and historic documents. As an agency of the Federal government, USFWS is responsible for, and committed to, protecting and managing these irreplaceable resources in a spirit of stewardship for future generations to understand and enjoy. A Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program was established at USFWS in the 1970s to manage the rich array of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. Its primary goals are to:

- identify, evaluate, and encourage preservation of cultural resources
- manage museum property collections
- consult with a broad array of interested parties
- promote heritage education
- provide expertise to USFWS programs, some of whom include, Federal Assistance, Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Realty, Endangered Species, Refuges, Fire, and Planning with respect to Cultural Resource needs

Since its inception, the program has expanded as cultural resource laws, requirements, and public concerns, continue to increase. The Federal Preservation Officer, located in Arlington Virginia, coordinates the USFWS CRM program with many responsibilities delegated to regional staff. These include professional archaeologists, historians, and museum specialists. Each cultural resource professional in the USFWS meets the [Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for historic preservation](#) qualifying them to conduct this type of work and serve as experts for this resource type.

Each Region employs at least one cultural resources specialist. These Regional Historic Preservation officers (RHPOs) provide expertise and management advice to Senior Regional leadership with respect to cultural resources (table 1).

Table 1. USFWS Regional Historic Preservation Officers

Region	Name	Contact
1 and 8	Anan Raymond	20555 SW Gerda Lane Sherwood, OR 97140 503.625.4377; fax: 503.625.4887
2	David Siegel	P.O. Box 1306 Albuquerque, NM 87103 505.248.7396; fax: 505.248.7950
3	James Myster	5600 American Boulevard West, Suite 1049 Bloomington, Minnesota 55437 612-713-5439 (phone) 612-713-5287 (fax)
4	Richard Kanaski	694 Beech Hill Lane Hardeville, SC 29927

		843-784-6310 (ph), 843-784-2465 (fax)
5	Amy Wood	300 Westgate Center Drive Hadley, MA 01035-9589 413.253.8560; fax: 413.253.8297
6	Meg VanNess	P.O. Box 25486 Denver Federal Center Denver, CO 80225 303.236.8155 x258; fax: 303.236.8163
7	Edward DeCleva	1011 E. Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99503 907.786.3399; fax: 907.786.3976
9	Eugene Marino	5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041 703.358.2173; fax: 703.358-2517

The primary responsibilities of the Cultural Resource program and the RHPO is to facilitate Service compliance with the NHPA and comply with other authorities pertinent to cultural resources (for detailed information on these authorities see <http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/crp/authorities.html>). Program staff also comments on cultural resource related policy and guidance and offer opportunities for training and education on cultural resources to both Service staff and the general public.

Staff and Budget

Funding for NHPA compliance comes from individual program dollars with the majority of these activities being conducted on Refuges and Hatcheries. This funding is used to support 15 cultural resource FTE (the smallest cultural resources staff in DOI, Table 2), but does not include costs of cultural resource related contract work (e.g., survey, excavations, etc...that are not completed in house). A workload study completed in FY11 for the program indicated an additional **16** FTE are required to *keep pace* with **current** workloads. Additionally, Table 3 notes that 396 NHPA reviews were left uncompleted for FY15. Most were not reviewed because of a lack of staff. The impact here is that roughly 396 projects were not able to advance in FY15 because an NHPA review could not be completed. An investment in the additional FTE called for in the FY11 Workload Study (appendix 3 of the [FY11 Annual Report](#)) would alleviate these obstacles and would allow better service to the field to execute the projects considered to be important to field station operations.

In FY15, several regions have added or are in the process of adding term positions specifically for cultural resource work (Alaska Region has added 2 terms positions and the Northeast and Southeast are also considering that option). The idea of only 1 individual assessing projects across a wide variety of programs is not the most efficient delivery of this expertise and many Regions are realizing that even as they grapple with the best response.

Table 2 Distribution of Cultural Resources Expertise in the Service

Region	Acres (Refuges only)	Expertise	FTE
1	56,338,760	Archaeologist	6
2	2,936,449	Archaeologist	1
3	911,677	Archaeologist	1
4	3,851,237	Archaeologist	1
5	536,374	Archaeologist	2
6	2,493,101	Archaeologist	2
7	76,885,977	Archaeologist	1
8	2,340,534	Architectural Historian	1
9	-	Archaeologist	1

Note: Acreage is Refuge land only

Internal Policies, Guidance, and Reporting for Cultural Resources

USFWS has developed several internal policies and handbooks that pertain to cultural resource program activities. 614 FW chapters 1-5 provides policy for compliance with the NHPA and coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

126 FW chapters 1-3 provides policy for the USFWS museum property program. It outlines responsibilities under federal statute as well as DOI standards, <http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/mp/museumPropPol.html>

Revision and updating for both FY 614 and 126 continues. New versions are expected to go into effect in FY15.

FY15 saw the culmination of a multi-year effort to determine the application of NHPA to the Service's Incidental Take Permit program under the Ecological Service (ES) program. After much assistance from cultural resources, ES released its guidance handbook that outlines, among other environmental requirements, the NHPA process as it relates to issuance of this permit.

Additionally, the Service recently released an updated Tribal Consultation [policy](#). The policy included comments from many of the RHPOs and was cross-walked against existing Tribal and Cultural Resource policy chapters.

Performance

Because of Cultural resources are included in the USFWS Strategic Plan, several reporting requirements specifically for performance are also the purview of the RHPO. The Refuge Annual Performance Plan (RAPP) and Operations Plan (Ops) plan measures specific to cultural resources are:

- Number of archaeological sites in good condition
- Number of historic buildings in good condition
- Number of museum collections in good condition
- Number of paleontological sites in good condition

Data for the RAPP and the USFWS Division of Finance Required Stewardship Information (RSI) report are embedded within other data categories noted under Compliance with the NHPA and other sections of this report.

Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act

The USFWS RHPOs and, where applicable, their staff are the primary points of contact in each Region for cultural resource or historical/heritage asset related activities. They are the subject matter experts for the Regional Director, who retains final decision authority as per USFWS cultural resource policy (<http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/crp/policiesHandbook.html>). 98% of RHPO time is spent assisting the Regions of the Service to comply with Section 106 of NHPA. Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider potential effects of their mission related activities on cultural resources. These activities can range from the construction of a cell tower to creation of impoundments for duck habitat. In many instances, the RHPO is able to provide information on the potential of these projects to impact cultural resources very quickly. In other examples, further research and consultation is required. Table 3 shows data for NHPA compliance activities of the program during the FY.

USFWS RHPOs also provide assistance in the development of Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and provide comments on USFWS grants that might have the potential to affect cultural resources. Not all Regions are equally active in CCP and HCP development.

Table 3. Cultural Resource Program—Compliance Activities

Cultural Resources Compliance	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
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Number of uncompleted NHPA Review this FY	233	1	5	57	5	40	3	52	396
Number of archeological surveys this FY	56	40	12	22	12	58	0	31	231
Number of acres surveyed this FY	1450	5200	80	250	17	2,500	0	3456	12953
Number of archeological sites this FY	34	10	5	7	12	10	0	25	103

Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total number of historic buildings or structures in the Region	188	5	9	71	203	1250	47	53	1826
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollars spent on condition assessments for historic buildings this FY		0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of archaeological sites in the Region	904	574	3571	2528	979	1,863	3957	1329	15705
Total Acreage surveyed for archaeological sites in the Region	0	8,200	0	4401 00	17	507,000	620,690	0	1576007

Several Regions noted compliance activities such as review of land acquisitions, assistance with completing NEPA documents, review of Federal Highways projects (bridge replacements and highway realignments). Some also identified work with contractors and partners as falling under the compliance responsibilities.

Review 4 (Southeast Region) had specific reporting information with respect to Cultural Resources compliance. The Region notes that:

Kanaski and Chapman received 177 projects for review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act and other historic preservation and conservation-related mandates. Specific project highlights include the following:

- Archaeological investigations for a large-scale FWS-DU wetland enhancement project on the Busselton Unit, Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge were conducted this past year. Five archaeological sites were identified and fifth site relocated. Analysis of the extensive archaeological assemblage from three of the sites is underway. A final consolidated archaeological report is forthcoming (figure CR-1).
- Archaeological assessments of pending land exchanges at Archie Carr and Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. Follow-up investigations were conducted to better establish the boundaries of 8IR828, a large Native American shell midden that sprawls across two of the six lots under consideration for exchange. The Loxahatchee land exchange involved considerable background research on the area's archaeology and ecology, specifically focusing on tree islands. The Florida Division of Historical Resources, the Miccosukee Tribe, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation have concurred with our finding of "no historic present affected." The Seminole Tribe, following review of additional information, chose not to comment on the pending land exchange.
- Historic Structure Assessment of a mid-20th century barn at Black Bayou National Refuge as part of the Northeast Louisiana Complex's proposed construction of a shop. The proposed shop was originally slated to be constructed on D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge, but relocated due to engineering and funding issues. The barn, though associated with the 19th – early 20th century Richland or Parker Plantation, was

determined to be not eligible for the National Register, a finding that the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office concurred (figure CR-2).

- The architectural staff at Georgia Historic Preservation Division requested additional information on all of the extant buildings at Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery in order to complete their review of the pending demolition and removal of the 1950s collapsed holding house. A “Determination of Eligibility” report will be available in November 2015.
- Reviewed the Harris Neck Land Trust’s Special Use Permit application requesting a lease of 300 acres in order to build a residential and commercial subdivision near the former Gullah community of Harris Neck. Kanaski was one of the co-authors of the Refuge’s Appropriate Use Determination.
- Archaeological investigation of proposed rehabilitation of the Biolab Boat Ramp at Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge. Although no historic properties were identified within the project’s footprint, the background research yielded considerable information about the 19th – mid-20th century historic landscape and occupation not previously available to the Refuge (Fig. CR-1).
- ARPA-permitted Phase I archaeological survey of a DU wetland enhancement project on Coldwater National Wildlife Refuge completed by Mississippi State University’s Cobb Institute. As no historic properties were included in the project’s footprint, DU and the Refuge were able to start work.
- ARPA-permitted Phase I archaeological survey of a large-scale marsh restoration project on Big Branch National Wildlife Refuge were performed Coastal Environment, Inc. this fiscal year. The firm employed a range of innovative techniques to identify and/or evaluate historic properties located in the project’s footprint. Using their results, the project was modified to avoid potential impacts to a large multicomponent shell midden site located on elevated sand ridges adjacent to Lake Pontchartrain. Consultation with the Choctaw Nation regarding a potential 19th century Choctaw village near one of the marsh creation areas and measures to protect it is on-going.
- Provided and/or updated the site file databases for Crocodile Lake and A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuges.

Kanaski wrote a number of reports to accompany the internal reviews and/or consultation letters. Examples include:

- Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Construction of a Shop, Black Bayou National Wildlife Refuge, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana [February 2015];
- “Archaeological Investigations for Burton’s Pond Project, Busseltown Unit, Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, Decatur County, Tennessee: Interim Report” [March 2015];
- “Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery, Jenkins County, Georgia: History and Determination of Eligibility” [November 2015];
- “Archaeological Assessment of Canemount Wildlife Management Area’s Facilities Construction and Development, Claiborne County, Mississippi” [August 2015];
- Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Land Exchange [Compartment D-Strazzulla Marsh], Arthur M. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Palm Beach County, Florida [August 2015];
- “Phase I Archaeological Survey of Biolab Boat Ramp Project, Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, Brevard County, Florida: Negative Finding Report” [September 2015]; and
- South Hole Midden Site [8IR828], Seaview Lots 22-24, Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge, Indian River County, Florida: Briefing Paper [April 2015].



Figure CR-1. Phase I/II testing on the Busseltown Unit of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge. Robert Wheat, Refuge Biologist, and two of the Refuge's interns served as field crew.



Figure CR-2. Mid-20th century Barn associated with the Richland or Parker Plantation on Black Bayou National Wildlife Refuge. The former plantation, which makes up the bulk of the Refuge's footprint, evolved from a 19th century cotton plantation into a plantation-tenant farm complex. Only the former plantation house and several African American cemeteries remain. The plantation house was relocated to its current location in 1998 and now serves as the Refuge's headquarters.

Region 7 (Alaska) notes the following for compliance:

214 NHPA reviews were completed in Region 7, consisting of: seven projects on five Refuges; three Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program projects (a Department of Defense sponsored program); and 204 grant program projects (from the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration, Habitat Conservation and Landscape Conservation Cooperatives programs).

NHPA reviews on two refuge program projects and one FUDS program project began in FY 2015 remain uncompleted, due to the status of project development.

Three archeological surveys were conducted during FY 2015, each conducted for Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program projects on non-Refuge System lands. No new archaeological surveys were conducted on Refuge System lands in FY2015. However, surveys and evaluations were conducted on four different historic administrative sites on the Refuge System in Region 7.

Four buildings were added to the total number of historic buildings in the region, due to the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) King Salmon field office being determined eligible as a historic district with four contributing structures within the district.

