



**FISCAL YEAR 2019 ANNUAL REPORT  
INCLUDING THE 2<sup>ND</sup> FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE  
SYSTEMWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT  
March 2020**

*FCRPS Cultural Resources Program*



*View of Archaeological Site on Lake Roosevelt with Rattlesnake*

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Historic Properties – March 2020*

## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
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
CTCR	Confederated Tribes of the Colville 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
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FCRPS Program	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program
FNF	Flathead National Forest
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
H/A	CTCR History/Archaeology Program
HMU	Habitat management unit
HPMP	Historic Property Management Plan
HPRCSIT	Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes
ID	Idaho
ISU	Idaho State University
KNF	Kootenai National Forest

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Lead Federal Agencies	Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging
MPD	Multiple Property Documentation
MT	Montana
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Nez Perce/NPT	Nez Perce Tribe
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NPTCRP	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program
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
OR	Oregon
PA	Programmatic agreement
Project	FCRPS dams and associated reservoirs
PSPA	Project-specific programmatic agreement
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
RM	River mile
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer/Office
STI	Spokane Tribe of Indians
SWPA	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties
SWRD	Systemwide research design
TCP	Traditional cultural property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Office
UI	University of Idaho

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USFS	U.S. Forest Service
UW	University of Washington
WA	Washington
WSGV	Warm Springs Geo Visions
WSU	Washington State University
Yakama Nation/YN	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

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# 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 (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as well as several other Federal agencies which are affected by operation of the system. The Program is organized into eight Cultural Resources Cooperating Groups whose participants are listed in Appendix A.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Annual Report for the Program summarizes the Lead Federal Agencies' actions to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act through implementation of the *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (SWPA) 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 (NHPA)*. The reporting period for this report began October 1, 2018 and ended September 30, 2019 and adheres to a number of conventions (Appendix B).

The joint-funded FCRPS Program expended \$10,800,000 in FY 2019. This figure includes Corps expenditures totaling \$7,700,000, Reclamation expenditures of \$3,000,000, and Systemwide expenses of \$100,000. Additionally, BPA expended \$700,000 non-joint funds for staff salaries, travel, supplies, and training. Program funds supported completion of 38 final deliverables documenting compliance with Section 106 of NHPA.

As of FY 2019, the total area of potential effects (APE) for the 14 FCRPS Projects is 660,000 acres. Federal Project lands (i.e., lands acquired or withdrawn for Project purposes or managed by either Reclamation or the Corps) account for 560,000 acres of the APE, with the remainder being Federal lands managed by non-FCRPS agencies (e.g., Bureau of Land Management), state lands, and privately owned lands. Of the total APE, approximately 366,000 acres are accessible for survey (not inundated by Project pools or otherwise obstructed). The total number of acres surveyed for archaeological and historic-period sites and for standing historic structures as of the end of FY 2019 is 172,000 acres. This reflects an increase of about 1000 acres since the last FY reporting period.

In April 2016, the Corps and BPA, in consultation with Cooperating Group members, proposed to expand APEs to include indirect effects not previously considered at the Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, and Dworshak projects in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. These consultations, which began several years ago, continued into FY 2019 and are expected to be complete in FY 2020.

Inventory conducted in FY 2019, as well as data correction from previous years, resulted in 20 additional archaeological and historic sites across the FCRPS, bringing the system total to 4,610

sites. In FY 2019, Program participants completed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations for three sites. This FCRPS funded work, along with non-FCRPS funded work in the APE brings the FCRPS NRHP totals to 933 eligible sites and 360 sites that are not eligible. Eligibility determinations finalized as of FY 2019 permitted the Lead Federal Agencies to meet the long-term program goal of completing or exceeding eligibility determinations for 10 high priority sites at each Project. There are still 3,322 individual sites in the system that require evaluation and National Register evaluations are on-going annually at each of the FCRPS reservoirs. Several properties in the FCRPS APE are formally listed on the NRHP. This includes two National Historic Landmarks (Bonneville Dam and Marmes archaeological site), 13 historic districts, and 46 individual sites. No sites were newly listed on the National Register during FY 2019.

Eight of the fourteen FCRPS dams were previously determined eligible for the NRHP as of FY 2019. Additional consensus determinations were in process for The Dalles, John Day, Lower Monumental, and Chief Joseph dams.

In FY 2019, FCRPS joint funds subsidized site monitoring at 242 sites throughout the system to assess the effects of FCRPS operations and maintenance. Physical changes to site condition were noted at 143 of these sites. In FY 2019, a little over \$8,000 was required to maintain previously constructed bank stabilization projects or other erosion control structures in the system.

Work to identify, evaluate, and treat Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) continued in FY 2019. A total of ten final deliverables pertaining to HPRCSITs and TCPs were produced during the fiscal year and consist largely of documentation that aids in the identification and evaluation of these types of properties.

Resolution of adverse effects included a variety of actions. The Lead Federal Agencies and tribes distributed educational brochures that were developed with Program funding. Tribal and Lead Agency staff made public presentations regarding cultural resources awareness at various forums. Other public information materials included development of a brochure that summarized FCRPS Program accomplishments in FY 2018. The FCRPS Program website continues to provide easy access to program documents, meeting notes, research articles, and other pertinent information that benefit our consulting parties as well as the general public.<sup>1</sup>

Bank stabilization and other erosion control mechanisms continue to play a major role in addressing adverse effects caused by Project O&M. During FY 2019, 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.

Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY 2019. FCRPS funding pays for curation of these collections including approximately 7,000 cubic feet of

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.bpa.gov/efw/CulturalResources/FCRPS\\_CulturalResources/Pages/default.aspx](https://www.bpa.gov/efw/CulturalResources/FCRPS_CulturalResources/Pages/default.aspx)

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artifacts and 650 linear feet of records. The amount of digitally formatted data is currently unknown.

Many management activities conducted in FY 2019 fulfill commitments outlined in the SWPA. The TCP subcommittee continues to serve as a forum for defining methods to document and manage HPRCSITs and TCPs. 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.

This Program is highly collaborative in nature and requires regular meetings, field visits, and other forms of communication. During FY 2019, the eight FCRPS Program Cooperating Groups and the Cultural Resources Subcommittee met over 50 times 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 2019.

\* \* \*

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. Readers should refer to Appendix A for a list of the government agencies and tribes that participate in this unique Program. The Lead Federal Agencies sincerely thank and acknowledge the time and effort that all these organizations and individuals devote to this Program.

## **2. INTRODUCTION TO TABULAR DATA**

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* (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2009) 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 2019 Annual Report for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program describes NHPA Section 106 compliance actions completed by the BPA, Reclamation, and Corps to fulfill this SWPA 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 table format 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 2019; final contract deliverables received in FY 2019 for work conducted in previous years are addressed in Appendices C and D. Where appropriate, tables indicate whether FCRPS joint funds<sup>2</sup> 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. Comments received as a part of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-Five Year Review of the SWPA and initial Lead Agency responses are included in Appendix M.

Previous annual reports summarize information about the history of the FCRPS Program and earlier compliance accomplishments<sup>3</sup> (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018), and their content is not repeated here. This report corrects information presented in previous annual reports where new information or improved data are available. The format of this FY 2019 report follows that initiated in FY 2017, which greatly condensed this report into a more readable and useful document for our consulting parties.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.bpa.gov/efw/CulturalResources/FCRPS/CulturalResources/Pages/default.aspx>

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

<b>Project</b>	<b>Total Project Acres</b>	<b>Total APE Acres</b>	<b>APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey</b>	<b>APE Mapped</b>
Bonneville	25,444	25,444	4,892	Yes
The Dalles	14,257	14,257	5,226	Yes
John Day	84,400	84,400	31,568	Yes
<b>NWP (Portland) District Total</b>	<b>124,101</b>	<b>124,101</b>	<b>41,686</b>	--
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
<b>NWW (Walla Walla) District Total</b>	<b>119,164</b>	<b>138,763</b>	<b>58,685</b>	--
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
<b>NWS (Seattle) District Total</b>	<b>170,954</b>	<b>85,082</b>	<b>28,317</b>	--
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>414,219</b>	<b>347,946</b>	<b>128,688</b>	
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	Yes
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	Yes
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>147,928</b>	<b>310,869</b>	<b>236,853</b>	--
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>562,147</b>	<b>658,815</b>	<b>365,541</b>	--

\* - The APE for these projects were subdivided in FY 2018 into Direct and Indirect Effects APEs. The figures here represent the Direct Effects APE only. Please refer to Appendix E for additional information about the work of the Walla Walla District.

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

<b>Project</b>	<b>Total Project Acres</b>	<b>Total APE Acres</b>	<b>APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey</b>	<b>Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites &amp; Standing Historic Structures as of FY 2018</b>	<b>Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2019 (New Survey)</b>	<b>Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2019</b>	<b>Total APE Acres Surveyed as of FY 2019 (Cumulative)</b>
Bonneville	25,444	25,444	4,892	1,894	0	0	1,894
The Dalles	14,257	14,257	5,226	3,696	0	0	3,696
John Day	84,400	84,400	31,568	29,415	0	0	29,415
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>124,101</b>	<b>124,101</b>	<b>41,686</b>	<b>35,005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,005</b>
McNary	28,328	41,810	23,812*	10,084	0	0	10,084
Ice Harbor	7,919	9,328	4,790*	4,264	0	0	4,264
Lower Monumental	12,317	6,758	6,758*	7,817^	0	0	7,817
Little Goose	11,600	12,193	4,858*	4,252	0	0	4,252
Lower Granite	12,960	13,717	4,399*	4,059	0	0	4,059
Dworshak	46,040	48,925	14,068*	7,821	0	0	7,821
<b>NWW District Total</b>	<b>119,164</b>	<b>132,731</b>	<b>58,685</b>	<b>38,297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,297</b>
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,828	11,029	0	74	11,029
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	7,851	0	0	7,851
Libby	53,867	52,585	In Progress	11,693	0	0	11,693
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>170,954</b>	<b>85,082</b>	<b>28,317</b>	<b>30,573</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>30,573</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>414,219</b>	<b>341,914</b>	<b>128,688</b>	<b>103,875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>103,875</b>
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	41,239	1,227	505	42,466
Hungry Horse	31,321	42,675	36,582	25,672	0	0	25,672
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>136,574</b>	<b>310,869</b>	<b>236,853</b>	<b>66,911</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>68,138</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>550,793</b>	<b>652,783</b>	<b>365,541</b>	<b>170,786</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>172,013</b>

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

^ - In the Lower Monumental many steep areas have been surveyed, which is why the acres surveyed is greater than the acres available for survey.

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**Table 3. Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented.**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY 2018 (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2019</b>	<b>Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2019</b>	<b>Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY 2019 (Cumulative)</b>
Bonneville	130	0	0	130
The Dalles	305	0	1	306
John Day	587	0	0	587
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,023</b>
McNary	155	0	0	155
Ice Harbor	54	0	0	54
Lower Monumental	194	0	0	194
Little Goose	115	0	0	115
Lower Granite	164	0	0	164
Dworshak	366	0	0	366
<b>NWW District Total*</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,048</b>
Chief Joseph	470	0	0	470
Albeni Falls	436	0	0	436
Libby	500	0	0	500
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,406</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,477</b>
Grand Coulee	1,084	19	0	1,103
Hungry Horse	31	0	0	31
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,134</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,611</b>

\* - For all Projects in NWW District, the table only reports sites on Corps-owned lands.

**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 or Multiple Property Listing that are non- contributing)				Total Number of Sites for Which Determination Needs to Be Completed		Sites as of FY 2019 (Cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded	Non- FCRPS	Total No. (Cumulative)		FCRPS Funded	Non- FCRPS	Total No. (Cumulative)		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2019
			FY 2019	FY 2019			FY 2018	FY 2019			
Bonneville	0	0	15	15	0	0	19	19	90	96	130
The Dalles	0	0	57	62	0	1	4	5	174	239	306
John Day	1	0	32	33	1	0	13	14	485	540	587
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1,023</b>
McNary	0	0	43	43	0	0	18	18	94	94	155
Ice Harbor	0	0	9	9	0	0	5	5	40	40	54
Lower Monumental	0	0	107	107	0	0	6	6	81	81	194
Little Goose	0	0	9	9	0	0	3	3	105	105	117
Lower Granite	0	0	13	13	0	0	10	10	141	141	164
Dworshak	0	1	5	6	0	4	46	50	314	310	366
<b>NWW District Total (Only Corps Lands)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1,050</b>
Chief Joseph	0	0	177	177	0	0	30	30	263	263	470
Albeni Falls	1	0	46	47	0	0	20	20	372	372	439
Libby Dam	0	0	202	202	0	0	172	172	126	126	500
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1,409</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>3,482</b>
Grand Coulee	0	0	210	210	0	0	8	8	757	885	1,103
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	31	31
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,134</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>4,616</b>

**Table 5. Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings on the National Register of Historic Places.**

Project	Total No. Individual Sites Listed as of		Total No. District Listings as of		Total No. Multiple Property Listings as of		Total No. National Historic Landmarks as of	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019
Bonneville	9	9	2	2	0	0	1	1
The Dalles	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
John Day	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
McNary	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NWW District Total (Only Corps Lands)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Chief Joseph	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libby Dam	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Grand Coulee	25	25	3	3	1	1	0	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 6. National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility Status for FCRPS Dams.**

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

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**Table 7. Sites Monitored.**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2019 with FCRPS Funds</b>	<b>Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2019 with non-FCRPS Funds</b>	<b>Total Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2019</b>	<b>Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY 2019</b>	<b>Total Number of Sites with Noted Physical Changes in FY 2019</b>
Bonneville*	30	24	48	11	8
The Dalles*	37	1	37	3	13
John Day	23	0	23	10	21
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>42</b>
McNary	15	0	15	2	15
Ice Harbor	1	0	1	0	1
Lower Monumental	11	0	11	0	9
Little Goose	12	0	12	0	10
Lower Granite	9	0	9	0	5
Dworshak	3	7	10	11	7
<b>NWW District Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>47</b>
Chief Joseph	8	0	8	4	8
Albeni Falls	22	0	22	1	1
Libby	3	0	3	3	2
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>
Grand Coulee	58	0	58	16	38
Hungry Horse	9	0	9	9	5
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>143</b>

\* - The total numbers of sites for Bonneville and The Dalles have been adjusted to avoid double-counting, where appropriate, since some sites are monitored by more than one entity.

