



**Bonneville Power Administration
Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**



FISCAL YEAR 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

**Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for Management of
Historic Properties Affected by Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen
Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance
with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**

March 31, 2014



Hungry Horse Reservoir - 2013

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFD	Albeni Falls Dam
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CCT	Colville Confederated Tribes (colloquial name for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
CCT-HAP	Colville Confederated Tribes, History/Archeology Program
CJD	Chief Joseph Dam
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRSC	Cultural Resource Subcommittee of the Joint Operating Committee (representatives from BPA, Corps, and Reclamation)
CSKT	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
CTUIR	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
CTWSRO	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FNF	Flathead National Forest
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HMU	Habitat Management Unit
HPMP	Historic Property Management Plan
HPRCSIT	Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes
ID	Idaho
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract
IDU PA	Intertie Development and Use Programmatic Agreement
ISHS	Idaho State Historical Society
ISU	Idaho State University
KNF	Kootenai National Forest
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LJAD	Libby-Jennings Archeological District
MKRAD	Middle Kootenai River Archeological District
msl	mean sea level
MT	Montana

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NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (in this document, referring to Section 3 of this act)
Nez Perce	Nez Perce Tribe
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act (in this document, referring to Section 106 of this act)
NPS	National Park Service
OMBIL	Operations and Maintenance Business Link (Corps of Engineers)
OR	Oregon
PA	Programmatic Agreement
Program	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program
Project	FCRPS dams and associated reservoirs
PSPA	Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
REMIS	Real Estate Management Information System (Corps of Engineers)
RM	River Mile
SOR	System Operations Review
STI	Spokane Tribe of Indians
Systemwide PA	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the management of historic properties
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TFAS	Treaty Fishing Access Site
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
UI	University of Idaho
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
WA	Washington
Yakama Nation	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Fiscal Year 2013 (FY2013) Annual Report for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program summarizes actions by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act, other pertinent cultural resource management laws, and to meet the terms of the *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Systemwide PA). The reporting period begins October 1, 2012, and ends September 30, 2013, for most accomplishments.

The jointly-funded program expended \$6,441,553 in FY2013. This figure includes Corps expenditures totaling \$4,348,000, Reclamation expenditures of \$1,979,048, and systemwide expenses of \$114,505. Additionally, BPA expended \$662,560 of non-joint funds for staff salaries, travel, supplies, and training.

In FY2013, BPA and Reclamation continued discussions to finalize the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Mainstem of the Grand Coulee Project. The APEs for Hungry Horse, Spokane Arm of Grand Coulee, and the 12 Corps Projects were defined in previous years. Some of these APEs may be revisited in the future as real estate data is refined and the indirect effects of project operations are better understood. An additional 6,556 acres were newly surveyed systemwide during FY2013, bringing the total inventory of accessible Project lands at the 14 FCRPS Projects to 103,226 acres. Project acreage, accessible acreage for inventory purposes, and total sites recorded changed from last year's report due to refinement of real estate data and APE boundaries. In FY2013, 87 new archaeological and historic sites were documented, bringing the total number of recorded sites to 3,550 sites across the system. Of these sites, 53 were identified through FCRPS-funded work at The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Libby, and Grand Coulee Projects.

The consultation process for National Register eligibility determinations has been completed for 1,077 sites across the system. Eligibility determinations were completed for 108 sites in FY2013, with 56 of these eligibility determinations accomplished with FCRPS joint funds. Site monitoring to assess condition and aid compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was performed at 288 sites in FY2013, using FCRPS funds. Increased erosion and other forms of degradation were noted at 215 of the sites monitored; positive improvements were recorded at 2 sites due to bank stabilization and graffiti removal. Resolution of adverse effects in FY2013 included distribution of educational brochures; development of DVDs; public presentations for cultural resources awareness; planning and design for future mitigation and treatment projects; installation of cultural resource protection signs; and continuation of monitoring patrols. Implementation of shoreline stabilization and/or erosion control projects was completed at Libby, Albeni Falls, Chief Joseph, and Lower Granite Projects. Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY2013, and new archaeological collections were identified for curation.