No conditions assessments were conducted in FY 2015.

The total numbers of archaeological sites, acreage surveyed, and paleontological sites in the Region remains unchanged from the previous reporting year.

Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources

Table 4 notes Service monitoring of its historic structures. These structures have been identified as requiring monitoring for various reasons, but mainly for interpretation. Many historic resources, for instance the Assateague lighthouse at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, are interpreted for visitors and their history incorporated into visitor opportunities. Many of these interpreted sites include exhibits in their visitor centers and/or interpretive programs offered by USFWS staff to visitors. Interpretation has always been a focus of USFWS.

Table 4. Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources

CR Monitoring and Use	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of sites or buildings interpreted for visitation	5	5	1	9	22	8	10	4	64
Total number of sites or buildings being maintained or stabilized for research purposes	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	7
Total number of sites or buildings being maintained or stabilized as a result of damage	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	7

Climate Change

Table 5 shows data from high-risk Refuges that was originally captured for the development of a Climate Change Primer for the USFWS (released FY13). The information was added to comment on how climate change is impacting various types of archaeological and historic sites. Erosion was the overwhelming impact factor identified by the RHPOs for all the Refuges. Other factors noted in lesser degrees were sea level rise and drought. Data collection for climate change is considered an important marker under monitoring of cultural resources and will become a permanent component for this report.

Table 5. High Risk Refuges and the Climate Change Impacts most likely to affect the Refuge and its cultural resources

Refuge	Sea level rise	Fire	Drought	Erosion
San Francisco Bay NWR	x			x
Brandon Marsh NWR	x			x
Willapa Bay NWR	x			x
Howland Island NWR	x			x
Midway Atoll NWR	x			x
Malheur NWR			x	x
Minidoka NWR			x	x

None				
Egmont Key NWR	x			x
Lower Suwannee NWR	x			x
Cedar Key NWR	x			x
Grand Bay NWR	x			x
Big Branch NWR	x			x
Pea Island NWR	x			x
White River NWR			x	x
Eastern Neck				x
Martin NWR	x			x
Chincoteague NWR	x			x
Prime Hook NWR	x			
Bombay Hook	x			x
Monomoy NWR	x			x
Nantucket NWR	x			x
Nomans Island NWR	x			x
Eastern Shore of Va NWR	x			x
Rappahannock NWR				x
Presquile NWR				x
James River				x
Plum tree Island NWR	x			x
EB Forsythe NWR	x			x
Great bay NWR				x
EA Morton NWR				x
Wertheim NWR				x
ME Coastal Complex	x			x
Moosehorn NWR				x
Parker River NWR	x			x
Potomac Complex				x
Rachel Carson NWR				x
Ninigret NWR	x			x
Trustom Pond NWR	x			x
Sachuest point NWR	x			x
Bear River				x
Fish Springs				x
Alamosa NWR			x	x
Monte Vista NWR			x	x
Baca NWR			x	x
Alaska Maritime NWR	x			x
Alaska Peninsula NWR	x			x

Arctic NWR	x	x	x	x
Becharof NWR	x	x	x	x
Innoko NWR		x	x	x
Izembek NWR	x			x
Kanutu NWR		x	x	x
Kenai NWR		x	x	x
Kodiak NWR	x			x
Koyukuk NWR		x	x	x
Nowitna NWR		x	x	x
Selawik NWR	x			x
San Francisco Bay NWR	x			x

National Register Information

RHPOs also maintain National Register data for their Region (Table 6). As their time permits, they focus on addressing the backlog of sites that are listed as **eligible** to the National Register. These properties must be reviewed and a determination made as part of compliance with the NHPA.

Table 6. National Designation Data

National Designation Data	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Total number of NRHP eligible sites	6	20	30	70	192	300	3800	0	4418
Total number of NRHP sites actually listed (provide list)	14	5	13	26	11	17	9	10	105
Total number of national monuments	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
Total number of national historic landmarks (provide list)	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	2	11

Alaska Region had the following specific notations regarding their National Register information for FY15:

National Register Listed

Region 7 manages the following eight listed sites:

- 1) Atka B-24D, now part of WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument (Alaska Unit), Alaska Maritime NWR (AMNWR)
- 2) Attu Battlefield, now part of WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument (Alaska Unit), AMNWR
- 3) Kiska Occupation Site, now part of WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument (Alaska Unit), AMNWR
- 4) Seal Island Historic District, AMNWR (not included in previous years)
- 5) Yukon Island Main Site, AMNWR
- 6) Temnac P-38, removed from AMNWR, restored and on display at Joint Base Elmendorf/Richardson in Anchorage
- 7) Andrew Berg Cabin, Kenai NWR
- 8) Harry Johnson Cabin, Kenai NWR
- 9) Three Saints Bay site, Kodiak NWR

National Monuments

The World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (Alaska Unit) is the only national monument in Region 7, and it shared by Region 8. The Alaska Unit is located within the Alaska Maritime NWR.

National Historic Landmarks

Region 7 manages four National Historic Landmarks:

- 1) Attu Battlefield and US Army and Navy Airfields on Attu (Alaska Maritime NWR), established February 4, 1985
- 2) Japanese Occupation Site, Kiska Island (Alaska Maritime NWR), established February 4, 1985
- 3) Three Saints Bay Site (Kodiak NWR), established June 2, 1978
- 4) Yukon Island Main Site (Alaska Maritime NWR), established December 29, 1962

Portions of Attu Battlefield and the Kiska Occupation Site, along with the Atka B-24D, are included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (Alaska Unit).

Under the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) continues to plan and implement major contaminants cleanups on the Alaska Maritime NWR, including FUDS locations on all components the WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument (Alaska Unit) and National Historic Landmarks within Alaska Maritime NWR. Region 7 is a cooperating agency to the USACE lead federal agency for the undertaking.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (APRA)

The RHPO assists USFWS and Refuges Law Enforcement in cases that include an archaeological component or that violate the ARPA of 1979 (Table 7). This data is noted by the RHPOs but is also reported up through USFWS Law Enforcement channels.

Region 4 (Southeast) reported specifics for compliance with ARPA:

Highlights include:

Eight ARPA permit applications were received this fiscal year. Two permits were withdrawn due to the FWS's permit requirements. Four of the permits were subsequently issued. Specific highlights include:

- On-going archaeological investigations being conducted at Lower Suwannee and Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuges by the University of Florida's Laboratory of Southeast Archaeology under the supervision of Dr. Kenneth Sassaman. These investigations are part of a long-term scientific research partnership between the FWS and the University that have been on-going since 2009. An article describing these investigations and results over the past five years, has been submitted to the Journal of Coastal and Island Archaeology.
- Proposed Shiloh Launch Complex, Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge. The FAA and Cardno, on behalf of its client Space Florida, have submitted to the FWS two draft cultural resource work plans. Kanaski, in consultation with the Refuge, the National Park Service [Southeast Archaeological Center, Canaveral National Seashore], Kennedy Space Center, and the Florida Division of Historical Resources, reviewed and commented on both versions. Specific revisions and/or methodological approaches were requested to ensure that the historic properties in the initial footprint are adequately investigated. These properties include the historic community of Shiloh, the Griffis Family Cemetery, the southernmost portion of the Elliott Plantation, and several Native American sites.
- Camp Lawton, Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery: the Georgia Southern University team continued their archaeological investigations of the Confederate-operated prison focusing on a more detailed ground

penetrating radar survey in the area behind the hatchery's quarters and excavations of two features – one of the Union prisoner's shebangs or huts and the brick oven (figure CR-3).



Figure CR-3. One of the Union prisoners' shebangs or huts being excavated by Georgia Southern University

- Kanaski, working with Dr. William Pestle, archaeologist at the University of Miami and Refuge staff, to establish a research partnership similar to the one with the University of Florida's Laboratory of Southeast Archaeology. As part of the initial effort, Kanaski formally requested that the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office to provide us [and Dr. Pestle] GIS shape files for recorded historic properties on and near Cabo Rojo and Laguna Cartagena NWRs and a list of relevant reports.

The relevant tribes were notified regarding the pending issuance of an ARPA permit issuance. A copy of the research proposal and/or design accompanied these notifications.

Several requests to conduct research using museum property collections and/or permission to use selected artifacts in exhibits were received and processed. Specific highlights include:

- Temporary loan of the Swan Lake Dugout Canoe, Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge to the Chickasaw Nation for use in their exhibition on Native American Watercraft in the Southeastern United States. The loan was recently extended to April, 2016.
- Four research projects utilizing the Wallace Bottom Site's archaeological collections. Two of the projects involve chemical and neutron activation analysis of samples of the site's Native American ceramics; one involved the analysis of the recovered paleobotanical remains; and the last project, which is pending, will involve the analysis of the recovered faunal remains.

In addition, Region 7 (Alaska) noted

Three ARPA permit applications were received in FY 2015, but only one ARPA permit was issued. The two remaining applications were withdrawn by the applicants prior to an FWS decision.

Law enforcement reported no existing or new ARPA violations or arrests in Region 7 during FY 2015.

Table 7. ARPA data for the FY

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of ARPA permits received this FY	5	2	8	8	1	8	1	2	35
Number of ARPA permits issued this FY	3	2	8	4	1	8	0	2	28
Number of ARPA consultations this FY	4	1	0	30	0	0	3	2	40
Number of ARPA violations this FY		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Number of ARPA arrests this FY		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)

In 2009, the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) was passed directing Federal agencies to protect these resources on their lands. For FWS, paleontological resources are located in specific areas because the remains of Dinosaurs are limited to certain specific formations across the country. Table 8 shows FWS paleontological sites across the country.

Table 8. FWS Paleontological sites for this FY

Region	Number of sites
1	2
2	1
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	50
7	326
8	5

Native American Graves Protection Repatriation Act

In addition to its responsibilities under NHPA, the USFWS also complies with [NAGPRA](#) and its regulations ([43 CFR Part 10](#)). NAGPRA addresses the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations (parties with standing) to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. The statute requires Federal agencies and museums to provide information about Native American cultural items to parties with standing and, upon presentation of a valid claim, ensure the item(s) undergo disposition or repatriation.

In 2009 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a survey of federal agency compliance with NAGPRA. They directed the National NAGPRA office of the National Park Service to collect data from agencies that documents their NAGPRA compliance (Table 9).

Table 9 Status of Regional NAGPRA Compliance

NAGPRA	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
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Number of published notices of inventory completion this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice ID(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total MNI in Notice(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
Total Assoc Funerary Objects in Notice(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of published notices of intent to repatriate this FY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice ID(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MNI Repatriated this FY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Associated Funerary Objects Repatriated this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of NAGPRA consultations this FY	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	0
Total MNI Repatriated	36	0	0	27	14	0	1	0
Total AFO Repatriated	210		0	36	0	0	126	0

Region 7 reports:

Twenty-one individuals and 4,903 associated funerary objects were reported in one Notice of Inventory Completion (NOIC) published this year from a singular site that had been investigated in the 1970s on the Arctic NWR. Six federally recognized tribes were consulted on this subject. The Native Village of Kaktovik has claimed cultural affiliation with the material, but it has not yet indicated when or in what manner they want the material repatriated.

The Regional Historic Preservation Officer (RHPO) continues to work with Non-Federal Repositories to facilitate the return of Chirikof Island (on Alaska Maritime NWR) collections. Chirikof Island had been investigated in the 1960s under Antiquity Act permit authority issued to University of Wisconsin, Madison. The principal investigator for this research distributed the material to graduate students and colleagues who then took components of the collections with them as their careers developed. In FY 2014, Region 7 received a grant from the Department of the Interior to facilitate the NAGPRA process for the Chirikof Island collections and ultimately to repatriate the appropriate material to the Alutiiq Museum (the NAGPRA coordinator designated by all Alutiiq culturally affiliated federally recognized tribes. Efforts towards fulfilling the purpose of the grant have resulted in the Region locating Chirikof Island collection materials at: University of Alaska, Anchorage; Indiana University, Bloomington; and Idaho State University, Pocatello. During FY 2015, the RHPO successfully retrieved human remains, artifacts, and records associated with the collections that have been returned from University of Alaska, Anchorage, to the Regional Office. The Department of the Interior Office of the Solicitor, Alaska Region, is assisting the Region in orchestrating the return of approximately 80 individuals held by the Anthropology Department at Indiana University, Bloomington, due to the fact that the particular Anthropology Department professor that is holding the material is disputing Fish and Wildlife Service ownership of the collection. Idaho State University, Pocatello, is preparing Chirikof Island collections it has held for transfer to the Regional Office.

Training, Education, Youth and the Visitor Experience

In addition to responding to active NHPA undertakings and maintaining National Register designation data, the RHPO is also responsible for maintaining, when possible, opportunities for training and volunteering related to cultural resources. Table 10 shows all such outreach and volunteer activities reported in the FY with respect to USFWS cultural resources.