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**Table 8. Annual Maintenance Cost of Stabilization Projects.**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Type of Maintenance</b>	<b>Maintenance Costs in FY 2019</b>
Bonneville	--	--	\$0
The Dalles	--	--	\$0
John Day	--	--	\$0
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>\$0</b>
McNary	45BN202	Replace signage and shoreline stabilization	\$8,145
	45WW036	Sand and gravel to infill eroding shoreline	
Ice Harbor	--	--	\$0
Lower Monumental	--	--	\$0
Little Goose	--	--	\$0
Lower Granite	--	--	\$0
Dworshak	--	--	\$0
<b>NWW District Total</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>\$8,145</b>
Chief Joseph	--	--	\$0
Albeni Falls	--	--	\$0
Libby	--	--	\$0
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>\$8,145</b>
Grand Coulee	--	--	\$0
Hungry Horse	--	--	\$0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>2 Sites</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$8,145</b>

**Table 9. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds.**

Project	Artifacts (cubic ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2019	FY 2018 Curation Costs	FY 2019 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2019
					Artifacts (cubic ft.)			
Bonneville	623	89	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA	Collections curated at University of Oregon <i>at no charge</i> ; Yakama Museum, Toppenish, WA; Bonneville Dam	0	\$8,479.94	\$38,208.66	0
The Dalles	7	Not available	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA	Collections curated at University of Oregon <i>at no charge</i> ; Yakama Museum, Toppenish, WA; Bonneville Dam	0	\$186.37	\$96.58	0
John Day	299.5	6.5	Tamastlikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR; Washington State University, Pullman, WA	Collections curated at University of Oregon <i>at no charge</i>	0	\$12,833.73	\$10,223.80	0
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>922.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	--	--	<b>0</b>	<b>\$21,500.04</b>	<b>\$48,529.04</b>	<b>0</b>
McNary	738	84	Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Wanapum Heritage Center, Beverly, WA	University of Oregon	0	\$176,342.560	\$14,722.06	0

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Project	Artifacts (cubic ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2019	FY 2018 Curation Costs	FY 2019 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2019
					Artifacts (cubic ft.)			
Ice Harbor	146	24	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	--	0	0	\$3,490.96	0
Lower Monumental	1,476	69	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	--	0	0	\$15,133.90	0
Little Goose	295	22	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	--	0	0	\$5,457.48	0
Lower Granite	795	69	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	University of Idaho	0	0	\$15,190.68	0
Dworshak	235	12	--	University of Idaho	20	\$0	\$18,000.00	0
<b>NWW District Total</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$71,995.08</b>	<b>0</b>
Chief Joseph	1,902	182	Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	N/A	0	\$58,607.20	\$60,371.60	0
Albeni Falls	95	28.5	N/A	Cardno, Inc., Seattle, WA	0	\$12,000.00	\$8,730.00	0
Libby	342	66	Salish Kootenai College Curation Facility, Pablo, MT	N/A	0	\$38,223.20	\$13,911.60	0
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$108,830.40</b>	<b>\$83,013.20</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>6,946.5</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$130,330.44</b>	<b>\$203,537.32</b>	<b>0</b>

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Project	Artifacts (cubic ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2019	FY 2018 Curation Costs	FY 2019 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2019
					Artifacts (cubic ft.)			
Grand Coulee	1,380	247	Spokane Tribe of Indians Curation Facility, Wellpinit, WA; Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	N/A	0	\$37,690.00	\$12,000.00	141
Hungry Horse	1	Unknown	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility, Pablo, MT	N/A	0	\$300.00	\$500.00	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$37,990.00</b>	<b>\$12,500.00</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTALS</b>	<b>8,327.5</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$168,320.44</b>	<b>\$216,037.32</b>	<b>141</b>

**Table 10. Activities at FCRPS Dams and Reservoirs that Contributed to ARPA Compliance.**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Damage Assessments</b>	<b>ARPA Violations Issued</b>	<b>ARPA Prosecutions</b>	<b>ARPA Convictions</b>	<b>Total No. Patrol Days in FY 2019 (FCRPS funded only)</b>
Bonneville	0	0	0	0	120
The Dalles	0	0	0	0	29
John Day	0	0	0	0	14
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163</b>
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
<b>NWW District Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chief Joseph	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0
Libby	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163</b>
Grand Coulee	14	0	0	0	111
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Reclamation Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>274</b>

**Table 11. NAGPRA Section 3 Actions - Inadvertent Discoveries Associated with Project Operations.**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Number of Discoveries</b>
Bonneville	0
The Dalles	0
John Day	0
<b>NWP District Total</b>	<b>0</b>
McNary	0
Ice Harbor	0
Lower Monumental	0
Little Goose	0
Lower Granite	0
Dworshak	0
<b>NWW District Total</b>	<b>0</b>
Chief Joseph	0
Albeni Falls	0
Libby	0
<b>NWS District Total</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Corps Totals</b>	<b>0</b>
Grand Coulee	1
Hungry Horse	0
<b>Reclamation Totals</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 12. Routine Activities Under the FCRPS Systemwide PA that Do Not Require Section 106 Consultation.**

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albeni Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
1	Transfer of real estate from a lead Federal agency to another Federal agency with equal responsibility for compliance and that has cultural resource specialists that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s standards.	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	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
3	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation within areas where existing ground disturbance entirely encompasses the area that would be affected by the activity and where the past disturbance was so severe as to preclude the existence of intact cultural deposits, and no known properties are present.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	8	3	6	1	24
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	1	1
5	Replacement or restoration of existing rip rap within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6	Adding rock fill or gravel to roads where no new ground disturbance will occur and no recorded properties are within the roadbed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0

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<b>Activity No.</b>	<b>Activity Description</b>	<b>Bonneville</b>	<b>The Dalles</b>	<b>John Day</b>	<b>McNary</b>	<b>Ice Harbor</b>	<b>Lower Monumental</b>	<b>Little Goose</b>	<b>Lower Granite</b>	<b>Dworshak</b>	<b>Chief Joseph</b>	<b>Albeni Falls</b>	<b>Libby</b>	<b>Grand Coulee</b>	<b>Hungry Horse</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
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	0	0	0	2	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Maintenance or repair of fence lines that are less than 50 years old, where no ground disturbance occurs, or the fence line is on fill, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, and where the fence is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0
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.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

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<b>Activity No.</b>	<b>Activity Description</b>	<b>Bonneville</b>	<b>The Dalles</b>	<b>John Day</b>	<b>McNary</b>	<b>Ice Harbor</b>	<b>Lower Monumental</b>	<b>Little Goose</b>	<b>Lower Granite</b>	<b>Dworshak</b>	<b>Chief Joseph</b>	<b>Albeni Falls</b>	<b>Libby</b>	<b>Grand Coulee</b>	<b>Hungry Horse</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
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	1	0	1
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	7
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 under this category will comply	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	18

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<b>Activity No.</b>	<b>Activity Description</b>	<b>Bonneville</b>	<b>The Dalles</b>	<b>John Day</b>	<b>McNary</b>	<b>Ice Harbor</b>	<b>Lower Monumental</b>	<b>Little Goose</b>	<b>Lower Granite</b>	<b>Dworshak</b>	<b>Chief Joseph</b>	<b>Albeni Falls</b>	<b>Libby</b>	<b>Grand Coulee</b>	<b>Hungry Horse</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
	with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (36 C. F. R. 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	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
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	2	0	2
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	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
<b>TOTALS</b>		2	0	0	3	2	8	4	2	0	3	15	4	24	3	70

**Table 13. Status of Project Historic Property Management Plans and Project-Specific Agreements.**

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

**Table 14. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures.**

Agency	FY 2019 Obligated Funds	FY 2019 Expenditures	Cumulative Program Expenditures to Date (FY 1999 - FY 2018)	Cumulative Program Expenditures to Date (FY 1999 - FY 2019)
<b>Corps of Engineers</b>	\$4,893,000	\$7,700,600	\$63,005,000	\$70,705,600
<b>Bureau of Reclamation</b>	\$4,554,000	\$3,007,335	\$46,826,690	\$49,834,025
<b>Systemwide Expenses</b>	\$144,100	\$116,127	\$1,482,586	\$1,598,713
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$9,591,100</b>	<b>\$10,824,062</b>	<b>\$111,314,276</b>	<b>\$122,138,338</b>

**Table 15. BPA Staff Participation.**

Agency	Salaries	Travel	Supplies/Training	Total
<b>BPA</b>	\$695,038	\$21,687	\$695	\$717,420

### **3. APPENDICES**

Appendix A	Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program Cooperating Groups and Participants
Appendix B	Definitions
Appendix C	Fiscal Year 2019 Final Deliverables
Appendix D	Reports and Products Pertaining to Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) by Project
Appendix E	Wana Pa Koot Koot: Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project, The Dalles Lock and Dam and Lake Celilo Project, and John Day Lock and Dam and Lake Umatilla Project
Appendix F	Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group: McNary Lock and Dam and Lake Wallula Project, Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Lake Sacajawea Project, Little Goose Lock and Dam and Lake Bryan Project, Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project, and Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project.
Appendix G	Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project
Appendix H	Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project
Appendix I	Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project
Appendix J	Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project
Appendix K	Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir Project
Appendix L	Newly Recorded Cultural Resources Identified, Evaluated, or Listed on the National Register by State in FY 2019
Appendix M	2 <sup>nd</sup> Five-Year Review of the Systemwide PA

## **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 (FY) where survey has taken place previously. Includes only Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)-funded work.

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

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

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

**APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey** – This is the APE 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).

**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 2019 FINAL DELIVERABLES

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
<b>Bonneville</b>								
	Hylton, Lindon B., Alex Atkins, Roberta Kirk, and Lawrence Squiemphen III	2019	<i>Federal Columbia Power System FY 18 Determination of Eligibility and Site Record Update for Rocky Island 35WS218 Site</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Hylton, Lindon B.	2019	<i>National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 10-900: Iklum kln</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>Bonneville, The Dalles</b>								
	Hilton, Lyndon, Alex Atkins and Lawrence Squiemphen III	2019	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) 2018 Site Condition Monitoring at the South Shore of the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Shellenberger, Jon, Gregg Kiona and Ian Gray	2019	<i>Cultural Resource Monitoring on the Washington Shore of The Dalles and Bonneville Project Areas (FY15)</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day</b>								
	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement	2018-2019	<i>Monthly ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Reports FY 2019</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>The Dalles</b>								
	Battaglia, Mario, Mary Johnson, Amanda Samuels, and Jackie Jim	2019	<i>Continued Ethnographic Study of The Dalles and Celilo Village</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
	Battaglia, Mario	2019	<i>Supplemental Report for the Determinations of Eligibility for Coyote’s Wedding Place, Coyote’s Three Sons, and Fifteen Mile Creek, Wasco County, Oregon.</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Battaglia, Mario	2019	National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 10-900: <i>Coyote’s Wedding Place</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Battaglia, Mario	2019	National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 10-900: <i>Coyote’s Three Sons</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Battaglia, Mario	2019	National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 10-900: <i>Fifteen Mile Creek</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Stell & Cardno	2019	Historic Properties Management Plan: The Dalles Project Volumes I & II Klickitat County, Washington Wasco and Sherman Counties, Oregon	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>John Day</b>								
	Morton, Ashley	2019	<i>Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the Plymouth Island Bank Stabilization Project, Benton County, Washington</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Stallings, Patricia	2019	<i>National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 10-900: John Day Lock &amp; Dam Project</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Steinmetz, Shawn	2019	<i>2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the John Day Reservoir.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
	Tiede, Kristen	2018	<i>2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the John Day Reservoir</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Tiede, Kristen	2019	<i>2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the John Day Reservoir</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak</b>								
	Ernst, Gayla M.	2019	<i>Situation Assessment- Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration by Facilitator and Contractor Gayla M. Ernst, Walla Walla, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Tushingam, Shannon, Curewitz, Diane, and Nichole Fournier	2018	<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 October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	PKC Cooperating Group	2019	<i>PKC Site Monitoring Priority and Frequency Plan. Dated 08-15-2019.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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<b>McNary, Ice Harbor, and Lower Monumental</b>								
	Karson Engum, Jennifer	2019	<i>Summary Report of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes within the McNary, Ice Harbor, and Lower Monumental Projects, Washington and Oregon.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Pendleton, Oregon.	Y	N	N	N	Y
<b>Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite</b>								
	Coyote, Arrow	2019	<i>Reporting and Submittal of 17 Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) Forms.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington.	Y	N	N	N	Y
<b>McNary</b>								
	Dean, Claire J.	2018	<i>Conservation Needs Assessment: 45BN1753 (“Cottonwood Cove”), Washington State, October 2018.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by Dean and Associates Conservation Services, Portland, Oregon.	N	N	Y	N	N
<b>McNary and Little Goose</b>								
	Newton, John	2019	<i>Cottonwood Cove and Illia Landing brief summary of site visits and analysis.</i> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, H&H Section.	N	N	N	Y	N

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
<b>Lower Monumental</b>								
	Allred, Amanda	2019	<i>Boundary Survey for Determination of Property Ownership at Site LMA-45FR271. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, Geospatial Section.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
<b>Little Goose</b>								
<b>No Reports</b>								
<b>Lower Granite</b>								
<b>No Reports</b>								
<b>Dworshak</b>								
<b>No Reports</b>								
<b>Chief Joseph</b>								
	Capuder, Karen M.	2018	Archaeological Site Narratives for Sites 45DO102, 45DO214, 45OK4, and 45OK5. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	N	N	Y	N
	Capuder, Karen M.	2019	<i>FY2019 Annual Report, Chief Joseph Dam Project Area, Douglas County and Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	N	N	Y	N
	Coyote, Arrow	2018	<i>2015 Firebreak Survey. Cultural Resources Survey Short Report.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	Y	N	N	N	N
	Hoke, Amanda S.	2019	<i>2017 Survey of the Chief Joseph Dam Project Area, State-Held Tracts in Douglas and Okanogan County, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	Y	N	N	N	N

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
	Naumann, Aaron J.	2018	<i>FY2014 Annual Report, Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources 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
	Naumann, Aaron J. and Amanda S. Hoke	2019	<i>2015 Survey of the Chief Joseph Dam Project Area, “E” Tracts on the Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Naumann, Aaron J. and Rachel Perash	2018	<i>FY15 Chief Joseph Dam Project, Site Condition Monitoring, Douglas and Okanogan Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Robson, Kathleen, Tatshama-Peasley, Sylvia, Johnson, Trisha, and Pendleton Moses	2019	<i>Field Guide to Traditional Cultural Plants of the Chief Joseph Dam Project Area. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
	Rorabaugh, Adam N.	2017 (Finalized in FY 2019)	<i>Net Pens RV Park. Cultural Resources Survey Short Report. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Rorabaugh, Adam N.	2019	<i>2016-2017 Assessment of 45OK247 and 45OK248, Chief Joseph Dam Project, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Rorabaugh, Adam N.	2019	<i>Cultural Resource Survey FY 2018 Chief Joseph Dam Herpetology Study, Okanogan and Douglas Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	Y	N	N	N	N

