



FISCAL YEAR 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

March 2022

FCRPS Cultural Resources Program



Petroglyph boulders returned to The Dalles Project lands in 2021. The boulders were removed from the area and placed near Fort Vancouver in 1957.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CCT	Colville Confederated Tribes
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CJD	Chief Joseph Dam
CMAC	Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections
Cooperating group	FCRPS Program Cultural Resources Cooperating Group
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRITFE	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CSKT	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
CTUIR	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
CTWSRO	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
DAHP	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DOE	Determination of eligibility
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FCRPS Program	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program
FNF	Flathead National Forest
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPR	Ground-penetrating radar
H/A	CCT History/Archaeology Program

*FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of
Historic Properties – March 2022*

HMU	Habitat management unit
HPMP	Historic Property Management Plan
HPRCSIT	Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes
ID	Idaho
ITD	Idaho Department of Transportation
KNF	Kootenai National Forest
Lead Federal Agencies	Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MKRAD	Middle Kootenai River Archaeological District
MPD	Multiple Property Documentation
MT	Montana
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	Portland District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NWS	Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NWW	Walla Walla District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
O&M	Operations and maintenance
OR	Oregon
PA	Programmatic agreement
Pandemic	COVID-19 pandemic
Program	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program
Project	FCRPS dams and associated reservoirs
PSPA	Project-specific programmatic agreement

*FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of
Historic Properties – March 2022*

Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
SfM	Structure from Motion
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer/Office
STIPP	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program
SWPA	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties
TCP	Traditional cultural property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Office
TPF	Treatment Plan Form
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WA	Washington
WPKK	Wana Pa Koot Koot
WSU	Washington State University
Yakama Nation	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
2. INTRODUCTION TO TABULAR DATA	11
APPENDIX A – COOPERATING GROUPS	31
APPENDIX B - DEFINITIONS	33
APPENDIX C – FY 2021 FINAL DELIVERABLES.....	37
APPENDIX D – HPRCSIT REPORTS & PRODUCTS	50
APPENDIX E – PORTLAND DISTRICT PROJECTS	58
APPENDIX F – WALLA WALLA DISTRICT PROJECTS.....	65
APPENDIX G – CHIEF JOSEPH PROJECT	82
APPENDIX H – ALBENI FALLS PROJECT	88
APPENDIX I – LIBBY PROJECT.....	95
APPENDIX J – GRAND COULEE DAM PROJECT	102
APPENDIX K – HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT.....	113
APPENDIX L – NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES	118

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres.	12
Table 2. Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures.....	13
Table 3. Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented.....	14
Table 4. Determinations of National Register Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites.....	15
Table 5. Documented TCPs and National Register Eligibility Status.	16
Table 6. Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in the National Register of Historic Places.	18
Table 7. National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility Status for FCRPS Dams.	18
Table 8. Sites Monitored.....	19
Table 9. Annual Maintenance Cost of Stabilization Projects.	20
Table 10. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds.....	21
Table 11. Activities at FCRPS Dams and Reservoirs that Contributed to ARPA Compliance....	24
Table 12. NAGPRA Section 3 Actions - Inadvertent Discoveries Associated with Project Operations.	25
Table 13. Routine Activities Under the FCRPS Systemwide PA that Do Not Require Section 106 Consultation.	26
Table 14. Status of Project Historic Property Management Plans and Project-Specific Agreements.	30
Table 15. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures.....	30
Table 16. BPA Staff Participation.	30

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program (Program) manages the effects of the operation and maintenance (O&M) of 14 federally owned dams and reservoirs on cultural resources in the Columbia River Basin. Stewardship of cultural resources occurs through collaboration among three Lead Federal Agencies: the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA); ten federally recognized tribes, four State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as well as several other federal agencies affected by operation of the system. In addition, the Lead Federal Agencies include nine other federally recognized tribes in systemwide-level consultation, but these tribes do not participate in regular cooperating group meetings as of fiscal year (FY) 2021. Eight cultural resources cooperating groups (cooperating groups) have been established in the Program; cooperating group participants are listed in Appendix A.

The FY 2021 Annual Report for the Program summarizes the Lead Federal Agencies' actions to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) through implementation of the *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (SWPA). The reporting period was from October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021, and adheres to a number of conventions (Appendix B).

As for the previous fiscal year, the FCRPS Program in FY 2021 faced the continuing challenges of the world-wide COVID-19 pandemic (pandemic). During FY 2021, nearly all cooperating group and interagency staff meetings were conducted virtually using conference calls, webinars, and other online interactive formats. This included holding the biennial FCRPS Program Systemwide meeting in October 2020, normally a day-and-a-half, in-person event with over 150 participants, as a single day webinar. Participation was high with over 80 attendees and a majority of the Program consulting parties represented. The availability of COVID-19 vaccines near the beginning of the fiscal year allowed at least one cooperating group to resume meeting partially in-person on a limited basis during FY 2021.

Pandemic-related challenges continued for Program contractors across the system during FY 2021. However, the safety measures and methods to conduct work safely and efficiently that were put into place during the previous fiscal year allowed Program work to continue to be accomplished as the pandemic continued into its second year. During FY 2021, all Program face-to-face public education and interaction activities continued to be put on hold.

The joint-funded FCRPS Program expended \$9,350,948 in FY 2021. Additionally, BPA expended \$691,249 non-joint funds for staff salaries and travel. Program funds supported completion of 91 final deliverables documenting compliance with Section 106.

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

As of FY 2021, the total area of potential effects (APE) for the 14 FCRPS Projects is 603,061 acres. Of the total APE, approximately 365,541 acres are accessible for survey (not inundated by Project reservoir pools or otherwise obstructed). The total area surveyed for archaeological and historic-period sites and for standing historic structures as of the end of FY 2021 is 173,417 acres. This represents an increase of approximately 1,000 acres from the last fiscal year reporting period.

In April 2016, the Corps and BPA, in consultation with cooperating group members, proposed to expand APEs to include effects not previously considered at the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects in Washington and Oregon. These consultations, which began several years ago, continued into FY 2021 and are expected to be complete in FY 2022.

FCRPS-funded archaeological inventory conducted in FY 2021 resulted in the identification of 31 new archaeological and historic sites across the system, and 19 new sites were recorded during inventory conducted with non-FCRPS Program funds. In addition, a review of site data conducted during development of The Dalles Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP) resulted in the removal of almost 90 sites from that Project, bringing the system total to 4,733 sites. In FY 2021, Program participants completed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations for 21 archaeological sites as well as four traditional cultural properties (TCPs). This FCRPS funded work, along with non-FCRPS funded work in the APE, brings the FCRPS NRHP totals to 1,038 eligible sites and 376 sites that have been determined ineligible. In addition, 21 TCPs have been determined eligible across the system. Eligibility determinations finalized as of FY 2021 permitted the Lead Federal Agencies to meet the long-term program goal of completing eligibility determinations for at least 10 high priority sites at each Project. There are still 3,359 individual archaeological sites and at least 775 documented TCPs in the system that require evaluation, and National Register evaluations are ongoing annually at each of the FCRPS reservoirs. Several properties in the FCRPS APE are formally listed in the NRHP. This includes 2 National Historic Landmarks (Bonneville Dam and Marmes archaeological site), 14 historic districts, and 46 individual sites. No sites were newly listed in the National Register during FY 2021.

Ten of the 14 FCRPS dams were previously determined eligible for the NRHP as of FY 2021. Additional consensus determinations are in process for The Dalles, John Day, and Chief Joseph Dams.

In FY 2021, FCRPS joint funds subsidized site monitoring at 312 sites throughout the system to assess the effects of FCRPS operations and maintenance. Physical changes to site condition were noted at 256 of these sites. In FY 2021, there were no funds expended to maintain previously constructed bank stabilization projects or other erosion control structures in the system.

Resolution of adverse effects included a variety of actions. Examples of actions carried out across the system to resolve the adverse effects included off-site and creative mitigations such as the development of educational curricula and interpretive products. Staff from tribes and the Lead Federal Agencies planned public presentations regarding cultural resources awareness at various forums but were unable to carry out the presentations due to the pandemic; this will be

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

remedied when safety measures permit. The FCRPS Program website continues to provide easy access to program documents, meeting notes, research articles, and other pertinent information that benefit consulting parties and the general public.¹

Bank stabilization and other erosion control mechanisms continue to play a major role in addressing adverse effects caused by Project O&M. During FY 2021, bank stabilizations were either in the execution and/or planning phase throughout the FCRPS. Several cooperating groups prioritized the need for signage at key locations within the reservoirs to warn the public regarding the consequences of looting and damaging archaeological sites, which will require sign planning.

Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY 2021. FCRPS funding pays for curation of these collections including approximately 9,419 cubic feet of artifacts and 905.7 linear feet of records. The amount of digitally formatted data is currently unknown.

Many management activities conducted in FY 2021 fulfill commitments outlined in the SWPA. The Program did not host a TCP subcommittee meeting in FY 2021 but is in the process of seeking tribal input about a possible FY 2022 meeting. A Program Handbook outlining the history and administration of the Program is provided to the public on the BPA-hosted website in keeping with the terms of the SWPA. The Lead Federal Agencies are in the process of reviewing and updating the Handbook and anticipate a revised version being released in FY 2022 or FY 2023.

This Program is highly collaborative in nature and requires regular meetings, field visits, and other forms of communication. During FY 2021, the eight FCRPS Program cooperating groups and the Cultural Resources Subcommittee met over 50 times, mostly virtually, to develop plans, prioritize work, and ensure that management activities were effectively meeting our stewardship responsibilities to thousands of cultural resources.

No new signatories to the SWPA were added in FY 2021.

* * *

Each year, the continued operation of the FCRPS Program represents the collective effort of federal, tribal, and state employees, cooperating group participants, tribal elders, private contractors, and other interested parties who contribute to the preservation of cultural resources. Appendix A provides a list of the government agencies and tribes that participate in the Program.

The high quality and level of cultural heritage resources stewardship accomplishments, as detailed in this report, demonstrate the resilience, ingenuity, and dedication of Program partners. The Lead Federal Agencies sincerely thank all these organizations and individuals and acknowledge the time and effort they devote to the Program.

¹ <https://legacy.bpa.gov/efw/CulturalResources/FCRPSCulturalResources/Pages/default.aspx>.

2. INTRODUCTION TO TABULAR DATA

The SWPA requires an annual report of federal actions to document compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR part 800.

The FY 2021 Annual Report for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program describes NHPA Section 106 compliance actions completed by the BPA, Reclamation, and the Corps to fulfill the SWPA reporting requirement. Actions supporting compliance with other cultural resource management laws are included where such actions overlap with work conducted for NHPA Section 106 compliance. Program accomplishments are displayed in tables organized by the procedural step in the NHPA Section 106 process they fulfill, and reporting categories generally correspond to steps outlined in 36 CFR 800. Unless otherwise noted, this report only discusses expenditures and work completed in FY 2021; final contract deliverables received in FY 2021 for work conducted in previous years are addressed in Appendices C and D. Where appropriate, tables indicate whether FCRPS joint funds² or non-FCRPS funds supported the activity. More detailed information about accomplishments at each of the 14 multi-purpose Projects, including work in progress, can be found in Appendices E through K. For the purposes of the participating SHPOs, a table summary of cultural resource updates is provided in Appendix L.

Previous annual reports summarize information about the history of the FCRPS Program and earlier compliance accomplishments³ and their content is not repeated here. This report corrects information presented in previous annual reports where new information or improved data are available.

² FCRPS joint funds are the combined ratepayer funds generated by BPA and matching congressionally appropriated funds from the Corps and Reclamation dedicated to the FCRPS Program. Some work conducted with non-FCRPS funding sources (work performed with only congressionally appropriated funds or other sources) is reported because it supports NHPA Section 106 compliance for an authorized project purpose that is not addressed by the FCRPS Program, or because it can aid in demonstrating FCRPS Program compliance with Section 106 of NHPA.

³ https://legacy.bpa.gov/efw/CulturalResources/FCRPS_CulturalResources/Pages/default.aspx.

Table 1. Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres.

Project	Total Project Acres	APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	APE Mapped
Bonneville	32,305	11,705 ^a	4,892	Yes
The Dalles	13,553	4,153 ^b	5,226	Yes
John Day	101,789	52,489 ^c	31,568	Yes
NWP (Portland) District Total	147,647^d	68,347	41,686	--
McNary	28,328	41,810	23,812	Yes
Ice Harbor	7,919	9,328	4,790	Yes
Lower Monumental	12,317	12,790	6,758	Yes
Little Goose	11,600	12,193	4,858	Yes
Lower Granite	12,960	13,717	4,399	Yes
Dworshak	46,040	48,925	14,068	Yes
NWW (Walla Walla) District Total	119,164	138,763	58,685	--
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,828	Yes
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	Yes
Libby	53,867	52,585	In progress	Yes
NWS (Seattle) District Total	170,954	85,082	28,317	--
Corps Totals	437,765	292,192	128,688	--
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	Yes
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	Yes
Reclamation Totals	147,928	310,869	236,853	--
SYSTEM TOTALS	585,693	603,061	365,541	--

^a New number is based on the Master Plan acreage minus 20,600 acres of water surface; 9,383 acres are easements.

^b New number is based on the Master Plan acreage minus 9,400 acres of water surface.

^c New number is based on the Master Plan acreage minus 49,300 acres of water surface.

^d Total Project acres include all fee lands, easements, and water surfaces; the Corps Portland District updated acreages based on information available in the 2019 Mid-Columbia Master Plans. Available online at: <https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16021coll7/id/12018> (last accessed February 22, 2022).

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Table 2. Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures.

Project	Total Project Acres	Total APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY 2020	Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2021 (new survey)	Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2021	Total APE Acres Surveyed as of FY 2021 (cumulative; does not include resurvey)
Bonneville ^a	32,305	11,705	4,892	1,894	0	0	1,894
The Dalles ^a	13,553	4,153	5,226	3,696	0	106	3,696
John Day ^a	101,789	52,489	31,568	29,415	0	54	29,415
NWP District Total	147,647	68,347	41,686	35,005	0	160	35,005
McNary ^a	28,328	41,810	23,812	10,084	105	0	10,189
Ice Harbor ^a	7,919	9,328	4,790	4,264	0	0	4,264
Lower Monumental ^{a, b}	12,317	6,758	6,758	7,817	-21	0	7,796
Little Goose ^a	11,600	12,193	4,858	4,252	2	0	4,254
Lower Granite ^a	12,960	13,717	4,399	4,059	21	0	4,080
Dworshak ^a	46,040	48,925	14,068	7,821	1067	0	8,888
NWW District Total	119,164	132,731	58,685	38,297	1,174	0	39,471
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,828	11,029	0	406	11,029
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	7,851	0	1	7,851
Libby	53,867	52,585	In progress	11,923	0	0	11,923
NWS District Total	170,954	85,082	28,317	30,803	0	407	30,803
Corps Totals	437,765	286,160	128,688	104,105	1,174	567	105,279
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	42,466	0	433	42,466
Hungry Horse	31,321	42,675	36,582	25,672	0	0	25,672
Reclamation Totals	136,574	310,869	236,853	68,138	0	433	68,138
SYSTEM TOTALS	574,339	597,029	365,541	172,243	1,174	1,000	173,417

^a The APE values for these projects were subdivided in FY 2018 into Direct Effects APEs and Indirect Effects APEs. The figures here represent the Direct Effects APEs only. Please refer to Appendix E for additional information.

^b In the Lower Monumental reservoir area, many steep areas have been surveyed; this is why the total of acres surveyed is greater than the total of acres available for survey.

*FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of
Historic Properties – March 2022*

Table 3. Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented.

Project	Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY 2020 (cumulative)	Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2021	Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2021	Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY 2021 (cumulative)
Bonneville	130	0	0	130
The Dalles	216 ^a	1	1	218
John Day	587	0	0	587
NWP District Total	933	1	1	935
McNary	282	10	10	302
Ice Harbor	57	3	0	60
Lower Monumental	206	0	0	206
Little Goose	119	0	0	119
Lower Granite	176	13	3	192
Dworshak	406	0	5	411
NWW District Total	1,246	26	18	1,290
Chief Joseph	470	4	0	474
Albeni Falls	439	0	0	439
Libby	500	0	0	500
NWS District Total	1,409	4	0	1,413
Corps Totals	3,588	31	19	3,638
Grand Coulee	1,104	0	0	1,104
Hungry Horse	31	0	0	31
Reclamation Totals	1,135	0	0	1,135
SYSTEM TOTALS	4,723	31	19	4,773

^a The Dalles count has been revised based on data clean-up for The Dalles Cultural Resources Management Plan.

Table 4. Determinations of National Register Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites.

Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing)				Determinations for: Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those within a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing)				Total Number of Sites for which Determination Needs to be Completed		Sites as of FY 2021 (cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY 2021	Non- FCRPS FY 2021	Total No. (cumulative)		FCRPS Funded FY 2021	Non- FCRPS FY 2021	Total No. (cumulative)		FY 2020	FY 2021	
			FY 2020	FY 2021			FY 2020	FY 2021			FY 2021
Bonneville	0	0	15	15	0	0	19	19	96	96	130
The Dalles	0	0	62	72	0	0	5	5	239	141 ^a	218 ^a
John Day	6	0	33	39	0	0	14	14	540	534	587
NWP District Total	6	0	110	126	0	0	38	38	875	771	935
McNary	0	0	62	91	0	0	43	25	193	186	302
Ice Harbor	0	0	9	11	0	0	5	5	43	44	60
Lower Monumental	0	0	111	112	0	0	6	5	90	89	206
Little Goose	0	0	13	8	0	0	4	4	103	107	119
Lower Granite	0	1	16	23	0	2	10	14	150	155	192
Dworshak	0	7	8	16	0	5	51	55	353	340	411
NWW District Total	0	8	219	261	0	7	119	108	932	921	1,290
Chief Joseph	2	0	177	179	0	0	30	30	263	265	474
Albeni Falls	0	0	47	47	0	0	20	20	372	372	439
Libby Dam	0	0	202	202	0	0	172	172	126	126	500
NWS District Total	2	0	426	428	0	0	222	222	761	763	1,413
Corps Totals	8	8	755	815	0	7	379	368	2,568	2,455	3,638
Grand Coulee	0	0	210	210	0	0	8	8	886	886	1,104
Hungry Horse	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	31	18	31
Reclamation Totals	13	0	210	223	0	0	8	8	917	904	1,135
SYSTEM TOTALS	21	8	965	1,038	0	7	387	376	3,485	3,359	4,773

^a The Dalles numbers revised based on data clean-up for The Dalles CRMP.