Table 10. Cultural Resources outreach and volunteer activities

CR Outreach	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of volunteer hours this FY	2084	0	0	120	0	0	0	320	2524
Number of presentations to/for Youth this FY	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Number of projects involving Youth this FY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

In addition to actual work being conducted using volunteers or youth, many Refuges have a core mission to enhance the visitor experience using resources located on or unique to that Refuge. In many cases, the resources sought out most by the public are historic and cultural in nature. In FY15, the Service complied at listing of all archaeological or historic sites in the Refuge System that offer some kind of visitor experience and the medium through which that interpretation is offered (Table 11).

Table 11. Interpreted Historic sites adding to the Visitor Experience on Refuges

Region	State	Property	Site	Interpretive method
8	California	San Diego NWR	Salt Ponds	Trail with interpretive panels, monthly ranger-led hikes, "Hike with a Ranger" is on one Saturday per month, lasts about 2 hours, and there is no shade during the hike. A limited amount of binoculars are provided to borrow for the hike. Refuge offers special events.
		Tule Lake NWR	C-Camp	Stabilized, open for self-guided visit, interpretive panels (NPS has museum exhibit in town). In addition to staff and volunteers presenting programs to audiences, refuge uses a variety of exhibits, signs, brochures, and electronic media to communicate natural history stories to visitors.
		Tule Lake NWR	CCC heritage	Interpretive panel at overlook The visitor center includes a non-profit book store, latest information on the refuge happenings and a colorful wildlife exhibit.
		Humboldt Bay NWR	Duck Shack	Restored, open for self-guided visit, interpretive panel, hunting and fishing program, ranger guided walks and field trips, bird watching, photography class
		Coleman NFH	General cultural heritage	CR-focused interpretive panel, Battle Creek Salmon Trail, interpretive trail with signs identifying plants, birds, insects, and other points of interest, yearly salmon festival, activities for children and seniors.

1	Hawaii	Hakalau Forest NWR	Pua Akala Cabin – listed on NRHP in 2009	Restored, open for self-guided tour, staff and volunteers presenting programs to audiences, refuges use a variety of exhibits, signs, brochures, and electronic media to communicate natural history stories to visitors, environmental education vis SUPs (nature guides)
		Midway Atoll NWR	Cable Station/WII	Temporary panels on island that can be displayed when visitors arrive. Some exhibits in office as well, refuge currently closed to visitors.
		Guam NWR	General cultural heritage	Self-guided trail includes cr-focused interpretive panels. The Guam National Wildlife Refuge Ritidian Unit welcomes the public to visit the newly constructed Nature Center. Open from 8:30 – 4:00 p.m., visitors will experience what Guam may have looked and sounded like 500 years ago. The four 16-foot murals depict Guam’s natural environment before European contact.
		Kilauea Point NWR	(Daniel K. Inouye) Kilauea Point Lighthouse	Restored, guided tours one day/week, Interpretive signs are located along the pathway to Kilauea Point. Volunteers and staff are available to help identify the many birds and wildlife found at the refuge. Displays at the Kilauea Point Contact Station and Visitor Center. Bookstore offers educational programs for children and shopping.
1	Idaho	Kooskia NFH	Lookingglass’ Village archaeological site	Mill Pond interpretive trail with panels, Self-guided walks around the refuge, outdoor classrooms to teach about wildlife and natural resources
		Deer Flat NWR	CCC/WPA Dam	Interpretive panel at parking lot
8	Nevada	Ruby Lake NWR	Fort Ruby	Fort Ruby interpretive trail with panels (panels in progress FY15), auto tours, Refuge receives several school visits each year, and visiting students are issued binoculars and given a guided tour from the comfort of their own bus, staff also visits schools, Refuge constructed a new handicap accessible wildlife observation platform at Narciss Boat Landing in spring of 2011
		Ash Meadows NWR	Longstreet Cabin	Restored, open for self-guided tour, new visitor center on refuge, point of rocks boardwalk, crystal springs boardwalk, Wheelchair accessible but no bicycles
		Ash Meadows	General cultural heritage CCC	Trail with cr-focused interpretive panels at visitor center.
		Sheldon NWR	Legacy of the Refuge	Self-guided auto tour with interpretive brochure

		Pahranagat NWR	Black Canyon Petroglyphs	Not open at this time but an interpretive plan is currently being developed (FY15), visitor center, "birding for beginners" classes with ranger, small desert mammals talk with interpretive props? History of Pahranagat valley talks and tour(Horse thieving, prospecting, ranching, and the occasional murder make Pahranagat Valley's history quite colorful. Hear stories of the valley's wild west years and see two of the area's oldest cabins)..nighttime astronomy and animal hikes.
		Pahranagat NWR	Petroglyph Cabin	Restored, open for self-guided visit (panels in progress FY15)
		Desert NWR	Corn Creek Field Station	Trail at visitor center includes restored Railroad Tie Cabin and other cultural resource interpretation on panels. New visitor center is open: 11,000 square foot building with interpretive exhibits, a gift shop/bookstore, classrooms, and administrative offices, shows film all about the refuge and the many species of wildlife.
		Stillwater NWR	General cultural heritage	One CR-focused interpretive panel at Refuge entrance.
1	Oregon	Malheur NWR	Sodhouse Ranch – Historic Ranching, life in 1880s	Open August 15-Oct 15. Docent led tours, 5 interpretive panels, and self-guided tour brochure. Docents provide access to three buildings with antiques – other buildings are open for visitors. Office has displays and historic artifacts from excavations at ranch. 450 visitors this year when docents were present. 10 buildings and three have major restoration completed.The Friends of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge has created an audio tour for refuge visitors. A CD of the tour can be picked up at the Refuge Visitor Center or visitors can download MP3 files of the tour at the Friends of Malheur web site
			Narrows Pullout – prehistoric and historic interpretation on Refuge Headquarters Museum	Interpretive Panels: Establishment of refuge – plume hunting, William Finley. Prehistoric use of Lake and Marsh. Oregon Trail Cut-Off Wagon Trains. Presence of bison in area. Historic town of the Narrows. Poster displays (20) with historic themes tied to historic ranches.

	P Ranch – historic interpretation	Restored historic long barn, fruit orchard and house foundations accessible year-round for visitors. Four interpretive panels with maps, historic photos, and benefit of historic water control ditches for wildlife use today.
	Benson Pond – CCC interpretation	Three poster display panels – in-house production of posters for display. Access to CCC constructed small building. Various CCC constructed infrastructure interpreted and viewable by visitors at the site.
	Barnes Springs Sod House – restoration project	Halfway through restoration of structure with volunteers. Anticipate completion by September 2015 and then interpretation of project.
Tualatin River NWR	Atfalati Kalapuya heritage	Interpreted in permanent wildlife center exhibit, wildlife trails and viewing, Classroom field trips to the Refuge rely entirely on an "educator led" concept. Educators and group leaders from the community plan and conduct their own field trips within the guidelines of the Refuge's established programs, puddle stompers nature day camp for children (http://www.friendsoftualatinrefuge.org/), creative nature camps: In July, youth in grades 3-6, photography, nature journaling, papermaking, wildlife crafts, hikes. Family strolls: Refuge volunteer naturalists lead guided walks showcasing native plants, animals, and the five different habitats on the Refuge
Finley NWR	Fiechter House	Restored, open for self-guided visit (interpretive panels in progress FY15), auto tours, interp. panels, carriage house, Cabell lodge, big barn, Fiechter barn.
Hart Mountain NWR	Petroglyph Lake	Trail open for self-guided visit, no interpretation (brochure proposed for production FY15)
Klamath Marsh NWR	General cultural heritage	CR-focused interpretive panels placed on refuge

1	Washington	Oregon Islands NWR	General cultural heritage	CR-focused interpretive panels included on bluff trail (Riverside Drive) Staff and volunteers from the Oregon Coast NWR Complex collaborate with local teachers and students from surrounding school districts to provide practical and interactive environmental education both in the classroom and on the refuge. programs focus on a wide variety of activities ranging from stewardship to the creation of conservation themed art, junior refuge manager program,
		Bandon Marsh NWR	General cultural heritage	CR-focused interpretive panels at Marsh Overlook
		Ridgefield NWR	Cathlapotle archaeological site	Plankhouse, public/school programs, auto tours, wildlife viewing/birding trail, naturalist-led hikes in progress include various birding workshops.
		Conboy Lake NWR	Whitcomb-Cole House	Restored, open for self-guided tour, interpretive panel in place. Interpretive brochure in progress (FY15), Wildlife observation and photography, Willard Springs trail (not ADA accessible), day-use only refuge.
		Little Pend Oreille NWR	Winslow Logging Railroad	Self-guided auto tour with panels and interpretive brochure, (11 mile long Auto Tour starts at Refuge headquarters with a new welcome and information sign at the visitor kiosk. There are twelve interpretive stops with illustrated panels using color photos and drawings or historic black and white photos. Learn about the early homesteaders, railroad logging, unique habitats and past and current management practices. Several sites offer wildlife viewing opportunities as well as access for the mobility impaired. The route is open for driving from April 15 through December 31).
		Spring Creek NFH	General cultural heritage	Trail with cr-focused interpretive panels, offers hatchery tours, Salmon-in-the-Classroom activity in area schools, Clark County Home and Garden IDEA Fair (Vancouver, WA), HUGS Festival (White Salmon, WA), National Boating and Fishing Week activities (June) including the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Free Fishing Clinic and U.S. Forest Service Trout Lake Fish Education Day. In addition, Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery holds an annual Open House each September and Carson National Fish Hatchery has a Kid's Fishing Day in September. All of these are FREE events, Migration Golf--Links to the Sea children's golf activity (environmental ed).

Nisqually NWR	Brown Farm	Trail with cr-focused interpretive panels, Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge offers a variety of public programs from April through September. Programs include guided nature, bird, and history walks, walking trail level: beginner, \$3 Refuge entrance fee still applies...Each year approximately 5,000 students, teachers, and group leaders visit Nisqually NWR
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Willard NFH	General cultural heritage	CR-focused interpretive panel, While the hatchery is frequently visited by elementary school groups, education efforts at the Little White Salmon/Willard National Fish Hatchery Complex focus on professional groups to bring a greater understanding of the complex issues involving salmon recovery in the Columbia River Basin and hatchery reform (Examples include annual presentations on Columbia River hatchery issues to the Washington Agriculture and Forestry Leadership Foundation program class as part of their Columbia River seminar. This off-site presentation is followed by a visit to the hatchery for a hands-on presentation regarding hatchery reform issues. Similar hatchery reform and Columbia Basin issue presentations and follow-up tours have been conducted for the Society of Environmental Journalists, the Fisheries class from Mt. Hood Community College, the annual U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service New Employee Orientation Seminar class, and groups from a variety of government agencies. Please contact the Complex headquarters at 509-538-2755 if you are interested in scheduling a tour or presentation)
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Hanford Reach NM	White Bluffs Cabin	Historical marker outside the cabin, boating, fishing, hunting, wild life watching.
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Muscatatuc k NWR	Myers Cabin and Barn	conservation learning center, The Refuge Visitor Center is full of exhibits containing information on Refuge wildlife, wetlands, and the history of the area. Refuge staff and volunteers are happy to work with groups visiting the Refuge with advance reservations. Special events such as Wetland Day, Indiana Master Naturalist Classes, and the Wings Over Muscatatuck Bird Festival provide wonderful opportunities to learn more about wildlife, wetlands, and National Wildlife Refuges. bookstore, log cabin days, project WILD workshop,
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3	Mingo NWR	Sweets Cabin	Staff-led programs and self-guided exhibits, interpretive panels and brochures, Swamp Saturday Programs, Ozark Highlands Auto Tour Route may be closed for maintenance or management needs, swamp walk nature trails, Rockhouse Overlook, Monopoly Overlook, Red Mill Overlook, website offers birding checklist, Until the completion of the new visitor center, schools or groups may contact the temporary refuge office for more information on the availability of programs on such topics as wildlife, endangered species, geological and archaeological information, audio-visual programs, and other programs. Teachers may also check out classroom educational "trunks" from the refuge office to use for a number of environmental related topics
3	DeSoto NWR	Bertrand Collections	Start at the DeSoto Visitor Center for an overview of the natural and cultural history of the area. Look for kiosks and signs throughout the area. Join us for interpretive programs and special events throughout the year. DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge partners with the Blair Community School District (NE) and students make repeat visits to the refuge each year. They explore the refuge through the seasons and learn more about the wildlife in their own backyard. The refuge also partners with Edison Elementary in Omaha for a yearlong Refuge experience for 6th grade students. This partnership includes school visits by rangers and field trips to the refuge. Other area schools are also served for single visit field trips to the refuge that are facilitated with activity guides and other assistance from refuge staff.
3	West Sister Island NWR	lighthouse (also not open to visitation, but people boating on Lake Erie see it)	West Sister Island National Wildlife Refuge is closed to all public use to protect nesting birds
3	Seney NWR	CCC Structures	
3	Port Luisa NWR		Info on the button making industry at Muscatine IA in the exhibits at Port Luisa NWR
3	Sherburne NWR	Indian Mounds	
3	Glacial Ridge		· Glacial Ridge NWR has the oxcart path site that's on state land adjacent..