Many management activities conducted in FY2013 were performed to fulfill commitments and requirements in the Systemwide PA. Two subcommittees composed of Agency representatives, state, and tribal staffs continued discussions on a draft Systemwide Research Design and met to develop processes and standards for identifying, documenting, and evaluating Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural

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Properties (TCPs). Updates to nine Historic Property Management Plans were in progress during FY2013, and work continued on the development of four Project-Specific Programmatic Agreements. Forty-nine final reports were completed documenting inventory, evaluation, and resolution of adverse effects. Current records indicate that 206 Traditional Cultural Properties reports and other types of documentation have been completed for the 14 FCRPS Projects. Minor operations and maintenance activities that have little or no potential to cause effects to historic properties (listed in Attachment 6 of the Systemwide PA) were used 84 times at Projects in FY2013.

A Client Survey was conducted by Portland State University during FY2013 to assess program products, services, and relationships, as assessed by consulting parties and non-program participants. The results of this survey will assist the lead agencies in making future improvements to the FCRPS Cultural Resources Program.

1.0 PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

This is the Fiscal Year 2013 (FY2013) Annual Report as directed by the *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Systemwide PA) (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2009). This report summarizes actions by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), hereafter collectively referred to as the “Agencies,” to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), other pertinent cultural resource management laws, and to meet the terms of the Systemwide PA at the 14 Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) dams and reservoirs (Projects). The reporting period begins October 1, 2012, and ends September 30, 2013, for most accomplishments.

Information about the history of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program (Program) and previous compliance accomplishments is summarized in previous Annual Reports (http://efw.bpa.gov/FCRPS_Cultural_Resources/ProgramDocuments.aspx) (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013) and will not be repeated here. Corrections to information presented in previous Annual Reports are described in this report, where appropriate.

Appendixes A – T of this report contain supplemental information used to prepare this report. Appendix B lists terms commonly used in the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program and their accompanying definitions. Appendixes G – T describe the status of compliance work at individual Projects, provide explanations for how data was compiled for this report, and include descriptions of ongoing activities that will be completed in future fiscal years.

2.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

(October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013)

The following section summarizes Program accomplishments for compliance with Section 106 NHPA in FY2013. Program accomplishments are organized by the procedural step in the NHPA Section 106 process that they fulfill. Reporting categories correspond to those described in the NHPA implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.

Only work *completed* in FY2013 and/or final deliverables *received* in FY2013 for work conducted in prior years is summarized in the body and tables of this report. More detailed information about Program accomplishments at each Project, including work in progress, draft documents, and contract deliverables, is provided in appendixes G - T.

2.1 Section 106 NHPA Compliance – Archeological and Historic Sites, and Standing Historic Structures

This part of the FY2013 Annual Report summarizes compliance work conducted under Section 106 of the NHPA that addresses prehistoric and historic archeological sites and standing historic structures.

2.2 Determination of the Project-Specific Portion of the Area of Potential Effects

Prior to the beginning of FY2013, the Project-specific portion of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) had been determined at 12 FCRPS Projects. Some of these Project APE descriptions pertain to direct effects only to historic properties and specifically indicate that indirect and cumulative effects may need to be addressed later as more information is available. The APE for Hungry Horse was determined in FY2013, but the APE for the Mainstem portion of the Grand Coulee Project is still in progress. Completed APEs have been mapped, and some are described in Historic Properties Management Plans (HPMP) listed in appendix D. The criteria defining each Project-specific portion of the APE are discussed in the appropriate Project appendix of this report and/or Project HPMP and will be updated during scheduled HPMP revisions, as needed.

Table 1, *Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres in FY2013*, shows updated Project and APE acreage figures for each FCRPS Project. Acreage figures may vary from year to year due to excision, transfer, and/or purchase of Federal property. Also, Geographic Information System (GIS) data are continually refined and updated.