Table 5. Documented TCPs and National Register Eligibility Status.

Project	Number of TCPs Documented ^a as of FY 2020 (cumulative)	New TCPs Documented in FY 2021	Determinations for Eligible ^b TCPs (individually, or contributing to a District; cumulative)		Determinations for Not Eligible ^b TCPs (individually, or contributing to a District; cumulative)		Total Number of TCPs for Which Determinations Need to be Completed
			FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2021	
Bonneville	100	0	5	0	0	0	95
The Dalles	87	0	8	0	0	0	79
John Day	77	0	6	0	0	0	71
NWP District Total	264	0	19	0^c	0	0	245
McNary	103	0	1	0	0	0	102
Ice Harbor	46	0	0	0	0	0	46
Lower Monumental	81	0	1	0	0	0	80
Little Goose	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
Lower Granite	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
Dworshak	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
NWW District Total	325	0	2	0	0	0	323
Chief Joseph	99	0	0	0	0	0	99
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libby	0	1	0	0	0	0	Unknown
NWS District Total	99	1	0	0	0	0	99
Corps Totals	688	1	21	0	0	0	667
Grand Coulee	98	10	0	0	0	0	108
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	98	10	0	0	0	0	108
SYSTEM TOTALS	786	11	21	0	0	0	775

^a Includes TCPs documented in formal reports or FCRPS TCP Inventory Forms by a consulting party and presented to the Lead Federal Agencies.

^b Includes individual properties determined eligible through consensus with the SHPO/THPO and those with formal determinations of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

^c The Corps submitted four TCPs (one in Bonneville and three in The Dalles) for SHPO concurrence in FY 2021 and are awaiting concurrence from the Oregon SHPO.

Table 6. Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings on the National Register of Historic Places.

Project	Total No. Individual Sites Listed as of FY		Total No. District Listings as of FY		Total No. Multiple Property Listings as of FY		Total No. National Historic Landmarks as of FY	
	FY 2020	FY 2021 ^a	FY 2020	FY 2021 ^a	FY 2020	FY 2021 ^a	FY 2020	FY 2021 ^a
Bonneville	9	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
The Dalles	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
John Day	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWP District Total	14	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
McNary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWW District Total	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
Chief Joseph	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libby Dam	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
NWS District Total	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Corps Totals	21	0	11	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Coulee	25	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reclamation Totals	25	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	46	0	14	0	1	1	2	0

^a The FY 2021 columns represent only numbers of sites, districts, multiple property listings, and National Historic Landmarks listed on the National Register of Historic Places for that fiscal year and not a cumulative total of listings.

Table 7. National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility Status for FCRPS Dams.

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

Note: Reclamation is in the process of nominating Grand Coulee Dam to the National Register of Historic Places. The draft nomination was provided to the Keeper and Reclamation is in the process of responding to comments.

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Table 8. Sites Monitored.

Project	Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2021 with FCRPS Funds	Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2021 with non-FCRPS Funds	Total Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2021	Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY 2021	Total Number of Sites with Noted Physical Changes in FY 2021
Bonneville	28	20	48	30	28
The Dalles	36	1	37	44	36
John Day	24	5	29	29	24
NWP District Total	88	26	114	103	88
McNary	5	0	5	0	5
Ice Harbor	3	0	3	1	3
Lower Monumental	15	0	15	2	13
Little Goose	9	0	9	1	9
Lower Granite	14	0	14	0	14
Dworshak	41	11	52	7	52
NWW District Total	87	11	98	11	96
Chief Joseph	32	0	32	8	8
Albeni Falls	3	0	3	0	0
Libby	10	24	34	0	1
NWS District Total	45	24	69	8	9
Corps Totals	220	61	281	122	193
Grand Coulee	81	0	81	65	55
Hungry Horse	11	0	11	11	8
Reclamation Totals	92	0	92	76	63
SYSTEM TOTALS	312	61	373	198	256

*FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of
Historic Properties – March 2022*

Table 9. Annual Maintenance Cost of Stabilization Projects.

Project	Site Number	Type of Maintenance	Maintenance Costs in FY 2021
Bonneville			\$0
The Dalles			\$0
John Day			\$0
NWP District Total	N/A	N/A	\$0
McNary			\$0
Ice Harbor			\$0
Lower Monumental			\$0
Little Goose			\$0
Lower Granite			\$0
Dworshak			\$0
NWW District Total	N/A	N/A	\$0
Chief Joseph			\$0
Albeni Falls			\$0
Libby			\$0
NWS District Total	N/A	N/A	\$0
Corps Totals	N/A	N/A	\$0
Grand Coulee			\$0
Hungry Horse			\$0
Reclamation Totals	N/A	N/A	\$0
SYSTEM TOTALS	--	--	\$0

Table 10. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds.

Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2021 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2020 Curation Costs	FY 2021 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2021
Bonneville	1,229	91.2	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Washington State University, Pullman, WA	Yakama Museum, Toppenish, WA; University of Oregon, Eugene, OR	0	\$8,622.76	\$12,226.53	0
The Dalles	164	2	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Washington State University, Pullman, WA	University of Oregon, Eugene, OR	0	\$96.89	\$454.32	2 cubic feet of artifacts and 2 linear feet of records for 45KL68, 45KL284, and 45KL2348
John Day	758	9.5	Tamástslikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR; Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Washington State University, Pullman, WA	University of Oregon, Eugene, OR	0	\$10,385.86	\$11,284.60	2 cubic feet of artifacts and 3 linear feet of records for 45KL328
NWP District Total^a	1,987	100.7	--	--	0	\$19,105.51	\$24,005.44	--
Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, Ice Harbor, McNary	759	84	Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Wanapum Heritage Center, Mattawa, WA	--	30	\$15,309.30	\$52,196.48	none
Ice Harbor	147	24	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	--	--	\$3,630.00	--	none

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2021 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2020 Curation Costs	FY 2021 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2021
Lower Monumental	1,476	69	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	--	--	\$26,142.00	\$29,203.20	none
Little Goose	295	23	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	--	--	\$5,676.00	\$21,860.80	none
Lower Granite	796	69	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	University of Idaho, Moscow, ID	--	\$15,798.00	--	none
Dworshak	235	12	--	University of Idaho, Moscow, ID	5	\$4,680.00	--	none
NWW District Total	3,708	281	--	--	35	\$71,235.30	\$103,260.48	--
Chief Joseph	1,902	182	Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	N/A	--	\$59,783.16	\$61,644.72	--
Albeni Falls	99	28.5	N/A	Cardno, Seattle, WA	--	\$8,730.00	--	--
Libby	342	66	Salish Kootenai College Curation Facility, Pablo, MT	N/A	0	\$14,646.00	\$23,000.00	--
NWS District Total	2,343	277	--	--	0	\$83,159.16	\$84,644.72	0
Corps Totals	8,038	658.7	--	--	35	\$173,499.97	\$211,910.64	0

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2021 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2020 Curation Costs	FY 2021 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2021
Grand Coulee	1,380 ^b	247 ^b	Spokane Tribe of Indians Curation Facility, Wellpinit, WA; Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA. Also held at Washington State University for the Grand Coulee Power Office.	N/A	--	\$27,000.00	\$113,738.36 ^c	STI = 68 artifacts from monitoring introduced into collection; CCT = 885 new artifacts/samples from 45ST1111 + 10 from SCM and emergency salvage
Hungry Horse	1	unknown	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility	NA	0	\$500.00	\$500.00	0
Reclamation Totals	1,381	247	--	--	0	\$27,500.00	\$114,238.36	--
SYSTEM TOTALS	9,419	905.7	--	--	35	\$200,999.97	\$326,149.00	--

^aThe increase in numbers for NWP reflects accounting for all collections regardless of funding source. Curation costs only show FCRPS funding.

^bThe artifacts counts and linear footages reported for Grand Coulee in this table do not include archaeological collections pre-dating the FCRPS program curated at NPS facilities and Washington State University.

^cThe increase in curation costs from FY 2020 to FY 2021 for Grand Coulee collections was due to expenditures for curation facility upgrades made during FY 2021.

Table 11. Activities at FCRPS Dams and Reservoirs that Contributed to ARPA Compliance.

Project	Damage Assessments	ARPA Violations Issued	ARPA Prosecutions	ARPA Convictions	Total Number of Patrol Days in FY 2021 (FCRPS funded only)
Bonneville	0	0	0	0	96
The Dalles	0	1	0	0	35
John Day	0	0	0	0	18 ^a
NWP District Total	0	1	0	0	149
McNary	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	0	0	0
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0
NWW District Total	0	0	0	0	0
Chief Joseph	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0
Libby	0	0	0	0	0
NWS District Total	0	0	0	0	0
Corps Totals	0	1	0	0	149
Grand Coulee	10	0	0	0	68
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Total	10	0	0	0	68
SYSTEM TOTAL	10	1	0	0	217

^a John Day Project had 18 additional days of non-FCRPS funded patrolling.

Table 12. NAGPRA Section 3 Actions – Inadvertent Discoveries Associated with Project Operations.

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

Table 13. Routine Activities Under the FCRPS Systemwide PA that Do Not Require Section 106 Consultation.

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albion Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
1	Transfer of real estate from a lead federal agency to another federal agency with equal responsibility for compliance and that has cultural resource specialists that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s standards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation that occurs entirely within fill, and the fill itself does not contribute to the historic significance of a property.	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation within areas where existing ground disturbance entirely encompasses the area that would be affected by the activity and where the past disturbance was so severe as to preclude the existence of intact cultural deposits, and no known properties are present.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	0	2	0	11
4	Use of existing gravel pits, including further materials extraction and stockpiling within the pit, where no lateral expansion of the previously excavated area of the pit will occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Replacement or restoration of existing riprap within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6	Adding rock fill or gravel to roads where no new ground disturbance will occur and no recorded properties are within the road bed.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Treatment of weed infestations that does not violate the chemical label, does not involve ground disturbance, where no features (such as pictographs or petroglyphs) that might be damaged are present, and does not occur within landscaped areas where native plant communities might be harvested.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

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

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albemi Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
14	Installation, repair, or replacement of monitoring equipment where no ground disturbance occurs, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, the activity is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO. Examples of such equipment are stream flow or dissolved gas gauges, weather stations, animal traps, and security monitoring or transmitting devices.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Excavations for maintaining, removing, or replacing tile, ditches, fire lines, dikes, levees, pipes, pipelines, cables, telephone lines, fiber optic lines, signs, gates, or cattle guards, when the property or items are less than 50 years old, or have been determined “not eligible” in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, where they are not within or part of a historic property, and where excavations, including heavy equipment operation, occur within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction, and within previously surveyed areas.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
16	Small bore (less than 6-inch diameter) drilling within areas previously surveyed and outside of known property areas.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Repair, replacement, and installation of energy conservation, health and life safety, accessibility, and security measures that do not affect the historic or architectural values and character-defining features of historic properties, and do not involve ground disturbance. Examples of activities that would NOT be included are: removal, replacement, reconstruction, or reconfiguring of original staircases, windows, or doors, or their openings; cutting new door or window openings on public facades; or introducing visually intrusive new materials or structures on public facades or into contributing surrounding landscapes. Any alteration of historic buildings implemented	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albeni Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
	under this category will comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR. part 67) and will be reversible.															
18	Repair or replacement of equipment or material that is not original to a historic structure and where the replacement will not cause an effect upon the historic or architectural values and defining features of historic properties.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	14
19	Maintenance of existing trails, walks, paths, sidewalks, and associated signage, and work is conducted within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance, and no known properties are within the work area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
20	Maintenance within existing road or parking lot profiles, such as repaving, grading, cleaning inboard ditches, repairing, brushing, signing and sign maintenance or replacing guards and gates within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
TOTALS		0	4	5	0	0	1	1	4	1	17	10	2	17	0	62

Table 14. Status of Project Historic Property Management Plans and Project-Specific Agreements.

Project	Date of Current HPMP	HPMP Update in Progress	PSPA in Progress	Date PSPA Finalized
Bonneville	2006	--	--	--
The Dalles	2005	yes ^a	--	--
John Day	2002	--		--
McNary	2000	yes	yes	--
Ice Harbor	2000	--	--	--
Lower Monumental	2000	--	--	--
Little Goose	2000	--	--	--
Lower Granite	2000	--	--	--
Dworshak	2001	--	--	--
Chief Joseph	2009	yes	yes	--
Albeni Falls	2008	yes	yes	--
Libby	2007	yes	--	3/1/2014
Grand Coulee	No Date	yes	--	--
Hungry Horse	2017	yes	--	--

^a Portland District Corps is preparing a standalone HPMP/CRMP for The Dalles Project in accordance with stipulations of the SWPA.

Table 15. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures.

Agency	FY 2021 Obligated Funds	FY 2021 Expenditures	Cumulative Program Expenditures FY 1999 – FY 2020	Cumulative Program Expenditures to Date (FY 1999 – FY 2021)
Corps	\$5,225,066	\$5,510,114	\$75,011,600	\$80,521,714
Reclamation	\$4,026,327	\$3,800,722	\$54,348,025	\$58,148,747
Systemwide Expenses	\$122,500	\$40,112	\$1,707,713	\$1,747,825
TOTALS	\$9,373,893	\$9,350,948	\$131,067,338	\$140,418,286

Table 16. BPA Staff Participation.

Agency	Salaries	Travel	Supplies/Training	Total
BPA	\$691,249	\$0	\$3,118	\$694,367

APPENDIX A – COOPERATING GROUPS

1. Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group

Projects: Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day

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

2. Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group

Projects: McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, and Dworshak

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

3. Chief Joseph Cooperating Group

Project: Chief Joseph Dam

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

4. Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group

Project: Grand Coulee Dam

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

5. Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group

Project: Grand Coulee Dam

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

6. Albeni Falls Cooperating Group

Project: Albeni Falls Dam

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

7. Libby Cooperating Group

Project: Libby Dam Project

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

8. Hungry Horse Cooperating Group

Project: Hungry Horse Dam

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

APPENDIX B - DEFINITIONS

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

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

Agency – Any one of the three FCRPS Lead Federal Agencies [Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), or Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)].

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

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

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

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

Contributing – A site or property evaluated as contributing to a National Register district.

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

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

Ethnographic Study – A review of traditional patterns of behavior, often supported by oral history interviews with traditional cultural authorities like tribal elders.

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

Historic Property – Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria (Systemwide PA 2009:40-41, 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)).

Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes

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

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

Minimum Operating Level – The level which water will not go below during conventional dam operations, or the maximum area that would ever be accessible for cultural resources investigations.

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

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

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

National Register District – A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may

also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history (36 CFR 60.3).

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

National Register of Historic Places – According to the National Park Service, the National Register of Historic Places is “the official list of the Nation’s historic places worthy of preservation.” The National Park Service, through the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, maintains the National Register of Historic Places. Sites are determined eligible for listing on the NRHP using criteria defined in 36 CFR 60.4 (Systemwide PA 2009:41).

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 – According to the National NAGPRA Program, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, 43 CFR Part 10 was passed to resolve the disposition of Native American cultural items and human remains under the control of federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funding ("museums"), as well as the ownership or control of cultural items and human remains discovered on federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990. The statute and regulations outline the rights and responsibilities of lineal descendants, Indian tribes (to include Alaska Native villages), Native Hawaiian organizations, federal agencies, and museums under the Act, and provide procedures for compliance. Categories of objects subject to and defined in NAGPRA [25 USC 3001 (3)] include the categories listed below.

- Human remains: physical remains of a Native American
- Funerary objects: placed near individual human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony (includes associated and un-associated)
- Sacred objects: needed for the modern-day practice of traditional Native American religions
- Cultural patrimony: group-owned objects having ongoing importance to the community

Non-contributing – A site evaluated as not contributing to the historical significance of a NRHP District.