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
<b>Albeni Falls</b>								
	Lyons, Kevin	2019	<i>Annual Report of Cultural Resources Management Activities at the Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille Hydroelectric Project, Bonner County Idaho (Field Seasons 2015-2016). Natural Resources Department Kalispel Tribe of Indians. Compliance with Contract W912DW-14-D-1015-003</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	2019	<i>Bear Paw Rock Monitoring Forms Y2019. Kootenai Tribe of Idaho</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Lyons, Kevin	11/26/2018	<i>Initial Carey Creek Shoreline Stabilization Progress Report</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Cardno	2019	<i>Annual Report: Cultural Resources Curation Services, Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>Libby</b>								
<b>No Reports</b>								
<b>Grand Coulee</b>								
	Angeloro, Lynn	2019	<i>Results of Human Remains Detection Dogs investigations at select sites along the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt. Canine Forensics Foundation, Sequim, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Miller, Crystal	2019	<i>Trends &amp; Commonalities Amongst Priority Mainstem TCPs: Assessing Adverse Effects of FCRPS Undertaking on TCPs within the Mainstem APE Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y

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	Taylor, Allie R.	2018	<p>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Reports FY 2019, Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program (Lincoln and Stevens Counties):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September 13 to October 15, 2018</li> <li>• October 15 to November 15, 2018</li> <li>• November 15 to December 13, 2018</li> <li>• December 13, 2018 to January 15, 2019</li> <li>• January 15 to February 14, 2019</li> <li>• February 14 to March 14, 2019</li> <li>• March 14 to April 15, 2019</li> <li>• April 15 to May 15, 2019</li> <li>• May 15 to June 12, 2019</li> <li>• June 12 to July 15, 2019</li> <li>• July 15 to August 15, 2019</li> <li>• August 15 to September 17, 2019</li> </ul>	N	N	N	Y	N
	McCullough Everitt, Laura and Allie Taylor	2018 (draft taken as Final in FY 2019)	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians FY18 Site Condition Assessment and ARPA Monitoring Report: Reservation Lands, Stevens County Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	McCullough Everitt, Laura and Allie Taylor	2018 (draft taken as Final in FY 2019)	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians FY18 Site Condition Assessment and ARPA Monitoring Report: Non-Reservation Lands, Lincoln and Stevens Counties Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Taylor, Allie Rae	2019	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program FY18 Archaeological Inventory, Lincoln County, Washington: Non-Reservation Lands. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Taylor, Allie Rae	2019	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program FY18 Archaeological Inventory, Stevens County, Washington: Non-Reservation Lands. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	McCullough Everitt, Laura	2019	2018 Traditional Cultural Property Survey for the Spokane Tribe of Indians. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	Y	Y	N	N	Y

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Document Author</b>	<b>Document Date</b>	<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TCP</b>
	McCullough Everitt, Laura	2019	<i>2018 Summary Report, River District Site Reconciliation Within the FCRPS Spokane Arm APE, Stevens and Lincoln Counties, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
	McCullough Everitt, Laura	2019	<i>2018 Summary Report, River District Site Reconciliation Within the FCRPS Spokane Arm APE, Non-Reservation Lands, Stevens and Lincoln Counties, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2019	<i>Salvage Excavation and Data Recovery at the Sand Bar (45SR21) Archaeological Site (FY 2018). Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2019	<i>Research Design for FY2019 Treatment at the LeBret's Beach (45SR20) Archaeological Site: Salvage Excavation and Data Recovery. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2019	<i>FY 2019 Burial Site Management Activities in Lincoln County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2019	<i>FY 2019 Burial Site Management Activities on the Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
<b>Hungry Horse</b>								
	Johnson, Kayla	2019	Hungry Horse Ethnobotanical Resources List	N	N	N	Y	N
	Powell, Ryan	2019	Fiscal Year 2019 Hungry Horse Reservoir Archaeological Monitoring Report	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 2019

Appendix E provides reports and products generated in Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 pertaining to HPRCSITs and TCPs by Project. A comprehensive list of all reports generated prior to FY 2019 can be obtained by contacting the Lead Federal Agencies.

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
<b>Bonneville</b>								
	Hylton, Lindon B., Alex Atkins, Roberta Kirk, and Lawrence Squiemphen III	2019	<i>Federal Columbia Power System FY 18 Determination of Eligibility and Site Record Update for Rocky Island 35WS218 Site</i>	Warm Springs Geo Visions evaluated 35WS218, a site of traditional cultural significance to the tribe for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under all four National Register criteria.	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Hylton, Lindon B.	2019	National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 10-900: <i>Iklum kln</i>	Warm Springs Geo Visions documented the eligibility of <i>Iklum kln</i> (35WS218) under National Register of Historic Place under criteria A and D.	FCRPS	N	Y	N
<b>The Dalles</b>								
	Battaglia, Mario, Mary Johnson, Amanda Samuels, and Jackie Jim	2019	<i>Continued Ethnographic Study of The Dalles and Celilo Village</i>	The Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program continued an ethnographic study of Celilo Village and vicinity through archival research and review of oral histories.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
	Battaglia, Mario	2019	<i>Supplemental Report for the Determinations of Eligibility for Coyote’s Wedding Place, Coyote’s Three Sons, and Fifteen Mile Creek, Wasco County, Oregon.</i>	The Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program evaluated three properties of traditional cultural significance to the tribe for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under all four National Register criteria.	FCRPS	N	Y	N
<b>John Day</b>								
No Reports								
<b>McNary, Ice Harbor, and Lower Monumental</b>								
	Karson Engum, Jennifer	2019	<i>Summary Report of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes within the McNary, Ice Harbor, and Lower Monumental Projects, Washington and Oregon.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Pendleton, Oregon.	The objective of this deliverable was to revise and/or create 13 new TCP forms completed by the CTUIR. Included as part of this task was archival research, fieldtrips, and final TCP forms, as well as a summary report.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
<b>Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite</b>								
	Coyote, Arrow	2019	<i>Reporting and Submittal of 17 Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) Forms. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington.</i>	The objective of this deliverable was to finalize and/or create 17 new TCP forms completed by the CTCR. Included as part of this task was archival research, interviews, and fieldtrips, final TCP forms, as well as a summary report.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
<b>Chief Joseph</b>								
	Robson, Kathleen, Tatshama-Peasley, Sylvia, Johnson, Trisha, and Pendleton Moses	2019	<i>Field Guide to Traditional Cultural Plants of the Chief Joseph Dam Project Area.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	As part of this deliverable, the CTCR completed ethnobotanical research, a predictive model in GIS, poster, a GIS geodatabase, and a field guide of 52 traditional cultural plant species found within the Chief Joseph Dam Project APE. This guide will be used in future TCP identification.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
<b>Albeni Falls</b>								
<b>No Reports</b>								
<b>Grand Coulee</b>								
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	2019	Site Forms for TCP 306, TCP 310, TCP 312, TCP 313, TCP 314, TCP 315, TCP 317, TCP 375, TCP 376, and TCP 377	Documents the characteristics and significance of TCPs.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Miller, Crystal	2019	Trends & Commonalities Amongst Priority Mainstem TCPs: Assessing Adverse Effects of FCRPS Undertaking on TCPs within the Mainstem APE	Assesses the effects of the FCRPS undertaking on various types of TCP.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	McCullough Everitt, Laura	2019	<i>2018 Traditional Cultural Property Survey for the Spokane Tribe of Indians. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.</i>	A cultural context document, providing primary and secondary ethnographic research, and examination of previous STIPP oral history transcripts. Five TCP's were recorded on TCP Forms, including Castle Rock Creek (heplc'oy'xe), Coyote Spit/Sand Bar (č'ł-mil'me? or n-tm'-penč), Mat Lodge/Longhouse (s-siy'iqs-seł'x <sup>w</sup> or č'łč'mul'e?x), Sandy Spit Pictographs (nq'ey q'ey'enč), and Spring Creek (n'ł'ax-cin).	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
<b>Hungry Horse</b>								
<b>No Reports</b>								

## **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;  
John Day Lock and Dam/Lake Umatilla, WA and OR**

### **FY 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)**

#### **1) INVENTORY**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* Portland District staff conducted pedestrian archaeological survey of approximately 25 acres of private land within the Bonneville Project APE utilizing joint BPA/Corps Program funds. There were no new inventories conducted within the APEs of The Dalles or John Day Projects during FY 2019 utilizing joint BPA/Corps FCRPS Program funds. Inventory within the APEs of the three Projects may have occurred utilizing non-FCRPS funds or on lands under the jurisdiction of other agencies, but the results of any such activities are not included as part of the cumulative inventory total as tracking this data is beyond the scope of this report.

Portland District awarded a contract in FY 2019 to the CTWSRO to update 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. BPA and the Corps expect that future inventory work within the APEs will focus largely on lands outside of Federal jurisdiction.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* The CTWSRO completed a HPRCSIT study focusing on an area within the Bonneville Project. The Nez Perce Tribe completed a TCP study focusing on an area within The Dalles Project. During FY 2019, the Yakama Nation continued to work on conducting TCP inventories focused on areas within the Bonneville Project.

#### **2) EVALUATION**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* During FY 2019, Portland District determined that site 45KL328, the Alderdale Townsite, was not eligible for listing in the NRHP based on work conducted to evaluate the site during FY 2018. Portland District provided the determination to DAHP for concurrence. The landform that contains site 45KL328 may be NRHP-eligible as a TCP, but this aspect of the property has not yet been formally evaluated.

In FY 2019, the Yakama Nation completed an evaluation of site 45KL88, the John Day Lock site, also known as the Bear Paw site. Portland District determined the site to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A, B, C, and D for its archaeological and traditional cultural qualities, and the documentation was provided to DAHP for concurrence. In addition, the Yakama Nation worked on evaluating two archaeological sites within the John Day Project that also have traditional cultural qualities. During FY 2019, the CTWSRO worked on evaluating site 35WS218 for NRHP-eligibility. Also during FY 2019, the CTUIR continued to

assess and update documentation for previously identified sites and districts within the APE of the John Day Project.

Portland District contracted with Brockington and Associates to evaluate the NRHP-eligibility of the John Day Dam and produce a determination of eligibility during FY 2019. The contractor found the dam to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C. Portland District expects to finalize the determination in coordination with the WPKK members and provide this to DAHP and the Oregon SHPO for concurrence during FY 2020.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* The Nez Perce Tribe completed determinations of eligibility for three TCPs located on the Oregon side of The Dalles Project, finding two of the properties eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A, B, and D and the remaining property eligible under criteria A and D. Portland District determined these properties to be eligible and provided the documentation to the Oregon SHPO for concurrence.

### **3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION**

*Site Monitoring:* The CTWSRO monitored nine archaeological sites on the Oregon shore of Bonneville Project in FY 2019 (Figure E-1), under the FY 2018 contracts. The Yakama Nation monitored 21 sites on the Washington shore of Bonneville Project in FY 2019 under the FY 2018 contracts.

The CTWSRO monitored 10 sites on the Oregon shore of The Dalles Project in FY 2019 under the FY 2018 contracts. The Yakama Nation monitored 27 sites on the Washington shore of The Dalles Project in FY 2019 under the FY 2018 contracts.

The CTUIR monitored 23 archaeological sites in the John Day Project, 10 on the Oregon shore and 13 on the Washington shore.

*Site Protection/Stabilization:* Portland District awarded a contract for bank stabilization at site 45BN269 on Plymouth Island in the John Day Project at the end of FY 2018. Work to stabilize the bank was completed in January 2019 (Figures E-2 and E-3).

Portland District completed plans and specifications for the stabilization of site 45KL219 and awarded the contract for construction in July 2019. BPA and the Corps expect the stabilization work to be completed during FY 2020.

Plans and specifications for the stabilization of site 35WS217 (Memaloose Island) and the restoration of looting damage to site 35WS218 (Rocky Island) have been developed by staff at Portland District in coordination with WPKK, and the agencies expect that a contract to complete this work will be awarded during FY 2020. WPKK members and Portland District staff visited the sites in January 2019 (Figure E-4).

During FY 2019, Portland District staff and WPKK continued to work on plans to install fencing along the Corps' property boundary along much of the John Day River 'Narrows' and conducted a site visit in September 2019 (Figure E-5). The fencing is necessary to protect several archaeological sites that are being trampled by cattle encroaching from adjacent properties. The agencies expect that the fencing will be installed during FY 2020.

*Public Education:* CRITFE hosted Archaeological Resource Protection Act trainings in May and July of 2019 for law enforcement, detectives, prosecutors, tribal monitors, park rangers, and resource stewards.

CTUIR staff conducted a number of community outreach and education activities during FY 2019 including giving First Foods presentations to archaeology classes at Eastern Oregon University and to a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers leadership class. Staff also gave a presentation on archaeology and NAGPRA to Nixyáawii Community School.

Portland District staff participated in the 2019 Portland State University Archaeology Roadshow (Figure E-6), displaying the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program's traveling exhibit.

WPKK updated the group's two public information brochures, *Wana Tun'unma* and the CRITFE ARPA 'arrowhead', during FY 2019. Copies were printed and provided to group members for public distribution.

*Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation:* During FY 2019, Portland District contracted with Stell Environmental Enterprises, Inc. to update the HPMP for The Dalles Project. Stell delivered a final draft of the document to Portland District, and the Corps and BPA will work through FY 2020 toward finalizing it in consultation with WPKK participants.

Portland District worked with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to remove a duck blind that had been constructed at site 35UM69 and to prevent it from being reconstructed at the site.

During FY 2019, Portland District staff and WPKK continued to work on plans to relocate two large boulders with rock images that are currently located at the Grant House in Vancouver, Washington to the *Temani Pesh-wa* trail in Columbia Hills Historical State Park. The rock images were moved to the present location from a site near Spedis Creek before this area was inundated when The Dalles Dam was completed in 1957. As part of the planning process, Portland District contracted with Dean and Associates to conduct an assessment of the boulders. The Corps and BPA expect the relocation project to be completed in FY 2020.

In FY 2019, Portland District utilized goats at site 45KL65 at The Dalles Dam to control encroaching vegetation (Figure E-7).

#### 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. At the end of FY 2018, the Corps sent collections from the WPKK Projects to the USACE Veterans Curation Program (VCP) at Washington State University in Pullman. The VCP continues to work on the collections throughout FY 2019. Portland District relocated an additional 19 boxes of collections Yakama Museum to the VCP in September 2019. This work is done at no cost to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Portland District modified the Burke Museum collection to include rehousing and consolidating collections; this will result in less square footage of collections and cost savings for the Program.

## 5) ISSUES

Sites in John Day Project had repeated incidents of looting, creating significant damage to important historic properties. Portland District staff is working with CRITFE and consulting tribes to document the damage and prevent further incidents.