		NWR		
	Missouri	Big Muddy NWR		. Big Muddy NFWR has a unit right below a state historic site http://mostateparks.com/park/arrow-rock-state-historic-site
3		Salughter Slough WPA (Windom WMD)		· The Dakota War battle site at Slaughter Slough WPA within the Windom WMD
3		Genoa NFH		· Interpretive panels on the Blackhawk War within the Genoa NFH
5	Connecticut	Stewart B. McKinney	Lape-Read House & Eleanor Roosevelt connection	interpretive panels where visitors may learn about such varied topics as the Atlantic Flyway, the geology of Long Island Sound, the importance of saltmarshes, and many others, refuge also offers interpretive talks: owl prowls, wildlife photography workshops, programs on plants and animals, history talks and nature walks
5	Connecticut	Silvio O Conte	Salmon River Division: Venture Smith Homestead	watershed on wheels: In addition to attending local fairs and festivals throughout the Connecticut River watershed, the WoW Express also has a free environmental education program tied to state and national science standards for 3rd-5th grades about rivers, adaptations, and habitats
5	Delaware	Bombay Hook	Allee House	currently closed

5	Maine	Aroostook	Cold War history Signage at Weapons Storage Area	interpretive trails with signage include wildlife viewing blinds and offers 13 miles of designated hiking trails for opportunities to observe wildlife. From the Refuge Headquarters visitors can access East Loring Trail, Durepo Loop Trail and the Beaver Pond Trail. The Swamp Road, Spruce Hill Trail, Powerline Trail, Loop Trail, Green Pond Trail and 13 Beaver Trail, Don Lima circular trail 1.2 miles handicap accessible, Formerly Loring Air Force base- military closed the base, gave 6,000 acres to FWS, 46 previously used storage bunkers on the refuge, bunkers are eligible for the National Historic Register. Three year project so far: building a new road out to the bunkers, approving it to create routes, developing interpretive panels for site. Challenges: grasslands around site are currently home to the Upland Sandpiper, possible ddt contamination...
5	Maine	Rachel Carson	Timber Point (planned)	The headquarters trail in Upper Wells has an informational kiosk and composting restrooms. The 1.8-mile Cutts Island Trail in Brave Boat Harbor Division has trail signs and restrooms
5	Maryland	Eastern Neck		Exhibits
5	Maryland	Patuxent		VC Exhibit, Historic Districts, Duvall Bridge
5	Maryland	Blackwater		Underground RR Interpretation, Harriet Tubman
5	Massachusetts	Assabet River		VC Exhibit

	Massachusetts	Parker River		Archaeological talks
5	New Hampshire	Lake Umbagog	Potter Farm House (planned)	
5	New Jersey	Great Swamp		VC Exhibit
5	New York	Wertheim		VC Exhibit
5	New York	Iroquois		Interpretation of Sour Springs Mineral Operation
5	Rhode Island	Sachuest Point		VC Exhibit
5	Rhode Island	Ninigret		Historical Trail Walk
5	Vermont	Missisquoi		Interpretive Signage
5	Virginia	Chincoteague		VC Exhibit, lighthouse
5	Virginia	Eastern Shore of VA		Interpretation of WWII Site, bunker and missiles
5	Virginia	Great Dismal Swamp		Underground Railroad Interpretive pavilion
5	Virginia	James River		Archaeological programming
5	Virginia	Mason Neck		Archaeological programming
5	Virginia	Prequile		Archaeological programming
5	Virginia	Rappahannock River		Archaeological programming

In FY15 the Service continued offering its online Section 106 Introduction course. In addition, a new Google sites for cultural resources training updates was launched in late FY15 and is accessible to past participants of any Service cultural resource course.

The USFWS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) offers law enforcement training programs government wide. For the past 7 years they have offered a training course for compliance with ARPA. Several offerings of this course are made during the year. They are attended primarily by archaeologists and federal law enforcement officers. FLETC works with the USFWS cultural resources program to update this course and to market it to USFWS cultural resource staff.

In 2004, the USFWS cultural resource program launched its national website (<http://www.USFWS.gov/historicpreservation/>). The website has information on all aspects of the program including a section for Employee training. Here one can find documents, videos, and lectures for employees to increase their understanding of the program and the Service's responsibilities. **The website underwent a major re-design in 2015.**

II. Museum Property Management

As of 2015, the Service is responsible for about **4.5** million objects that include: archaeology, art, ethnography, history, archives, biology, paleontology and geology (Table 1). Approximately **27** percent of the total number of objects is maintained by Service units, while the remaining materials (73%) are curated in non-Federal repositories. The number and size of collections continue to grow as a result of cultural resource studies completed in response to the requirements of the NHPA.

The FY 2015 FWS annual museum property summary report indicates that **136** FWS units are responsible for managing museum property with most collections housed in **148** non-federal institutions. Responsibility for museum property collections has been reported at all administrative levels (e.g., the FWS Headquarters, Regional Offices, field stations and administrative sites such as the National Conservation Training Center [NCTC]).

Table 1. Discipline totals for FWS Museum Collections

Region	Archaeology			Art			Ethnography			History			Archives			Biology			Paleontology			Geology			Regional Totals			
	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS		
1	10,741	61,443	72,184	5	0	5	1	1	2	1,555	0	1,555	21	4	25	480	0	480	166	640	806	1	0	1	12,965	62,088		
2	0	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15,000
3	577,011	619,483	1,196,494	128	0	128	0	0	0	352	0	352	1,891	0	1,891	315	0	315	2	0	2	0	0	0	579,699	619,483		
4	12,580	382,821	395,401	36	0	36	4	1	5	207	1	208	28,500	1,231,500	1,260,000	366	900	1,266	71	0	71	0	0	0	41,764	1,615,223		
5	5,453	102,863	108,316	417	1	418	4	0	4	1,328	106	1,434	37,880	0	37,880	6,043	128	6,171	63	0	63	0	0	0	51,188	103,098		
6	100	1,000,000	1,000,100	25	0	25	0	0	0	15,896	1	15,897	73,423	0	73,423	0	0	0	0	14,380	14,380	0	0	0	89,444	1,014,381		
7	2,000	100,000	102,000							1,000	1,000	2,000														2,000	102,000	
8	739	14,488	15,227	23	0	23	2	0	2	31	36	67	4	0	4	210	0	210	2	62	64	0	0	0	1,011	14,586		
NCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0	100,000	33400	0	33,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133,400	0		
Totals																									911,473	3,545,859		

In FY15, FWS continued its effort to re-certify its museum property, removing collections from museum property listing if they no longer met the definition of Museum Property and noted in 411 DM. Additionally, collections that have, for years, been attributed to FWS control through various forms of limited or unverified information are no longer tracked by FWS. For FY15, the Midwest Region eliminated 2 non-federal repositories: the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison and the Neville Public Museum in Green Bay. The Neville museum was determined to not have any FWS collections and the Historical Society no longer curates Federal collections.

Funding

In FY 2015, \$334,981 (current) from the Service’s Refuge Operations and Maintenance Activity has been allocated to Regions as Arts and Artifacts funding. Art and Artifacts funding has been used for program oversight and coordination, compiling inventory information, providing technical assistance and purchasing equipment and supplies for field stations. Funding for museum property from Arts and Artifacts is woefully inadequate, both for new collections and legacy collections and does not reflect recent review of agency museum property needs. FTE was consistent with FY13 totals, the equivalent of 3 FTE for museum property with the occasional addition of student interns and volunteers for specific museum collection related tasks. The Alaska Region has added a Term position specifically for museum collection management. The term goes through FY 17.

Table 2 notes general funding and staffing needs for FWS museum property management. The information mainly reflects work on FWS Legacy (older than 15 years) collections.

Table 2. Estimate of funding needs for museum property

Action	Need	Funding Amount	Outcome
Increase the current number of FTE for the cultural resource program	Our workload analysis recommends an additional 8 FTE (GS 7, 9, 11) Service-wide to meet museum property responsibilities for FWS	\$271,832 (for 8 GS 7s)	The addition will allow for dedicated staff and time that can be allocated for other program components such as NAGPRA compliance
Create a National Curator/NAGPRA coordinator position at the Washington level	This addition of 1 FTE (GS 11) will more effectively address FWS museum property	\$50,287	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standardization of FWS organization against that seen in other Bureaus 2. Enhance the FWS ability to consult with Tribes on NAGPRA 3. Improve FWS ability to meet the needs of its programs (e.g. OLE NAGPRA needs)
Raise the current level of base funding available for museum property management	The current level that has been in effect since 1992 should be doubled and added to base funding for 2014. It should be revisited annually beginning in 2015.	\$662,000 (doubling of current amount)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Augment current ability to actively manage collections 2. Fund current agreements with non-federal repositories housing collections

Set aside 2 year money in FY 2014 for a review of FWS legacy collections	Special funding: should be used for a contract to examine all FWS legacy collections	\$2,213,652 (Fed) \$26,482,025 (non-Fed)	Enable of review of FWS legacy collections
Set aside 2 year money in FY 2014 for a accessioning of FWS legacy collections	Special funding: should be used for a contract to accession all FWS legacy collections.	\$39,776 (Fed) \$107,536 (non-Fed)	Enable of accessioning of FWS legacy collections
Total Funding Required		\$28,842,989	

*Funding is based on a 2011 Workload Analysis for the FWS Cultural Resources program that called for 1 additional FTE per Region to handle the agency's museum property needs and a FY15 museum collections backlog data call from DOI PAM. The report also noted a need for a doubling of the current FWS Arts and Artifacts budget.

Special Funding—DOI Grants

In FY15 and FY15 FWS successfully competed for Department of the Interior funding for museum property. FWS projects were spread across several Regions and focused on collections rehousing and rehabilitation and outreach. Table 2 summarizes current status of all projects.

Table 3. Status of DOI Funded Museum Property Projects

FY	Project	Funding	Status
14	150 th Bertrand Event (DeSoto NWR)	\$40,000	Complete. Final work on traveling exhibit in process
14	Cathlapotle Collections Rehousing	\$50,000	NPS staff assigned and box processing is proceeding.
14	Chirikof Island Repatriation	\$50,000	Alaska Chirikof collections identified and coalesced at the University of Alaska for processing. Ownership of a collection in Indiana is being disputed by the University. FWS SOL has issued its finding and expects the University to comply with the request to return. Collections will be returned to FWS in early 2016.
15	DeSoto NWR Metals Conservation	\$50,000	2015 Metals conservation project is underway.
15	North Tract History (Patuxent NWR)	\$50,000	Kickoff meeting with Wilderness Graphics for display planning. Visits scheduled with NCTC and Ft Meade to look over artifacts we may be able to use.
15	Sullys Hill Archaeological Collection	\$7,231	Collections have been consolidated at the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Accessioning will begin once the new FWS Archaeologist overseeing the project in on board (early 2016)
	FWS Total to date	\$197,281	

Museum Program Timeline

2015—Draft FWS museum property policy (FW 126) out for Subject Matter Expert review

2014—update the FWS backlog collection funding plan for DOI, draft Museum Property policy (in progress). Development of a GIS layer for FWS museum collection locations

2013—issuance of an updated Museum Property Policy (in progress); collection of Facility Condition Index (FCI) for federal repositories (complete)

2012—accession any collections that meet the definition of museum property and that have not already been accessioned

2012—issuance of a Workload Study for the FWS Cultural Resources program—includes a component on museum property management.

2011—Service archaeologist named National Curator for FWS

2010—the FWS began to re-certify its museum property to only those that meet the definition of museum property as per DM 411 (on-going).

2009—GAO audit of NAGPRA compliance

2009—an online training course that includes museum property management was developed in conjunction with our National Conservation Training Center. The course is available through DOI Learn

2008—a second OIG audit for museum collections

2007—a follow on to the 1991 survey was initiated wherein 80 units reported meeting standards with 32 reporting that they did not.

1996—NAGPRA assessment released to comply with that Act.

1992—museum property policy and scope of collections guidance issued.

1991—in response to the IG audit of 1990, the FWS initiated a survey to identify specific weaknesses and deficiencies in how collections were being managed. Information submitted by approximately 180 FWS units cited 14,932 deficiencies related to the management of museum property. Cited deficiencies include the lack of documentation and plans to account for and protect museum property, improper environmental conditions, and lack of staff expertise. The review did indicate, however, that many units meet Departmental standards in terms of certain requirements addressing physical storage space and fire security.