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

Not Eligible – A site that has been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through consensus determination or by formal determination

from the Keeper of the Register through consultation processes defined in 36 CFR Part 800.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C – FY 2021 FINAL DELIVERABLES

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
Bonneville								
	Hylton, Lindon B. and Lawrence Squiemphen III	2020	Federal Columbia River Power System FY 19 Determination of Eligibility and Site Record Update for 35WS219 Site	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Lindon B.	2020	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>Iklum kln</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Squiemphen, Lawrence, III	2020	Memaloose and Rocky Island Construction Monitoring	N	N	N	Y	N
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>tok'úupe</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
Bonneville, The Dalles								
	Hylton, Lindon B.	2020	The 2019 Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Identification and Assessment of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon for Lower Memaloose Island (35WS217) and the Lone Pine Site (35WS247)	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	<i>Determination of Eligibility for 3 Cultural Properties in The Dalles Project and Bonneville Project: tok'úupe, wec'ke'púupe and the Mouth of the Deschutes River</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Hylton, Lindon B., Alex Atkins, and Lawrence Squiemphen III	2021	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) 2020 Site Condition Monitoring at the South Shore of Bonneville and The Dalles</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
The Dalles								
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>wec'ke'púupe</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>Mouth of the Deschutes River</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Moon, Jonathan	2020	Inventory of Nez Perce Tribe Traditional Cultural Properties in, or Associated with, the Dalles Pool Area	Y	N	N	N	Y

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Dean, Claire	2021	Relocation of Two Petroglyph Boulders from Grant House, Vancouver, Washington.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Hylton, Linton B., Lawrence Squiemphen III, and Alex Atkins	2021	The 2020 Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Identification and Assessment of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon within The Dalles Project, River Miles 191-192	Y	Y	N	N	Y
	Hylton, Linton B., Lawrence Squiemphen III, and Alex Atkins	2021	Federal Columbia Power System FY 20 Determinations of Eligibility and Site Record Updates for Multiple Sites in The Dalles Project, Wasco County	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 35WS137, Covington Fish Wheel	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 35WS138	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 35WS141	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form The Lone Pine Site; 35WS247	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 35WS351; Kum-sucks, Van Nuys	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>Cicotsdix</i> , 35WS354	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 35WS388 (Lone Pine Entrance Site)	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 35WS441, Phelps Fish Wheel	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hylton, Linton	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 35WS606, Indian Shaker Church and Gulick Homestead	N	Y	N	N	N
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	Nez Perce Historic Context Statement: Celilo Falls	N	Y	N	N	Y

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
The Dalles, John Day								
	Willhite, Brenton E.	2021	Archaeological Survey Report of the Bergen Site Research and Relocation at The Dalles Dam, John Day Dam, and Lower Monumental Dam Projects	Y	N	N	N	N
John Day								
	Tiede, Kristen	2020	<i>2020 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the John Day Reservoir</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Willhite, Brenton E.	2021	<i>Final Cultural Resources Summary Report of the John Day Project Data Reconciliation & Site Summaries Project Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla Counties, Oregon Klickitat, Benton Counties, Washington</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Tiede, Kristen	2021	<i>2021 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the John Day Reservoir</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day								
	Shellenberger, Jon	2021	<i>National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form Properties Associated with Speelyi's Introduction of Salmon to the Columbia River Basin</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	CRITFE	2020	<i>2020 Archeological Protection Annual Report – Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE)</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Battaglia, Mario	2021	<i>Nez Perce Tribe Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indians Tribes (HPRCSIT) Site Condition Monitoring Plan for the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak								
	Baird, Patrick	2021	<i>Nez Perce Tribe PKC Deliverables from the March Workshop [McNary APE Inventory, TCP Inventory Deficiency]. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Bonstead, Leah	2021	<i>FCRPS Fiscal Year 2018 and 2019 Archaeological Site Monitoring at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite and Dworshak Operating Projects. Prepared by Walla Walla District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Coyote, Arrow	2021	<i>Deliverable for the Spring PKC Workshop 2021 [McNary APE Inventory, TCP Inventory Deficiency]. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Karson Engum, Jennifer	2021	<i>Memorandum: Contract W912EF20D0004 Deliverable for Task 3(b)(2), Known Deficiencies in the Current HPRCSIT Inventory of NWW Projects. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon.</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
	Tushingam, Shannon and Diane Curewitz	2020	<i>Report of Archaeological Curation Services and Rehabilitation Activities Provided to the Walla Walla District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University for the Period of September 1, 2019 through August 31, 2020. Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
McNary								
	Dickson, Catherine	2021	<i>Map: McNary Areas to survey workshop deliverable. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Neller, Angela J.	2020	<i>Report of Archaeological Curation Services provided to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Wanapum Heritage Center For the Period of October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020. Wanapum Heritage Center, Mattawa, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Roberts, Stephens, et al.	2021	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory, Subsurface Testing, and Erosion Monitoring of Archaeological Site 45FR4, Franklin County, Washington. Prepared by Walla Walla District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Schocochois-Brown, Kristen	2021	<i>Nelson Island Grass Planting 2021, Nelson Island, Washington. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla</i>	N	N	Y	N	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
			District, Environmental Compliance Section, Walla Walla, Washington.					
	Wernick, Christopher, Leah Bonstead, and Pei-Lin Yu	2021	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory, Subsurface Testing, and Site Monitoring Recommendations for Exposed Gravel Bar Upstream of Archaeological Site 45FR13, Franklin County, Washington.</i> Prepared by Walla Walla District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.	N	N	N	Y	N
McNary and Lower Granite								
	Baird, Patrick	2021	<i>Nez Perce site visit notes – PKC Site visits June 23-24, 2021.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Coyote, Arrow	2021	<i>PKC 2021 Site Visits.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington.	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Morton, Ashley	2021	<i>2021 Site Visit Summary.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon.	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Oliver, Noah	2021	<i>Field Notes for FCRPS PKC Sit Visit June 23-24th.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program, Toppenish, Washington.	N	N	Y	Y	N
Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, and Little Goose								
	Coyote, Arrow R.	2021	<i>Traditional Cultural Property and Archaeological Monitoring at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental and Little Goose Projects FY 2020-21 Monitoring.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Confederated Tribes of the	Y	N	N	Y	Y

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
			Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington.					
Lower Monumental								
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	<p><i>Palus Phase II (1b)- Educational Modules and Story Map Summary Report.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.</p> <p>Attachments for Nez Perce Tribal member use include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Resource Program Summer Internship Traditional Cultural Resources Documentation and Monitoring Outline. • Palouse Falls and Mouth Camping/Hiking Packet • Teacher Guide, Grades 6-12, Interpretative Sign Activity about Palouse Falls and the Mouth of the Palouse River • Teacher Guide, Grades 6-8, Mini-Ethnography Activity about Palouse Falls and the Mouth of the Palouse River 	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<p><i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Years 1 and 2 Mitigation Involving the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation:</i> Includes ethnobotanical survey of the Lyons Ferry HMU and identification of archaeological collections suitable for further ethnobotanical study. Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021. Signed by agencies and CTUIR (last date listed) November 4, 2021.</p>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<p><i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Years 1 and 2 Mitigation Involving the Nez Perce Tribe:</i> Includes collection of ethnographic information about past and present traditional use of Palus Canyon and the surrounding ethnohistoric landscape through archival research, as well as work for continuation of ethnographic research through interviews along with preparation of place-based educational activities.</p>	N	N	Y	N	Y

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
			Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021.					
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Year 1 Mitigation Involving the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation:</i> Includes CCT’s cultural plant survey of the Lyons Ferry and John Henley Habitat Management Units. Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Year 1 Mitigation Involving Yakama Nation:</i> Includes development of visual content that can be used to transmit culturally important knowledge to a wider tribal audience. Year 1 phase is to identify and work with public relation firms to develop samples of simple, visual sample products. Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Division	2021	STORY MAP- <i>‘ipelúutpe A Living Landscape.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Oliver, Noah	2021	<i>Yakama Nation Interpretive Content Development for the Palus Canyon Traditional Cultural Property: Tasks 3.1 – 3.4 (PR Firm Selection).</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program, Toppenish, Washington.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Willhite, Breton E.	2021	<i>Final Archaeological Survey Report of the Bergen Site Research and Relocation at The Dalles Dam, John Day Dam, and Lower Monumental Dam Projects, Gilliam County, Oregon, Klickitat, Benton, Franklin, Whitman Counties, Washington.</i> Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District by PanGIS, Inc., Carlsbad, California. Contract W9127N-20-P-0123	N	N	N	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
Lower Granite and Dworshak								
	Chadez, Jenifer and Dakota Wallen	2021	<i>Archaeological Survey along the Clearwater River in the Dworshak FCRPS Area of Potential Effect and Archaeological Site Monitoring at Lower Granite Project.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	Y	N	N	Y	N
Dworshak								
	Chadez, Jenifer	2021	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resources Monitoring Program at Dworshak Reservoir Project Lands in Clearwater County, Idaho.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Chadez, Jenifer	2021	Detailed Monitoring Forms (no report, completed as workshop task): 10CW538, 10CW539, 10CW544, 10CW548, 10CW575, 10CW639, 10CW652, 10CW653, 10CW654, 10CW655, 10CW656. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	N	N	N	Y	N
Chief Joseph								
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO208.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO325.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	Y	N	N	Y

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO441. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO442. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO629. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK14. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK170. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK181. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>FY 2020 Annual Report, Chief Joseph Dam Project, Douglas County and Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Cook, Jacqueline M.	2021	<i>2021 Annual Letter Report Chief Joseph Dam Project Area (CJDPA) curation and rehabilitation of archaeological material. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Johnson, Trisha	2021	<i>STORY MAP OUTLINE- An Archaeological Excavation Within the Chief Joseph Dam Project Area – CCT History & Archaeology Program. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45OK278: for placement of ‘Title 36 – Rules and Regulations ‘ and ‘Leave No Trace’ signs at precontact stacked rock feature site. Signed by all Consulting Parties (last date listed) August 18, 2021.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia and Jennifer K. Bertolani	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45DO214 Addendum 1: for Story Map. Signed by all Consulting Parties (last date listed) August 18, 2021.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia and Jennifer K. Bertolani	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45OK4: for rehabilitation of village site artifact collection. Signed by all Consulting Parties (last date listed) August 10, 2021.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
Albeni Falls								
	Lyons, Kevin J.	2020	<i>2020 Supplemental Invasive Weed Survey of Stabilized Historic Properties atthe Albeni Falls and Lake Pend Oreille Project, Bonner County, Idaho.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Lyons, Kevin J.	2020	<i>Technical Memorandum 2020-004: After Action Report, Site visit with Idaho Pan Handle National Forest Staff at 10BR49 (Whiskey Rock)</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Maroney, Kendra	2021	<i>Technical Memorandum 2021-001: Remote sensing at Morton Slough Access, 10BR100</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Ripin, Jeremy	2020	<i>Treatment Plan Form 10BR91: for Bank Stabilization. Signed by Bonneville Power Administration, US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District and Idaho State Historic Preservation Office. Final signature received March 19, 2021.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
Libby								
	Hemry, Cindy	2019	<i>National Register Eligibility of the Middle Kootenai River Archaeological District, Site Condition Assessment Monitoring, and Site Evaluations Lincoln County, Montana 2019</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Hope, Shane, Anthony Godfrey, Sarah Mostek, and Jane Fernandez	2020	<i>US Army Corps of Engineers: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Libby Dam Area, Montana</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Johnson, Grey	2020	<i>Trail Study GIS</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
Grand Coulee								
	Boroughs, Scott	2021	<i>Results of WSUs 45FE10 Sediment Sample Analysis. Peter Hooper GeoAnalytical Laboratory, Washington State University, Pullman, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Brewer, Julie and Cindy Arnold	2021	<i>Results of 2021 Historic Human Remains Detection Dog Survey of Select Areas in the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Mainstem Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Canine Forensics Foundation, Sequim, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Casserino, Christopher	2021	FY 21 Buck and Pole Fence Maintenance. Letter Report.	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher and Allie Rae Taylor	2021	<i>FY 2020 Burial Site Management on the Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher and Allie Rae Taylor	2021	<i>FY 2020 Burial Site Management in Lincoln County, Washington</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	2021	Forms for TCP 3, TCP 38, TCP 292, TCP 296, TCP 307, TCP 318, TCP 334, TCP 366, TCP 393, and TCP 403. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	Y	Y	N	N	Y
	Covington, Brenda	2021	<i>2020 Burial Sites Inspection Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	N	N	Y	N
	Covington, Brenda	2021	<i>2021 Site Condition Monitoring Preliminary Report Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	N	N	Y	N
	Covington, Brenda	2021	<i>2021 Walkthrough Monitoring Summary Report Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	N	N	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Gleason, Eric, Jaqueline Y. Cheung, and Brenda L. Covington	2020	<i>Projectile Points at Site 45LI00224. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Taylor, Allie Rae and Christopher Casserino	2021	<i>Final Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program FY 20 Site Condition Assessment and ARPA Monitoring Report: Reservation Lands, Stevens County, Washington.</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Taylor, Allie Rae	2021	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program FY 20 Site Condition Assessment and ARPA Monitoring Report, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington, Non-Reservation Lands.</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hungry Horse								
	Askan, Kevin	2021	<i>FY 21 Annual Report Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Powell, Ryan and Meghan Mulholland	2021	<i>Fiscal Year 2021 Hungry Horse Reservoir Archaeological Monitoring Report</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

APPENDIX D – HPRCSIT REPORTS & PRODUCTS

Reports and Products Pertaining to Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) by Project for Fiscal Year 2021

This Appendix provides reports and products generated in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 pertaining to HPRCSITs and TCPs by Project. A comprehensive list of all reports generated prior to FY 2021 can be obtained by contacting the Lead Federal Agencies.

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Bonneville								
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>tok'úupe</i>	National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	N	Y	N
Bonneville, The Dalles								
	Hylton, Lindon B.	2020	The 2019 Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Identification and Assessment of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Tribe of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon for Lower Memaloose Island (35WS217) and the Lone Pine Site (35WS247)	Identification and National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	<i>Determination of Eligibility for 3 Cultural Properties in The Dalles Project and Bonneville Project: tok'úupe, wec'ke'púupe and the Mouth of the Deschutes River</i>	National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	N	Y	N
The Dalles								
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>wec'ke'púupe</i>	National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form <i>Mouth of the Deschutes River</i>	National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Moon, Jonathan	2020	Inventory of Nez Perce Tribe Traditional Cultural Properties in,	TCP inventory in The Dalles Project	FCRPS	Y	N	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
			or Associated with, the Dalles Pool Area					
	Hylton, Lindon B., Lawrence Squiemphen III, and Alex Atkins	2021	The 2020 Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Identification and Assessment of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon within The Dalles Project, River Miles 191-192	Identification and National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Hylton, Lindon B., Lawrence Squiemphen III, and Alex Atkins	2021	Federal Columbia Power System FY 20 Determinations of Eligibility and Site Record Updates for Multiple Sites in The Dalles Project, Wasco County	National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	Nez Perce Historic Context Statement: Celilo Falls	National Register of Historic Places context statement	FCRPS	N	Y	N
Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day								
	Shellenberger, Jon	2021	<i>National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form Properties Associated with Speelyi's Introduction of Salmon to the Columbia River Basin</i>	National Register of Historic Places evaluation	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Battaglia, Mario	2021	<i>Nez Perce Tribe Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indians Tribes (HPRCSIT) Site Condition Monitoring Plan for the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power Systems (FCRPS)</i>	Monitoring plan for Nez Perce TCPs and HPRCSITs	FCRPS	N	N	N
McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak								
	Baird, Patrick	2021	<i>Nez Perce Tribe PKC Deliverables from the March Workshop [McNary APE Inventory, TCP Inventory Deficiency]. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla</i>	Assess current TCP inventory and identify areas where future work is needed	FCRPS	N	N	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
			Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.					
	Coyote, Arrow	2021	<i>Deliverable for the Spring PKC Workshop 2021</i> [McNary APE Inventory, TCP Inventory Deficiency]. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington.	Assess current TCP inventory and identify areas where future work is needed	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Karson Engum, Jennifer	2021	<i>Memorandum: Contract W912EF20D0004 Deliverable for Task 3(b)(2), Known Deficiencies in the Current HPRCSIT Inventory of NWW Projects.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon.	Assess current TCP inventory and identify areas where future work is needed	FCRPS	N	N	N
Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, and Little Goose								
	Coyote, Arrow R.	2021	<i>Traditional Cultural Property and Archaeological Monitoring at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental and Little Goose Projects FY 2020-21 Monitoring.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington.	Monitoring within these Projects included assessment of 14 TCPs significant to the CCT. The condition monitoring resulted in updates to 10 existing FCRPS TCP Identification Forms, and to completion of four new FCRPS TCP Identification Forms.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Lower Monumental								
	Moon, Jonathan	2021	<i>Palus Phase II (1b)- Educational Modules and Story Map Summary Report.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	Deliverables produced as summarized in this report were based on interviews and previous archival research of the Palus Canyon and Falls study area and include the following place-based educational activities: A Cultural Camping and Hiking Packet, Interpretive Sign Teacher’s Guide, and Mini Ethnography Teacher’s Guide. The products sought to reaffirm ancient connections to place to younger generations and were designed to increase these vital interactions with the landscape through interactive learning which combines oral history, anthropology and land/ resource management.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Years 1 and 2 Mitigation Involving the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.</i> Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021. Signed by agencies and CTUIR (last date listed) November 4, 2021.	This Treatment Plan Form describes the Palus Canyon TCP, its NRHP eligibility, adverse effects, treatments/mitigation agreed to by the agencies and the CTUIR, and how the treatment will address adverse effects from operation and maintenance of Lower Monumental Dam. It serves to document partial resolution of adverse effects to the Palus Canyon TCP. Treatment/partial mitigation includes ethnobotanical survey of the Lyons Ferry HMU and identification of archaeological collections suitable for further ethnobotanical study.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Years 1 and 2 Mitigation Involving the Nez Perce Tribe.</i> Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021.	This Treatment Plan Form describes the Palus Canyon TCP, its NRHP eligibility, adverse effects, treatments/mitigation agreed to by the agencies and the Nez Perce Tribe, and how the treatment will address adverse effects from operation and maintenance of Lower Monumental Dam. It serves to document partial resolution of adverse effects to the Palus Canyon TCP. Treatment/partial mitigation includes collection of ethnographic information about past and present traditional use of Palus Canyon and the surrounding ethnohistoric landscape through archival research, as well as	FCRPS	N	N	Y