## 6) PHOTOS



**Figure E-1.** Warm Springs Geo Visions (WSGV) staff conducting archaeological site condition monitoring within the Bonneville Project APE, October 2018 (WSGV).



**Figure E-2.** Stabilization of site 45BN269 in progress, John Day Project, January 2019 (Ashley Morton).



**Figure E-3.** Completed stabilization of site 45BN269 with emerging vegetation, August 2019 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).



**Figure E-4.** WPKK members and Portland District staff conduct site visit to 35WS217 in the Bonneville Project, January 2019 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).



**Figure E-5.** WPKK members Shawn Steinmetz and Larry Squiemphen conduct a site visit with John Day Natural Resource Manager Tim Darland at location of proposed fence installation to protect sites in the John Day Project, September 2019 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).



**Figure E-6.** Portland District Archaeologist/Wana Pa Koot Koot Program Manager Liz Oliver interacts with the public at the Portland State University Archaeology Roadshow, June 2019 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).



**Figure E-7.** Goats eating encroaching vegetation at site 45KL65 located at The Dalles Dam (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).



**Figure E-8.** Jarvis Weaskus, Marquel Greene, Jenifer Chadez, and Nakia Williamson participate in the Nez Perce Tribe’s 16<sup>th</sup> annual Environmental Education & Cultural Knowledge Day (Nez Perce Tribe).

## **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 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):**

#### **1) INVENTORY**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* The archaeology/historic structures numbers were updated this year to include historic structures located outside of archaeological sites. These numbers reflect archaeological sites and historic structures located on Corps managed lands.

The number of archaeological sites for McNary Project lands remains the same at 133 sites. There are also 22 structures at McNary, for a grand total of 155 archaeological sites and historic structures. No new sites or historic structures were recorded at McNary during FY 2019.

The number of archaeological sites for Ice Harbor Project lands remains the same at 53 sites. There is also one historic structure at Ice Harbor. No new sites or historic structures were recorded at Ice Harbor during FY 2019.

The number of archaeological sites for Lower Monumental Project lands remains the same at 189 sites. There are also five historic structures at Lower Monumental. No new sites or historic structures were documented at Lower Monumental during FY 2019.

The number of archaeological sites for Little Goose Project lands remains the same at 115 sites. There are no documented historic structures at Little Goose. No new sites or historic structures were recorded at Little Goose during FY 2019.

The number of archaeological sites for the Lower Granite Project lands remains the same at 159 sites. There are also five historic structures at Lower Granite. No new sites or historic structures were recorded at Lower Granite Project during FY 2019.

The number of archaeological sites at Dworshak remains the same with 365 sites. There is one historic structure at Dworshak. No new sites or historic structures were recorded at Dworshak during FY 2019.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR) completed a task order for 17 new and revised Traditional Cultural Property forms for properties located along the Lower Snake River during FY 2019. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation completed a task order for 13 new and revised Traditional Cultural Property forms for properties located along Columbia and Lower Snake Rivers during FY 2019. For both contracts, the documentation included NRHP evaluation and integrity statement, an assessment of effect, and recommendations for the mitigation of adverse effects.

## **2) EVALUATION**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* 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 2019 due to other priorities. The evaluations will be worked on during FY 2020 and submitted for SHPO concurrence.

The Corps updated the site documentation for 11 archaeological sites and documented two new isolated finds at Dworshak during FY 2019. Seven archaeological sites were shovel tested determine if intact subsurface deposits remain above and below the drawdown zone. The documentation was associated with a new trail construction undertaking located in or adjacent to the sites. Four historic period archaeological sites were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP in consultation with the Idaho SHPO and Nez Perce Tribe under all four criteria of eligibility. The remaining seven sites were recommended potentially eligible; one for archaeological data potential, and six others as contributing resources to a Traditional Cultural Property. The Idaho SHPO did not provide a concurrence determination for the seven potentially eligible sites.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* The Corps received Traditional Cultural Property or Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes forms under contracts with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. These documents evaluated the TCPs for eligibility, all of which were recommended eligible by the tribes under at least one, but often more, criterion. Those forms also identified archaeological sites and isolated finds that contributed to the eligibility of the TCPs. The tribes noted that many of these properties retained integrity but that ongoing operation and maintenance of the dams had caused an effect to the integrity. The tribes also provided recommendations for mitigations of adverse effects.

## **3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION**

*Site Monitoring:* Archaeological monitoring was conducted by Corps, BPA, and PKC participants at McNary during FY 2019 (17 sites). Effects documented included those related to recreation (12 sites), erosion (11 sites), faunal (birds, 2 sites), and exotic plants (7 sites). Site monitors observed possible artifact collecting at site 45BN23 but the individuals left before any law enforcement action could take place. Site 45BN175 has experienced heavy graffiti vandalism for several years, including during FY 2019, and several Corps signs and a camera were vandalized in this area as well. One site, 45WW13, was revisited and updated by an archaeologist from BPA to include a historic component at risk of looting. The documentation for a second site, 45BN52, was updated following shoreline stabilization.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted by Corps staff and PKC participants at Ice Harbor during FY 2019 (1 site, 45WW43). Invasive plants have increased in this area during FY 2019 but recreation appears to have decreased. The signs installed at this site are still in place.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted by Corps staff at Lower Monumental during FY 2019 (11 sites). Impacts observed included: erosion (one site); cattle grazing or trails (two site); rodent burrows (two sites); vegetation (three sites); and recreation (four sites). Three sites

did not exhibit any changes, and one of the sites was found to be on private property. One site, the ferryboat at Lyons Ferry, remains in poor condition.

Twelve sites were monitored at Little Goose during FY 2019 by Corps staff. Impacts observed included faunal impacts such as: deer trails, bird droppings, and burrowing (seven sites); vegetation (seven sites); and erosion (six sites). Three sites located in an HMU may have been affected by irrigation pipe maintenance. Two sites were found to be completely inundated.

Nine sites were monitored at Lower Granite during FY 2019 by Corps staff. Impacts observed included erosion (three sites), visitor impacts (seven sites), vegetation (eight sites), burrowing and nesting animals and birds (three sites), and cattle (one site).

Ten sites at Dworshak were monitored during FY 2019 by Corps staff or PKC participants. Seven sites were updated by Corps staff as part of Section 106 compliance for a proposed trail undertaking, and four sites were visited (one of which was also rerecorded that year). All but one of the sites monitored were affected by shoreline erosion (and the one site not affected was inland). Recreation-related impacts were noted at all of the sites, which included trash disposal, trails, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, campfire rings, mini-camps, and possible artifact collecting. An OHV was observed in the drawdown zone during the PKC visit and the driver was given a warning citation. During the September site visits, PKC participants moved driftwood to temporarily block the unauthorized two track road leading through the campsite and into the drawdown zone. A contract for site monitoring at Dworshak was awarded in late FY 2019, and the Nez Perce will monitor 30 sites during FY 2020.

A draft of the FY 2017 in-house monitoring forms and report was prepared by the Corps and provided to PKC participants for review and comment during the first quarter of FY 2019. Comments were received during the second quarter of FY 2019; the suggested edits and comments have not been addressed at this time. The in-house draft monitoring reports for FY 2018 and FY 2019 were not completed during FY 2019. The three reports and forms will be completed during FY 2020.

During FY 2019, the PKC worked on site monitoring priority and frequency plan for archaeological sites in the Walla Walla District. This short document in many ways follows the initial monitoring frequency plan developed in 2008 by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The monitoring prioritizes visits to sites that are not inundated and those that contain burials, rock images, and/or visible pit houses. Using the site type and condition category will lead to a determination for monitoring priority and frequency. Since many archaeological sites are located within Traditional Cultural Properties or Historic Properties of Religious or Cultural Significance, the document notes that technical experts associated with the people who ascribe traditional value to the property are the best suited to do the monitoring. While not much monitoring was completed during FY 2019, this document will be important in the coming years for scheduling and providing consistent monitoring recommendations.

Corps Operations staff created a site monitoring form for Corps archaeologists, partners, and contractors to use with the Esri Survey123 for ArcGIS app. The site monitoring app was developed and field tested by Corps staff throughout the third and fourth quarters of FY 2019.

In June 2019, the FCRPS PKC visited selected sites in the McNary and Ice Harbor reservoirs that had been identified as in need of inspections to determine current conditions and assess the condition of prior stabilization efforts. Representatives from the Corps, BPA, the CTUIR, the Yakama, the Nez Perce, and the Colville visited 13 sites at McNary and one site at Ice Harbor. There was no new disturbance at the site at Ice Harbor; however, the 13 sites at McNary were experiencing varying degrees of disturbance from recreation, erosion, non-native vegetation, encroachments, homeless camps, refuse, and inundation. While some of these issues can be addressed through signage, planting, or closures, in many cases off-site mitigation was recommended. Representatives from the CTUIR, Colville, and Nez Perce Tribe provided a written summary of their observations and recommendations.

The FCRPS PKC Group requested that the Corps stop funding patrols by local law enforcement agencies at sensitive sites along the Columbia, Snake, Palouse, and Clearwater Rivers. Previously, patrols were conducted at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Projects. No patrols were funded at Dworshak. The PKC group was concerned that the patrols did not provide value for protecting cultural resources.

*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. Approximately 1,000 m of the shoreline at 45BN52 was stabilized during the first and second quarters of 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.

Maintenance of a previous treatment and two new treatments were implemented at three additional McNary sites. The Corps replaced signs originally installed in 2015 at 45BN202 “Cottonwood Cove” in order to show the public that the land was managed by the Corps, to identify rules and regulations, and to promote a “leave no trace” etiquette. The signs had been stolen or were no longer legible due to illegal target shooting or graffiti. The missing signs were replaced in the fourth quarter of FY 2019. A Treatment Plan Form addendum was prepared during FY 2019 to document the sign replacement effort and transmitted to the consulting parties for signature during FY 2020.

The Federal Lead Agencies also undertook efforts to control graffiti at 45BN1753, located just upstream of 45BN202. A game camera was placed in the area in FY 2019 to observe areas where graffiti has had an adverse effect on cultural resources. The camera was in place for a few months, then was tagged with graffiti and was no longer operational. The camera has not been replaced at this time. Operations installed a temporary gate on Corps land but was not able to keep it closed due to County fire patrols and concerns about inadvertently diverting

vehicle traffic into other sensitive areas. The PKC group is currently talking about this effort and a number of others that will likely inform a larger effort to curtail damaging activities at 45BN1753.

Efforts are also underway to deal with the graffiti already at 45BN1753. During the fourth quarter of FY 2018, the Corps prepared a treatment plan form to have a rock image conservator visit a site at McNary and provide recommendations for graffiti removal. The conservator, Claire Dean, visited the site during the first quarter of FY 2019, and she prepared a short report summarizing recommendations for future work. She determined that additional unrecorded rock image panels were present that should be documented and provided recommendations for testing graffiti removal methods that could be tested outside of the boundaries of the site. The Corps awarded a lowest bid technically acceptable contract to a different contractor during the fourth quarter of FY 2019 in order to carry out the documentation and testing recommended in Dean's report. The documentation and graffiti removal testing will be conducted during the third quarter of FY 2020.

The shoreline at McNary site 45WW36 was repaired during the fourth quarter of FY 2019. The site is within the boundaries of a popular recreation area and shoreline erosion was initially addressed in FY 2009 through placement of rock and gravel. Additional gravel was spread along the eroded area in FY 2019 using FCRPS funds. The eroded area was additionally capped with sand, which was not part of the approved treatment. The sand was also purchased using FCRPS funds and the PKC group is working to ensure that projects designed to improve recreation are not combined with projects specifically designed and funded to protect archaeological sites.

The PKC group also continues efforts to develop treatments at other sites, for out-year work. For example, at the same time the Corps installed signs at Cottonwood Cove (45BN202), the Corps also constructed a revetment along the shoreline to stop erosion caused by recreation, wave action, and reservoir fluctuation. In FY 2018, Corps archaeologists, Natural Resources Management staff, and a Geotechnical Engineer revisited the site to assess its stability. The revetment was noted as having degraded due to high water events, but fill soil and rock remained and was protecting the cutbank. During FY 2019, a Corps Engineer visited the revetment to assess the structure and how water flow was affecting this area. The engineer noted that the elevation of the John Day pool, combined with high outflow from McNary Dam and less sediment being deposited on the site, had led to the erosion in this area. The engineer later met with the PKC during the March Workshop to discuss erosion in this area. The engineer recommended that a standard riprap design with planting could be effective in this location, provided that an appropriate plan was designed for this location. The PKC are also interested in learning more about a wave attenuator. The Corps plans to repair the revetment in the future but will need to prepare plans and consult prior to any implementation.

Corps staff also made a visit to site 45BN14/1656 at McNary during FY 2019 in order to assess the potential for dissuading swallow nesting and lessening the shoreline erosion through planting. The Corps biologist and archaeologist proposed that this may be a good site for future

shoreline willow and near-shore tule planting and will prepare a treatment plan form during FY 2020.

Site 45BN191 at McNary was seeded 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 will reseed the island during the fourth quarter of FY 2020 or the first quarter of FY 2021.

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 will be completed during FY 2020.

The Corps conducted a site visit to site 45FR271 at Lower Monumental in order to determine if the site was located on Corps managed land or on private property. The archaeological site had been looted some time prior to 2000. Professional Corps surveyors relocated the survey monuments in the vicinity of the site and determined that the site is located on private property and that the site had not been acquired by the Corps.

During FY 2019, a Corps engineer and Corps archaeologist visited site 45GA26 at Little Goose in order to assess erosion effects along the shoreline. The Corps archaeologist suspected that a cove located within the site was growing in size due to erosion effects caused by a nearby range tower. The range tower is located in the water and a Corps archaeologist hypothesized (incorrectly) that the tower was amplifying erosion effects to the shoreline. The engineer hypothesized that the erosion was not due to the range tower, but instead due to the repeated wetting and drying of soils, leading to sloughing of materials as the reservoir acted on a weak point along the shoreline. Additionally, he reported that if armoring of the bank is considered in this location, then care should be taken that it does not inadvertently lead to erosion at another weak point along the shoreline.

The Federal Lead Agencies prepared two Treatment Plan Forms for sites at Lower Granite. The first was to add gravel to an existing road within the boundaries of a Nez Perce village site 10NP151. The gravel treatment was not carried forward due to objections from the Nez Perce Tribe, who would prefer that the service road and trail be decommissioned. Previously, the site had only been determined eligible under Criterion D for archaeological significance, however, the new form recommends eligibility under multiple criteria. This form was not carried forward and therefore does not have a concurrence determination for the additional eligibility criteria at this time; however, that process could be completed in the future as treatments are proposed.