For Projects administered by the Corps, *Total Project Acres* reported in FY2013 are derived from Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) reports and Real Estate Management Information System (REMIS) records. Reclamation figures are calculated with GIS data from the Grand Coulee Power Office. The Corps administers 411,282 acres (including lands held in fee and easements) at 12 FCRPS Projects. Reclamation administers 147,928 acres at two FCRPS Projects, for a combined total of 559,210 acres that are administered by the Federal Government as part of the FCRPS.

The system total of *APE Acres* in FY2013 is 578,864 with some areas still being determined. The basis for APE acreage calculations differs for each Project and is explained in Project appendixes G - T.

Column *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey* represents the approximate area that can be accessed for inventory purposes. Factors defining this area differ for each Project (see appropriate Project appendix for details and appendix B for a definition of this reporting category). In FY2013, this figure totaled 229,453.6 acres.

TABLE 1. Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres in FY2013

Project	Total Project Acres ¹	APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	APE Mapped
Bonneville	20,429	43,877	19,361	Yes
The Dalles	15,479	27,075	16,414	Yes
John Day	85,256	125,099	64,156	Yes
District Total	121,164	196,051	99,931	
McNary	28,328	68,755	6,533	Yes
Ice Harbor	7,919	20,846	4,934	Yes
Lower Monumental	12,317	27,219	8,920	Yes
Little Goose	11,600	27,191	6,004	Yes
Lower Granite	12,960	32,575	9,206	Yes
Dworshak	46,040	78,470	29,300	Yes
District Total	119,164	255,056	64,897	
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008 ²	11,554	Yes
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	Yes
Libby	53,867	52,585 ²	NA	Yes
District Total	170,954	85,082	28,043	
Corps Totals	411,282	536,189	192,871	
Grand Coulee	105,253	In Progress	In Progress	Partial - Spokane Arm Complete
Hungry Horse	42,675 ³	42,675	36,582.6	Yes
Reclamation Totals	147,928	42,675	36,582.6	
SYSTEM TOTALS	559,210	578,864	229,453.6	

2.3 Identification of Historic Properties (Inventory)

The identification of Historic Properties is reported as *Acres Inventoried for Archeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2013* (Table 2) and as *Archeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented in FY2013* (Table 3).

Table 2, *Acres Inventoried for Archeological Sites and Historic Structures as of FY2013*, shows that 6,556 acres were newly surveyed in FY2013 [see total under *Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013* (new survey)], bringing the total Project acres surveyed to 103,226 for

¹ Total project acres include all fee lands, easements and water surfaces. For Corps Projects, Seattle District and Portland District, quantity is derived from OMBIL reports. For Walla Walla District, acreage is derived from REMIS. For Reclamation Projects, quantity is derived from GIS data at the Grand Coulee Power Office.

² APE acreage is extracted from real estate maps and excludes pre-dam original water surface area. It is calculated in GIS. When conservation pool polygons become available, the APE acreage will be recalculated to exclude that area.

³ APE was redefined in FY2012. The amount of accessible survey acreage will be determined at a later date. For Hungry Horse, APE acreage equals Project acreage.

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the system. All new survey occurred at The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Dworshak, Libby, and Grand Coulee Projects. New surveys were also conducted at Chief Joseph and Albeni Falls Projects but work was not completed in FY2013. This acreage will be calculated and included in the FY2014 Annual Report. No areas were resurveyed in FY2013 (see *Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013*).

As of the end of FY2013, an estimated 18 percent (103,226 acres) of FCRPS total Project lands have been inventoried for archeological sites and historic structures. Changes from FY2012 reflect quality assurance/quality control of real estate data. The number of *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey* differs from the *Total APE Acres* in that it accounts for areas continuously inundated, or not accessible because of slope or other factors. *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey* have been calculated for 12 Projects (see Table 1), and acreages are expected to vary from year to year as more data regarding field conditions and accessibility is acquired. Approximately, 45 percent of APE acres ordinarily accessible for survey have been surveyed.