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
				work for continuation of ethnographic research through interviews along with preparation of place-based educational activities.				
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Year 1 Mitigation Involving the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.</i> Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021.	This Treatment Plan Form describes the Palus Canyon TCP, its NRHP eligibility, adverse effects, treatments/mitigation agreed to by the agencies and the CCT, and how the treatment will address adverse effects from operation and maintenance of Lower Monumental Dam. It serves to document partial resolution of adverse effects to the Palus Canyon TCP. Treatment/partial mitigation includes CCT's cultural plant survey of the Lyons Ferry and John Henley Habitat Management Units.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2021	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Year 1 Mitigation Involving Yakama Nation.</i> Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 27, 2021.	This Treatment Plan Form describes the Palus Canyon TCP, its NRHP eligibility, adverse effects, treatments/mitigation agreed to by the agencies and the Yakama Nation, and how the treatment will address adverse effects from operation and maintenance of Lower Monumental Dam. It serves to document partial resolution of adverse effects to the Palus Canyon TCP. Treatment/partial mitigation includes development of visual content that can be used to transmit culturally important knowledge to a wider tribal audience. Year 1 phase is to identify and work with public relation firms to develop samples of simple, visual sample products.	FCRPS	N	N	Y

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Division	2021	STORY MAP- <i>‘ipelúutpe A Living Landscape</i> . Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	As partial mitigation for the Palus Canyon TCP, the Nez Perce Tribe created an interactive Story Map, posted online and accessible by tribal and non-tribal students. This Story Map, built by Jenifer Chadez- Tribal Archaeologist, features short videos of elder interviews conducted on site by CRP staff, historic and modern still photography of the area, as well as audio clips which capture the viewshed and soundscape of the area. This Story Map will be accessible online and is integrated to be used as a component of other Educational Modules or viewed as a stand-alone virtual experience of ‘exploring’ and learning about this important area.	FCPRS	N	N	Y
	Oliver, Noah	2021	<i>Yakama Nation Interpretive Content Development for the Palus Canyon Traditional Cultural Property: Tasks 3.1 – 3.4 (PR Firm Selection)</i> . Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program, Toppenish, Washington.	As partial mitigation for the Palus Canyon TCP, and as summarized in this report, the Yakama Nation gathered cultural information, identified public relations firms suitable for developing and presenting tribal content, and selected a firm that they and/or the Corps could potentially subcontract with under a future task order to develop visual content that can be used to transmit culturally important knowledge to a wider tribal audience.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
Dworshak								
	Chadez, Jenifer	2021	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resources Monitoring Program at Dworshak Reservoir Project Lands in Clearwater County, Idaho</i> . Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program, Lapwai, Idaho.	Monitoring of 30 archaeological sites within the Dworshak Project included documenting and assessing the condition of the sites as contributing elements of TCPs that are part of the larger Nez Perce landscape.	FCRPS	N	Y	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

Chief Joseph								
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility (Individual Narratives) completed for Archaeological Sites and TCPs 45DO208, 45DO325, 45DO441, 45DO442, 45DO629, 45OK14, 45OK170, and 45OK181. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	These individual evaluation documents include complete and thorough site narrative and NRHP evaluation of each resource; primarily cognized by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as TCPs.	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Johnson, Trisha	2021	STORY MAP OUTLINE- <i>An Archaeological Excavation Within the Chief Joseph Dam Project Area – CCT History & Archaeology Program.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	This task was completed as partial mitigation for adverse effects to archeological site and TCP 45DO214 resulting from operation and maintenance of Chief Joseph Dam. The treatment includes using ArcGIS and a combination of images taken during the original FY 20 artifact analysis, images from reports pertaining to past excavations, and images and context from archival and ethnographic research, to develop a Story Map for tribal use. A final story map outline, with images and full text was provided as a deliverable in FY 21.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
Grand Coulee								
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	2021	Forms for TCP 3, TCP 38, TCP 292, TCP 296, TCP 307, TCP 318, TCP 334, TCP 366, TCP 393, and TCP 403. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	Documents the characteristics and significance of TCPs.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
Libby Dam								
	Grey Johnson and Kevin Askan	2021	Big Creek TCP	As part of the Libby Project’s TCP Inventory Plan, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) concluded a three-year study to create a geodatabase of historic trail systems, integrating geographical mapping information (GIS) with traditional cultural knowledge gathered from elder interviews. The CSKT’s Grey Johnson, who has conducted the majority of the efforts for this project, submitted all deliverables for this stage of the project. As a	FCRPS	Y	N	N

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

				result of data gathered from this project, two TCPs were reported. The next step includes submitting those TCPs to the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (MT SHPO) for consensus on eligibility determination.				
	Grey Johnson and Kevin Askan	August 2021	Bristow Creek TCP	As part of the Libby Project’s TCP Inventory Plan, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) concluded a three-year study to create a geodatabase of historic trail systems, integrating geographical mapping information (GIS) with traditional cultural knowledge gathered from elder interviews. The CSKT’s Grey Johnson, who has conducted the majority of the efforts for this project, submitted all deliverables for this stage of the project. As a result of data gathered from this project, two TCPs were reported. The next step includes submitting those TCPs to the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (MT SHPO) for consensus on eligibility determination.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

APPENDIX E – PORTLAND DISTRICT PROJECTS

**Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group
Bonneville Lock and Dam/Lake Bonneville, OR and WA,
The Dalles Lock and Dam/Lake Celilo, WA and OR, and
John Day Lock and Dam/Lake Umatilla, WA and OR**

FY 2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: There were no new inventories within the APEs of the Bonneville, The Dalles, or John Day Projects during FY 2021 utilizing joint BPA/Corps FCRPS Program funds. A total of 101.5 acres within The Dalles Project APE and a total of 54 acres within the John Day Project APE were resurveyed with FCRPS Program funds during FY 2021. Two new sites were recorded within The Dalles Project APE, one with FCRPS Program funding and one with non-FCRPS Program funding. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO) completed an update, under contract to the Corps, of the archaeological inventory data gaps analysis that was originally completed in 2013 for the APEs of the three Projects. This analysis will be used to plan future inventory work within the APEs, the majority of which the agencies expect to conduct on lands within the APE that are not federally owned. During FY 2021, the Corps began to develop plans for identifying and contacting owners of private parcels of land within the APE of the Bonneville Project in order to request permission to access their properties to inventory these properties. The agencies expect to achieve the program goal of identifying and contacting landowners within the Bonneville Project APE by the end of FY 2022. PanGIS, Inc., under contract to the Corps, completed a project to relocate and assess several archaeological sites that were documented in the areas of The Dalles, John Day, and Lower Monumental Projects before these dams were constructed.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: The CTWSRO completed HPRCSIT studies within the Bonneville Project and The Dalles Project during FY 2021. The Nez Perce Tribe completed a TCP inventory within a section of The Dalles Project APE during FY 2021. As of the end of FY 2021, a cumulative total of 100 TCPs and/or HPRCSITs have been identified within the Bonneville Project APE, 87 within The Dalles Project APE, and 77 within the John Day Project APE.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The CTWSRO completed determinations of eligibility for archaeological site 35WS219 within the APE of the Bonneville Project and sites 35GM88, 35GM89, 35GM90, 35GM91, 35GM92, and 35GM94 within the APE of the John Day Project during FY 2021. The Corps submitted these to the Oregon SHPO for concurrence. SHPO concurred sites 35GM88, 35GM89, 35GM90, 35GM91, 35GM92, and 35GM94 are eligible for the National Register.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: The Nez Perce Tribe completed determinations of eligibility for one TCP within the Bonneville Project APE and two TCPs within The Dalles Project APE during FY

2021. The Corps submitted these to the Oregon SHPO for concurrence. The SHPO declined to provide concurrence due to their inability to keep this type of documentation confidential under the state's current public records laws. The Nez Perce Tribe also completed a historic context statement for a property within The Dalles Project. During FY 2021, the Yakama Nation completed a Multiple Property Document for certain traditional cultural properties along the Columbia River within the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects. The CTWSRO evaluated sites within the Bonneville and The Dalles Project APEs during FY 2021. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) continued to work on drafting a Multiple Property Document for particular traditional property types within the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Project areas.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: The CTWSRO monitored 10 archaeological sites on the Oregon shore of Bonneville Project and 19 sites on the Oregon shore of The Dalles Project in FY 2021. The Yakama Nation monitored 17 sites on the Washington shore of the Bonneville Project and 17 sites on the Washington shore of The Dalles Project in FY 2021. The CTUIR monitored 17 sites on the Oregon shore and seven sites on the Washington shore of the John Day Project in FY 2021. The Nez Perce Tribe completed development of a TCP monitoring plan in FY 2021.

Site Protection/Stabilization: During FY 2021, the Corps awarded a contract to install fencing on the Corps' property boundary along the John Day River within the John Day Project APE. The fencing is necessary to protect several archaeological sites that are being trampled by cattle encroaching from adjacent properties. The Corps expects the installation to be completed during FY 2022.

Public Education: The CTUIR Cultural Resources Protection Program participated in multiple community outreach events highlighting First Foods and treaty rights. These included first foods presentations to the University of Oregon Tribal Youth Campus Tour, the NOAA Restoration Center, and other virtual webcast events.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: During FY 2021, the Corps continued to work on development of a standalone Historic Properties Management Plan/Cultural Resources Management Plan for The Dalles Project in accordance with the requirements of the SWPA as well as the Corps' internal requirements. Consulting parties were provided the opportunity to review an initial draft and offered over 500 comments on the document. The Corps will continue to address comments that the consulting parties provided on the draft document, and a revised draft will be provided to consulting parties for another review. The agencies expect to achieve the program goal of completing and distributing the standalone HPMP/Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) by the end of FY 2022. During FY 2021, PanGIS, Inc., under contract to the Corps, completed a data reconciliation report for sites within the APE of the John Day Project that the Corps will use for the upcoming update of the HPMP/CRMP for the Project.

During FY 2021, the Corps awarded a contract to relocate two large boulders with rock images that had been on a property adjacent to Fort Vancouver to the *Temani Pesh-wa* trail in Columbia Hills Historical State Park (Figures E-1 and E-2). The rock images had been moved to

the location at Fort Vancouver from a site near Wakemap Mound before this area was inundated when The Dalles Dam was completed in 1957. The return of these petroglyph boulders to an area close to their original location has partially resolved the adverse effects of the operation of The Dalles Project on site 45KL757.

During FY 2021, Corps personnel coordinated with representatives the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the CTUIR, and conservator J. Claire Dean to develop a plan to address the adverse effects a USFWS sign is having on a rock image site within the John Day Project APE (Figure E-3). The Corps and USFWS will develop a treatment plan form with input from Wana Pa Koot Koot (WPKK) to document the plan to resolve adverse effects to the site during FY 2022.

4) **CURATION** (additions or changes in collections status)

The Burke Museum, Yakama Museum, and Tamástslikt Cultural Institute continue to house collections from Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects. Portland District personnel visited the Burke Museum to observe work on collections from sites within WPKK Project areas (Figure E-4).

5) **ISSUES**

Sites in the John Day Project had repeated incidents of looting, creating significant damage to important historic properties. Portland District staff is working with Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE) and consulting tribes to document the damage and prevent further incidents. A Corps ranger issued a written warning to individuals digging at a site in The Dalles Project.

Concern about the confidentiality of sensitive information regarding tribal TCP and HPRCSIT documentation that has been provided to the Oregon SHPO emerged as an issue during FY 2021. Oregon public records laws currently exempt archaeological site records from being disclosed in response to public records requests, but there is no explicit exemption that would prevent TCP or HPRCSIT records from disclosure.

6) PHOTOS



Figure E-1. Contractors load one of two boulders with rock images onto a trailer at a site adjacent to Fort Vancouver prior to transporting the boulders to Columbia Hills Historical State Park, February 2021.



Figure E-2. Contractors place two petroglyph boulders along the *Temani Pesh-wa* trail in Columbia Hills Historical State Park, Washington, close to where the boulders were originally located before they were moved to Fort Vancouver in 1957.



Figure E-3. USFWS sign impacting a rock image site in the John Day Project.



Figure E-4. Corps personnel observe Burke Museum staff working on collections from WPKK Project lands.

APPENDIX F – WALLA WALLA DISTRICT PROJECTS

Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group

McNary Lock and Dam/Lake Wallula, WA and OR; Ice Harbor Lock and Dam/Lake Sacajawea, WA; Lower Monumental Lock and Dam/Lake West, WA; Little Goose Lock and Dam/Lake Bryan, WA; Lower Granite Lock and Dam/Lower Granite Lake, WA and ID; Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, ID

FY 2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The archaeology/historic structures numbers reflect archaeological sites and structures that are greater than 50 years of age located on Corps managed lands, as well as sites and structures within the Direct Effects APE. The Direct Effects APE includes a variety of areas, such as lands that were acquired by the Corps and then disposed of when they were no longer needed, areas acquired for flowage easements, or areas that were never owned by the Corps but are within a certain distance of the reservoirs. These areas outside of Corps land are owned or managed by private landowners, state and local governments, and federal agencies, including the Department of Energy, the Corps Portland District, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, as well as the Nez Perce Tribe. The current site counts are summarized in Table F-1. It should be noted that there are a number of known structures that are off Corps land but in the Direct Effects APE that are not currently captured in the Corps data, and they will be added to the Corps data in subsequent years. Structures that have been recorded as archaeological sites and assigned site numbers are just shown once in the table once as sites; however, this distinction may change in future reporting.

Table F-1. Sites on Land Currently Owned by the Corps, as well as those Off Corps Managed Land within the Direct Effects APE.

Project	Corps Owned	Not Owned, but in Direct Effect APE*	Total (sites and structures)
McNary	135 sites, 33 structures	129 sites, 5 structures	302
Ice Harbor	55 sites, 2 structures	3 sites	60
Lower Monumental	188 sites, 6 structures	12 sites	206
Little Goose	114 sites, 2 structures	3 sites	119
Lower Granite	160 sites, 11 structures	14 sites, 7 structures	192
Dworshak	370 sites, 1 structure	40 sites	411
Total (sites and structures)	1,077	213	1,290

Note: Count does not include approximately 100 historic structures from Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) data.

FY 2021 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 2022

The number of archaeological sites located on Corps managed land at McNary has increased by two sites to 135 sites. This change is not the result of new survey but of updating the Corps GIS and site data. There are also 33 structures on McNary project lands, including 9 newly recorded resources that are part of the built environment, for a grand total of 168 archaeological sites and structures. There are also 129 sites and 5 structures that are within the Corps McNary APE but are on lands that are not managed by the Corps. Therefore, the total number of sites and structures for the McNary Direct Effect APE has increased by 20 to 302.

The number of archaeological sites on Corps managed land at Ice Harbor has increased to 55 sites. Two precontact sites were recorded at Ice Harbor during FY 2021. There are also two structures on Corps managed land at Ice Harbor. Within the Corps Ice Harbor APE but on non-Corps land, three sites have been documented. Therefore, the total number of sites and structures for the Ice Harbor Direct Effect APE has increased to 60.

The number of archaeological sites on Corps managed lands at Lower Monumental has decreased by 2 to 188 sites. The decrease is because one isolate was misclassified in the Corps GIS as a site, and another existing site at Lower Monumental was downgraded in the files as it was poorly documented in the 1970s and a site number was assigned even though the location was not provided and the description was inadequate for future relocation. There are also six structures on Project land at Lower Monumental. There are 12 sites within the Corps Lower Monumental APE but that that are on not on Corps land. Therefore, the total number of sites and structures for the Lower Monumental Direct Effect APE has decreased by 2 to 206.

The number of archaeological sites on Corps managed land at Little Goose remains the same at 114 sites. There are two structures documented on Corps managed land at Little Goose. Lastly, there are three sites that are within the Corps Little Goose APE but are on non-Corps land. Therefore, the total number of sites and structures for the Little Goose Direct Effect APE remains the same at 119.

The number of archaeological sites for the Lower Granite Project lands has increased by 1 to 160 sites. This is not a result of new survey but of updating the Corps GIS data. There are now 11 documented structures at Lower Granite. Three built environment resources were documented at Lower Granite during FY 2021 as part of compliance work for a bridge project completed by the State of Idaho. There are also 14 sites and 7 structures that are within the Corps Lower Granite APE but that are on non-Corps land. Therefore, the total number of sites and structures for the Lower Granite Direct Effect APE has been revised to 192.

The number of archaeological sites at Dworshak on Corps land has increased by 6 sites to 370 sites. Four new sites were recorded during a non-FCRPS trail project, one new site was recorded during a timber harvest survey, and the one remaining change was due to site file updates. There is one historic structure on Corps land at Dworshak. There are also 40 sites that are not on Corps land but within the Direct Effect APE at Dworshak. Two new sites were recorded in the Direct Effect APE; however, the 40 sites total is actually a decrease of 7 from the 47 that were reported last year. The decrease is because some of the sites that were reported in Direct Effects APE during FY 2020 were actually isolated finds; their status has been updated in

the Corps GIS and site data.

An intensive survey was conducted by archaeologists from the Nez Perce Tribe within the Corps Dworshak Direct Effect APE. They surveyed 307 acres and excavated 112 shovel test probes across 12 parcels owned by the Nez Perce Tribe or Tribal members along the Clearwater River. Three newly identified sites were recorded (two of which are located in the Dworshak Direct Effect APE) and documentation for four sites was updated.

The FCRPS long-term goals call for inventory of non-Corps land within the APE. This process includes identifying land for survey and sending letters to landowners requesting access. During FY 2021, the Corps fine-tuned priority parcels for inventory of non-Corps lands within the Lower Granite Project, and drafted letters requesting access to these areas for survey in FY 2022. As part of the FY 2021 PKC Spring Workshop Deliverable, the CTUIR, CCT, and Nez Perce identified priority areas for survey at McNary.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: During the past 20 years, the PKC participants have conducted TCP research, written reports, and prepared numerous TCP forms for properties at all FCRPS Walla Walla District operating projects. During FY 2021, the Spring Workshop Deliverable was for Cooperating Group participants to review their existing TCP documentation and identify priority areas where further research should be done. The Nez Perce, CTUIR, and CCT prepared reports noting the status of their TCP inventory for McNary and the lower Snake River and noted if additional baseline work was needed.

There are 103 TCPs at McNary. One of those TCPs has been formally evaluated and was concurred eligible by the Keeper for the NRHP but has not been formally listed.