The second form was to have the Corps remove non-native and invasive vegetation growing within a Nez Perce burial site, 10NP131. This form was approved by members of the PKC at the cooperating group meeting and was sent to consulting parties for review in signature in FY 2020. The form identified that the site was eligible under additional criteria and corrected an error from an earlier form. The vegetation removal will be implemented in FY 2020.

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No site protection/stabilization activities were conducted at Ice Harbor or Dworshak during FY 2019.

*Public Education:* At the request of Operations, the Corps developed two Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for discovery of cultural artifacts and for inadvertent discovery of human remains. The latter SOP included a pocket card with processes and emergency contact information. The Corps also set up a shared site on their internal SharePoint in order to provide information to the different Operating Projects if ARPA permits or contracts had been issued for archaeological work on Corps land. Cultural Resources staff completed one in-person training for staff at the Lower Granite Natural Resources Management office. Operations provided funding for the SOP and training.

*Other Types of Treatment/Alternative Mitigation:* The Corps awarded three contracts during FY 2019 to the Colville, CTUIR and Nez Perce for partial mitigation of adverse effects to the Palouse Canyon Traditional Cultural Property caused by the operation and maintenance of the FCRPS. The CTCR and CTUIR were both awarded contracts for plant surveys in the TCP. A site visit was conducted by both contractors during FY 2019, and the survey and documentation will take place during FY 2020. A meeting is also scheduled with the Corps Natural Resources Management staff to present findings from the site visit and to discuss concerns regarding cultural plants and other issues. The Nez Perce contract includes archaeological and ethnographic research at local, regional, and national archives and repositories. A final deliverable for this partial mitigation effort will be submitted during FY 2020.

There were no inadvertent discoveries of human remains or NAGPRA repatriations during FY 2019. The Corps planned to complete NAGPRA notices for human remains and funerary objects from legacy collections held at WSU and UI, but they were not completed due to the shortage of Corps staff and will be completed during FY 2020. 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; this will be rescheduled during FY 2020.

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, but the comments have not been addressed to date. The final report will be completed during FY 2020.

Several visits were made to site 45FR4 during FY 2018 at McNary to relocate and document a feature identified during site monitoring in 2011. The feature was relocated and mapped and monitoring stakes were installed to track the rate of erosion. A summary report was drafted during FY 2019 and will be provided to the PKC participants for review in FY 2020. The site will be carefully monitored in future years.

TPFs for McNary (45BN1753, 45FR004, and 45WW36), Lower Monumental (45FR271), and Lower Granite (10NP151, 10NP131) were prepared and provided to the PKC for review and comment during FY 2019. Final forms for 45BN1753, 45WW36, and 10NP131 were prepared incorporating the comments received. PKC participants identified a process for requesting tribal signature and the Corps will provide those documents to the concurring parties during FY 2020.

#### **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 2019, the total curated collection consisted of 3,685 cubic feet of artifacts and 280 linear feet of records, most of which is held at WSU (3,385 cubic feet collections; 264 linear feet of records).

A new contract was awarded during the fourth quarter of FY 2018 for the continued maintenance of the collection at WSU. Collections rehabilitated during FY 2019 involve approximately 20 cubic feet of artifacts associated with site 10CW4 and were rehabilitated at WSU. Other work on Corps collections by WSU included rehabilitation of artifacts from 35UM35C and 45FR5 and inventory and scanning of oversize maps. WSU Museum of Anthropology maintains photos and summary information about a number of archaeological sites on their website, and during FY 2019 they converted their website to a different format.

The Corps under their District-wide scanning contract had all of the “archival copies” held at WSU scanned. Those included 182 boxes of photocopies of the original archival records, with each box measuring approximately 5 inches wide. The copies were from sites and surveys at McNary and the four Lower Snake River projects. Scans of the copies were provided to WSU for their use and a digital copy is also maintained at the District Office. The cost for the scanning of the records was paid using non-FCRPS funds, but the moving and organizing of the records by Corps Cultural Resources staff was paid using FCRPS funds. The paper “archival copies” were then disposed of and will result in a decrease in records storage costs. WSU still maintains the original archival records in fireproof cabinets at the repository.

Three journal articles were published during FY 2019 using or discussing collections from Walla Walla District sites. An article was published in *American Antiquity* that included a discussion of several Walla Walla District sites, titled *The Radiocarbon Record of the Western Stemmed Tradition on the Southern Columbia Plateau of Western North America* (Brown et al. 2019). An article was published in the *Journal of Northwest Anthropology*, titled *Seeing the Forest for the Trees: A Spatial Database to Enhance Potential of Legacy Collections at the Washington State University Museum of Anthropology*. All Corps collections held at WSU were included in the discussion of how spatial analysis could help to broaden research using legacy collections (Damitio et al. 2019). Lastly, an article was published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, titled *First Biomolecular*

*Evidence of Pre-Contact Indigenous Tobacco Smoking in the Interior Pacific Northwest of North America* (Tushingham et al. 2019). FCRPS funding was not provided for any of these projects.

The Corps received a final short report discussing the results of radiocarbon dating on charcoal samples from a site at Lower Granite (45WT41) (Rosencrance 2019). The analysis was part of an approved Corps research proposal, and no FCRPS funding was provided for this analysis.

During FY 2019, four net weight artifacts were removed from a visitor display at McNary dam and incorporated into the 10CW4 collections at the University of Idaho (UI). A graduate student studying net weights at UI made replica replacement artifacts, which are now on display in the refurbished exhibit.

The Corps developed a collections research request approval process during FY 2019. The Corps periodically receives requests to conduct research using Corps archaeological collections, or for public display of materials. The new policy clearly outlines the process for submitting research requests, how long the review may take, and when tribes should be notified for their review and comment. The policy was developed after the Corps inconsistently applied its own informal review policy. As a result of that inconsistency, the Corps committed to put the Marmes collections on hold until additional NAGPRA inventories were completed, and to develop the research proposal review process. In addition, the Corps responded to tribal letters, attended a NAGPRA working group meeting, and attended a separate meeting with the Wanapum Tribal Chair and the District Commander.

The Corps reviewed two research proposals for review in FY 2019 as part of developing the research proposal process. Both proposals involved the use of net sinkers from Corps collections at WSU and UI. Both proposals were approved after tribal review.

## **5) ISSUES**

*Funding:* One of the big topics of discussion during FY 2019 by the PKC was the Walla Walla FCRPS budget in relation to years past, and the amount in relation to other Districts. The budget for FCRPS Cultural Resources at the beginning of FY 2019 had decreased by approximately 25 percent which was attributed to, but disproportional with, declines occurring elsewhere in the Walla Walla District. However, by the end of the year, the Corps had executed approximately 200% of the previous year's budget due to additional year-end funds that were given to the program to ensure full funding of the contract costs associated with the stabilization of 45BN52.

*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 contract during the first quarter of FY 2020 to the same contractor for group facilitation during that year.

*Livestock Watering Easements and Cattle in Sites:* During FY 2017, a contractor prepared a report for the Corps documenting routine site monitoring visits at Lower Monumental and visits to other sites at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite that were located in or near livestock watering easements, or sites where evidence of cattle had been observed during prior monitoring. This report was provided to PKC participants during FY 2018 and questions and comments were submitted by the CTUIR.

During FY 2019, Corps cultural resources staff held a day-long planning meeting with Operations staff to discuss the questions submitted by the CTUIR, the history of these easements, areas where cattle had been observed, the status of fencelines in these areas, if easements were properly mapped, and the process for installing new fencing. Corps Operations staff prepared a GIS layer for existing fences at Lower Granite based on Corps as-builts. Corps Cultural Resources, Operations, and Real Estate staff visited sites at Lower Monumental during FY 2019 in order to determine if fences were present and if fences could be easily repaired, and to determine who would be responsible if new fences were to be installed, the easement holder or the Corps. Many of the livestock easements have not been fenced, and additional civil survey and cultural resources compliance would be needed prior to installation. This is a complicated on-going issue and a report has not been prepared at this time.

*FOIA:* During FY 2019, the Corps received a FOIA request from the CTUIR requesting information regarding No Potential to Cause Effects reviews as well as those completed using Attachment 6 of the FCRPS programmatic agreement. Three years' worth of documents relating to the two classes of reviews noted above were provided to the CTUIR as a result of the request. Their review resulting from the FOIA is summarized in Appendix X, and formed their response to request for comments as part of the 5-year review of the Systemwide PA.

*Columbia Park Golf Clubhouse:* During FY 2018, the Corps completed an internal review document for construction of a new Columbia Park Golf Clubhouse on the location of the former clubhouse. The CTUIR documented their disagreement with the Walla Walla District's application of Attachment 6 of the SWPA, and the DAHP raised a formal dispute under the terms of the SWPA. The discussions regarding this dispute are on-going, and more information on the matter can be found in the section of this document that describes the 5-year review of the SWPA.

*HPMP:* An 80-percent draft was achieved in FY 2012 of the Ice Harbor Project Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP). In FY 2013, this draft was used to begin development of a comprehensive Lower Snake River HPMP to include four Projects on the lower Snake River. The document was expanded during FY 2016 to include all NWW operating projects, including McNary and Dworshak. A draft was provided to the Payos Kuus Cuukwe members during the March 2016 workshop. The Corps received comments from multiple tribes and subsequently made changes to the document. A revised document was provided to Corps Northwestern Division and BPA for review in FY 2017, and comments received were incorporated into the

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latest version. In the first quarter of FY 2018, the document was put on hold. During FY 2019, the Corps made a commitment to prepare the McNary HPMP and a Project Specific Programmatic Agreement in order to address issues raised during the Columbia Park Golf Clubhouse dispute resolution. DAHP has stated that it does not believe that this is a suitable resolution since the Corps should prepare this document under the terms of the PA.

**Table F-1. Acres for the Direct and Indirect Effect APE as of December 2017. Acres available for survey are dry land having a slope of less than or equal to 20 degrees.**

Project	Old APE	Direct Effect APE	Indirect Effect APE	Acres Available for Survey (0 to 20 degree slope)		
				Corps Land	Direct APE	Indirect APE
McNary	68,755	41,810	324,507	6,061	23,812	274,277
Ice Harbor	20,846	9,328	85,924	4,350	4,790	71,445
Lower Monumental	27,219	12,790	71,930	5,345	6,758	53,643
Little Goose	27,191	12,193	90,311	4,008	4,858	52,239
Lower Granite	32,575	13,717	133,298	2,965	4,399	65,871
Dworshak*	78,470	48,925	242,226	11,206	14,068	119,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,056</b>	<b>138,763</b>	<b>948,196</b>	<b>33,935</b>	<b>58,685</b>	<b>637,474</b>

\*The Corps Land, Direct APE, and Indirect APE numbers for Dworshak do not include the 0 to 20 degree slope acres in the drawdown zone from 1,440 to 1,601 ft. elevation as that information was not available at the time of writing.

**6) PHOTOS**



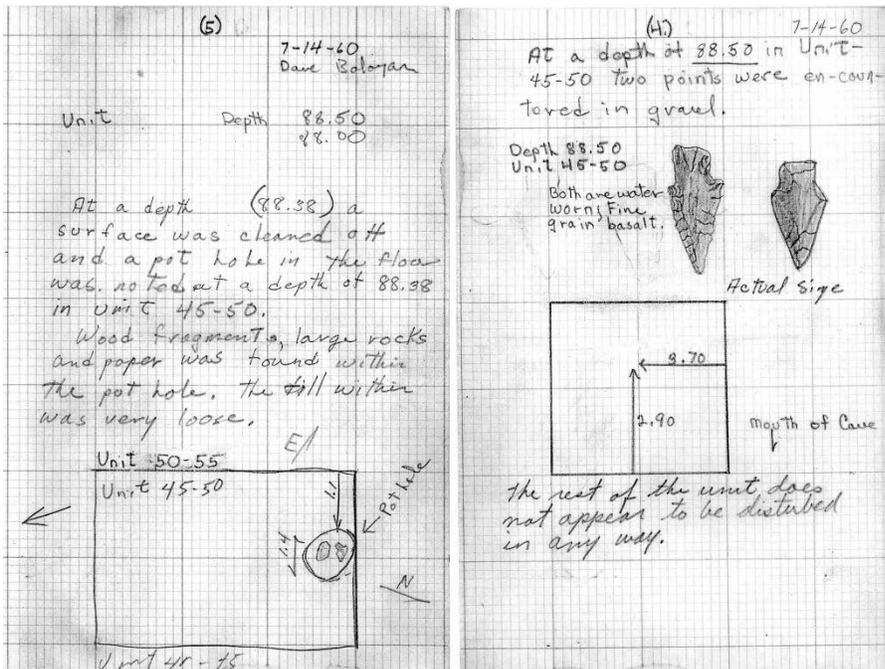
**Figure F-1.** View of the finished stabilization at 45BN52 in April 2019, looking southeast. The photo shows the former location of an exposed cutbank, which now has a rock toe to stabilize and support growth of the newly planted, geotextile bag wall above.



**Figure F-2.** View of eroded shoreline at 45WW36 in the second quarter of FY 2019. Additional gravel was placed on the beach in the fourth quarter of FY 2019.



**Figure F-3.** View of site 45BN202 during the fourth quarter of FY 2019, when additional graffiti and the aftermath of a small fire were discovered at the site. A contractor will conduct graffiti removal testing near the site in FY 2020.



**Figure F-4.** 1960 field notes from excavations at Windust Caves at Ice Harbor. The Corps scanned photocopies of original archival records held at WSU from McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite collections.



**Figure F-5.** Site monitoring at 45FR38E, where a fence is present along the west side of the livestock watering easement but not on the east side, meaning cattle can wander unimpeded through the archaeological site.



**Figure F-6.** Site monitoring photo showing a 2003 site stabilization reseeding project at 45GA1 at Little Goose Project; broken irrigation pipe can be seen in the background.



**Figure F-7.** Curious bighorn sheep observing the site monitors at Lower Granite.

## **APPENDIX G – CHIEF JOSEPH PROJECT**

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

#### **FY 2019 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. There are 250 acres of accessible non-Corps Federal land within the APE that have not been inventoried; this inventory is planned to be completed in FY 2020. To assist the Corps Natural Resources Management (NRM) staff at Chief Joseph Dam in finalizing the Chief Joseph Wildlife Habitat Management Plan, the Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archaeology (CTCR H/A) conducted subsurface archaeological testing within two wildlife mitigation areas (WMAs) in FY 2019. A total of 74 acres were tested, three sites were monitored, and no new sites were identified.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* The CTCR H/A completed one TCP-related deliverable in FY 2019, the Field Guide of Traditional Cultural Plants for the Chief Joseph APE. Accompanying the field guide was a poster detailing the work completed in developing the guide. The poster will be presented at the FY 2020 FCRPS Systemwide Meeting.