Program Oversight

Oversight responsibility for the program resides with the Assistant Director - Refuges and Wildlife at the national level. The Division of Refuges, Washington Office, has been delegated lead responsibility for providing overall direction and coordinating activities related to the program. Policy development and day-to-day program

coordination are collateral duties of the Service's Historic Preservation Officer. Each Regional Director has designated one or more individuals to coordinate functions within their respective Regions and with the Washington Office. The Service also participates in the Department's Heritage Asset Partnership and Interior Museum Program Committee. As per the 1992 FWS Museum Property policy, each Regional Director has designated one individual as a Regional Museum Property coordinator (on a collateral duty basis) to provide assistance to units and oversee the completion of program activities. None of the Regional coordinators has extensive training or experience in managing collections, although all possess a basic understanding of program objectives and standards for managing primarily archaeological collections. Regional coordinators have received, at a minimum, introductory training on the program's administrative and technical requirements and a few have attended an 80-hour curatorial methods training course.

Long-Term Objectives

Given the breadth of its collections and number of units involved in managing museum property, the FWS efforts to meet Federal and Departmental standards will require work to be phased in over a long-term basis. The exact timetable for completing this work is largely dependent upon available funding and FTEs. While work to identify and assess the condition of FWS collections located in non-FWS facilities continues, priority is being placed on meeting legal mandates and protecting collections in the possession of offices. The program's major objectives are to:

1. re-certify that FWS museum property collections meet the definition of museum property as per DM 411;
2. input museum collection information into the FRED museum property module;
3. update policies, procedures and standards for the management of museum property;
4. assess the condition of collections, identify deficiencies and initiate necessary corrective actions;
5. provide for necessary conservation of museum property and ensure its adequate use and storage;
6. connect the protection and use of museum property within the FWS mission and various program objectives, specifically for interpretation, research, and education; and, develop a network of individuals and offices that are available to provide subject expertise and technical assistance to FWS units managing museum property.

FWS Repositories and Regional Updates

NCTC

The National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) in Shepherdstown West Virginia is the "home" of the US Fish and Wildlife Service and serves as the National training center for all FWS training. The Fish and Wildlife Service Museum, located within the NCTC, tells the story of the Service within the context of the American conservation movement. The NCTC archives contain an extraordinary collection of about 2600

catalog files comprised of more than 100,000 objects, photographs, books, and documents. The museum also contains materials from the broader conservation community, including an extensive collection of materials and artwork from the National Wildlife Federation. The museum collection contains an extensive collection of important and sometimes rare conservation books, and the NCTC museum houses an additional collection of un-accessioned, "important" conservation books. The center has one FTE devoted to museum collections and also houses the office of the Service Historian.

In FY15 there were no changes or updates from FY13 where the controlled property (firearms) inventory was updated, and a 100% inventory of controlled property was completed as was a random 5% inventory of the entire collection and an inventory of loan objects. All new accessions and catalog records were entered in the newest version of the ICMS database. The cataloging and conservation of the collection is ongoing. Key entry and sign-in security measures were maintained. IPM and environmental monitoring was strictly adhered to according to 411 DM standards. Preventive conservation procedures were carried out on all incoming materials to the museum storage facility. NCTC completed an Internal Control Review (ICR) for the museum in FY15. The review involves an analysis, inspection, report, and test to determine risks faced by the museum in its day to day activities and duties. This review assists the museum in determining deficits in its procedures and risks to museum objects. Ways to mitigate these risks and deficits are then determined, and procedures are put into place to remove or minimize these adverse elements. The entire process of the ICR was illuminating, and a valuable tool for ensuring that the history of the Service represented by the museum objects is preserved in perpetuity.

DC Booth National Historic Fish Hatchery

In 1983 the Spearfish National Fish Hatchery was closed by the Service. The City of Spearfish, under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Service, began to operate the Spearfish hatchery. It was renamed the D.C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery (DCB). In 1989 discussion among the Directorate of the Service resulted in the reestablishment of a position at DCB. This was in recognition of the potential public information and interpretation benefits to the Service. An administrative person followed in 1991 and a museum curator was hired in 1992. Current Service employees stationed at and responsible for DCB are the Director, Museum Curator, Administrative Officer, and Maintenance Worker. Three additional Service employees are stationed at DCB. Full control and responsibility for the hatchery operations reverted from the City to the Service on 1 Jan 1993.

The potential public information and interpretation benefits to the Service at DCB were recognized in 1989 by the Deputy Director, after discussion among the Directorate. This is accomplished through the preservation of the historic site and through the museum collection. As the National site to collect, preserve, protect, make accessible to researchers, and interpret the history of fisheries management, the site has ample resources available. The facility also serves as a collection site and provides technical assistance on museum property management for other service programs. D.C. Booth

serves Region 6 as an outreach and education facility to improve effectiveness in communicating the Service's roles and responsibilities for fish and wildlife resources.

For FY15, DCB remains open, however the lack of a full time curator and the continued potential for closure, will continue to take a toll on both the curation and use of the collections by researchers. No information on the collections has been made available, despite efforts from the Region and HQ. The Region is still interested in moving the collection to NCTC or in making the facility into a DOI-Wide collections facility but no final decision has been made. The Hatchery manager remains committed to keeping the facility open and the collections available, but is reduced to using intermittent volunteers for collections management. Any continued progress for DCB materials will be very slow and museum property data from the facility will likely remain at FY13 levels for the foreseeable future.

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, located in Missouri Valley, Iowa, is home to a premier archeological collection of over 250,000 artifacts excavated from the buried hold of the Steamboat *Bertrand*. On April 1, 1865, the sternwheeler hit a sawyer, or submerged log, twenty miles north of Omaha, Nebraska. Bound for the newly discovered goldfields of Montana from St. Louis, Missouri, the *Bertrand* sank into the depths of the Missouri River; her cargo was a complete loss. Local folklore indicated the ship carried whiskey, gold and flasks of mercury for use in the mining process, a treasure trove worth hundreds of thousands of dollars!

Using historical documents and a flux gate magnetometer, modern salvors, Sam Corbino and Jesse Pursell discovered the wreck on DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge in 1968. Since the boat was on government property, the salvors agreed under the requirements of the American Antiquities Preservation Act of 1906, to hand all man-made artifacts over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for permanent exhibition and preservation in a public museum. By 1969, the vessel's extant hull was completely excavated from its thirty feet deep, mud tomb under the auspices of National Park Service archeologists. Unfortunately for the salvors, the treasure they sought had eluded them. Insurance Company divers had removed most of the mercury and other valuables in 1865. In spite of this fact, a diversity of tools, clothing, food, and equipment remained in the hold.

A Visitor Center, built by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1981, accommodates the artifacts from the *Bertrand*. An environmentally-controlled collection storage area protects the cargo of the boat. The Visitor Center also contains a conservation laboratory for *Bertrand* artifact preservation, research library, theater and exhibition galleries. Permanent exhibits discuss the impact steamboat cargoes and passengers brought to the frontier through the building of towns, farming, logging and mining. Each of these pursuits, while assuring prosperity and growth, initially produced a long term adverse effect upon the environment and wildlife habitats. Displays address the history of wildlife refuges, which were created to alleviate these problems. Temporary exhibits include a variety of topics from art shows to interpretive programs.

For FY15, staff at DeSoto celebrated the [150th anniversary](#) of the Bertrand's sinking by hosting special visitor events during the weekend of March 27-29 that included; off-site programs at 16 local agencies; living history speakers dressed in period clothing; a steamboat photo opportunity station at the DeSoto Visitor Center; design and installation of new displays and visitor facilities; two key note speakers who highlighted the excavations and analysis of artifacts, games and storytelling for children, and an oral history program for people who witnessed or participated in the Bertrand excavation.

In addition, staff also continued cataloging efforts as well as working towards improving storage of the collection. Less of the collection is on display and stored in the open as it had been. This facilitates better control of the material and frees up some space in both the collections area and display gallery. DeSoto also continues its data input into ICMS, the newest version of which it installed earlier this FY.

Alaska Region Update

During FY2015 the Region negotiated a five-year contract with the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Museum of the North, to process existing FWS holdings and to accession incoming FWS museum property that is being transferred from other educational institutions. The contract value is \$180,000.00, to be paid out with annual distributions up to \$36,000.00 over the course of the contract.

As opposed to FY 2014 reporting when the RHPO carried forward the previous reporting years data, for this reporting cycle (FY 2015) the RHPO examined all regional Museum Property records and reached out to a few refuges and museums in order to capture fresh data into every Excel Sheet associated with Museum Property (i.e., FWS MP Totals, Collection Transfers, FWS Repository Info, and Non-Fed Repo Info). The information provided in the attached spreadsheet reflects the almost complete lack of records associated with museum property in the region. As was reported last fiscal year, the issue is the greater number of collections at FWS repositories and Non-Federal Repositories utilized by Region 7 have no records, either incomplete or outdated inventories, and either no or outdated agreements.

FWS Collections Administration

FY15 saw some strong advance for internal FWS museum collections controls. Headway was made along major fronts that include:

Cataloging

FWS offices report that approximately 896,599 objects (20% of total items*) have been cataloged and accessioned. Region 3 has developed an updated Scope of Collections for its field stations and will be issuing it during the coming year. Once launched, the new SOC's will lead to updates in information about collection needs, including curation and cataloging.

**Note: The increase noted under accessioned and cataloged collections is due to updated data submitted from the Midwest Region, who is concluding a long-term collection review project.*

FRED

The FWS Cultural Resource database is currently being used by 2 Regions (Midwest and Mountain-Prairie) of the FWS, later in FY15 and 16, 3 additional (Pacific Northwest, California-Nevada, and the Northeast) Regions will be coming on line. The Museum Collections module, is now available to all Regions for use and Alaska will be our first Region to begin use of the museum module prior to coming on line with the rest of the system. We will work to get 100% of FWS Regions on line in the next several years.

ICMS

FY15 shows all of our FWS repositories using ICMS. Both NCTC and DeSoto have installed the 2015 updates. DC Booth is currently still using the previous version, but the Region is looking into getting their updates installed, as well as determining the general status for those collections.

Collection Movement (FWS Additions and Withdrawals information)

Each year, museum collections ‘move’ from place to place. They are generated and reach a final storage location, they are removed from the system and are disposed of at another location. For FY15 Table 4 lists the Collection ‘Movement’ that occurred. FWS retains control of all materials noted below.

Table 4. Collection Movement for FY15

Region	Materials from	Materials sent to
5	Morton NWR	Wertheim NWR
6	University of North Dakota	State Historical Society of North Dakota
7	USFWS Alaska Region	Aluttiq Museum
7	UAA	USFWS Alaska Region
7	USFWS Alaska Region	UAA
7	UAA	USFWS Alaska Region

Condition

For FY15 a total of 284 facilities hold FWS collections (Table 6). 136 are FWS repositories and the remaining 148 are non-federal repositories. Data on the condition of non-federal repositories is currently being updated—for FY15 AAM accreditation was recorded for several of our non-federal repositories—and the condition of the 3 FWS museum facilities are reviewed annually.

For our remaining federal repositories (field stations) condition information is available in the form of FCI. An FCI of 0-0.14 indicates a good to fair condition while an FCI of 0.15

or over indicates poor condition. If a facility has a poor FCI and holds museum property, the field station will be advised to move those materials to a location with a better FCI. Though FCI does not speak to museum standards, FWS believes this is a good first step and can have application to other management needs. For FY15, 44% of federal facilities have an acceptable FCI, 28% have a unacceptable FCI and 28% currently have no available FCI value.

For non-federal repositories, FWS relies on data from the DOI Museum Facility Checklist (as noted in Directive 14 <https://www.doi.gov/museum/policy/Museum-Directives>). FWS has, where and when possible, been updating its checklist information. For FY15, 39% of non-federal facilities are in good condition, and 47% are in fair condition. 15% currently have no updated data.

Consolidation

In FY15, FWS did not consolidate any collections. It did begin using FCI to argue that collections in low FCI facilities should be a first priority to move into higher value FCI locations.

Interns

For FY15 FWS was fortunate to have several interns available for work on museum collections. This FY they were located in Midwest Region (n=3) and Headquarters (n=3; 2 of the 3 HQ interns were funded by DOI museum property). These interns assisted in a variety of ways including presenting information about the museum collection recordation project in the Midwest Region, continued input of data into FRED, development of a new Regional scope of collections document, updates to National repositories database, and assistance with DOI museum property grant submissions for FY15. Their assistance to program staff was invaluable and allowed for work to be performed that would not have been accomplished otherwise.