There are 46 TCPs at Ice Harbor. None of them has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO. During FY 2021, the CCT completed monitoring visits to five TCPs and prepared addendum forms describing the importance of the resource, impacts, and recommendations as part of their site and TCP monitoring contract.

There are 81 TCPs at Lower Monumental. One has been formally evaluated and has been found eligible through a concurrence determination with SHPO. During FY 2021, the CCT completed visits to six TCPs and prepared four new forms and two addendum forms describing the importance of the resource, impacts, and recommendations as part of their site and TCP monitoring contract.

There are 22 TCPs at Little Goose. None of them has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO. During FY 2021, the CCT completed visits to two TCPs and prepared addendum forms describing the importance of the resource, impacts, and recommendations as part of their site and TCP monitoring contract.

There are 52 TCPs at Lower Granite. None of them has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO.

There are 21 TCPs at Dworshak. None of them has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO. Some of the resources are located on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, and those would be evaluated through a concurrence determination with the

Nez Perce Tribe.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: During FY 2020-2021, the Corps added hundreds of sites in the Direct Effects APE into the Corps reporting data. Since the Corps does not directly manage these sites, the eligibility of these sites is unknown in many cases. However, for the sites with known eligibility, the counts are reported in Table 4.

During FY 2017 and 2018, the Corps worked on revisions and corrections to the McNary Lock and Dam and Ice Harbor Lock and Dam NRHP evaluations. The documents were not revised in FY 2021 due to other priorities. The revisions to the evaluations are on hold for the time being while the Corps works on the McNary PSPA and HPMP.

During FY 2021, the Corps conducted two intensive surveys at Dworshak where sites were found and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. One was for a mini-camp access project and the other was for timber harvest and road projects (Bonstead 2021; Roberts 2021). Five new sites were recorded during those reviews, all of which were found to be not eligible (see Appendix L). In addition, nine sites and one isolate were revisited; monitoring forms were completed at four sites and site form updates were completed for the other five sites. Seven sites were concurred eligible for listing on the NRHP. Many of the sites investigated are located in the drawdown zone where they have been affected by decades of seasonal reservoir drawdowns which have eroded and displaced site deposits. Some of the sites are scatters of only a few artifacts, while others are remnants of more intensively used sites with hundreds of artifacts remaining. Shovel testing was conducted above the cutbank at seven sites and no cultural resources were found. While many of these sites were not found to be eligible for archaeological deposits, they retained integrity as contributing features to TCPs and were therefore concurred eligible.

During FY 2020-2021, a contractor for the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) conducted a survey and evaluation project for a proposed bridge rehabilitation project in Lewiston, Idaho. As part of ITD's consultation, they received concurrence determinations for several sites on Corps land, including the Lewiston Levee System, which was concurred eligible. The Corps does not dispute these findings.

The Corps also worked on corrections to the Rock Imagery Multiple Property Nomination. The document was originally prepared and reviewed by the PKC in January 2014 and submitted to the SHPOs in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho in October 2014. Due to significant comments from Oregon SHPO, the document was put on hold while the Corps discussed how to address the comments. Ultimately, the Corps decided to not address the Oregon comments, since there were no contributing properties in Oregon, and concentrate on the comments from Washington SHPO. During FY 2021, the Corps made edits and provided the updated document to PKC participants for review and comment. Minimal comments were received and the final document will be submitted to DAHP for eligibility concurrence and signature in FY 2022.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: The CCT prepared four new TCP forms during FY 2021 for previously

identified TCPs at Lower Monumental (Coyote 2021). The resources were evaluated under multiple criteria and integrity was examined. All four of the resources were recommended eligible under Criteria A, B, and D. The CCT also performed TCP monitoring at seven previously documented TCPs at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, and Little Goose, and examined NRHP eligibility. None of the TCP forms or updates was submitted to SHPO for formal concurrence determinations because they are confidential documents.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: Archaeological site visits were conducted June 23-24, 2021 as part of the PKC Cooperating Group at McNary (five sites) during FY 2021 and Lower Granite (four sites). The visits were conducted by PKC participants from the CCT, CTUIR, Yakama Nation, Nez Perce Tribe, Oregon SHPO, and the Corps. Representatives from BPA were unable to attend due to agency Covid safety protocol. Recommendations included shoreline stabilization using riprap or planting, removing faded signs, discouraging rock climbing and campfires through signage and letters, review of old site files, use of LiDAR or other types of work to examine underwater portions of sites, and to deal with encroachments onto Corps land and sites by adjacent landowners, and communicate results of encroachment work.

The in-house monitoring reports for FY 2018 and FY 2019 site monitoring were finalized during FY 2021. The results were reported during prior years; therefore, these site monitoring visits are not included in Table 8. The FY 2018 and FY 2019 report summarized Corps site monitoring and PKC site visits conducted at 26 sites at McNary, 3 sites at Ice Harbor, 31 sites at Lower Monumental, 15 sites at Little Goose, 14 sites at Lower Granite, and 15 sites at Dworshak. Seventy-one sites were monitored in 2018 and 58 in 2019 (some sites were visited in both 2018 and 2019). All types of impacts were observed: McNary sites have the most severe visitor impacts; sites at Little Goose and Lower Granite often are impacted by Corps maintenance of Habitat Management Units; and Lower Monumental has sites that, for the most part, do not receive as many management impacts because the sites are in remote areas.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted by Corps staff at McNary, Lower Monumental, Lower Granite, and Dworshak during FY 2020. The results were not written up during FY 2021 and are not reported in Table 8; therefore, these results will be reported in FY 2022.

Minimal site monitoring was conducted by Corps staff in FY 2021; results are not reported in Table 8. Those results will be summarized in FY 2022.

A contract for site monitoring and documentation at McNary (14 sites) was awarded to the Yakama Nation in FY 2020. The contract also includes documentation of indirect effects and other relevant information observed for TCPs in the area. The fieldwork was delayed until FY 2022 due to COVID-19 restrictions; the results of this monitoring will be reported in FY 2022.

A contract for site monitoring and documentation at McNary (18 sites) and Ice Harbor (10 sites) was awarded to the CTUIR in late FY 2020. The contract also includes documentation of indirect effects and other relevant information observed for TCPs in the area. The fieldwork

and reporting was delayed due to COVID-19; monitoring results will be reported in FY 2022.

A contract for site monitoring at Ice Harbor (3 sites), Lower Monumental (11 sites), and Little Goose (9 sites) was awarded to the CCT during FY 2020; the fieldwork was completed in the summer of 2020 and spring of 2021. The contract also included documentation of indirect effects and other relevant information observed for TCPs in the area. The final report was submitted during FY 2021 (Coyote 2021). The CCT completed 23 monitoring forms, documented 2 previously unrecorded precontact sites, updated the site forms for 2 sites, prepared 10 TCP form updates, and prepared 4 new TCP forms. Two sites were not visited because they are inaccessible due to rock fall. While a minority of sites did not have any impacts, many others are being impacted by cutbank erosion, recreational activities, non-native vegetation, and animal disturbances. Recommendations included ongoing monitoring, bank stabilization, planting of native plant species, and mitigation.

A contract for site monitoring at Lower Granite (14 sites) was awarded to the Nez Perce Tribe during FY 2020. The 14 sites were monitored in May 2021 and the final report was submitted in FY 2021 (Chadez and Wallen 2021). The sites monitored are all on Corps managed land and include seven sites in Idaho (one is on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation) and seven sites in Washington. The sites were all judged to be in fair to poor condition, and recommendations included continued monitoring, removal of invasive vegetation, removal or replacement of interpretative signs, additional cultural studies, and other measures.

A contract for site monitoring at Dworshak (30 sites) was awarded in late FY 2019 to the Nez Perce Tribe for site monitoring during FY 2020. The monitoring was completed between October 2019 and September 2021 and was reported during FY 2021 (Chadez 2021). The sites monitored were located in the drawdown zone at Dworshak and impacts from the annual reservoir drawdown and recreation (wave impacts, recreational use) were noted. The report and forms also summarized eligibility recommendations (all 30 sites were recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP) and provided stabilization or mitigation ideas.

Several of the FY 2021 workshop contracts included a task for site monitoring. This task was included in the workshop contracts so that the results would be reported on a form soon after monitoring; instead of having a report discussing the report, only forms would be submitted, quickly reviewed, and the results discussed during workshop meetings. The completed monitoring forms are distributed to Cooperating Group participants on a quarterly schedule.

During FY 2021, the Nez Perce Tribe was awarded a monitoring task in the workshop contract to monitor sites at Dworshak. The contract was later modified, and five additional sites were added at Little Goose and five at Dworshak. The Nez Perce Tribe submitted the original 11 Dworshak forms for work completed mainly in April 2021; these were finalized and distributed to the Cooperating Group. The remaining 10 forms for Little Goose and Dworshak will be submitted following monitoring in FY 2022. During FY 2021 monitoring at Dworshak, the Nez Perce Tribe visited sites located in the drawdown and noted that many of these sites likely extend above the drawdown zone. Therefore, many sites were judged to be in good condition since they may still have intact deposits present. Impacts in the drawdown zone included reservoir related

effects, minor wildlife activity, and garbage from visitor use on the reservoir and in the site.

During FY 2021, the CTUIR were awarded a monitoring task in the workshop contract for monitoring at ten sites at McNary. The CTUIR completed their workshop monitoring fieldwork in October 2021 and are submitting monitoring forms during the first quarter of FY 2022.

Site Protection/Stabilization: A contract was awarded during FY 2016 for the development of plans to stabilize sites at Columbia Park and Columbia Point. Further planning and cultural review were completed in FY 2017 for the project in Columbia Park. The shoreline stabilization contract was formally awarded for construction in September of 2018, and approximately 1,000 meters of the shoreline at 45BN52 was stabilized during FY 2019. Large rock was placed to create a foundation along the shoreline that supported a vegetated wall constructed from geotechnical bags. A mix of native trees and shrubs was planted within the wall to further stabilize the structure and create natural benefits to the immediate shoreline margin. It is important to note that the construction of this project resulted in significant turmoil within the PKC group. The agencies were not effective in coordinating changes to this project and largely failed to coordinate the implementation of this project with other priorities identified within the group. During FY 2020, the Corps prepared an After Action Review so that these mistakes will not be repeated in the future. The document was discussed at multiple PKC meetings and was revised and collaboratively finalized during the August 2020 workshop. During FY 2021, the PKC conducted a site visit and noted that while the stabilization was holding, the plantings had largely failed and weeds had taken over. The geotechnical bag material used for the stabilization was impervious and plants could not grow through the material. A Corps biologist conducted a visit to the site in late FY 2021 to assess the situation and provide recommendations.

During the FY 2021 spring workshop, the PKC group conducted an Interest Based Problem Solving exercise regarding signs. While management signs have been installed at different sites in order to communicate rules and regulations, there are also a number of outdated, and in some cases abandoned, interpretative signs on Corps land. During the spring workshop, an inventory of signs was provided for McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, and Lower Granite Projects. This is an ongoing issue that will take some time to address.

Site 45BN191 at McNary was seeded for native grass during the first quarter of FY 2018 in an effort to lessen erosion and a Treatment Plan Form was completed for that effort. The site was visited during the PKC site visit in FY 2019 and it was determined that a prior reseeding effort had failed due to high water flow. The Corps reseeded the island during the fourth quarter of FY 2020 and conducted a follow-up reseeding effort on March 3, 2021. At that time, previously planted areas at the southern end of the island were observed growing newly established grass. Corps biologists recommended a revisit to the site in the fall of 2021 to assess the results.

The Corps awarded a contract to the CTUIR during FY 2019 to complete Structure from Motion (SfM) documentation at 45WT242, a rock image site located at Lower Monumental.

The rock image panels were previously documented to-scale in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

The SfM documentation was placed on hold in 2020 due to the pandemic, but fieldwork was completed in May 2021 and the results will be discussed in next year's Annual Report.

The Corps Portland District awarded a contract to PanGIS during FY 2020 for research and relocation of 25 sites that were looted by the Bergens in the 1950s and 1960s. Most of the sites investigated are located in the Portland District; however, two of the sites that were revisited, 45WT2 and 45FR479, are located at Lower Monumental. PanGIS reviewed existing documentation, including Dr. Bergen's notes and maps, and revisited the two sites. They then updated the site documentation and recorded numerous looter holes located across the two sites.

Corps Natural Resources Management personnel conducted a site visit with representatives from the Nez Perce Tribe to discuss drill seeding that was conducted by the Corps without consultation within a site, as well as impacts from recreational trail use. The Nez Perce Tribe requested that a gate be installed on a trail to dissuade bicycle use, and that signage be placed to show that a two-track road should not be used by Corps vehicles. The Corps purchased materials for the gate during FY 2021 and the gate will be installed during FY 2022.

No site protection/stabilization activities were conducted at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, or Dworshak during FY 2021.

Public Education: During the fourth quarter of FY 2020, the Corps awarded a contract to the CTUIR for rock imagery education. Site 45BN1753 has been affected by ongoing graffiti impacts and, while graffiti removal was conducted during FY 2020, the potential for graffiti to return to the area is an ongoing concern. The CTUIR will work with local schools and develop rock imagery educational materials. There have been delays to the work due to COVID-19 and the final report is due during FY 2022.

The PKC Group drafted a letter to send to the website owners of a group that show climbing routes, including one near sensitive sites at Lower Granite. The people utilizing the route are installing anchors on a natural feature, which is not allowed. The Corps plans to send the letter in FY 2022.

Other Types of Treatment/Alternative Mitigation: The Corps awarded contracts to the CCT, CTUIR, and Nez Perce Tribe for partial mitigation of adverse effects to the Palouse Canyon Traditional Cultural Property caused by the operation and maintenance of the FCRPS. Several contracts were completed or awarded during FY 2021 and progress is briefly summarized below.

The Nez Perce Tribe was awarded a contract during FY 2020 that continues with Palus Canyon TCP research (Phase 1b), this time related to oral history. Visits were conducted to Palouse Canyon with Tribal elders, and a research report and a Story Map was produced, sharing stories and information about the importance of the canyon. The Tribe also produced curriculum appropriate for students in Lapwai schools, as well as for older students participating in the Tribes' intern program. Lastly, a hiking packet was also made for Tribal members visiting Palouse Falls.

The Yakama nation was awarded a contract during FY 2020 for Phase I of Palus Canyon

mitigation. Their work included identifying potential subcontractors for preparation of sample products for interpretative information for Tribal members. The Yakama Nation researched different companies and types of products available and prepared a final report selecting a subcontractor for future work. Phase II of the mitigation to produce the interpretative material (a video) will be awarded during FY 2022.

The CTUIR were awarded a contract during FY 2020 for Phase II of Palus Canyon mitigation. Their work included research at Washington State University into archaeological collections with archaeobotanical remains suitable for further analysis. The work was delayed due to COVID-19 and a final report is due during FY 2022.

The CCT were awarded a contract during FY 2021 for Phase II of Palus Canyon mitigation. Their contract includes conversion of video cassettes to digital media, and a site visit and oral history work with Tribal elders at Palouse Canyon. The site visit has been delayed due to COVID-19, but the video conversion work is ongoing and the final report is due during FY 2022.

The Corps awarded a contract to New South Associates, subcontracted to AINW, for archaeological collection analysis of McNary site 45FR14/101. Large excavations were conducted at the site in 1967 and the final results of the excavation were never written up. The analysis work includes not only analysis of the collections, but also interviews with the original site excavator, site visits to check locations of original excavations and current infrastructure, and providing recommendations for park management. The Corps and AINW completed a site visit in November 2020 and the contractor has been analyzing the archaeological collection and interviewing David Rice regarding prior work at the site. The final report will be completed during FY 2022.

The Corps conducted shovel testing at a gravel bar located just upstream of site 45FR13 at McNary in January 2018. No cultural resources were found, suggesting the site boundary does not continue into this area. It is likely that the site has been destroyed by levee construction or concealed by the levee and reservoir inundation. A draft of the report was provided to PKC participants during the second quarter of FY 2019 and multiple comments were received. Comments were addressed during FY 2021, including a more thorough review of as-built information and prior site documentation. The final report was provided to the PKC group. The report recommends that the site boundary be updated to reflect that while the portion on Corps land is likely destroyed, the site may extend on to private land.

In FY 2011, a feature was observed in an eroding cutbank at McNary site 45FR004. During FY 2018, at the urging of the PKC group, the Corps made several visits to relocate and document the feature. The feature was ultimately relocated, the cutbank was mapped, monitoring stakes were installed to track the rate of erosion, and a Treatment Plan Form (TPF) was prepared. In 2019, the PKC made a visit to the site, a civil survey was completed, and a summary report was drafted describing the work completed to date. No work was conducted at the site during FY 2020 due to the pandemic. In FY 2021, the summary report was finalized, incorporating comments received from the PKC group in a fall meeting, and requiring annual monitoring in the

spring. The Corps visited the site in late FY 2021 to re-locate the rebar reference stakes used to monitor erosion but the area was too heavily vegetated to do so. The Corps returned in early FY 2022 with a metal detector, found the stakes, and took new measurements. It was noted that slumping of the cut bank is apparently slowing due to the stabilizing effect of existing vegetation, mostly wild rye. The site monitoring form is being updated at the time of this writing to reflect the FY 2022 cut bank measurements and annual monitoring will continue with measurements taken as needed.

In June 2019, the PKC group visited site 45WW13 at McNary, noting numerous impacts, and in August 2019, BPA personnel returned and thoroughly rerecorded the site and documented impacts. During FY 2020, a TPF was prepared included installation of a sign ("No Digging or collecting of Artifacts on Federal Land") and placement of fill dirt in an excavated area. During FY 2021, the site was visited by the Corps in preparation of TPF implementation, and updated recommendations were provided, including to place boulders at an unauthorized access point, place additional signage, and have a Corps Ranger discuss the access issues with the adjacent landowner. Portions of the revised treatment were implemented on November 29, 2021, including installation of signs, placement of fill dirt, and discussions with the adjacent landowner. Since the work is ongoing during FY 2022, it will be discussed in next year's annual report.