##### **2) EVALUATION**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* Two archaeological sites have been evaluated and determined eligible for listing on the National Register; routing is currently in process for final signatures by the SHPO and THPO. Treatment and mitigation are currently planned for both sites. In addition, the CTCR H/A completed four site narratives for four archaeological sites within the APE. Site narratives provide a detailed synthesis of each archaeological site and evaluation of eligibility. Formal determinations of eligibility for these four sites have not been completed as of FY 2019.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* No TCPs/HPRCSTs were evaluated in FY 2019.

##### **3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION**

*Site Monitoring:* A total of eight sites were monitored in FY 2019 using FCRPS funds. Five of the sites were selected for monitoring during cooperating group meetings to identify the need for treatment/mitigation. The CTCR H/A recommended all five sites eligible for listing on the National Register and provided possible stabilization and treatment options. The remaining three sites were monitored as a result of the WMA subsurface inventory efforts.

*Site Protection/Stabilization:* No site stabilizations were completed in FY 2019.

*Public Education:* The CTCR H/A participated in multiple areas of education and public outreach events. CTCR H/A staff presented program-related work completed within the Chief Joseph Project at the Chief Joseph Dam Earth Day event in April 2019. In November 2018, the CTCR H/A presented results of subsurface testing within the WMAs at the FCRPS Systemwide

Meeting. At the annual CTCR Culture Day event, the H/A staff presented on the history of the CTCR H/A work within the Chief Joseph APE to CTCR Tribal Interns.

*Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation:* The CTCR H/A completed a Field Guide to Traditional Cultural Plants and a poster as creative mitigation for an historic property being affected by the operation and maintenance of the Chief Joseph project. The field guide includes descriptions of 51 traditional plants that can be found within the Chief Joseph APE and provides brief statements regarding the traditional uses of each plant. The poster provides an overview of the field guide which is planned to be presented at the FY 2020 FCRPS Systemwide Meeting. Work with traditional plants is planned to continue in FY 2020.

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

There are no additions or changes in the collection status at the CTCR Repository. Nevertheless, a close comparison of the FY 2018 and FY 2019 report will make it seem that the size of the collection from Chief Joseph Reservoir curated at the CTCR Repository shrank in size. In fact, this is not the case. The Corps' Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections out of St. Louis District conducted a regional analysis of archaeological collections and repository data in the Northwestern Division. Through this analysis, the MCX found a significant difference between the previously reported in the size of collections stored at the CTCR repository and the actual volume. The FY2019 numbers accurately reflect the cubic feet and linear feet of collections curated at the CTCR Repository.

#### **5) ISSUES**

While FY 2018 saw the departure of two longstanding participants in the Chief Joseph cooperating group, FY 2019 saw a transition of project managers and the completion and finalization of several legacy deliverables. Through the resolution of legacy contracting and deliverable issues, the cooperating group partners created productive and positive working relationships. A successful day-and-a-half planning meeting was held in spring of 2019 to clearly define achievable goals and update the Chief Joseph cooperating group 5-year plan.

**6) PHOTOS**



**Figure G-1.** Corps, BPA, and CTCR H/A staff visiting a stabilization in spring of 2019.



**Figure G-2.** Worn pestle exposed by erosion along the shoreline.

## **APPENDIX H – ALBENI FALLS PROJECT**

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

#### **FY 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)**

##### **1) INVENTORY**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* During FY 2019, no additional inventory of accessible Corps-owned land within the Albeni Falls Dam (AFD) APE was completed. Additional surveys and inventories are planned for FY 2020.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* No TCPs/HPRCSTs were inventoried.

##### **2) EVALUATION**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* One archaeological site has been evaluated and determined eligible for listing on the National Register. Treatment and mitigation are currently being planned for the site.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* No TCPs/HPRCSTs were evaluated in FY 2019.

##### **3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION**

*Site Monitoring:* A total of 22 sites were monitored in FY 2019 using FCRPS funds.

*Site Protection/Stabilization:* The Carey Creek (10BR471) Bank Stabilization project was constructed and completed in FY 2019.

*Public Education:* The Kalispel Tribe conducted two public outreach events for FY 2019.

*Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation:* None

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

There are no additions or changes in the collections. The collection continues to be held under contract at CARDNO, Inc. in Seattle, WA.

##### **5) ISSUES**

The Albeni Falls Dam cooperating group held four quarterly meetings in FY 2019. The primary accomplishment for the cooperating group was the construction of the Carey Creek Bank Stabilization project that is protecting two archaeological sites and the cultural landscape of the Carey Creek Wildlife Management Area. Native plants were planted on the bank in the spring, helping to bring native pollinators back to the area. In July 2019, Corps H&H staff visited Strong Island to determine if bank stabilization would be feasible. Strong Island is the next site on the Albeni Falls Dam cooperating group list for mitigation.

**6) PHOTOS**



**Figure H-1.** Typical cutbank during monitoring activities along AFD APE.



**Figure H-2.** Kalispel Tribe community member introducing flint knapping to local school children.



**Figure H-3.** Carey Creek bank stabilization.



**Figure H-4.** Wetland mat “road” used during Carey Creek stabilization to protect the ground surface from the effects of heavy machinery.



**Figure H-5:** Kalispel canoeists on their annual journey to powwow grounds via ancestral lands which are part of the Albeni Falls Dam Project area.

## **APPENDIX I – LIBBY PROJECT**

### **Libby Cooperating Group Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa, MT**

#### **FY 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):**

##### **1) INVENTORY**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* During FY 2019, no new inventory was conducted.

*TCPs/HPRCSITs:* As part of the TCP Inventory Plan at Libby, the Confederated Salish Kootenai Tribe have been conducting a three-year study to create a database of historic trail systems, integrating geographical mapping information with traditional cultural knowledge gathered from elder interviews.

##### **2) EVALUATION**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* In FY 2019, the Kootenai National Forest revisited three sites in the Middle Kootenai River Archaeological District for evaluation and condition assessment monitoring. Archaeologists conducted condition assessments on 24LN388 (Rocky Gorge), 24LN1080 (Big Creek), and 24LN2144 (Melvin Draw) that were previously considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It was determined that 24LN388 remains eligible, 24LN1080 shows evidence of erosion and needs further testing to determine if there is a significant part of the site left intact, and 24LN2144 is not eligible.

*TCPs/HPRCSITs:* No evaluation conducted.

##### **3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION**

*Site Monitoring:* No site monitoring occurred.

*Site Protection/Stabilization:* Planning for sign placement to address site looting at the Jennings Townsite occurred, with execution slated for FY 2020.

*Public Education:* No public education events occurred.

*Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation:* No other treatments or mitigation occurred.

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

Curation of artifacts recovered from sites at the Libby Project continued at the Salish-Kootenai College.

##### **5) ISSUES**

Currently, the curation facility at the Salish-Kootenai College does not meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for Federal Curation Facilities set forth in 36CFR79. The Corps has been meeting with the Confederated Salish-Kootenai Tribe and the Kootenai National Forest to discuss ongoing issues with collection stewardship responsibilities and facility maintenance.

**6) PHOTOS**



**Figure I-1.** Current wind and water erosion at site 24LN1080.

## **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 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)**

##### **1) INVENTORY**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* Completion of the inventory of accessible acreage within the Lake Roosevelt Area of Potential Effect (APE) has remained a critical task for the past several years. The Mainstem and Spokane Arm cooperating groups produced a survey plan aimed at completing the survey of accessible acreage under Federal ownership by FY 2020. The plan includes a comprehensive GIS analysis and the groups came to consensus regarding the definition of “accessible acreage” during meetings in FY 2019. As part of the plan, the Spokane Tribe of Indians (STI) Preservation Program and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR) History/Archaeology Program conducted new survey and provided review of past GIS data to document why some acreage has not been previously surveyed (for example, too steep or too marshy). The CTCR History/Archaeology Program staff surveyed 1,056 acres of Mainstem APE and STI Preservation Program added inventory of another 171 acres along the Spokane Arm APE. The STI Preservation Program also resurveyed an additional 505 acres of APE as part of their site condition monitoring effort. Lands surveyed included both on and off-reservation lands (Federal and tribal jurisdiction only). Both programs focused on small parcels of previously un-surveyed areas of the Spokane Arm APE and Mainstem APE as part of the program effort to close small gaps in the survey GIS. This brings the total surveyed APE acreage as of FY 2019 to 42,466 acres. The target goal of FY 2020 to declare full survey of accessible acreage of the APE appears attainable.

The survey and resurvey of 1,732 acres during FY 2019 resulted in documentation of 19 new sites. Of these, the CTCR History/Archaeology Program identified 14 and the STI Preservation Program identified five. Most new sites identified during the recent surveys are historic period artifacts and features although new Precontact sites, artifacts, and features are still being identified in both the Spokane Arm and Mainstem of the APE.

Review and reconciliation of GPS and GIS data from past projects constituted a large effort for tribal and Federal staff in FY 2019. Both cooperating groups met to discuss methods and goals of this effort and, while the process remains in progress, both cooperating groups have made significant progress in defining areas that have been surveyed, that should not be surveyed/are not accessible, and that were as yet unsurveyed. This effort will continue into FY 2020. NPS has supplied updated layers from their GIS database to the agencies and agency GIS staff are combining this data with FCRPS data to produce a comprehensive database of surveyed lands. This should be finalized in FY 2020.

*TCPs/HPRCs/ITs:* Both tribal programs provide the Lead Federal Agencies with TCP forms for the Mainstem and Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt. The forms and reports are most representative of the evaluation stage as there is no regular yearly inventory for new properties

that meet the characteristics of TCPs or HPRCSITs. Please see Part 2 for a description of the TCP/HPRCSITs work completed in FY 2019.

## **2) EVALUATION**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* The total number of sites for the Grand Coulee Project/Lake Roosevelt APE is now 1,103 documented archaeological and historical sites. Of these, 210 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Lead Federal Agencies. Eight are not eligible and, as of FY 2019, there are 885 sites with eligibility that remains unevaluated. Several Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) for archaeological and TCP districts, as well as two single sites, are in process with both cooperating groups. These large 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. Tribal program and agency staffs are working on various aspects of these DOEs (including the setting boundaries) and hope to resolve associated issues during FY 2020. These districts contain several dozens of sites and, once completed, will constitute a large percentage of evaluations for Lake Roosevelt.

Reclamation continues the process to nominate Grand Coulee Dam for listing in the NRHP. The Reclamation historian at Grand Coulee Power Office has been tasked with producing a final draft of the nomination form and is currently working on the text and consulting with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and Reclamation Federal Preservation Officer regarding the significance statement and periods of significance of the dam. A final draft to be delivered for SHPO and THPO review is anticipated in FY 2020.

*Site Monitoring:* Monitoring of both burial sites and other archaeological sites at Lake Roosevelt remains a priority for Mainstem and Spokane Arm cooperating groups.

Archaeological monitors revisited sites in the APE during targeted drawdown monitoring during FY 2019. In addition to standard site visit methods, the CTCR History/Archaeology program has newly implemented two new aspects of monitoring, including re-finding and then measuring the locations of 43 Electronic Marker System (EMS) balls that were buried between 1996 and 2005 to record erosion along the leading reservoir edge and the use of Historic Human Remains Detection (HHRD) dogs at known burial sites to determine if unknown burials exist. Both were pilot programs in FY 2019 and showed promise to the extent that they will be continued in FY 2020. The STI Preservation Program has been successfully using the HHRD dogs as part of their monitoring program for the past three field seasons.

In FY 2019, the CTCR History/Archaeology Program monitored site condition at 20 archaeological sites and 18 burial sites under contract to Reclamation and BPA. Four of those sites required site updates. CTCR History/Archaeology has not yet reported physical changes resulting from erosion and other reservoir-related effects at sites in FY 2019. Burial Site Inspections (BSI), conducted at 18 sites, identified actively eroding burials at one location where stabilization is scheduled to occur in FY 2020. This identification was part of the BSI work and

included the presence of the HHRD dog team. The HHRD dogs did not identify any actively eroding burials in FY 2019.

The STI Preservation Program conducted monitoring at 38 archaeological sites and 12 burial sites under contract to Reclamation and BPA. This monitoring of site conditions documented changes to all 38 archaeological sites to the extent that it required site update forms for 12 sites. Three eroding burials at two different sites were encountered during the FY 2019 site inspections on the Spokane Arm. Part of the monitoring efforts included up-to-date advanced documentation of rock image sites within the FCRPS Grand Coulee Spokane Arm APE.

*TCPs/HPRCSTs:* The CTCR History/Archaeology Program and the STI Preservation Program provided the Lead Agencies with TCP survey and evaluation reports in FY 2019. The STI Preservation Program provided transcripts, background information, and TCP forms for five TCPs on the Spokane Arm. STI Preservation Program also provided the agencies with a TCP survey report that included a cultural context with primary and secondary ethnographic research and examination of previous STIPP oral history transcripts. The CTCR History/Archaeology Program continued their survey and evaluation process as well, providing the Federal Lead Agencies with 10 TCP forms that document the characteristics and evaluate the significance of single properties along the Mainstem. In addition, the CTCR History/Archaeology staff completed *Trends & Commonalities Amongst Priority Mainstem TCPs: Assessing Adverse Effects of FCRPS Undertaking on TCPs within the Mainstem APE*, a report that assesses the effects of the FCRPS undertaking on various types of TCPs.

The cooperating groups are currently discussing other ways to expand and increase the work of identifying, evaluating, and treating effects to TCPs beginning in FY 2020.

### **3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION**

*Data Recovery:* STI Preservation Program conducted scheduled data recovery at the LeBret's site on the Spokane Arm in spring FY 2019. The project was to include the excavation of 10 units along the leading edge of the reservoir and include analysis of the artifacts. Due to unexpected rise in the reservoir, the STI Preservation Program was able to excavate only four units and the remaining work is scheduled for completion in FY 2020. This project was documented with an FCRPS Treatment Plan Form in FY 2019.

*Site Protection/Stabilization:* Reclamation staff, with input from the cooperating groups, continue to plan for two large upcoming site stabilization projects. The Cayuse Cove project on the Spokane Arm and the Marble project on the Mainstem will be constructed over the next six years, depending upon funding restrictions (see Part 5 below). Cayuse Cove and Marble are both designed and the permitting process, including NEPA compliance, is complete. Due to the collapse of the access road to Porcupine Bay on the Spokane Arm, the area that was to be the staging area for the Cayuse Cove Project, Reclamation moved Marble to be the next stabilization project. The Marble project began the Reclamation contracting process during the first quarter of FY 2019. A contractor was awarded the project and had established the staging area at the China Bend Boat Launch and stockpiled most of the rip rap that will be placed at the site in FY

2020. Site work at Marble will begin in mid-FY 2020 and is expected to be complete by the end of May FY 2020. Each yearly phase of construction is anticipated to cost in the range of one to one-and-a-half million dollars. Stabilization of archaeological sites at Lake Roosevelt remains a priority for the cooperating groups.