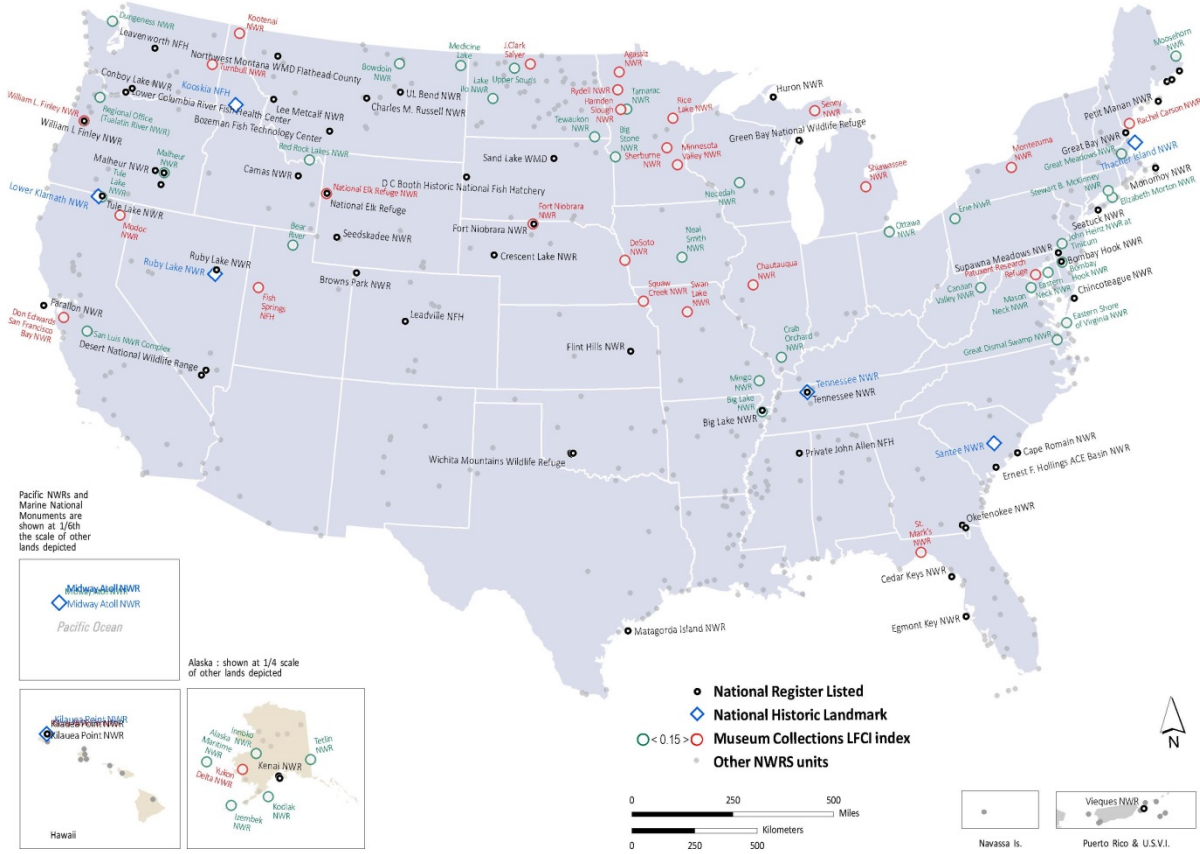
Collection Location

Figure MP-1 is a spatial representation of historical resources in USFWS and includes those facilities (federal) that house our museum collections. Tables 6 and 7 show more detailed information for both federal and non-federal repositories.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Cultural Resources in the National Wildlife Refuge System



Note—Figure MP-1 is a draft map depicting historical information for USFWS properties. It includes location of museum collections and their condition (FCI). FCI is shown by color designation low through high.

Table 6. FY15 FWS Federal Repositories

Region	Repository	Accountable/Custodial Official	Collection Location (the actual room or area the materials reside in)	Location Facilities Condition Index : (0.00 Acceptable <.15> Unacceptable 1.00)				
1	Dungeness NWR	Jennifer Scott-Brown	Headquarters	0.00				
1	Kauai NWR Complex	Shannon Smith	Kilauea Point Visitors Center	0.22				
1	Midway Atoll NWR	MaryAnn Amann	Headquarters	0.11				
1	Quilence NFH	Ron Wong	Attic	0.00				
1	Regional Office (Tualatin River NWR)	Robyn Thorson	CRT Office	0.00				

1	Turnbull NWR	Dan Matiatos	EE Center	0.90				
1	William L. Finley NWR	Doug Spencer	Fiechter House	0.56				
3	Agassiz NWR	Craig Mowry	Main Office	1.00				
3	Big Muddy NF&WR	Tom Bell	Main Office	0.88				
3	Big Oaks NWR	Joe Robb	Main Office	0				
3	Big Stone NWR	Scott Simmons	Main Office	0.02				
3	Clarence Cannon NWR	Jason Wilson	Visitor Center	0				
3	Crab Orchard NWR	Rick Speer	Main Office, Visitor Center	0.09				
3	Crane Meadow NWR	Paul Soler	Main Office	0.00				
3	Cypress Creek NWR	Mike Brown	Main Office	0				
3	DeSoto NWR	Tom Cox	Main Office, Visitor Center	0.39				
3	Detroit Lakes WMD	Ryan Frohling	Visitor Center	0				
3	Fergus Falls WMD	Larry Martin	Main Office	0				
3	Genoa NFH	Doug Aloisi	Main Office	0.09				
3	Horicon NWR	Steven Lenz	Main Office, Visitor Center	0.06				
3	Illinois River Wildlife and Fish Refuge HQ	Robert Barry	Main Office	Unk now n				
3	Iron River NFH	Nick Starzl	Main Office, Visitor Center	Unk now n				
3	Jordan River NFH	Roger Gordon	Main Office	0.97				
3	La Crosse District	Tim Miller	Main Office, Visitor Center	0				
3	Litchfield WMD	Scott Glup	Main Office	0				

3	McGregor District	Rich King	Main Office	1				
3	Middle Miss. River NWR	Jason Wilson	Maintenance Building	0.95				
3	Mingo NWR	Ben Mense	Main Office, Visitor Center	0				
3	Minnesota Valley NWR	Tim Bodeen	Main Office, Visitor Center	0.59				
3	Morris WMD	Bruce Freske	Main Office, Visitor Center	0.01				
3	Muscatatuck NWR	Alejandro Galvan	Main Office, Visitor Center	0				
3	Neal Smith NWR	Lance Koch	Visitor Center	0.03				
3	Necedah NWR	Doug Staller	Visitor Center	0				
3	Neosho NFH	David Hendrix	Visitor Center	0				
3	Ottawa NWR	Jason Lewis	Main Office	0				
3	Patoka River NWR	Bill McCoy	Main Office	Unk now n				
3	Pendill's Creek NFH	Curt Friez	Main Office	Unk now n				
3	Port Louisa NWR	Catherine Henry	Main Office	Unk now n				
3	Regional Office	James Myster	Main Office	Unk now n				
3	Rice Lake NWR	Walt Ford	Main Office	0.6				
3	Rydell NWR	Ryan Frohling	Main Office, Visitor Center	0.46				
3	Saint Croix WMD	Thomas Kerr	Main Office	0.98				

3	Savanna District	Ed Britton	Main Office	0				
3	Seney NWR	Sara Siekierski	Main Office, Visitor Center	0.28, 0				
3	Sherburne NWR	Steve Karel	Main Office	0				
3	Shiawassee NWR	Steve Kahl	Main Office, Green Point ELC	.030, Unk now n				
3	Squaw Creek NWR	Lindsey Landowski	Main Office, Visitor Center	0				
3	Swan Lake NWR	Steve Whitson	Visitor Center	0.43				
3	Tamarac NWR	Neil Powers	Main Office, Visitor Center	0				
3	Trempealeau NWR	Victoria Hirschboeck	Main Office, Visitor Center	1				
3	Two Rivers NWR	Justin Sexton	Visitor Center	0.03				
3	Union Slough NWR	Ed Meendering	Main Office	0.12				
3	Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge HQ	Sabrina Chandler	Main Office	0				
3	Whittlesey Creek NWR	Tom Kerr	Main Office	0				
3	Windom WMD	Todd Luke	Main Office	0				
4	Big Lake NWR	Aaron Mize	Visitor Center	0.00				
4	Savannah Coastal Refuges (RKs office)	Rick Kanaski	Regional Archaeologist's Office	0.00				

4	St. Mark's NWR	Terry Peacock	Visitor Center	0.29				
4	Wheeler NWR	Dwight Cooley	Visitor Center					
5	Back Bay NWR	Jared Brandwein	EE Building, Visitor Contact Station	0.00				
5	Blackwater NWR	Acting	Visitor Center Exhibit Hall	Acceptable				
5	Bombay Hook NWR	Oscar Reed	Headquarters Lobby, Offices	89.00				
5	Canaan Valley NWR		Headquarters, Refuge Manager's Office	Acceptable				
5	Chincoteague NWR	Kevin Sloan	Archive Room, Headquarters	0				
5	Craig Brook NFH		Headquarters, Fly House/Museum	0.00				
5	Eastern Neck NWR	Acting	Headquarters					
5	Eastern Shore of Virginia NWR	Acting	Headquarters, Storage Building, Visitor Center	88.00	69.00	92.00		
5	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (Barnegat Division)	Virginia Rettig	Headquarters, library of Barnegat Division	0.21				
5	Erie NWR	Thomas Roster	Headquarters					
5	FWS Regional Office	Amy Wood	Regional Office					
5	Martin NWR	Acting	Headquarters of Martin					
5	Great Dismal Swamp NWR	Chris Lowie	Headquarters					

5	Great Meadows NWR	Elizabeth Herland	Headquarters	0.00				
5	Great Swamp NWR	Mike Horne	Visitor Center	98.00				
5	Iroquois NWR	Thomas Roster	environmentally controlled cube in Office Building	65				
5	James River NWR	Andy Hofmann	James River Check Station	Acceptable				
5	John Heinz NWR at Tinicum	Lamar Gore	Education Center	0.06				
5	Maine Coastal Islands NWR	Beth Goettel	Headquarters - conference room	No condition code GSA leased Building				
5	Mason Neck NWR	Dafny Pitchford	Leased Headquarters	Acceptable				
5	Missisquoi NWR	Ken Sturm	Headquarters	0				
5	Montezuma NWR	Tom Jasikoff	Visitor Center, Headquarters					
5	Moosehorn NWR	William Kolodnicki	Headquarters	0				
5	Ninigret NWR	Charles Vandemoer	Kettle Pond Vis. Center	100				
5	Occoquon Bay NWR	Dafny Pitchford	Visitor Contact Station					
5	Ohio River Islands NWR	Rebecca Young	Headquarters	0				
5	Parker River NWR	Bill Peterson	Headquarters					
5	Patuxent Research Refuge	Brad Knudsen	National Wildlife Visitor Center	0.2				

5	Rachel Carson NWR	Ward Feurt	Headquarters					
5	Rappahannock River NWR	Andy Hoffman	Wilna House	Acceptable				
5	Sachuest Point NWR	Charlie Vademoer	Visitor Center					
5	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Andrew French	Great Falls Discovery Center					
5	Stewart B. McKinney NWR	Richard Potvin	Headquarters, second floor offices	0				
5	Trustom Pond	Charlie Vandemoer	Visitor Contact Station	100				
5	Wertheim NWR	Michelle Williams	Visitor Center	Acceptable				
5	West Virginia Field Office	Thomas Chapman	Headquarters					
6	Browns Park NWR	Chris Dippel	Visitor Center					
6	Charles M Russell NWR	Rick Potts	maintenance shop					
6	Chase Lake NWR	Neil Shook	Headquarters					
6	D.C. Booth NHFH	Randi Smith	unknown					
6	Fish Springs NFH	Brian Allen	Headquarters	0.48				
6	Fort Niobrara NWR	Steve Hicks	Visitor Center and Edu Center	1.00	0.02			
6	Lake Ilo NWR	Kory Richardson	Shop	0.02				
6	National Elk Refuge NWR	Steven Kallin	Headquarters	0.27				

6	Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR	Steve Berendzen	Bldg 120					
6	Tewaukon NWR	Rob Bundy	Headquarters	0.12				
6	Upper Souris	Thomas Pabrian	Office	0.03				
6	Waubay NWR	Vacant	visitor center					
6	Bear River	Bob Barrett	Headquarters	0.02				
6	J.Clark Salyer	Vacant	headquarters and shop		0.19			
6	Devil's Lake	Roger Hollevoet	unknown					
6	Medicine Lake	Jerry Rodriguez	maintenance shop	0.01				
6	Leadville Fish Hatchery	Ed Stege	unknown					
6	Red Rock Lakes NWR	Bill West	visitor center	0.04				
6	Bowdoin NWR	Carmen Luna	Office	0.01				
6	Jackson Fish Hatchery	Kerry Grande	unknown					
7	Alaska Maritime NWR	Marc Webber	Visitor Center/ Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Alaska Peninsula/Becharof NWR	Susan Alexander	Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Arctic NWR	Roger Kaye/Brian Glaspell	Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Izembek NWR	Leticia Melindez	Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Kenai NWR	Steve Miller	Airport Hangar	1.00				
7	Kodiak NWR	AnneMarie LaRosa	Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko NWR	Kenton Moos	Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Selawik NWR	David Zabriskie	Admin Offices	1.00				

7	Tetlin NWR	Shawn Bayless	Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Yukon Delta NWR	Brian McCaffery	Admin Offices	1.00				
7	Regional Office (Lab)	Ed DeCleva	In an insecure room attached to a shared lab at the RO; and in a separate insecure room at the RO	NA				
7	Regional Office (Warehouse)	Ed DeCleva	In a chain link fenced-off area inside a warehouse below downtown Anchorage	NA				
8	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR	Ann Morkill	Visitor Center	0.20				
8	Desert NWR	Amy Sprunger	Field Station					
8	Modoc NWR	Tom Clay	Headquarters	0.27				
8	San Luis NWR Complex	Kim Forrest	Headquarters	0.00				
8	Stillwater NWR Complex	Carl Lunderstadt	Vault	0.00				
8	Tule Lake NWR	Greg Austin	Complex Headquarters	0.00				
8	San Luis NWR	Karl Stromayer	Headquarters	0.00				
8	Regional Office	Anan Raymond	Tualatin River NWR Bunkhouse, Archive	0.00				
9	NCTC	Jeanne Harold	Archives	0.00				

Table 7. FY15 FWS Non-Federal Repositories

State	Repository	Repository Contact
Hawaii	Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Honolulu)	Janet Ness

Idaho	U. of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Lab of Anthropology (Moscow)	Leah Evan Jenke
Oregon	Benton County Historical Society (assumed portion of OSU Horner Museum collection)	Mary Gallagher
Oregon	Harney County Historical Society (Burns)	Sharon Jones
Oregon	Lake County Museum (Lakeview)	
Oregon	Fort Vancouver National Park	Thersesa Langford
South Dakota	School of Mines and Technology	Sally Shelton
Washington	Eastern WA U, Arch and Historical Services (Cheney)	Stan Gough
Arizona	U of Arizona, Arizona State Museum, (Tucson)	
New Mexico	Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (Santa Fe)	
New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Dept of Anthropology (Albuquerque)	
New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (Albuq.)	