Three TPFs were finalized during FY 2021, all for Palus Canyon mitigation work. One TPF covered both Phase I (ethnobotanical survey) and Phase II (ethnobotanical archaeological collection research) mitigation work conducted by the CTUIR at Palus Canyon. The second TPF covered Phase I (ethnobotanical survey) mitigation work conducted by the CCT at Palus Canyon. The third TPF was for Phase I (development of visual content) conducted by the Yakama Nation for Palus Canyon. A TPF was also drafted, but has not been finalized, for the phased approach for design and implementation of stabilization at McNary site 45BN202.

Lastly, civil survey was funded for three high priority sites at McNary in order to better establish specific areas of concern for future treatment designs. Results from these surveys will be provided in FY 2022.

4) CURATION (additions or changes in collections status)

The Walla Walla District currently curates FCRPS collections with Washington State University (WSU), University of Idaho, University of Oregon, and the Wanapum Heritage Center. The Walla Walla District also recently found out that there is a small collection at Central Washington University that will be repatriated by the Corps under NAGPRA. At the close of FY 2021, the total curated collection consisted of 3,855 cubic feet of artifacts and 287 linear feet of records, most of which is held at WSU (3,388 cubic feet collections; 265 linear feet of records). The Corps NWW collections at WSU have increased in cubic footage in the past few years as a result of rehabilitation of existing collections into proper storage containers with reasonable weights.

A new contract was awarded during the fourth quarter of FY 2018 for the continued maintenance and rehabilitation of the collection at WSU, and Option Year 2 of the contract was

completed during FY 2021. Collections rehabilitated during FY 2021 included 5 cubic feet of artifacts associated with site 10CW5 at Dworshak. WSU also completed 30 cubic feet of rehabilitation for artifacts associated with the 45FR5 collection from McNary. This work was needed in order to fix database errors from when the collection was originally catalogued in 1992-1993 and in 2004. There are 325 cubic feet of collections from this site curated at WSU, and the rehabilitation is a substantial effort that will likely take several years

There were no inadvertent discoveries of human remains or NAGPRA repatriations during FY 2021. The Corps planned to complete NAGPRA notices for human remains and funerary objects from legacy collections held at WSU, University of Idaho, and Central Washington University but they were not completed due to the shortage of Corps staff. A reburial was proposed for human remains found in legacy collections from Marmes Rockshelter that were associated with prior published notices, but the reburial was cancelled during FY 2020; this will be rescheduled in the future.

The Corps Northwestern Division has been involved in a collections consolidation study headed by the Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) since FY 2015. During FY 2021, the final regionalization report was provided to consulting tribes, including those in the PKC. The final report confirms that the Kennewick Man collections will remain at Wanapum Heritage Center under the terms of the existing MOU, and that the Corps will eventually consolidate NWW collections in one to two facilities located on the Plateau. The ownership of collections that were excavated on what is now Corps land, but prior to Corps acquiring the land, remains unresolved.

The Corps reviewed one research proposal for the loan of a Corps collection during FY 2021. The loan was for use of five artifacts from a Dworshak site collection located on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, to be used in an exhibit at the Idaho Museum of Natural History. The Nez Perce Tribe indicated that they had no comments, and the loan was approved.

5) ISSUES

Facilitator: During FY 2019, BPA awarded a contract to have a facilitator participate in two PKC workshops and a business meeting in Lapwai, and to prepare a Situation Assessment. The contract was awarded to Gay Ernst. She conducted interviews with PKC participants to investigate group dynamics, generate common interests, and provide recommendations that could lead to a better functioning workgroup. The PKC reviewed these recommendations, came to consensus on which recommendations to implement, and is actively implementing and assigning actions to these recommendations. With agreement that a facilitator was of great benefit to the PKC's ability to come to consensus and work through difficult topics of discussion, BPA awarded a second one-year contract during the first quarter of FY 2020 to the same contractor for group facilitation during that year; and during FY 2021 BPA awarded a multi-year contract to the same contractor for group facilitation.

Encroachments: During the FY 2021 Spring Workshop, a panel was held to discuss and answer questions regarding encroachments onto Corps land, usually by adjacent landowners. Representatives from the Corps answered questions about the types of encroachments tracked, ranging from dumping grass clippings to construction of structures. General GIS data was

provided to PKC members. This is a topic of ongoing discussion that will be addressed during future meetings.

Irrigation: The Corps manages a number of Habitat Management Units (HMUs) in Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite as part of compliance with the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan. Many of the HMUs are partially irrigated to provide food plots for wildlife. Maintenance of the irrigation systems, mainly repairs to breaks in the lines, can impact archaeological sites. The Corps provided information to Natural Resource Management personnel regarding these types of impacts in order to communicate the potential that buried archaeological deposits could be affected by this maintenance work. This discussion will continue on an ongoing basis.

HPMP: During the FY 2020 August Workshop, the PKC discussed the merits of preparing an HPMP for McNary versus a PSPA and decided to proceed with the PSPA. The agencies decided to move forward with preparation of an HPMP as well. A draft of the McNary PSPA and HPMP was prepared and discussed during multiple PKC meetings during FY 2021, and a draft was sent out for review to PKC Participants in the first quarter of FY 2022. Comments are due for both documents in the second quarter of FY 2022.

Dworshak Cooperating Group: On December 14, 2020, the Nez Perce Tribe Chairman sent a letter to the Corps requesting that the Corps and BPA form a separate cooperating group with the Nez Perce Tribe to discuss cultural resources issues related to Dworshak Dam and Lake. Dworshak is a storage reservoir in Clearwater County, Idaho with a significant annual reservoir drawdown that exposes and impacts hundreds of archaeological sites. The southern part of the reservoir, as well as portions of the Dworshak Indirect Effect APE downstream of the dam, are located on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. The Corps and BPA held internal meetings to discuss the details regarding forming this cooperating group, including those related to finding funding for administering the new group, were it to be formed. In September 2021, the Northwestern Division prepared a memorandum summarizing the issues and providing support for creation of a new Dworshak-specific cooperating group. The discussions will continue internally and with the Nez Perce Tribe in FY 2022.

Pandemic: There were numerous delays, modifications, and other changes to contracts and meeting dates in FY 2020 and FY 2021 due to the pandemic. These changes were made for the health and safety reasons. The FY 2021 Spring and Fall Workshops and all of the business meetings were held as teleconferences. The PKC site visits were conducted together as a group, with all of the activities taking place outdoors, and only fully-vaccinated participants were allowed to ride on the boat during that portion of the trip (BPA did not attend due to agency Covid restrictions). In a couple of cases, site monitoring was shifted to late FY 2021 or FY 2022 due to COVID-19 delays. We will continue to modify contracts and expectations as the pandemic continues.

6) PHOTOS



Figure F-1. Corps visit at McNary site 45WW13 in FY 2021 to measure the amount of clean fill material needed to fill an area of excavated/eroded bank.



Figure F-2. Site monitoring by the Corps at Ice Harbor 45FR46 in FY 2021.



Figure F-3. View of a historical looter pit at Lower Monumental site 45FR479, likely excavated by the Bergens (Willhite 2021).



Figure F-4. View of ongoing cutbank erosion occurring at site Little Goose site 45GA00026, leading to exposure of artifacts (Coyote 2021).



Figure F-5. PKC site visit to Lower Granite site 45AS00099. Participants are viewing an unmaintained, outdated sign that is proposed for removal.



Figure F-6. View of driftwood that has been moved by the public in order to use an unauthorized road to access the drawdown zone, taken at Dworshak site 10CW639 (Chadez 2021).

APPENDIX G – CHIEF JOSEPH PROJECT

Chief Joseph Cooperating Group Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake, Okanogan and Douglas Counties, WA

FY 2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: Inventory of accessible Corps owned land within the Chief Joseph Dam (CJD) APE is complete. In FY 2021, inventory of previously surveyed lands was completed within the CJD APE, in areas affected by the 2020 Cold Spring/Pearl Hill Fire. A total of 406.5 acres were resurveyed resulting in 12 sites monitored and 4 new sites recorded. The fieldwork was completed in FY 2021 but the final report and results for this effort will be submitted in FY 2022.

In FY 2019, the CCT H/A GIS Analyst used LiDAR to observe a concentration of approximately 20+ large, doughnut-shaped depressions within the CJD APE. These depressions resemble what could be buried house pits on a terrace above Rufus Woods Lake. In FY 2020, the Corps contracted with the CCT H/A to test one of the most prominent depressions for cultural materials. A testing plan was submitted in FY 2020 detailing the project and proposed methodology. The testing and reporting portion of the work was completed in FY 2021. The testing resulted in three artifacts being observed and collected and creation of one new archaeological site. Due to contract timelines, the results of the excavation effort will be reported in FY 2022.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: Between 2002 and 2007, a CCT survey of TCPs within the CJD APE resulted in the identification of 99 TCPs (Shannon and Moura 2008). Although a good faith effort has been made to identify TCPs at the Project, a new effort to better understand and manage effects of the O&M undertaking on individual TCPs will use new and previously acquired traditional knowledge to record each of the 99 TCPs using FCRPS TCP Inventory Forms. This effort began in FY 2020 and will continue annually until complete. In FY 2021, the Corps contracted with the CCT to complete 10 TCP Inventory Forms. Due to unforeseen setbacks due to lasting effects of COVID-19, the final TCP Inventory Forms will be submitted in FY 2022.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: National Register eligibility recommendations are prepared by the CCT in the form of individual site narratives. In FY 2021, the CCT completed eight site narratives and contracted for an additional six site narratives for high priority sites. Due to the timing of the contract, the six site narratives will be submitted in FY 2022. Formal evaluations by the Lead Federal Agencies will follow.

Two formal determinations of eligibility were made for sites 45DO278 and 45OK4 in FY 2021. Both sites are part of the Rufus Woods Lake Archaeological District, but formal documentation relating to their eligibility was lacking. In FY 2021, the LFAs completed

Treatment Plan Forms for each site formally documenting them as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as both archaeological sites and TCPs.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: Both archaeological sites 45DO278 and 45OK4 are considered TCPs and were formally evaluated in FY 2021 as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: A total of 20 archaeological sites were monitored in FY 2020 but, due to contract timelines and unforeseen issues due to COVID-19, the results of these efforts will be reported in FY 2022. A total of 32 archaeological sites were monitored in FY 2021 under contract with the CCT H/A. Due to unforeseen setbacks due to lasting effects of COVID-19, the final reports will be submitted in FY 2022. That being said, 14 of the sites monitored in FY 2021 were rock image sites. The Cooperating Group chose to focus on monitoring rock image sites as most had not had a thorough recording in some time. The results of the site condition monitoring effort will infer mitigation and treatment efforts to prioritize for FY 2022 and out years.

The CCT H/A completed 15 days of shoreline monitoring within the CJD APE in FY 2021. Shoreline monitoring takes place at and near priority sites including burial sites to assist with identifying any potential unauthorized collectors, illegal recreational activities, and areas of extensive erosion. The CCT H/A was able to identify and report illegal grazing and recreation activities to the Natural Resource Management office. No looting or intentional damage to an archaeological site was observed.

Despite the limitations of COVID-19, limited individuals from the CCT H/A and the Corps completed site visits to multiple sites within the CJD APE. Site 45DO278 was visited which was identified as needing protection from disturbance by seasonal hunters displacing cultural features to create blinds. The site visit resulted in the identification of locations to place signage to discourage further impacts and visitation. The signs were ordered in FY 2021 but they have not yet been delivered; they will likely be installed in FY 2022. In addition, site 45OK250 was visited to assess areas that may need protection from current recreational impacts and to develop more specific treatment ideas. Upon identifying areas of impact from recent camping activities and from erosion, a treatment plan for FY 2022 was developed outlining preliminary measures to identify feature locations for future planning. Identification of feature locations includes employing human remain detection dogs and possible subsequent ground penetrating radar.

Site Protection/Stabilization: No site stabilizations were completed in FY 2021.

Public Education: The Corps contracted with the CCT to perform public outreach in FY 2021. The CCT completed presentations to three different groups of Youth Corps on assignment to work at CJD. Further, the Corps contracted with the CCT to complete a brochure. The CCT will complete and submit the brochure titled *Places of Traditional Cultural Significance within the Chief Joseph Dam Project* in FY 2022.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: In FY 2021, the CCT H/A completed artifact photography of collections from sites 45OK4 and 45DO214 and rehabilitations of collections

from site 45OK4 as partial mitigation for adverse effects resulting from O&M of CJD. A total of 141 artifacts from site 45OK4 were photographed, resulting in 401 digital images.

In addition, the CCT H/A created an outline for a GIS Story Map of the history of archaeological excavation within the CJD, highlighting site 45DO214, as partial mitigation for adverse effects resulting from O&M of CJD. This Story Map is expected to be completed in FY 2022.

The CJD Cooperating Group made impressive efforts to draft and finalize the CJD Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) in FY 2021 in accordance with the FCRPS long-term goals. The HPMP was reviewed by all CJD consulting parties with comments received and addressed from BLM, CCT H/A, and SHPO. While all comments were addressed using a comment matrix, upon distribution of the final CJD HPMP, further comments were received that will require additional review and consideration. Concurrence and re-routing of a revised final CJD HPMP will occur in FY 2022.

4) CURATION (additions or changes in collections status)

Collections are stored at the CCT Repository in Nespelem, Washington and managed by the CCT under contract with the Corps. A multi-year effort began in FY 2020 to complete systematic rehabilitation of collections starting with high priority sites. In FY 2021, collections from sites 45OK4 and 45DO214 were rehabilitated. A large portion of the CJD collections, including sites 45OK4 and 45DO214, were collected in the late 1970s and early 1980s in preparation for the 10-foot pool raise of Rufus Woods Lake.

A multi-year creative mitigation project also began in FY 2020 to complete photo documentation of tools from select high priority sites at CJD. The rehabilitation and photo documentation effort will be performed simultaneously on an annual basis. In FY 2021, photographs were taken and catalogued from site 45OK4, resulting in 401 photos.

5) ISSUES

COVID-19 continued to pose challenges for the CJD Cooperating Group. The Corps contracted with CCT to complete Traditional Cultural Plant Inventory, but due to a combination of COVID-19-related impacts, were unable to complete the work. Future work is planned to continue the Traditional Cultural Plant Inventory as conditions allow in FY 2022. The Corps was able to contract with CCT H/A for a large number of deliverables in FY 2021. Despite the fieldwork being completed in FY 2021, impacts from COVID-19 impacted the delivery of some reports, delaying them until early FY 2022.

Despite these limitations, the CJD Cooperating Group was successful in meeting FCRPS long-term goals and performance indicators. The CCT H/A played a significant role in the success of the Cooperating Group as continued from FY 2020. The CJD Cooperating Group continues to display an impressive effort in meeting FCRPS deadlines and accomplishing FCRPS goals, while continually brainstorming protection measures for the 460+ cultural resources sites within the CJD APE.

6) PHOTOS



Figure G-1. View of the CCT H/A crew during the excavation project.



Figure G-2. Utilized basalt spall recovered from the excavation.



Figure G-3. View of the burned area during resurvey efforts.



Figure G-4. Cascade A projectile point observed at site 45DO187 during resurvey efforts.



Figure G-5. Columbia corner notched B projectile point observed at site 45DO188 during resurvey.

APPENDIX H – ALBENI FALLS PROJECT

Albeni Falls Cooperating Group Albeni Falls Dam/Pend Oreille Lake, ID

FY 2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: No new inventory work was conducted in the Albeni Falls Dam APE during FY 2021. The Project Managers are working under the assumption that all accessible federal lands in the APE have all been surveyed. In the near future they would like to work with GIS data to conduct an analysis of all previous surveys to ensure that this is accurate. Aside from federal accessible lands, it is also a long-term goal of the Program to identify and survey private lands within the APE where the Corps has flowage easements. To date, the Seattle District Corps realty department has identified approximately 1,200 parcels, totaling approximately 9,000 acres, that fit this description. Due to the level of effort and necessary funding, the Cooperating Group plans to take a phased approach with the goal of surveying 25 percent over the next 4 years.

While no new project areas were surveyed, approximately 1 acre of site 10BR100 was resurveyed using magnetometry (3,700 m²) and ground penetrating radar (GPR; 1,150 m²) (Figures H-1 and H-2) by Kendra Maroney, Archaeologist of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians Cultural Resources Program. The purpose of this survey work was to explore an area of the site that was observed in 2019 to have the potential for structured culturally enriched deposits. This particular area is located both north and downslope of where the site had been tested in the past and is typically underwater. The results of the data collected revealed several areas of interest for future testing.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: The Albeni Falls Cooperating Group does not have an official TCPs/HPRCSITs inventory plan in place. The tribal participants of the group prefer to identify, evaluate, and address adverse effects to TCPs/HPRCSITs as the need arises. Due to the discreet nature of this approach, no areas of the APE were inventoried for TCPs/HPRCSITs.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: In FY 2021, no new or previously recorded archaeological/historic structures were evaluated or reevaluated regarding their eligibility for inclusion on National Register of Historic Places. This is a task that will be prioritized in FY 2022 and beyond as many of the former evaluations completed within the APE are outdated, making site treatment candidates difficult for the group to identify.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: No TCPs/HPRCSITs were evaluated in FY 2021.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: A total of three sites were monitored in FY 2021 with FCRPS funds.

In October 2021, Kevin Lyons, Program Manager of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians Cultural Resources Program, met Albeni Falls Dam staff at site 10BR114 to informally reassess the site boundary and discuss the proposed removal of a vault toilet. Lyons concluded that the project would not adversely affect the integrity of the site if and when the vault toilet was removed.