While Cayuse Cove remains in the planning and acquisition phase, the Spokane Arm cooperating group attempted to address the immediate threat at the eroding cutbank of the site by providing temporary stabilization with a row of bundled coir logs. The FCRPS program provided the materials and the STI Preservation Program provided manpower to transport the materials to the site by boat and lay down the coir logs in July FY 2019. Unfortunately, the site soils at the base of the cutbank did not hold the stakes and most of the coir logs have been displaced down the steep embankment. The STI Preservation Program plans to use the FY 2020 drawdown to try to reestablish the coir logs at the base of the cutbank.

The STI Preservation Program has also used FCRPS funding to support a program to deter driving in the drawdown on Spokane Reservation sites. They used program funds to purchase the materials for buck and pole fencing and are creating vehicle barriers at boat launches where illicit off-road driving has impacted archaeological sites. In addition to several thousand feet of buck and pole fencing, Reclamation provided the STI Preservation Program with 60 heavy duty “No Digging” and “No Driving” signs to deter vandalism in the drawdown. The signage and fencing project will continue into FY 2020.

*Public Education:* Both tribal programs, under contract to Reclamation and BPA, presented FCRPS information at public events during FY 2019. CTCR History/Archaeology presented a paper at the Northwest Anthropology Conference during FY 2019 entitled *Reservoir Archaeology: Quantifying Erosion at Three Sites in Lake Roosevelt Reservoir, North Central Washington*. The STI Preservation Program shared Spokane Arm information with a variety of public groups during the year including interested people of all ages at multiple school programs and through a large display and series of flintknapping, dancing, and other expositions at the Spokane Interstate Fair.

*Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation:* ARPA Patrols remain an important component of site protection and treatment at Lake Roosevelt. Both tribes provided the Federal Lead Agencies with ARPA patrol support during FY 2019 through a combined total of 111 person days of patrols. In FY 2019, several cases of recreational driving in the drawdown within documented archaeological sites were reported to law enforcement officials through 14 damage assessments. No ARPA violations were reported; however, other fines and damages were assessed to drivers in at least one blatant case on the Spokane Arm.

The STI Preservation Program is currently working on two more treatment projects. One is the completion of the Game Processing Center. The Federal Lead Agencies have completed the mitigation portion of the project (delivery of funds); however, the STI have endured setbacks with construction of the structure. The structure should be completed in FY 2020. Also, the STI Preservation Program has drafted a report on the History of Archaeological Excavation on the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt (Lower Spokane River). This will be a valuable resource for

program management and to researchers interested in Spokane River archaeology. The CTCR History/Archaeology Program is currently working on a synthesis of cultural context for Lake Roosevelt. The document remains in draft form.

The cooperating groups also assisted BPA with an update of a die-cut brochure with information on cultural resources preservation at Lake Roosevelt. The brochure includes phone numbers to call if vandals are observed and a variety of other contextual information. The brochure was finalized in FY 2019 and BPA will print over 1,000 copies in FY 2020 to help mitigate recreational impacts to cultural sites at Lake Roosevelt.

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

The only change in curation status from FY 2018 to FY 2019 was the addition of the field collections from testing, inventory and monitoring projects at the Grand Coulee Project/Lake Roosevelt APE. The CTCR History/Archaeology Program and the STI Preservation Program both added small numbers of 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 expended by the FCRPS remained stable as a result.

#### **5) ISSUES**

For the most part, the common issues for the program remained unchanged from FY 2018 to FY 2019. Staff time for the Lead Federal Agencies remains constrained by increasing responsibilities with other NEPA and NHPA compliance actions and decreased staff. The Columbia River Systems Operation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) taxed agency staff greatly during FY 2019. The EIS will continue to impact agency staff time into FY 2020.

Highly variable climatic conditions have impacted the ability of the agencies to predict the drawdown needs prior to implementation of spring fieldwork. Precipitation patterns in early 2019 resulted in an early and short duration drawdown at Lake Roosevelt. The reservoir began dropping slightly later than normal, beginning in February and continuing with a normal decline to elevation 1259 in mid-March. Unanticipated weather conditions then resulted in a quick pool refill that reached elevation 1270 by mid-April and full pool by June 5. This contrasted greatly with FY 2018 when the reservoir reached low elevation of 1225 on May 5 after starting a long decline in January. Elevation 1270 was not reached until June 5 and full pool was reached in July. While the FY 2019 conditions resulted in fewer exposure days for sites in the drawdown zone, it impacted project work and resulted in less drawdown work. For example, the STI Preservation Program had to rapidly conclude a data recovery without meeting the full goal as waters rose to full pool much earlier than expected.

Recreational impacts and Law Enforcement staffing are a constant issue on Lake Roosevelt. Increased patrol presence to reduce the impacts of unintentional recreational damage and looting at archaeological sites and TCPs is regularly requested by both the CTCR and STI. At the same time, NPS has struggled to hire and maintain a full ranger force to deal with such issues in the National Recreation Area.

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Large stabilization projects are constrained by funding, scheduling of project constructions to drawdown events, and boat launch use restrictions; all three factors result in an inability to quickly act to stabilize sites. Challenged by reduced budgets, the Federal Lead Agency cultural resources staffs are expending great effort to try to phase projects into multi-year constructions to accommodate for ongoing program needs and still build the stabilizations while also providing funds to maintain baseline inventory and evaluation work at Lake Roosevelt. Starting in FY 2020, tribal program budgets will be reduced to allow the agencies to funnel the “fenced” FCRPS Cultural Resources funds into the stabilization efforts starting with the Marble project in FY 2020 and extending to the Cayuse Cove project from FY 2021 to FY 2024. This will certainly impact the tribal program projects related to inventory, monitoring, and evaluation for the short term.

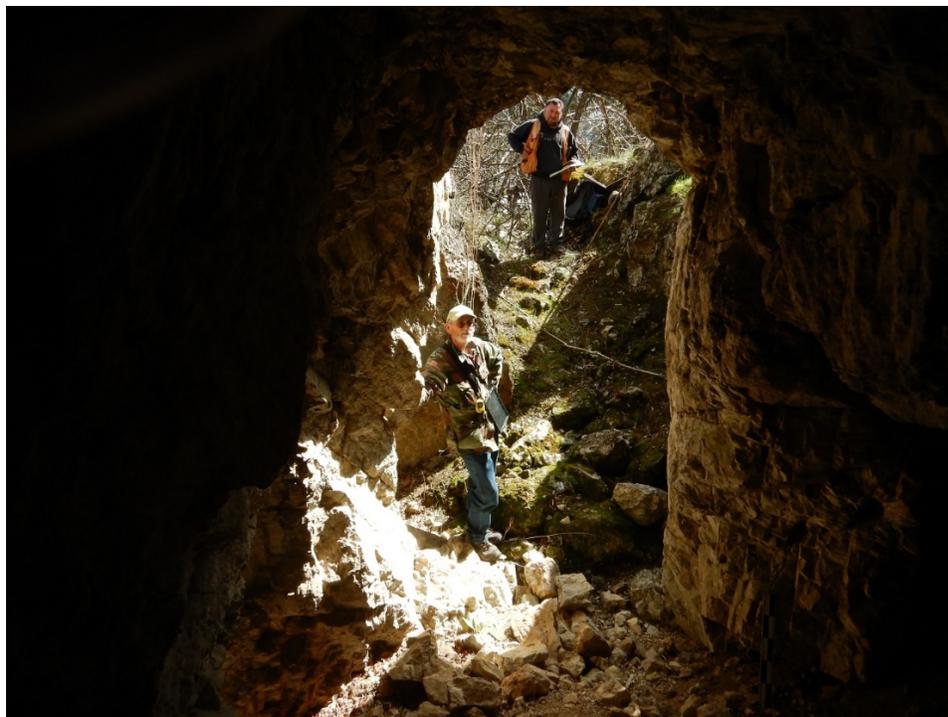
As survey efforts on the Federal lands within the Lake Roosevelt APE are completed as planned at the end of FY 2020, the cooperating groups are beginning to discuss how to gain permission to access private lands for archaeological inventory. This is a complex and complicated process with nearly 7,000 privately owned parcels within the APE. The effort to contact each landowner will be a time-consuming process. To what degree private landholders will allow access is unknown and the groups are discussing smaller pilot projects to assess the political, managerial, and practical constraints for gaining and tracking such access.

The draft Historic Resources Management Plan (HPMP) for the Grand Coulee Project remains in process. The HPMP has been accepted by the Lead Agencies and is now under review by the NPS. Once NPS determines its own plan of action, the HPMP could be enacted by the Federal Lead Agencies through a Project Specific Programmatic Agreement (PSPA). The Federal Lead Agencies eagerly await a decision from NPS and hope to begin consultations with the stakeholders regarding the PSPA in FY 2020.

**6) PHOTOS**



**Figure J-1.** A Historic Human Remains Detection Dog team at work in the drawdown on the Mainstem.



**Figure J-2.** Archeologists with the CTCR History Archaeology Program inspect a historic mining adit during upland inventory at Lake Roosevelt Mainstem.



**Figure J-3.** A CTCR History Archaeology archaeologist assessing a new area of erosion during FY 2019 site inspections.



**Figure J-4.** A rather long and lean visitor makes the most of a photo opportunity during annual site condition monitoring on the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt.



**Figure J-5.** STI Preservation Program staff install a temporary site stabilization at Cayuse Cove during July 2019.



**Figure J-6.** A STI Preservation Program archaeologist inspects and records a pictograph panel near the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt.



**Figure J-7.** A STI Preservation Program archaeologist conducts inspection of tire tracks for impacts to cultural resources on the Spokane Arm.

## **APPENDIX K – HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT**

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

#### **FY 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)**

##### **1) INVENTORY**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* Inventory of Accessible Federal Acreage at the Hungry Horse Project APE is complete. No new inventory work was conducted in FY 2019.

*TCPs/HPRCSITs:* A Multiple Property Determination (MPD) document covering the indigenous trail network around the Hungry Horse Project remains in process with the Hungry Horse cooperating group. The goal of the document is to present a comprehensive study of the ethnographic trails systems, including their links to potentially NRHP eligible archaeological sites and TCPs of the South Fork drainage. The cooperating group completed a major step on this project in FY 2019. The draft MPD was updated after being circulated back through the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes' (CSKT) culture committees for additional comments. Two final steps remain for FY 2020: the Federal Lead Agencies are currently redrafting the introductory statement, and then the MPD can begin the process of review and acceptance by agency officials and the MT SHPO.

##### **2) EVALUATION**

*Archaeology/Historic Structures:* A National Register of Historic Places nomination for Hungry Horse Dam is planned but staff time at Reclamation has been focused on nomination for Grand Coulee Dam first.

*Site Monitoring:* After not being able to monitor sites during FY 2018, Flathead National Forest (FNF) and CSKT staff teamed to monitor nine sites in FY 2020. Most monitoring activity occurred during the spring. FNF planned to monitor several sites in the fall but this was reduced to one site due to inclement weather (early snowfall). Of the nine sites, five received updates due to changes in site conditions. BPA and Reclamation archaeologists were on site during the spring monitoring of the Crossover site and the team noted impacts to the site being caused by an unauthorized two-track extending from the boat launch. The two-track is causing additional erosion along the strand lines of the reservoir and has exposed a previously-unrecorded fire cracked rock feature that also included some chipped stone artifacts. During monitoring work, the FNF Archaeologist also observed livestock at four sites on the southeast side of Hungry Horse. Based on this observation, the FNF will review the terms of the grazing lease and consider if long term grazing poses potential risk to these sites.

*TCPs/HPRCSITs:* In addition to the Indigenous Trails MPD, the CSKT have been working to produce documentation on ethnobotanical TCPs at Hungry Horse Reservoir. The tribal program conducted background research on resource-based TCP sites at Hungry Horse during FY 2019 and the group is implementing a plan to incorporate ethnobotanical monitoring into the archaeological monitoring process for archaeological sites beginning in FY 2020.

### **3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION**

*Site Protection/Stabilization:* No site protections or stabilizations have been undertaken at the Hungry Horse Project, although the group identified an impact to a feature at the Crossover site during the spring monitoring and FNF is currently working on addressing the impact to the feature caused by motorized vehicles accessing the drawdown from the boat launch. That treatment, blocking the two-track with boulders and adding signs prohibiting driving in the drawdown, is expected to be installed in FY 2020.

*Public Education:* Reclamation and BPA contracted Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) to produce a new article for the *Montana Magazine of Western History* that focuses on the logging history at Hungry Horse Reservoir. The logging history article is based on the longer technical report that HRA produced in FY 2018 and is expected to be published in 2020 or 2021. It is meant to be a companion piece to an already-published article in the magazine that focused on the construction of the dam.

*Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation:* No other types of treatment or mitigation projects are currently planned; however, the Historic Properties Management Plan for Hungry Horse Project is complete. The Federal Lead Agencies worked with the other cooperating group stakeholders to produce a draft Project Specific Programmatic Agreement in FY 2019. They expect that process to be complete in FY 2020.

Reports of ARPA violations do not occur with frequency at Hungry Horse. There were no reports of site vandalism or other disturbance to Hungry Horse Project sites in FY 2019 other than the recreational impacts noted at Crossover during spring monitoring.