Oklahoma	U of OK, Sam Noble Museum of Natural History (Norman)	
Texas	Rio Grande Valley Museum	
Texas	U of Texas, Arch Research Lab (Austin)	
Texas	U of Texas, Ctr for Archaeological Research (San Antonio)	
Illinois	S Illinois U, Ctr for Arch Investigations (Carbondale)	Heather Lapham
Indiana	Indiana U, Glenn A. Black Lab of Anthro (Bloomington)	Dru McGill
Iowa	University of Iowa, Iowa State Archaeologist (Iowa City)	John Cordell
Iowa	Luther College Archaeological Research Center (Decorah)	Destiny Crider
Michigan	State Historic Preservation Office, Archaeological Collections Michigan (East Lansing)	Jessica Yann
Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Anthropological Archaeology (Ann Arbor)	Karen Dively
Michigan	Historical Society of Saginaw County (Saginaw)	Jeffrey Sommer

Minnesota	Hamline University (St. Paul)	Susan Myster
Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota History Center (St. Paul)	Dan Cagley
Missouri	Arrow Rock State Historic Site (Arrow Rock)	Mike Dickey
Missouri	U of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology (Columbia)	Jessica Boldt
Wisconsin	UW-La Crosse, Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center (La Crosse)	Michael Bednarchuk
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin Archaeological Research Laboratories (Milwaukee)	John Richards
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Dept of Anthro. Laboratory of Archaeology (Madison)	Danielle Benden
Illinois	Illinois State Museum (Springfield)	Dee Ann Watt
Alabama	Auburn University (Auburn)	Eugene Futato
Alabama	U of Alabama, Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository (Moundville)	Eugene Futato
Arkansas	Arch Survey Station (Fayetteville)	Juliet Morrow

Arkansas	Arkansas State U, Arch Survey Station (Jonesboro)	Frank Schambach
Arkansas	Southern Arkansas U, Arch Survey Station (Magnolia)	Marvin D Jeter
Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Arch Survey Station (Monticello)	John House
Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Arch Survey Station (Pinebluff)	Lela Donat
Arkansas	U of Arkansas Archaeological Collection Facility (Fayetteville)	
Arkansas	U of Arkansas, University Museum (Fayetteville)	
Delaware	Delaware Archaeology Museum	
Florida	Florida Atlanta University (Boca Raton)	David Dickel/Marie Prentice
Florida	Bureau for Archaeological Research (Tallahassee)	William Marquardt/Donna Ruhl
Florida	University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History (Gainesville)	Rochelle Marrinan
Florida	Florida State University (Tallahassee)	

Florida	University of Florida, Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology	Kenneth Sassaman
Florida	Natural History Museum of the Florida Keys (Marathon)	
Florida	U of West Florida (Pensacola)	
Georgia	Columbus Museum of Arts and Science (Columbus)	Sue Moore
Georgia	Georgia Southern University Museum (Statesboro)	
Georgia	South Georgia College (Douglas)	Mark Williams
Georgia	University of Georgia (Athens)	
Georgia	University of West Georgia (Carrollton)	
Georgia	Valdosta State University (Valdosta)	
Georgia	Waycross Junior College (Waycross)	
Illinois	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	

Louisiana	Louisiana Division of Archaeology (Baton Rouge)	
Louisiana	Louisiana State University Museum (Baton Rouge)	Jeffrey Girard
Louisiana	Northeast Louisiana University (Monroe)	William P Athens
Louisiana	R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc (New Orleans) Temporary	
Louisiana	University of Southwestern Louisiana (Lafayette)	Evan Peacock/Janet Rafferty
Mississippi	Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, Starkville	
Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson)	
Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Transportation	H Edward Jackson
Mississippi	University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg)	
North Carolina	East Carolina University (Greensville)	
North Carolina	North Carolina Dept of Transportation (Raleigh)	Paul Thacker

North Carolina	Wake Forest University (Winston Salem)	
South Carolina	Charleston Museum (Charleston)	Sharon Pekar
South Carolina	South Carolina Inst of Archeology and Anth (Columbia)	Gena Horton
Tennessee	Charles H. Nash Museum of Archaeology (Memphis)	Mark Norton
Tennessee	Tenn Division of Archaeology, Pinson Mounds Museum	Suzanne Hoyal
Tennessee	Tenn Div of Archaeology, Dept of Conservation (Nashville)	
Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands SHPO (St. Thomas)	Michael Raber
Connecticut	U of Connecticut, Dept of Anthropology (Storrs)	Kevin McBride
Delaware	Delaware Archaeological Museum	Charles Fithian
Maine	Maine State Museum (Augusta)	Bruce Bourque
Maine	Northeast Archaeological Research Center (Farmington)	Ellen Cowie

Maryland	Havre de Grace Decoy Museum	Pat Vincenti, President
Maryland	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	Sara Rivers Coffield
Massachusetts	Peabody Essex Museum (Salem)	Karen Kramer-Russell
Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology (Boston)	Melody Henkel
Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts, Amherst Archaeological Services	Eric Johnson
New Jersey	New Jersey State Museum	Greg Lattanzi
New York	Alabama Historical Society (Basom)	Ellen Bachorski
New York	New York State Museum (Albany)	Penelope Drucker
New York	State U of New York (Buffalo) Marian White Anthropology Research Museum	Kyle Sommerville
Rhode Island	Public Archaeology Lab	Deborah Cox
Rhode Island	Rhode Island College (Providence)	Pierre Morenon

Vermont	University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program	John Crock
Vermont	Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center	Jess Robinson
Virginia	Fairfax County Heritage Resources (Falls Church)	Mike Johnson
Virginia	Mariners' Museum	
Virginia	Prince William County Historic Preservation Division	Brendon Hanafin
Virginia	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond)	Dee DeRoche
West Virginia	Shepherd University	Chuck Hulse
West Virginia	West Virginia Division of Culture and History, State Historic Preservation Office	Heather Cline
California	Webb School, Raymond Alf Museum of Paleontology	unknown
California	University of California, Berkley	unknown
Colorado	Museum of Northwest Colorado	Unknown

Colorado	University of Denver	unknown
Montana	Historical Research Associates (Missoula)	unknown
Montana	Montana State Univeristy, Museum of the Rockies (Bozeman)	unknown
Montana	University of Montana (Missoula)	unknown
Nebraska	U of Nebraska (Lincoln)	unknown
North Dakota	State Historical Society of North Dakota, North Dakota Heritage Center (Bismarck)	unknown
North Dakota	U of North Dakota, Dept of Anthro/Arch (Grand Forks)	Unknown
North Dakota	North Dakota State University (Fargo)	unknown
South Dakota	South Dakota State Historical Society, South Dakota Archeological Research Center (Rapid City)	unknown
South Dakota	U of South Dakota, Anthropology and Sociology Department (Vermillion)	unknown
Utah	U of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History (Salt Lake City)	unknown

Wyoming	Western WY Community College, Lab of Anthropology (Rock Springs)	unknown
Wyoming	Wyoming State Historical Society (Cheyenne)	
Alaska	University of Alaska Museum of the North	Josh Reuther, Scott Shirar
Alaska	Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository	Patrick Saltonstall
Alaska	Kenai Peninsula College	Alan Boraas
Indiana	Indiana University	Jayne-Leigh Thomas
Alaska	Museum of the Aleutians	Unknown
Alaska	Pratt Museum	Unknown
Alaska	University of Alaska (Anchorage)	Diane Hanson
California	University of California, Los Angeles Fowler Museum of Culture History	Unknown
Ohio	Dayton Society of Natural History	Unknown

Pennsylvania	U of Pennsylvania, University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology (Philadelphia)	Unknown
Rhode Island	Brown/Haffenreffer	Unknown
Washington	Washington State	unknown
Nevada	Nevada State Museum & Historical Society (Las Vegas)	Lisa Deitz
California	U of California, Dept of Anthro. (Davis)	Paul Buck
Nevada	DRI, Quaternary Sciences Center (Las Vegas)	Maggie Brown
Nevada	Nevada State Museum (Carson City)	Herb Maschner
	Multi-Regions	
Idaho	Idaho Museum of Natural History (Pocatello)	R7 = Buck Benson
Oregon	U of Oregon, Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Condon Museum of Geology (Eugene)	Greg Retallack R7 = Unknown
Washington	U of Washington, Burke Museum (Seattle)	Steve Denton, Laura Phillips (arch), Ronald Eng (paleo) R7 = Jack Johnson

New York	American Museum of Natural History	David Hurst Thomas R7 = Unknown
Washington DC	National Museum of Natural History-Smithsonian	R7 = Unknown
Connecticut	Peabody Museum, Yale	
Massachusetts	Peabody Museum, Harvard	R7 = Unknown
Pennsylvania	Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh)	Deborah Harding - archaeology collections, Timothy A. Pearce mollusk collection
California	Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology (USC Berkley)	Victoria Bradshaw

Region			State	Repository	Repository Contact	Good	Fair	Poor	Collections from? (Refuge/Hatchery Name)	Repository Agreement	Funding Amount in FY
1			Hawaii	Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Honolulu)	Janet Ness	1			Papahānaumokuākea NM, Hanalei NWR, Pearl Harbor NWR	MOU	8100
1			Idaho	U. of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Lab of Anthropology (Moscow)	Leah Evan Jenke	1			Kooskia NFH		
1			Oregon	Benton County Historical Society (assumed portion of OSU Horner Museum collection)	Mary Gallagher	1			Wm. L. Finley NWR	MOU	None
1			Oregon	Harney County Historical Society (Burns)	Sharon Jones		1		Malheur NWR		
1			Oregon	Lake County Museum (Lakeview)			1				
1			Oregon	Fort Vancouver National Park	Thersesa Langford		1		Ridgefield NWR	Interagency	11000
1			South Dakota	School of Mines and Technology	Sally Shelton	1			McKay NWR	None	None
1			Washington	Eastern WA U, Arch and Historical Services (Cheney)	Stan Gough		1		Hagerman NFH, Turnbull NWR	None	None
						4	4	0			
2			Arizona	U of Arizona, Arizona State Museum, (Tucson)		1					
2			New Mexico	Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (Santa Fe)		1				Curation MOU	None
2			New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Dept of Anthropology (Albuquerque)			1				
2			New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (Albuq.)		1					

2		Oklahoma	U of OK, Sam Noble Museum of Natural History (Norman)		1					
2		Texas	Rio Grande Valley Museum			1				
2		Texas	U of Texas, Arch Research Lab (Austin)			1				
2		Texas	U of Texas, Ctr for Archaeological Research (San Antonio)		1				None	None
					5	3	0			
3		Illinois	S Illinois U, Ctr for Arch Investigations (Carbondale)	Heather Lapham	1			Crab Orchard NWR, Cypress Creek NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Indiana	Indiana U, Glenn A. Black Lab of Anthro (Bloomington)	Dru McGill	1			Muscatatuck NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Iowa	University of Iowa, Iowa State Archaeologist (Iowa City)	John Cordell	1			Iowa WMD, McGregor District, Savanna District, Port Louisa NWR, Union Slough NWR, Neal Smith NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Iowa	Luther College Archaeological Research Center (Decorah)	Destiny Crider	1			Manchester NFH (divested)	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Michigan	State Historic Preservation Office, Archaeological Collections Michigan (East Lansing)	Jessica Yann	1			Shiawassee NWR	ARPA permits	None
3		Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Anthropological Archaeology (Ann Arbor)	Karen Dively	1			Crab Orchard NWR, Shiawassee NWR	None	None
3		Michigan	Historical Society of Saginaw County (Saginaw)	Jeffrey Sommer	1			Shiawassee NWR	Cooperative Agreement	
3		Minnesota	Hamline University (St. Paul)	Susan Myster	1			Sherburne NWR	None	None