Table 3 shows the number of archeological and historic sites and standing historic structures documented in FY2013. New sites documented in FY2013 with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funds total 53, while non-FCRPS funded documentation totals 34. The total number of known archeological and historic sites across the system in FY2013 is 3,550, a decrease of 165 sites from FY2012. This reduction is due to updates to the Real Estate GIS data, removal of isolated finds from the totals, and refinements of APE boundaries.

TABLE 2. Acres Inventoried for Archeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2013

Project	Total Project Acres ⁴	Total APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archeological Sites & Standing Historic Structures as of FY2012 ⁵	Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013 (new survey)	Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013	Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2013 (Cumulative)
Bonneville	20,429	43,877	19,361	2,885	0	0	2,885
The Dalles	15,479	27,075	16,414	6,775	234	0	7,009
John Day	85,256	125,099	64,156	22,030	2,607	0	24,637
District Total	121,164	196,051	99,931	31,690	2,841	0	34,531
McNary	28,328	68,755	6,533	3,563	498	0	4,061
Ice Harbor	7,919	20,846	4,934	3,699	81	0	3,780
Lower Monumental	12,317	27,219	8,920	7,070	170	0	7,240
Little Goose	11,600	27,191	6,004	2,381	211	0	2,592
Lower Granite	12,960	32,575	9,206	3,043	163	0	3,206
Dworshak	46,040	78,470	29,300	4,508	730	0	5,238
District Total⁶	119,164	255,056	64,897	24,264	1,853	0	26,117
Chief Joseph ⁷	17,648	16,008	11,554	7,575	0	0	7,575
Albeni Falls ⁸	99,439	16,489	16,489	5,565	0	0	5,565
Libby	53,867	52,585	In Progress	10,502	424	0	10,926
District Total	170,954	85,082	28,043	23,642	424	0	24,066
Corps Totals	411,282	536,189	192,871	79,596	5,118	0	84,714
Grand Coulee	105,253	In Progress	In Progress	10,451	1,438	0	11,889
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582.6	6,623	0	0	6,623
Reclamation Totals	147,928	42,675	36,582.6	17,074	1,438	0	18,512
SYSTEM TOTALS	559,210	578,864	229,453.6	96,670	6,556	0	103,226

⁴ Total Project Acres includes all fee lands, easements, and water surfaces. For Corps Projects, quantity is derived from OMBIL reports. For Reclamation Projects, quantity is derived from GIS data at the Grand Coulee Power Office.

⁵ Number is cumulative and includes FCRPS-funded work and work performed with other funding sources.

⁶ Any changes from FY2012 reflect quality assurance/quality control of real estate data.

⁷ Inventory funded in FY2013 was completed in FY2014, and results will be accounted in the FY2014 report.

⁸ Inventory funded in several years, including FY2013 for up to 2,200 acres, was completed in FY2014 and will be accounted in the FY2014 report.

TABLE 3. Archeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented in FY2013

Project	Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY2012 (Cumulative)	Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013	Number of New Sites Documented with non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013	Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2013 (Cumulative)
Bonneville	44	0	0	44
The Dalles	90	4	0	94
John Day	275	27	0	302
District Total	409	31	0	440
McNary	307	1	0	148
Ice Harbor	69	1	0	52
Lower Monumental	207	0	16	185
Little Goose	99	1	11	88
Lower Granite	161	1	7	155
Dworshak	523	0	0	349
District Total	1,366	4	34	977⁹
Chief Joseph ¹⁰	392	0	0	392
Albeni Falls ¹¹	419	0	Unknown- See ISHS ¹²	419
Libby	489	1	0	490
District Total	1,300	1	0	1,301
Corps Totals	3,075	36	34	2,718
Grand Coulee	619	17	0	811 ¹³
Hungry Horse	21	0	0	21
Reclamation Totals	640	17	0	832
SYSTEM TOTALS	3,715	53	34	3,550

⁹ Reduction in total number of sites documented from FY2012 to FY2013 was caused by updates to the Walla Walla District Real Estate GIS data and removing isolated finds from the totals.