### **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 2019.

### **5) ISSUES**

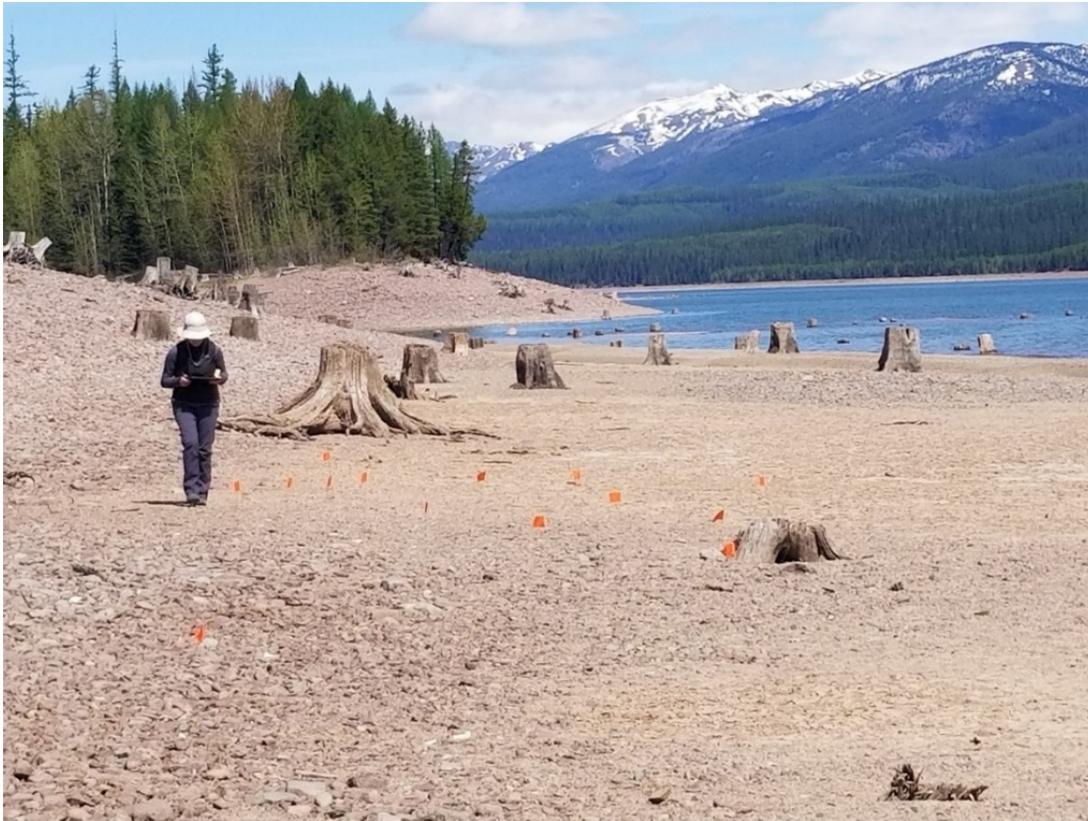
The lead agencies of the Hungry Horse Project are eager to finalize the Indigenous Trails MPD and have determined the eligibility of the precontract sites within the APE. This will initiate the process to treat and mitigate any adverse effects to National Register eligible cultural resources at Hungry Horse Reservoir.

Staffing concerns from past years are mostly addressed, although there are upcoming changes at the agency official levels of both Montana State and Flathead National Forest. Staff turnover at the Flathead National Forest has stabilized although the Forest Supervisor retired at the end of December and the new Front Line Supervisor for the Archaeologist started in November. In addition, the longtime Montana SHPO and State Archaeologist both retired at the end of FY 2019. A new State Archaeologist has been hired and the MT SHPO hiring is in process. The new agency officials will need to be briefed on the program in FY 2020.

BPA assigned a new Project Lead to the Hungry Horse Cooperating Group in FY 2019. BPA and Reclamation continue to need to prioritize the Hungry Horse FCRPS cultural work

with other projects, as staff time is stretched thin. This causes delays and schedule changes with important projects at Hungry Horse like completion of the PSPA process.

**6) PHOTOS**



**Figure K-1.** Archeologist collecting GPS data at a Hungry Horse Reservoir site during spring 2019 site monitoring conducted jointly by Flathead National Forest and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes staff.



**Figure K-2.** Reclamation, BPA, Flathead National Forest, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai archaeologists discover a new thermal feature eroding from an area where vehicle traffic in the drawdown is intensifying erosion.

**APPENDIX L – NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES**  
**Newly Recorded Cultural Resources Identified, Evaluated, or Listed on the National  
Register by State in FY 2019**

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

<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>State</b>
XF-LR-2019-01	Grand Coulee	Washington
XF-LR-2019-02	Grand Coulee	Washington
XF-LR-2019-03	Grand Coulee	Washington
XF-LR-2019-04	Grand Coulee	Washington
XF-LR-2019-05	Grand Coulee	Washington
XF-LR-2019-06	Grand Coulee	Washington
XF-LR-2019-07	Grand Coulee	Washington
XF-LR-2019-08	Grand Coulee	Washington
YF-LR-2019-03	Grand Coulee	Washington
YF-LR-2019-04	Grand Coulee	Washington
YF-LR-2019-05	Grand Coulee	Washington
YF-LR-2019-06	Grand Coulee	Washington
YF-LR-2019-10	Grand Coulee	Washington
YF-LR-2019-11	Grand Coulee	Washington
STIPP.19.001	Grand Coulee	Washington
STIPP.19.002	Grand Coulee	Washington
STIPP.19.003	Grand Coulee	Washington
45SR125	Grand Coulee	Washington
45SR126	Grand Coulee	Washington

**Table L-2. Properties Determined Eligible by State**

<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>State</b>
45KL88	John Day	Washington

**Table L-3. Properties Determined Not Eligible by State**

<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>State</b>
45KL328	John Day	Washington

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

Property Name	Reference Number	Project	State
None			

## **APPENDIX M – 2<sup>ND</sup> FIVE-YEAR REVIEW**

### **Introduction**

The FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) (Stipulation XI) requires the Lead Agencies to prepare a five-year summary of accomplishments using information provided in the last five Annual Reports. The Systemwide PA also requires identification of issues that affect or may affect the abilities of the Lead Agencies to meet the terms of the Systemwide PA. This is the second summary developed since the Systemwide PA went into effect in 2009 and covers the period from FY 2015 through FY 2019.

### **Program Accomplishments**

The following narrative provides a condensed account of Systemwide accomplishments over the past five years in the major categories of Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, as well as related activities.

Over the past five years, it is evident that the program continues to evolve. This is attributed to trends and goals established within, and across, the various working groups. Many aspects of the program have stayed stable relative to the previous five-year review. Others have showed change and are worth noting. Examples include the following:

- The program continues to find it a challenge to complete project specific Historic Property Management Plans (HPMPs) and/or Project-Specific Programmatic Agreements (PSPA). Thus far, only one PSPA has been completed. Some of this challenge lies in the cooperative nature of the prioritization of work that occurs at the cooperating groups. Cooperating groups often prioritize other work, such as mitigation activities, over completing PSPAs or HPMPs, as these documents are often seen as being an administrative exercise. At the same time, the Lead Agencies have encountered issues over the past five years that would be more easily resolved if PSPAs or stand-alone HPMPs were more widely implemented. For example, the PSPAs and HPMPs are expected to lay out certain kinds of standard treatments, especially creative mitigations, that can be done on a regular basis with minimal additional consultation after the PSPA or HPMP has been signed. This will eliminate the need for repeated consultation on the same kinds of treatments and should speed up the implementation process. In response, the Lead Agencies are going to prioritize the development of PSPAs or stand-alone HPMPs beginning in FY 2020 and will document this in the program's Long Term Goals document currently in revision with an anticipated completion date of late spring 2020.
- The Program carried on, and sustained, the trend seen in the previous five-year review of a high number of contract deliverables being completed using program dollars.
- The number of TCP Subcommittee meetings has declined over the reporting period, in part because of accomplishment of the purposes of the group. As per discussion at the meetings with the consulting parties, the Lead Agencies have adopted a practice of only calling a meeting when there was specific business to discuss. Since the standardized reporting forms have been completed, none of the Program participants has had specific

business for these meetings. If at any time a Program participant suggests a topic for discussion at a TCP subcommittee meeting, the Lead Agencies would then approach other participants to determine the level of interest in having a meeting. Based on feedback from the other participants, the Lead Agencies would then make a decision on whether or not to call a meeting.

- The current five-year review period saw a peak in TCP identification efforts. This may reflect that a majority of the groups are completing archeological site inventory efforts of their APEs and starting to focus more effort on TCP identification, site monitoring, and treatment activities.
- Focus appears to have shifted away from completing determinations of eligibility on archaeological sites. Some groups have begun to focus on TCP determinations of eligibility and completing assessments of effects.
- While the stabilization of archeological sites to address erosion issues has remained consistent, this five-year period saw an increase in other types of site treatments and some movement on efforts to complete alternative mitigation.

### **Comments and Responses**

In October 2019, the Lead Agencies sent a letter to all consulting parties and requested they provide a written statement discussing issues that affect or may affect the ability of the Lead Agencies to implement the terms of the PA in the future. The Lead Agencies requested that the written comments be submitted by December 1, 2019 to allow time for incorporating comments into the FY 2019 annual report.

The Lead Agencies received a total of three responses from the consulting parties. The only non-tribal entity to respond with comments was the Idaho SHPO. They noted that staff change-over has led to a loss of working knowledge of the Systemwide PA, but they said that they have reviewed the document and had no general comments at this time.

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR) responded and identified a previously issued memo dated February 1, 2017 as incorporating their comments on the Systemwide PA for the purposes of the five-year review. The CTCR furnished the 2017 memo to the Lead Agencies during the process of preparing the Columbia River System Operations Review EIS. The letter reflects the importance of property types being affected by system operations that may not fit neatly into the definition of a historic property as defined in the Section 106 regulations. It highlights the lack of a distinction, from the CTCR's perspective, between cultural resources and a resource with cultural value. The CTCR are concerned that this lack of distinction creates the need to consider a broader scope of effects and to develop treatments that are similarly broad compared to the past emphasis on specific archaeological site treatments.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) provided the most comprehensive set of comments in response to the second five-year review. In a 10-page letter the CTUIR addressed three major topics, each with its own heading and section in the letter: "1.

Language of the FCRPS PA”; “2. Application of the FCRPS PA”; and “3. FCRPS PA, Cultural Resources Budget, Failure of Cooperation.” The letter closes with a request for consultation and there was an enclosure with 19 additional comments or questions. The Lead Agencies have yet to schedule this consultation, so it would not be appropriate for the Lead Agencies to respond in detail to every point until after the requested consultation has either been completed or the CTUIR’s concerns addressed through individual staff-to-staff meetings. The Lead Agencies are in the process of scheduling a meeting with the CTUIR technical staff to discuss the comments and responses and will then compose a formal response letter after this meeting. For the purposes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Five-Year Review, the Lead Agencies will address the major points of the letter, especially those that have systemwide implications.

A primary theme of the letter, and one that is repeated in the first and second sections of the letter, is concern about how the Corps’ Walla Walla District (District) has applied the streamlining procedures that are described in Stipulation I.E. of the SWPA and described in more detail in Attachment 6 of the Systemwide PA. The letter provides a number of instances where the CTUIR believe the District incorrectly concluded that some Corps undertakings were routine activities that did not require Section 106 consultation.

The CTUIR letter goes on to identify issues with the wording of Attachment 6 that they feel contributed to the District’s perceived misuse of this document. One of the specific examples called out by the CTUIR is the installation of a new golf course club house on the location of the former club house within Columbia Park in Kennewick, Washington. This project area is on Corps lands near the reservoir created by McNary Dam, one of the 14 Projects covered by the Systemwide PA. In response to these concerns, the Washington SHPO, as a signatory to the Systemwide PA, initiated the dispute resolution process described in Stipulation XII.B. on December 20, 2018. The Washington SHPO specifically objected to the determination that the club house demolition and rebuild was covered by the categories of routine activity identified in Attachment 6. The District and the Washington SHPO are trying to resolve this dispute with input from the other consulting parties and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. One step taken by the District was to admit that the application of Attachment 6 in this instance was inappropriate due to the presence of a large, landscape-scale HPRCSIT, which encompassed the project APE. The District is taking steps to ensure that HPRCSITs are appropriately considered when applying Attachment 6. As part of resolving the current dispute within the process outlined in the Systemwide PA, the District has ceased to apply the streamlining afforded by Attachment 6 in the McNary pool and is following the conventional Section 106 process described in 36 CFR 800 for similar small-scale projects. The District has also recommended moving forward with prioritization, development, and implementation of a PSPA/HPMP for the McNary pool with input from PKC, which should further clarify what kinds of projects are appropriate for streamlining.

As a part of the first subsection of the letter, the CTUIR also express concerns about the District’s application of Stipulation XVI.G., which discusses application of the SWPA in those areas where tribes have not signed the document. This stipulation applies to undertakings that may affect historic properties on tribal lands where the relevant THPO or tribe has not signed the

SWPA. In those cases where an FCRPS undertaking is on tribal lands and the THPO or tribe has not signed the Systemwide PA, the SWPA requires that the Lead Agencies consult directly with the tribes under conventional 36 CFR 800 regulations. In those cases where the undertaking occurs outside of tribal lands, the Lead Agencies consult with the appropriate SHPO under the Systemwide PA. All four of the SHPOs in the Area of Potential Effects covered by the Systemwide PA have signed the agreement.

Near the end of the second section of their letter, the CTUIR state the Lead Agencies are not clear about what undertakings the Systemwide PA covers and what it does not. They use the club house project example mentioned above of what they saw as the Walla Walla District going back and forth between the Systemwide PA and the conventional Section 106 process as described in 36 CFR 800.

As per Stipulation I.F. of the Systemwide PA, the Lead Agencies

... can, however, elect not to utilize the terms of this Systemwide PA for an activity that would otherwise come within the scope of this PA, and instead treat that activity as a separate undertaking subject to the standard Section 106 regulatory procedures of 36 C.F.R. part 800.

The Systemwide PA goes on to require that Lead Agencies

... shall discuss the option with the relevant Project-specific Cooperating Groups(s) and give notice to the affected tribes, SHPO/THPOs, and any affected land managing agencies, and shall consider their views before making a decision.

There are some classes of undertakings that the Lead Agencies typically handle under the 36 CFR 800 regulations. A good example of this would be the large-scale modernization and overhaul projects at Grand Coulee Dam, where Reclamation sends a letter to either the Washington SHPO, the Colville THPO, or both (depending on the location of the project), and Reclamation states in writing that these large projects are going to be handled under the conventional Section 106 process. These projects are also discussed in both the Main Stem and Spokane Arm cooperating groups. The Lead Agencies feel the concern about when the Systemwide PA is, and is not, applied is both a Lead Agency and Project-specific review action that can be explicitly addressed in PSPAs. However, the Lead Agencies appreciate the concern raised by the CTUIR and will review their application of Stipulation I.F. and work to assure greater consistency.

Finally, as part of their third major topic, the CTUIR identified the FY 2018 and FY 2019 expenditures of the FCRPS budget within the Walla Walla District as a failure of cooperation as established within the Systemwide PA. Specifically, the letter identifies the Lead Agencies' lack of coordination on both the prioritization of a large stabilization project in Columbia Park, Kennewick, Washington; as well as a lack of clear coordination on how much the project would impact the budget for those two years. The Walla Walla District has prepared an after-action report detailing where communication and coordination failed during the planning and execution

of this project. The report also contains a list of recommendations to avoid future issues in similar situations, and it still under review.

The CTUIR's letter concludes by requesting specific responses to the questions raised in their letter regarding both the wording of, and the application of, the Systemwide PA. To this end, the Lead Agencies are working with the CTUIR to schedule a technical level meeting to discuss their concerns. This will be followed by appropriate consultation based on the outcome of the meeting.