3		Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota History Center (St. Paul)	Dan Cagley	1			Agassiz NWR, Big Stone NWR, Detroit Lakes WMD, Fergus Falls WMD, Hamden Slough NWR, Litchfield WMD, McGregor District, Minnesota Valley NWR, Morris WMD, Rice Lake NWR, Rydell NWR, Sherburne NWR, Tamarac NWR, Windom WMD	Curation MOA	None
3		Missouri	Arrow Rock State Historic Site (Arrow Rock)	Mike Dickey		1		Big Muddy NFWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Missouri	U of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology (Columbia)	Jessica Boldt	1			Swan Lake NWR, Squaw Creek NWR, Big Muddy NFWR, Mingo NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	UW-La Crosse, Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center (La Crosse)	Michael Bednarchuk	1			Genoa NFH, LaCrosse District, Leopold WMD, McGregor District, Necedah NWR, Trempealeau NWR, Winona District	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin Archaeological Research Laboratories (Milwaukee)	John Richards	1			Horicon NWR, Fox River NWR, Necedah NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Dept of Anthro. Laboratory of Archaeology (Madison)	Danielle Benden	1			Leopold WMD, McGregor District, Horicon NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	Wisconsin Historical Society (Madison)	Scott Roller	1			Leopold WMD, Necedah NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	Neville Public Museum (Green Bay)	Louise Pfothenauer		1		Green Bay NWR, Leopold WMD	None	None
3		Illinois	Illinois State Museum (Springfield)	Dee Ann Watt	1			Chautauqua NWR, Cypress Creek NWR, Great River NWR, Meredosia NWR, Savanna District, Two Rivers NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
					15	2	0			
4		Alabama	Auburn University (Auburn)	Eugene Futato		1			None	None

4		Alabama	U of Alabama, Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository (Moundville)	Eugene Futato		1			None	None
4		Arkansas	Arch Survey Station (Fayetteville)	Juliet Morrow		1				
4		Arkansas	Arkansas State U, Arch Survey Station (Jonesboro)	Frank Schambach		1				
4		Arkansas	Southern Arkansas U, Arch Survey Station (Magnolia)	Marvin D Jeter		1				
4		Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Arch Survey Station (Monticello)	John House		1				
4		Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Arch Survey Station (Pinebluff)	Lela Donat		1				
4		Arkansas	U of Arkansas Archaeological Collection Facility (Fayetteville)	Mary Suter		1				
4		Arkansas	U of Arkansas, University Museum (Fayetteville)			1				
4		Delaware	Delaware Archaeology Museum			1			None	None
4		Florida	Florida Atlanta University (Boca Raton)	David Dickel/Marie Prentice		1				
4		Florida	Bureau for Archaeological Research (Tallahassee)	William Marquardt/Donna Ruhl	1				MOU	None
4		Florida	University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History (Gainesville)	Rochelle Marrinan	1				MOU	None
4		Florida	Florida State University (Tallahassee)			1				
4		Florida	Natural History Museum of the Florida Keys (Marathon)			1				
4		Florida	U of West Florida (Pensacola)			1				
4		Georgia	Columbus Museum of Arts and Science (Columbus)	Sue Moore		1				

4		Georgia	Georgia Southern University Museum (Statesboro)			1			
4		Georgia	South Georgia College (Douglas)	Mark Williams		1			
4		Georgia	University of Georgia (Athens)			1			
4		Georgia	University of West Georgia (Carrollton)			1			
4		Georgia	Valdosta State University (Valdosta)			1			
4		Georgia	Waycross Junior College (Waycross)			1			
4		Illinois	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale			1			
4		Louisiana	Louisiana Division of Archaeology (Baton Rouge)			1			
4		Louisiana	Louisiana State University Museum (Baton Rouge)	Jeffrey Girard		1			
4		Louisiana	Northeast Louisiana University (Monroe)	William P Athens		1			
4		Louisiana	R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc (New Orleans) Temporary			1			
4		Louisiana	University of Southwestern Louisiana (Lafayette)	Evan Peacock/Janet Rafferty		1			
4		Mississippi	Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, Starkville			1			
4		Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson)			1			
4		Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Transportation	H Edward Jackson		1			
4		Mississippi	University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg)			1		None	None
4		North Carolina	East Carolina University (Greensville)			1		None	None

4		North Carolina	North Carolina Dept of Transportation (Raleigh)	Paul Thacker	1	1			MOA	None
4		North Carolina	Wake Forest University (Winston Salem)			1				
4		South Carolina	Charleston Museum (Charleston)	Sharon Pekrul		1				
4		South Carolina	South Carolina Inst of Archeology and Anth (Columbia)	Gena Horton		1				
4		Tennessee	Charles H. Nash Museum of Archaeology (Memphis)	Mark Norton		1				
4		Tennessee	Tenn Division of Archaeology, Pinson Mounds Museum	Suzanne Hoyal		1				
4		Tennessee	Tenn Div of Archaeology, Dept of Conservation (Nashville)			1				
4		Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands SHPO (St. Thomas)	Michael Raber		1				
					3	39	0			
5		Connecticut	U of Connecticut, Dept of Anthropology (Storrs)	Kevin McBride		1		Stewart B. Mckinney NWR	None	0
5		Delaware	Delaware Archaeological Museum	Charles Fithian		1		Bombay Hook NWR, Prime Hook NWR	Yes	0
5		Maine	Maine State Museum (Augusta)	Bruce Bourque		1		Craig Brook NFH, Moosehorn NWR, Rachel Carson NWR	Curation MOA	0
5		Maine	Northeast Archaeological Research Center (Farmington)	Ellen Cowie	1			Missisquoi NWR	None	0
5		Maryland	Havre de Grace Decoy Museum	Pat Vincenti, President		1		Chincoteague NWR	Cooperative Agreement	0
5		Maryland	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	Sara Rivers Coffield	1			Blackwater NWR, Patuxent Research Refuge, Eastern Neck NWR	Contract	2,235.85
5		Massachusetts	Peabody Essex Museum (Salem)	Karen Kramer-Russell		1		Parker River NWR	R8 None, R5 Yes.	R8-None, R5 yes

5		Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology (Boston)	Melody Henkel		1		Great Meadows,	Yes	0
5		Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts, Amherst Archaeological Services	Eric Johnson		1		S.O. Conte Fish Research Lab	None	0
5		New Jersey	New Jersey State Museum	Greg Lattanzi	1			Cape May NWR, Walkkill River NWR	None	0
5		New York	Alabama Historical Society (Basom)	Ellen Bachorski		1		Iroquois NWR	None	0
5		New York	New York State Museum (Albany)	Penelope Drucker	1			iroquois NWR	none	0
5		New York	State U of New York (Buffalo) Marian White Anthropology Research Museum	Kyle Sommerville		1		Erie NWR	none	0
5		Rhode Island	Public Archaeology Lab	Deborah Cox		1		Great Meadows, Assabet River NWR, Trustom Pond NWR, Ninegret NWR, Wertheim NWR	No	0
5		Rhode Island	Rhode Island College (Providence)	Pierre Morenon		1		Trustom Pond NWR	None	0
5		Vermont	University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program	John Crock		1		Missisquoi NWR	None	0
5		Vermont	Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center	Jess Robinson		1		Missisquoi NWR	Not Yet	0
5		Virginia	Fairfax County Heritage Resources (Falls Church)	Mike Johnson		1		Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck NWR	Yes	0
5		Virginia	Mariners' Museum			1		Chincoteague NWR	None	0
5		Virginia	Prince William County Historic Preservation Division	Brendon Hanafin		1		Occoquon NWR	Yes	0
5		Virginia	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond)	Keith Egloff		1		Great Dismal Swamp NWR, James River NWR, Chincoteague NWR, Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck NWR, Back Bay NWR	yes	0
5		West Virginia	Shepherd University	Chuck Hulse	1			NCTC	None	0

5		West Virginia	West Virginia Division of Culture and History, State Historic Preservation Office	Heather Cline		1		NCTC	None	0
					5	18	0			
6		California	Webb School, Raymond Alf Museum of Paleontology	unknown	1			Charles M. Russell	None	None
6		California	University of California, Berkley	unknown	1			Browns Park	None	None
6		Colorado	Museum of Northwest Colorado	Unknown	1			Browns Park	None	None
6		Colorado	University of Denver	unknown		1		Lake Mason	None	None
6		Montana	Historical Research Associates (Missoula)	unknown	1			Charles M. Russell	None	None
6		Montana	Montana State University, Museum of the Rockies (Bozeman)	unknown	1			National Bison Range	None	None
6		Montana	University of Montana (Missoula)	unknown	1			Fort Niobrara	ARPA permits	None
6		Nebraska	U of Nebraska (Lincoln)	unknown	1			Lake Ilo	ARPA permits	None
6		North Dakota	State Historical Society of North Dakota, North Dakota Heritage Center (Bismarck)	unknown	1			Devil's Lake Lake Ilo Tewaukon Browns Park	None	None
6		North Dakota	U of North Dakota, Dept of Anthro/Arch (Grand Forks)	Unknown	1			Sully's Hill	None	None
6		North Dakota	North Dakota State University (Fargo)	unknown	1			Waubay	None	None
6		South Dakota	South Dakota State Historical Society, South Dakota Archeological Research Center (Rapid City)	unknown	1			Waubay	None	None
6		South Dakota	U of South Dakota, Anthropology and Sociology Department (Vermillion)	unknown	1			Fish Springs	None	None
6		Utah	U of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History (Salt	unknown	1			National Elk Refuge	None	None

			Lake City)							
6		Wyoming	Western WY Community College, Lab of Anthropology (Rock Springs)	unknown	1			Seedskaatee	None	None
6		Wyoming	Wyoming State Historical Society (Cheyenne)		1				MOU	15000
					15	1	0			
7		Alaska	University of Alaska Museum of the North	Josh Reuther, Scott Shirar	1			Alaska Maritime, Alaska Peninsula, Arctic, Becharof, Innoko, Izembek, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Togiak, Yukon Delta, Yukon Flats	MOU	\$5,000
7		Alaska	Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository	Patrick Saltonstall	1			Kodiak, Alaska Maritime	MOU	\$5,000
7		Alaska	Kenai Peninsula College	Alan Boraas		1		Kenai	None	none
7		Indiana	Indiana University	Greg Reinhardt		1		Alaska Maritime	Permit	none
7		Alaska	Museum of the Aleutians	Ingrid Martis	1			Alaska Maritime	MOU	\$5,000
7		Alaska	Pratt Museum	Savannah Bradley	1			Kenai, Alaska Maritime	in flux	
7		Alaska	University of Alaska (Anchorage)	Diane Hanson		1		Alaska Maritime, Arctic, Izembek, Kenai	Permits	
7		California	University of California, Los Angeles Fowler Museum of Culture History	Wendy Teeter	1			Alaska Maritime	None	none
7		Ohio	Dayton Society of Natural History	William Kennedy		1		Alaska Maritime	None	none
7		Pennsylvania	U of Pennsylvania, University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology (Philadelphia)		1			Alaska Maritime, Kenai, Innoko, Koyukuk	None	none
7		Rhode Island	Brown/Haffenreffer	Douglas Anderson	1			Selawik	Permits	none
7		Washington	Washington State	Robert Ackerman	1			Yukon Delta, Togiak	permit	none
					5	3	0			
8		Nevada	Nevada State Museum & Historical Society (Las Vegas)	Lisa Deitz	1			Clear Lake NWR, Tule Lake NWR		



Public Use

Several cultural resources authorities direct federal agencies to educate the public on its historic resources. Museum collections often take a central role in these education efforts, either in the form of museum exhibits at FWS Visitor Centers or as traveling exhibits used by field or regional staff to take the message of protection of historic resources to various audiences. In FY15, 50 FWS Visitor Center's include exhibits pertaining to history or prehistory. Materials in these exhibits are often from the field station's museum property. FWS collections that are available for exhibition and research are those housed in our Federal repositories (NCTC, DCB, and DeSoto). Table 7 notes their access request and viewing data for FY15.

Table 7. Public Use for FWS Museum Collections

Repository	Number of research requests	Number of Visitors to the collection	Number of research access
NCTC	350	1,000	120
DeSoto*	15	39,000*	15

DCB removed pending their future direction.

* The celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the sinking of the Bertrand in March 2015, had 3,000 total visitors, this is above the normal 36,000 annual count is.