¹⁰ New sites identified and reported with FY2013 obligations will be tallied in the FY2014 report.

¹¹ New sites identified and reported with FY2013 obligations will be tallied in the FY2014 report.

¹² Idaho State Historical Society.

¹³ FY2012 report indicated 619 sites were recorded within the Grand Coulee Project. This number was revised to 794 in FY2013 based on updated GIS data and refinement of Mainstem APE boundaries.

2.4 Evaluation of Historic Significance

Tables 4 and 5 show the status of evaluation of properties for National Register significance as of the end of FY2013. Table 6 is a summary of work completed in FY2013 to support National Register eligibility determinations.

Table 4, *Determinations of Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites in FY2013*, presents the status of individual National Register determinations as of the end of FY2013. National Register eligibility determinations have been completed for 1,077 documented sites, which is 30 percent of the recorded sites across the system. In FY2013, consensus determinations for National Register eligibility were completed for 108 sites. Of these sites, 77 were evaluated as eligible and 31 as not eligible for the National Register. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funds¹⁴ were used for determinations on 77 sites, and non-FCRPS funding sources were used for 31 sites. Systemwide, the total number of eligible sites at the end of FY2013 was 780, which is an increase of 189 sites from FY2012. Systemwide, the total number of sites evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing in FY2013 is 297; an increase of 31 sites. In FY2013, three sites were evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing using FCRPS funds. Twenty eight sites were evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing using non-FCRPS funds.

Table 5, *Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY2013*, shows the status of National Register and National Historic Landmark listings across the FCRPS. As of the end of FY2013, 44 individual historic properties and 14 Districts occur on Project lands that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At the end of FY2013, there were no multiple property listings within the system, and there were two National Historic Landmark designations. Bonneville Dam, administered by the Corps, Portland District, and Marmes Rockshelter administered by the Corps, Walla Walla District, Lower Monumental Project, are the only National Historic Landmarks in the FCRPS.

FY2013 FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility is summarized in Table 6. This table shows that test excavations to support National Register eligibility determinations under criterion “d” (information potential – see 36 CFR Part 60.4) have been conducted at 519 sites as of the end of FY2013. Site testing was performed on three sites in FY2013. All testing was FCRPS-funded. FCRPS funding supported background research for determinations of eligibility at 188 sites, and 25 ethnographic studies were performed with FCRPS funds in FY2013.

¹⁴ *FCRPS Program Funds* refers to “joint funds,” or the combined rate payer funds generated by BPA and matching congressionally-appropriated funds from the Corps and Reclamation that are dedicated to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Some work conducted with *Non-FCRPS funding sources* (work performed with only congressionally-appropriated funds or other sources) is reported either because it supports NHPA Section 106 compliance for an authorized Project purpose that is not addressed by the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, or because it can aid in demonstrating FCRPS Cultural Resource Program compliance with Section 106 of NHPA.

TABLE 4. Determinations of Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites in FY2013

Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing) ¹⁵				Determinations for: Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those w/in a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing)				Total No. of Sites for which Determination of Eligibility Needs to be Completed		Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2013 (Cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY2013	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative) ¹⁶		FCRPS Funded FY2013	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative) ¹⁶		FY2012	FY2013	FY2013
			FY2012	FY2013			FY2012	FY2013			
Bonneville	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	32	35	44
The Dalles	8	1	19	28	0	0	0	0	70	66	94
John Day	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	267	298	302
District Total	8	1	31	40	0	0	1	1	369	399	440
McNary	2	0	53	55	0	0	15	15	210	78	148
Ice Harbor	6	1	12	19	3	0	1	4	55	29	52
Lower Monumental	18	17	57	92	0	17	1	18	150	75	185
Little Goose	7	3	2	12	0	5	0	5	91	71	88
Lower Granite	8	2	6	16	0	6	2	8	152	131	155
Dworshak	1	0	2	3	0	0	17	17	505	329	349
District Total	42	23	132	197	3	28	36	67	1,163	713	977

¹⁵ Includes "formal" and "consensus" determinations. See 36 CFR 63.2., 36 CFR 800.4, and National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties 2000 (Little et al. 2000).