During the peak recreation months of May to September, adjacent petroglyph sites 10BR5 and 10BR933 (which have been intentionally buried for their protection) continue to be monitored by members of the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho. In FY 2021, five separate multiple overnight trips were made resulting in a total of 17 days on site. Monitoring forms were completed and reference point photos taken during each visit. Site 10BR5 is well known to many locals and visitors, which has resulted in vandalism on more than one occasion. Thankfully, no incidents of vandalism or changes to the site were reported in FY 2021.

Site Protection/Stabilization: FY 2021 saw the completion of a bank stabilization at site 10BR91, preventing further erosion of the site (Figure H-6). Site 10BR91 was first recorded by Corps archaeologists in 1974 and contains numerous historical and precontact artifacts and features. The precontact materials observed include numerous types of lithic tools and debitage, as well as the remains of two stratified cooking features with concentrations of fire-cracked rock (FCR) and charcoal. Charcoal samples from lower and upper strata of one feature have been radiocarbon dated to 4540±30 BP and 90±30 BP, respectively. A sample of FCR has been shown to contain residue that had positive reaction to trout antisera. The site also contains early 20th century archaeological materials associated with residential and agricultural use of the area attributed to the homestead of William N. Strong. This includes hundreds of historical artifacts of all types, evidence of structures, and a portion of a remnant orchard. Site 10BR91 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing archaeological site to the Pend Oreille River Archaeological District under criterion D for its potential to provide information related to precontact research questions within the local Pend Oreille Valley and wider Columbia River Basin. In addition, site 10BR91 also has the potential to contribute to studies of early homestead settlement in the area.

Site 10BR91 was being adversely affected by the operation and maintenance of the Albeni Falls Dam. The site was eroding rapidly and artifacts were visible, scattered across the shoreline and eroding from the cutbank. In addition, large portions of the historic era foundation had also been destroyed by erosion. Although the site had been disturbed, significant archaeological deposits were still intact making the site an ideal candidate for protection and stabilization.

The stabilization efforts consisted of placing a riprap revetment along the western shoreline of the landform in order to stabilize the eroding bank. The completed structure is approximately 65 feet wide ranging from approximately 2,055 feet elevation to grade at the top of the existing bank for a total length of approximately 1,000 linear feet. Construction materials consisted of rock spalls approximately 8 to 22 inches in diameter (Class III riprap) and 2- to 4-inch quarry spalls (Figures H-3 and H-4). Willow stakes were incorporated into the revetment (Figure H-5) and rooted plant stock was placed vertically against the natural bank and below the

revetment material. No excavation into the existing cut bank occurred as part of the stabilization efforts.

A treatment plan form for the stabilization of site 10BR91 was completed with all the above information and more. Final agency and SHPO signatures were acquired in March 2021 prior to the projects implementation in July 2021.

Public Education: No face-to-face public education or outreach specific to the Albeni Falls Dam Cooperating Group occurred in FY 2021, largely due to the ongoing pandemic. In FY 2021, the group had several discussions about updating or creating a new brochure for the visitor's center as a partial treatment for vandalized petroglyph sites, but ultimately decided against it.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: The Cooperating Group has identified two previous site stabilizations at 10BR90 and 10BR111 that are in need of maintenance and plan to focus on this work in FY 2022.

4) **CURATION** (additions or changes in collections status)

No additions or changes to the collection occurred during FY 2021. The collection continues to be held under a storage-only contract at CARDNO, Inc. in Seattle, Washington.

5) **ISSUES**

The Albeni Falls Dam Cooperating Group had four quarterly teleconference meetings in FY 2021. While the meetings are relatively productive given the circumstances, the inability to meet in person due to the ongoing pandemic remains a hindrance to the collaborative nature of the group. For example, the need to draft an Albeni Falls site conditional monitoring form has continually been put off in the hopes that we will soon be able to work on this as a group in a face-to-face setting. Travel restrictions have also resulted in a lack of site visits. It is challenging for the group to discuss the management of specific cultural resources when not everyone can visit them in person. A common issue that many of the Projects have been dealing with during the pandemic is a considerable uptick in the number of adverse recreational activities. At the Albeni Falls Dam Project, the frequency of motor vehicle tracks in the drawdown zone has increased.

6) PHOTOS



Figure H-1: Overview of GPR grid, view to north (Maroney 2020).



Figure H-2: Comprehensive map of magnetometry (yellow) and GPR (pink) survey efforts at 10BR100 (adapted from Maroney 2020).



Figure H-3. Materials for bank stabilization were staged at nearby recreation area.



Figure H-4. Contractor's barge and equipment placing material.



Figure H-5. Live willow stakes were placed between the natural bank and riprap. Willows will help to shade the shoreline and protect fish habitat.



Figure H-6. Bank stabilization is nearly complete with contractor placing the final layer of mulch to help ensure the longevity of willows and other species of native riparian vegetation.

APPENDIX I – LIBBY PROJECT

Libby Cooperating Group Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa, MT

FY 2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: No survey work was conducted in the Libby APE in FY 2021. The Project Managers are in the process of conducting an analysis of all previous surveys as well as defining what the total accessible acreage is within the Project APE. The fact that this has not been done previously is reflected in Table 1, which lists this figure for Libby as “In Progress.”

TCPs/HPRCSTs: As part of the Libby Project’s TCP Inventory Plan, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) concluded a 3-year study to create a geodatabase of historic trail systems, integrating geographical mapping information (GIS) with traditional cultural knowledge gathered from elder interviews. The CSKT’s Grey Johnson, who has conducted the majority of the efforts for this project, submitted all deliverables for this stage of the project. As a result of data gathered from this project, two TCPs were reported. The next step includes submitting those TCPs to the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (MT SHPO) for consensus on eligibility determination. Another deliverable submitted was a geodatabase documenting the trail system used by the CSKT. Potential applications of this trails system geodatabase include 3D interactive maps, filling in data gaps, resource management tool, information/historical/point of interest signage, cultural camps to reintroduce aboriginal territory to youth, and elder interviews on location. The Libby Cooperating Group has already discussed adding several of these ideas into its annual and long-term plans.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: No official site condition monitoring evaluations were conducted. The Kootenai National Forest (KNF) staff archaeologist has been performing site condition monitoring of historic and prehistoric sites within the Middle Kootenai River Archaeological District (MKRAD) for years with the intended purpose of reevaluating their original 1985 eligibility status. Although sites could not be monitored in FY 2021, the KNF staff archaeologist focused on updating the database and reevaluating priority sites that need to become the group’s main focus over the next few years. Furthermore, the staff archaeologist wrote a methodology report documenting the process taken to update the KNF’s database and records. This methodology report serves as a procedure guideline on how to best utilize the database to maximize efficiency and determined the next steps to update the records since the 1985 eligibility status. The KNF staff archaeologist finalized the fiscal year 2020 KNF annual report. In addition, the staff archaeologist prepared and submitted a consultation package for 33 of sites revisited to the MT SHPO. All of those 33 sites are located within the MKRAD and are located on KNF managed lands with the Libby APE.

During a site visit to the Libby Dam for a non-FCRPS funded project, the architectural historian from the Corps' Technical Center of Expertise conducted a site tour of Libby Dam and the surrounding picnic areas and campgrounds. Following this visit, the architectural historian consulted with MT SHPO to confirm that the paperwork for Libby Dam was complete and had an active eligibility status on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Through this consultation, it was noted that Libby Dam is filed as a district due to the surrounding campground and picnic areas designed by architect Paul Thiry in the MT SHPO database. As such, the Cooperating Group decided to update documents and will now refer to Libby Dam as a district rather than a stand-alone historic property. This is reflected in Table 6, and we have changed the number of districts to three to include the Middle Kootenai River Archaeological District, the Libby-Jennings Archaeological District, and now the Libby Dam District.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: No evaluation conducted.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: During FY 2021, a group of geologists (using non-FCRPS funds) conducted two paleostudy investigations at Libby Dam and downstream from the dam along the Kootenai River. The purpose of both projects was to provide paleoflood data for improving the long-term hydrologic record for the Kootenai River watershed. A dam safety risk assessment is in process, and data from these projects will serve to improve confidence in inflow-frequency data at rare annual exceedance probabilities and inform the assessment of catastrophic dam failure. A secondary benefit will be to collect better information on magnitudes and timing of large pre-historic floods in a major watershed draining from the northern Rocky Mountains. The first investigation was a geotechnical drilling exploration at Libby Dam, which required sites within the Libby APE to be evaluated in order to confirm the project would cause no adverse effect to sites within ¼ mile of the Libby Dam structure. Given that the proposed geotechnical drilling exploration was not occurring in or on Libby Dam, it was determined that Libby Dam would not be altered and its character-defining qualities would not be impacted. The second investigation was the Kootenai River Paleoflood Tier 2 Field Investigation. After thorough research, it was determined that 24 archaeological sites that are contributing to the Libby-Jennings Archaeological District (and located within the Libby APE) were located near the proposed geological test pits. Although this project was non-FCRPS funded, the Corps Project Manager served as the on-site monitor (using the paleoflood project funds) to ensure that none of the archaeological sites was disturbed and to be available in the event of an inadvertent discovery. Over the course of a few days, she monitored a total of 24 archaeological sites during the duration of the project to ensure no adverse effects occurred. No inadvertent discoveries occurred; no changes in site conditions were observed, and subsequently no alternative eligibility recommendations were provided.

Site Protection/Stabilization: As in FY 2019, the Libby Cooperating Group continues to plan and work on the production of interpretive signage across from overlapping sites 24LN1020 (prehistoric) and 24LN1025 (historic) to address previous incidences of looting. The group is currently working on a final draft of the panels, which incorporate art from the CSKT's Kayla Johnson. Once finalized, the panels will be purchased and installed in FY 2022.

Public Education: No public education events occurred due to COVID-19 limitations.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: The Cooperating Group's long-term planning strategy involves stabilizing multiple archaeological sites throughout the Libby APE. Because it had been a few years since the group created a priority sites list of which sites to stabilize first, the KNF staff archaeologist and the Corps Project Manager conducted a pedestrian survey of nine archaeological sites from the priority sites list that are under consideration for bank stabilization. The survey determined that eight out of the nine archaeological sites are stable and require no immediate intervention. Recommendations will be written on how often each of the eight sites should be monitored. The ninth archaeological site (24LN388) was determined physically changed and required immediate bank stabilization as soon as possible. The proposed plan is to incorporate a mixture of cocoa matting and plantings to help stabilize the sand banks and to prevent further erosion and exposure of artifacts.

The CSKT's Preservation Department conducted on-site monitoring to investigate ongoing vandalism and destruction occurring at two sacred TCP sites (24LN510 and a prehistoric complex, which is viewed as a single cohesive unit, that contains 31 archaeological sites). The increase in vandalism occurring at 24LN510 over the past few years needs to be stopped. As such, the Cooperating Group determined in FY 2021 that 24LN510 is a top priority. The group will be developing a treatment plan for the site, will be updating the management plan for the site, and will be starting a new contract for the CSKT to conduct regular on-site monitoring to protect the site. Once plans for 24LNL510 are implemented, the Cooperating Group will implement similar treatments to other TCPs.

4) CURATION (additions or changes in collections status)

Artifacts recovered from sites throughout the Libby Project area continue to be housed at the Salish Kootenai College in Pablo, Montana. This contract is now being overseen by the Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC) St. Louis District Corps. Furthermore, the Seattle District Corps in conjunction with the MCX CMAC St. Louis District Corps began cataloging the collections. The MCX CMAC hired the cultural resources management firm New South Associates to conduct the inventory. Since starting in August 2021, the project has gone smoothly and is making great progress. It is estimated that the cataloging project will conclude sometime in FY 2023.

5) ISSUES

The largest hurdles the Libby Project and Cooperating Group faced this year were those that resulted from COVID-19. Due to the ongoing pandemic, all quarterly meetings were held virtually. Furthermore, limitations were placed by individual agencies on conducting field work. In addition to not having in-person meetings, the tribal representatives could also not meet with their culture committees and elders, who the group relies on for approval of ongoing and future planning of treatment projects.

6) PHOTOS



Figure I-1. Photograph of panels at 24LN510. Photograph taken by Sarah MacIntosh on September 16, 2021.



Figure I-2. A close-up photograph of one of the panels at 24LN510. Photograph taken by Sarah MacIntosh on September 16, 2021.



Figure I-3. A segment of the archaeological site 24LN388. This photo was taken when Lake Kootenai had high water levels. At low drawdown levels, most of the site is easily accessible, which causes artifacts to be exposed. This site is a priority site for bank stabilization. Photograph taken by Sarah MacIntosh on September 16, 2021.



Figure I-4. A photograph of the Corps geological team and the Corps Project Manager for Libby Dam taking notes at one of the geological test pits within the Libby-Jennings Archaeological District. No inadvertent discoveries occurred within the Libby APE during the project. Photograph taken by the Corps Geological Team on September 18, 2021.

APPENDIX J – GRAND COULEE DAM PROJECT

Main Stem and Spokane Arm Cooperating Groups

Grand Coulee Dam/Lake Roosevelt, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, WA

FY 2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The two Lake Roosevelt cooperating groups (Mainstem and Spokane Arm) have largely met the goal of surveying all accessible acreage of federal lands of the Lake Roosevelt APE. Since the accessible acreage is complete, it is not surprising that the only survey completed at Lake Roosevelt in FY 2021 was 433 acres of resurvey associated with monitoring activities on the Spokane Arm. The outstanding task that remains prior to the Lead Federal Agencies declaring the accessible federal lands of Lake Roosevelt to be fully inventoried is a final compilation and review of the GIS inventory database. This task was not met in FY 2021 due to a vacancy in the BPA GIS specialist position and the inability of the cooperating groups to meet in person to review the GIS together. The target goal is now FY 2022 for the federal agencies to confirm full survey of accessible acreage within the APE. The program will then shift to attempt inventory of non-federal lands (privately held) and lands that are regularly inaccessible due to inundation.

Other efforts to wrap up loose ends and summarize the large-scale inventory efforts are underway. The Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) History Archaeology Program (H/A) is currently drafting a capstone report summarizing the past 15 years of intensive inventory on the mainstem of Lake Roosevelt. Likewise, the Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program (STIPP) compiled a draft document synthesizing their inventory efforts on the Spokane Arm. The CCT H/A is also working through the large GIS database of Mainstem inventory data to better understand any data gaps and to reconcile multiple GIS data layers.

The STIPP has also started an ongoing program to review and reconcile site boundaries on the Spokane Reservation. This process is more intensive as it requires staff to review and synthesize the documented research history of each site by referring to the forms and notes and revisiting the physical locations to reconcile the information and produce an accurate location and description of the sites. STIPP completed the first two reconciliations in FY 2021. The reconciliation process is more difficult and time consuming than originally expected but is important in better understanding and ultimately managing these resources.

The re-survey of 433 acres on the Spokane Arm and other field activities conducted around Lake Roosevelt did not result in the identification of new sites in FY 2021. The site total for Lake Roosevelt remains at 1,104 historic properties.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: Both tribal programs provide the federal agencies with TCP forms for the Mainstem and Spokane Arm APEs of Lake Roosevelt. The federal agencies have documentation for 80 TCPs in the Mainstem APE of Lake Roosevelt and 28 TCPs in the

Spokane Arm APE. This is an increase in 10 TCP forms from FY 2020, produced by the CCT H/A for Bonneville and Reclamation. Further work needs to be conducted to assess the eligibility of these 108 TCPs.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The total number of sites for the Grand Coulee Project/Lake Roosevelt APE is 1,104 documented archaeological and historical sites. Of these, 210 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the federal agencies. Eight are not eligible and there are 886 sites with eligibility that remains unresolved.

Several Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) for archaeological and TCP districts are in process with both cooperating groups. These districts include the Whitestone District and Lakes Villages District on the Mainstem and the Cayuse Mountain District and West End/Cornelius District on the Spokane Arm. These districts contain dozens of sites and once completed will constitute many new evaluations for Lake Roosevelt. The federal agencies are currently finalizing technical reviews of the district nominations and expect to begin final consultation with other signatory parties in FY 2022. The outstanding issue with these large districts at Lake Roosevelt is refining boundaries to include only those lands that have landowner permission to be included within the districts. This means either conducting a large campaign to gain private landowner acceptance or to reduce the boundaries to federal and tribally managed lands. The cooperating groups have settled on the latter method to expedite the process to nominate sites, even though it has reduced the size, scope and scale of the districts as originally proposed.

Reclamation continues the process to nominate Grand Coulee Dam for listing on the NRHP. Reclamation worked a final draft National Park Service (NPS) 10-900 form through consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Confederated Tribes of the CCT Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in late FY 2020. Reclamation then forwarded the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register who requested additional changes. Grand Coulee Power Office's new historian is working with the Keeper on a new draft of the nomination and expects to initiate a new round of consultation with the SHPO and THPO to resubmit the final nomination in early FY 2022.

Site Monitoring: Monitoring remains a major component for both the Spoken Arm and Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt. The continuing COVID-19 pandemic caused some disruption of the site condition monitoring efforts, but both tribal programs were able to conduct some site visits. The main complicating factor for FY 2021 was the limited spring drawdown caused by much reduced winter precipitation in the region and an early melt-off. With limited needs for federal flood control, Lake Roosevelt did not drop below about 1267 feet elevation (above mean sea level). This is almost 20-40 feet higher than average for the spring and many sites remained inundated for the year. The two tribal programs working under contract to BPA and Reclamation monitored 81 sites in FY 2021. Of the 81 sites monitored, 55 had noticeable physical changes and the tribal programs provided documentation updates for 64 sites.

CCT H/A monitored site condition at 32 archaeological sites and 13 burial sites under contract to Reclamation and BPA. They reported no inadvertent discoveries of human remains in FY 2021.