¹⁶ Cumulative number of sites (FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work).

TABLE 4. Determinations of Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites in FY2013

Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing) ¹⁵				Determinations for: Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those w/in a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing)				Total No. of Sites for which Determination of Eligibility Needs to be Completed		Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2013 (Cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY2013	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative) ¹⁶		FCRPS Funded FY2013	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative) ¹⁶		FY2012	FY2013	FY2013
			FY2012	FY2013			FY2012	FY2013			
Chief Joseph	0	0	175	175	0	0	29	29	189	188	392
Albeni Falls	0	Unk	33	33	0	Unk	20	20	366	366	419
Libby Dam ¹⁷	0	0	181	181	0	0	172	172	136	137 ¹⁸	490
District Total	0	0	389	389	0	0	221	221	691	691	1,301
Corps Total	50	24	552	626	0	28	258	289	2,223	1,803	2,718
Grand Coulee ¹⁹	3	0	39	154	0	0	8	8	572	649	811
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	21
Reclamation Totals	3	0	39	154	0	0	8	8	593	670	832
SYSTEM TOTALS	53	24	591	780	3	28	266	297	2,816	2,473	3,550

¹⁷ Data includes sites evaluated as eligible under criterion D for their ability to contribute to the Libby-Jennings Archeological District (LJAD) and Middle Kootenai River Archeological District (MKRAD). Recent and current efforts to evaluate the eligibility of sites under criteria A-C have yet to be tabulated.

¹⁸ Includes new site identified during the 2013 field season.

¹⁹ Increase in number caused by improved accuracy of GIS data and inclusion of individual sites within districts.

TABLE 5. Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY2013²⁰

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	
	FY2012	FY2013	FY2012	FY2013	FY2012	FY2013	FY2012	FY2013
Bonneville	8	8	2	2	0	0	1	1
The Dalles	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
John Day	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	12	12	3	3	0	0	1	1
McNary	2	2	3	3	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	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	4	4	6	6	0	0	1	1
Chief Joseph	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libby Dam	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
District Total	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
Corps Totals	19	19	11	11	0	0	2	2
Grand Coulee	19	25 ²¹	1	3	0	0	0	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	19	25	1	3	0	0	0	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	38	44	12	14	0	0	2	2

²⁰ All numbers in this table are cumulative (the result of FCRPS and non-FCRPS funding sources). Any individual, District, or Multiple Property listings accomplished with FCRPS funding in FY2013 are described in the Project appendixes.

²¹ GIS data clean up determined 25 sites and 3 districts.

TABLE 6. FY2013 FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility

Project	Sites Tested in FY2013 - FCRPS Funded	Sites Tested in FY2013 - Non- FCRPS Funded	Total No. Sites Tested (Cumulative)		No. Sites for which Background Research was Conducted in FY2013	No. of Ethnographic Studies Conducted in FY2013 (includes oral history interviews, translation, & transcription)	Other
			FY2012	FY2013 ²²			
Bonneville	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
The Dalles	0	0	13	13	0	1	0
John Day	0	0	28	28	0	4	0
District Total	0	0	49	49	0	5	0
McNary	0	0	44	44	10	0	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	7	7	4	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	28	28	77	0	0
Little Goose	0	0	6	6	4	0	0
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	12	12	0	0	0
District Total	0	0	97	97	100	0	0
Chief Joseph	1	0	210	211	0	1 ²³	0
Albeni Falls	0	Unk	57	57	0	1 ²⁴	0
Libby	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
District Total	1	0	267	268	0	2	0
Corps Totals	1	0	413	414	100	7	0
Grand Coulee	2	0	75	88 ²⁵	88	18	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	17	17	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	2	0	92	105	88	18	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	3	0	505	519	188	25	0

²² Figures are cumulative and represent all testing performed at archeological and historic sites as of FY2013.