STIPP conducted monitoring at 36 archaeological sites and burial sites under contract to Reclamation and BPA. The STI conducted both burial inspections and archaeological inspections at 13 of the reported 36 sites. No human remains were encountered during the FY 2021 site inspections on the Spokane Arm.

CCT H/A and STIPP also incorporated the use of historic human remains detection dogs into their monitoring process for a third year. The dogs visited 11 sites during the field season with the CCT H/A and 3 sites with the STIPP.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: The CCT H/A and STIPP provided the federal agencies with TCP survey and work progress reports in FY 2021.

The STIPP has recently acquired access to two new sets of TCP materials and is currently working to inventory and assess both new and old files in their TCP/ethnographic collections. Staff continues to catalog, scan, and assess the Pauline Flett and Ann McCrae collections.

CCT H/A continued their regular program of survey and evaluation processes for their TCP/ethnographic collections as well, by providing the federal agencies with ten TCP forms that document the characteristics and evaluate the significance of single properties along the Mainstem. The program also updated and reformatted 78 records in the oral history database.

The cooperating groups continue to discuss new ways to expand and increase the work of identifying, evaluating, and treating effects to TCPs. These discussions led the CCT H/A effort to field verify and study the physical boundaries of landscape-based TCPs starting in FY 2021. They completed five field verifications of TCP locations in FY 2021. The STIPP has provided the Lead Federal Agencies with a TCP-based district nomination for the West End Archaeological District on the Spokane Reservation. The district contains 14 contributing and 2 non-contributing TCPs and suggests a suite of potential mitigations for adverse effects.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Data Recovery: Data recovery, especially salvage recovery, was a focus point for both the STIPP and the CCT H/A programs in FY 2021. The STIPP conducted another short fieldwork session at site 45SR21 they have been salvaging from erosion on the Spokane Arm and placed five square-meter units and more shovel tests to complete the planned work at that site. Very little new data was produced as a result and no further work is scheduled at the site. CCT H/A did not have a new data recovery planned for the field season and instead focused on writing reports from past recovery efforts.

The ongoing work to report and finish projects resulted in the completion of a few interesting analyses for Lake Roosevelt in FY 2021. For example, the STIPP have been actively submitting shell for radiocarbon dating and comparing it with charcoal and bone dates from the same unit levels. That work has conclusively found that shell dates on the Spokane Arm are 2,000 years older than the corresponding charcoal and bone. This offset is interesting and

matches other work that has been done elsewhere on the Columbia system. STIPP provided the agencies with a draft report analyzing the findings. The CCT H/A program has completed the analysis of a tephra sample collected from a site near Kettle Falls and determined that it is tephra from the cataclysmic eruption of Mount Mazama approximately 6,900 radiocarbon years BP.

During monitoring and pre-stabilization fieldwork at Lake Roosevelt, both tribal programs discovered features at known sites that had significantly eroded due to reservoir action during the winter months. CCT H/A discovered what appeared to be the outline of a pithouse on a high eroding bank above Lake Roosevelt north of Kettle Falls at 45ST1111. The federal agencies shifted funding and the CCT H/A were able to excavate a block of the feature and test the boundaries along the eroding bank. The salvage operation yielded almost 885 artifacts and determined that it was a pithouse with well-defined walls, floor, and a central hearth feature. Final analysis of the excavations is not complete, but the Mainstem Cooperating Group prioritized additional excavations at this feature for FY 2022 in hopes of salvaging all the information from this important feature before it is completely lost to reservoir erosion.

During preparations for stabilization construction at 45LI377, a site on the Spokane Arm, the STIPP discovered a newly eroding feature in the cutbank. This was the first full, intact feature noted in the cutbank at this end of the site. The Spokane Arm Cooperating Group, per STIPP's request, made the decision to quickly salvage the feature through excavation prior to starting the stabilization construction. Excavation of a block unit through the bowl-shaped thermal feature recovered an intact layer of fire altered rock, faunal bone, and chipped stone artifacts. Excavation by STIPP also yielded a radiocarbon date that correlated to a diagnostic projectile point collected from within the feature. The recovery of the Rabbit Island Stemmed-A projectile point (circa 4000-2000 BP) and the AMS radiocarbon date of 2480 ± 30 years BP confirm that this feature dates to the end of the Middle Archaic period (via Chris Casserino of STIPP).

Site Protection/Stabilization: Reclamation awarded the contract for the 45LI377 site stabilization project for the Spokane Arm in summer 2020. Work at this stabilization began in February after STIPP finalized a pre-construction sweep of the site to collect artifacts and salvage the exposed feature described above. The contractor worked from February through the end of May 2021. STIPP monitored the initial progress on the project until the beginning of April when most of the site was fully covered by the first layer of material. By the end of May, only about 20 feet of Phase 1 was left to complete. The contractor returned after Labor Day and finished Phase 1 construction prior to the end of the fiscal year. The contractor will return in January 2022 to complete Phase 2. The project is currently on schedule and costs are projected to remain within budget. The project is over \$3 million in total cost and is phased for three separate years of construction. The stabilization includes cellular grids filled with gravel and topsoil filled berms planted with native vegetation to stabilize an eroding cutbank. The federal agencies anticipate project completion in FY 2023.

Budget and staff constraints, mostly related to Cayuse Cove construction, required that Reclamation reduce its efforts toward designing new stabilizations during FY 2021. The two Lake Roosevelt cooperating groups have developed a list of seven sites to be stabilized in the

future. Despite the delay in designing the stabilizations, a team of Reclamation staff, accompanied by STIPP and CCT H/A staff, visited and documented each of the sites during FY 2021. The team collected location data and took notes on potential stabilization methods. Initial feasibility designs are anticipated to be completed by FY 2023. The next stabilization could be ready for construction by FY 2024 or FY 2025, depending on the location, the size of the site, and the scale of the stabilization that is prioritized.

Public Education: The COVID-19 pandemic halted public interaction through FY 2021. CCT H/A is, however, working on a draft document that synthesizes the archaeological and anthropological contexts for the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt. The Mainstem Cooperating Group hopes to publish this document for public use in the future.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: The two Lake Roosevelt cooperating groups have agreed to prepare one Lake Roosevelt Project Specific Programmatic Agreement (PSPA). The target goal for completion is FY 2023. The PSPA will enact the completed Lake Roosevelt Historic Properties Management Plan and conform with the requirements of the FCRPS SWPA. The Lead Federal Agencies are working to contract a facilitator and set up a detailed production schedule. Kickoff meetings were expected to occur in January or February 2022.

Resource patrols to discourage looting and document recreational impacts to archaeological sites have been an important component of site protection and treatment at Lake Roosevelt. Budgetary and staff constraints led both cooperating groups to de-prioritize this patrolling for other tasks in FY 2020; however, both programs requested it be reinstated in FY 2021. As a result, the STIPP increased this type of patrolling in FY 2021 by completing 54 site visits. The STIPP also assisted tribal law enforcement with three damage assessments through this work. The resulting tribal prosecutions and assessed fines, while attributed to impacts to culturally significant sites, were not specifically documented as Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) violations. CCT H/A performed 14 days of similar walk-through site visits under contract to BPA or Reclamation in FY 2021. CCT reported no ARPA-related damages to the federal agencies but did report one large episode of looting at a historic site on tribally managed/owned lands within the Mainstem APE.

4) **CURATION** (additions or changes in collections status)

CCT H/A and STIPP both added artifacts to the archaeological collections stored at each of their respective curation facilities during the year with salvage recoveries collected during inventory, monitoring, and data recovery projects occurring during the field season. Curation costs increased as a result.

Curation costs reported in the tables of the main report also show an increase due to BPA and Reclamation supporting improvement of the curation facilities at the STIPP during FY 2021. The STIPP is updating the exterior of its curation facility and provided the federal agencies with a plan to upgrade both interior office and curation spaces in its facility in upcoming years. Other upgrades include security enhancements, HVAC replacement, new rolling storage shelves, and other storage and processing tools. With these upgrades, Reclamation has documented the STIPP

facility as a Department of the Interior certified repository and is taking steps to transfer other collections from the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt to the STIPP facility.

5) ISSUES

Staff vacancies with the federal agencies and COVID-19 pandemic response continues to impact the program. The cooperating groups were not able to meet in person during FY 2021 and this has caused some minor delay in meeting FCRPS goals. Issues with staff turnover at the federal agencies and at the tribal programs will continue into FY 2022.

Rapid erosion along the leading edges of Lake Roosevelt remains the biggest issue faced by the Lake Roosevelt cooperating groups. Every year the changes in lake elevations of Lake Roosevelt for flood control, increasing recreation at the National Recreation Area, and generation of hydropower cause the destabilization of landforms and erosion of archaeological sites. Fieldwork continues to identify the mass wasting of landforms associated with archaeological sites. The archaeological sites are non-renewable, and any erosion translates into permanent loss of cultural connections to the former landscape. The cooperating groups work with the Lead Federal Agencies to address as many effects as possible, yet the losses continue to mount. While we report an impressive amount of work in this annual report, much more remains to be done to combat the rapid loss of cultural heritage at Lake Roosevelt.

6) PHOTOS



Figure J-1. Central hearth feature of a pithouse in the floor of an excavation unit at 45ST1111. CCT H/A conducted salvage recovery of this pithouse north of Kettle Falls, Washington during the summer of 2021.



Figure J-2. CCT H/A staff preparing a stratigraphic profile of an eroding bank along Lake Roosevelt at 45ST1111. This landform contained a pithouse feature that is being excavated in the upper right corner of this image.



Figure J-3. CCT H/A staff inspecting 45ST82, a site prioritized for future stabilization along the Kettle River during the FY 2021 field season.



Figure J-4. Archaeologists and engineers from CCT H/A and Reclamation inspect an eroding cliff on the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem at site 45FE40/474. This location is prioritized for a stabilization effort in the future and Reclamation is exploring feasible methods to halt the erosion of this landform.



Figure J-5. Stabilization of 45LI377 in progress during spring 2021. The cellular containment system is being filled with crushed rock and overlaid with topsoil for later planting.



Figure J-6. Reclamation staff inspect upstream end of Phase 1 at 45LI377 after completion.



Figure J-7. A Columbia Corner-Notched point (1,000 to 500 BP) made from cream and orange colored chert; recorded and collected during FY 2021 STIPP fieldwork.



Figure J-8. Plan view photograph of the thermal rock feature salvaged by STIPP prior to construction of 45LI377.



Figure J-9. STIPP staff assessing erosion at a site on the Spokane Arm during the Spring 2021 Site Condition Monitoring fieldwork.

APPENDIX K – HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT

Hungry Horse Cooperating Group Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir, Flathead County, MT

FY 2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: Inventory of Accessible Federal Acreage at the Hungry Horse Project APE is complete. The remaining 11,225 acres within the APE have been reviewed in the field and have been found to be too steep or otherwise dangerous to survey. No new inventory work was conducted in FY 2021.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: A Multiple Property Determination (MPD) document covering the indigenous trail network surrounding and crossing Hungry Horse Reservoir is complete. The MPD includes 13 archaeological sites associated with three different indigenous trail corridors in the Hungry Horse APE. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe (CSKT) continue working on TCP documentation to add traditional landscape use and ethnobotanical context to the archaeological sites linked with the Soldier Creek Trail Corridor and Crossover Crossing that are part of the recently completed MPD.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: In April 2021, the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (MT SHPO) confirmed the consensus determination of the MPD with 13 sites linked to three trail systems in the Hungry Horse APE. The MPD determined the eligibility for almost half of the recorded sites in the HH APE (13 of 31 total historic properties). Hungry Horse Dam is also consensus determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; however an official nomination to the Register has yet to be completed. An official register nomination form for Hungry Horse Dam is planned and work should begin on the Hungry Horse nomination form in FY 2022. Reclamation's Grand Coulee Power Office Historian will draft the nomination form.

Site Monitoring: Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the Flathead National Forest (FNF) and CSKT archaeologists were able to visit 11 sites in FY 2021. The team was able to monitor nine sites during the spring months and two additional sites in the fall. Of the 11 sites monitored, all 11 received updates with 8 sites updated due to changes in site conditions. Recreation impacts continue to increase at Hungry Horse due to increased visitation to western Montana. Monitoring observed recreational impacts to 4 of the 11 sites in FY 2021. Other impacts included deposition and erosion due to reservoir operations. Significant recreational impacts occurred at two sites and FNF is developing plans with the Hungry Horse Cooperating Group to address the impacts.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: The CSKT continues working to produce documentation on TCPs at Hungry Horse Reservoir. The tribal program continued background research on traditional landscape use at selected TCP sites at Hungry Horse during FY 2021. Elder interviews have been successful and the CSKT are working to incorporate a wealth of new knowledge into the ongoing ethnobotanical and TCP reports for the Hungry Horse Project.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Protection/Stabilization: The federal agencies have not yet implemented any site protections or stabilizations at the Hungry Horse Project. As noted above, the Cooperating Group has identified recreational impacts to four sites in the APE. FNF is currently working on addressing the impacts mostly associated with the use of motorized vehicles accessing the drawdown from the boat launches and campgrounds. Proposed treatments include blocking the vehicle access points with boulders and adding signs prohibiting driving in the drawdown.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: The Cooperating Group is beginning to discuss potential treatments for adverse effects to the sites included in the Indigenous Trails MPD. The agencies are considering trail signage, youth culture camps about the traditional uses of the South Fork drainage, exhibits, and a variety of other potential treatments to address the reservoir's effects on the associated TCPs.

The Hungry Horse Cooperating Group prepared a final Project Specific Programmatic Agreement for the Hungry Horse Project in FY 2021. As of the production of this report in early FY 2022, the PSPA has been signed by the Reclamation and BPA and is with the CSKT Chair and MT SHPO for final signatures.

4) CURATION

Additions or changes in collections status: There were no changes to the curation status of items from the Hungry Horse Project in FY 2021.

5) ISSUES

There are no issues to report for the Hungry Horse Project other than increased recreation impacts to four sites.

The PSPA is expected to be enacted in early FY 2022. Monitoring efforts are largely successful. Ethnobotanical and traditional landscape use studies are providing new and interesting information. The MPD was finalized in FY 2021 and nearly half of the sites at Hungry Horse are now determined eligible for the National Register due to their association with the traditional trail systems in the Hungry Horse APE.

6) PHOTOS



Figure K-1. FNF boat moored at an inlet along Hungry Horse Reservoir during spring monitoring efforts.



Figure K-2. Flathead National Forest and Confederated Salish and Kootenai archaeologists inspecting an area where recreation has impacted the landscape of an archaeological site at Hungry Horse Reservoir.



Figure K-3. Scars in the drawdown from operation of a vehicle outside of the established road network at Hungry Horse Reservoir. While within a known site area, this occurrence did not directly impact site features or artifacts.

APPENDIX L – NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES
Newly Recorded Cultural Resources Identified, Evaluated, or Listed in the National Register by State in FY 2021

Table L-1. Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures by State

Reference Number	Project	State
35SH375	The Dalles	Oregon
35WS715	The Dalles	Oregon
725878 #4703 Columbia Trail	McNary	Washington
726866 Columbia Park Barn/ Maintenance Shop	McNary	Washington
725879 Columbia Park Campground Main House	McNary	Washington
725880 Columbia Park Campground Shower house	McNary	Washington
725883 Columbia Park Campground West Restroom	McNary	Washington
725885 Columbia Park Campground South Restroom	McNary	Washington
725890 Columbia Park Disc Golf Bathroom	McNary	Washington
725881 Columbia Park Campground Vegetable Shed	McNary	Washington
725889 Columbia Park Campground	McNary	Washington
45FR00660	Ice Harbor	Washington
45FR00661	Ice Harbor	Washington
CLWR-01 Lewiston Levee System	Lower Granite	Idaho
CLWR-02 Camas Prairie RR	Lower Granite	Idaho
CLWR-03 Pepsi Park	Lower Granite (Direct Effect APE)	Idaho
Elk Creek Meadows Fence 1	Dworshak	Idaho
Elk Creek Meadows Fence 2	Dworshak	Idaho
Elk Creek Meadows Road	Dworshak	Idaho
Evans/Lewis Creek Road	Dworshak	Idaho
Little Meadow Creek Abandoned Road	Dworshak	Idaho
NPNP025	Dworshak (Direct Effect APE)	Idaho
NPNP026	Dworshak (Direct Effect APE)	Idaho

Table L-2. Properties Determined Eligible by State

Reference Number	Project	State
35GM88	John Day	Oregon
35GM89	John Day	Oregon
35GM90	John Day	Oregon
35GM91	John Day	Oregon
35GM92	John Day	Oregon
35GM94	John Day	Oregon
CLWR-01 Lewiston Levee System	Lower Granite	Idaho
10CW582/584	Dworshak	Idaho
10CW583	Dworshak	Idaho
10CW587	Dworshak	Idaho
10CW637	Dworshak	Idaho
10CW638	Dworshak	Idaho
10CW639	Dworshak	Idaho
10CW640	Dworshak	Idaho
24FH0211	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0220	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0488	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0860	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0863	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0864	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0865	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0868	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0870	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0876	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH0910	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH1118	Hungry Horse	Montana
24FH1119	Hungry Horse	Montana

Table L-3. Properties Determined Not Eligible by State

Reference Number	Project	State
CLWR-02 Camas Prairie RR	Lower Granite	Idaho
CLWR-03 Pepsi Park	Lower Granite (Direct Effect APE)	Idaho
Elk Creek Meadows Fence 1	Dworshak	Idaho
Elk Creek Meadows Fence 2	Dworshak	Idaho
Elk Creek Meadows Road	Dworshak	Idaho
Evans/Lewis Creek Road	Dworshak	Idaho
Little Meadow Creek Abandoned Road	Dworshak	Idaho

Table L-4. Properties Newly Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Property Name	Reference Number	Project	State
(None for FY 2021)			