²³ Effort is Project-wide, not focused on single sites.

²⁴ Effort is Project-wide, not focused on single sites.

²⁵ The CCT FY2013 research project determined there were 86 sites tested prior to FY2013; plus 2 sites tested in FY2013 equals 88.

2.5 Assessment of Effects

Assessment of effects is accomplished through annual site monitoring programs and generally occurs at all 14 FCRPS Projects. Annual monitoring programs focus on assessment of changes in site condition through time, but may also contribute to the identification of previously unrecorded sites exposed through erosion, may assist National Register evaluation, and may serve as preparation for and implementation of bank stabilization projects. Where engineered designs have been implemented, monitoring may be used to gauge the effectiveness of stabilization.

In FY2013, site monitoring occurred at 13 of the 14 FCRPS Projects (Table 7). Site monitoring was accomplished with FCRPS Program funding at 286 sites and at an additional 2 sites with non-FCRPS funding sources for a total of 288 sites that were monitored in FY2013. Site documentation updates were completed at 195 previously recorded sites as a result of this work. In FY2013, 215 sites were noted as having physical changes.

2.6 Resolution of Adverse Effects

Resolution of adverse effects took many forms in FY2013, including planning for and implementation of bank stabilization; creation of public awareness materials and presentations to the public; installation of cultural resource protection signs; Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) patrols; and curation. Accomplishments for each Federal management unit are summarized below. A more detailed explanation of these activities can be found in specific Project appendixes.

Corps, Portland District: Cultural resources protection signs were installed at The Caples site, Bonneville Project. A monitoring plan for inspection of previously installed erosion control measures was developed for Lower Memaloose Island, Bonneville Project. Planning was conducted for shoreline stabilization at Hells Gate Cove site, The Dalles Project. A management plan for control of invasive vegetation was developed for the Old Umatilla Townsite, John Day Project.

Corps, Walla Walla District: Planning for future stabilization projects was conducted for sites within McNary and Little Goose Projects. Shoreline stabilization construction and re-vegetation at the Hasotino site, Lower Granite Project, was completed in the fall of FY2013. A vandalized rock shelter was restored at the Lower Granite Project using non-FCRPS funds.

Corps, Seattle District: At Chief Joseph Project, site 45-OK-239 was stabilized. A DVD was developed to document the Chief Joseph Dam Traditional Fishery, Chief Joseph Project. A third stage of stabilization work at Hoodoo Creek (10-BR-20) was completed in FY2013 at Albeni Falls Project. Successful monitoring continued at Bear Paw Rock by the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho during peak tourism at the Albeni Falls Project. At the Libby Project, Alexander Creek bank stabilization was completed and annual monitoring by the Kootenai National Forest served to identify the current condition of National Register eligible sites.

Reclamation Projects: At the Grand Coulee Project, data recovery was completed at one archeological site, and engineering plans were developed for constructing log booms. At Hungry Horse, annual monitoring continued by the Flathead National Forest and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Department.

TABLE 7. Sites Monitored in FY2013

Project ²⁶	No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2013 w/ FCRPS Funds	No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2013 w/ Non-FCRPS Funds	Total No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2013	Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY2013	FY2013 Total Number of Sites with Noted Physical Changes ²⁷
Bonneville	12	0	12	12	12
The Dalles	16	1	17	17	17
John Day	14	0	14	14	14
District Total	42	1	43	43	43
McNary	18	0	18	1	7
Ice Harbor	15	0	15	0	1
Lower Monumental	49	0	49	0	5
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	2	0	2	1	2 ²⁸
Dworshak	16	1	17	0	15
District Total	100	1	101	2	30
Chief Joseph ²⁹	18	0	18	18	Unk
Albeni Falls ³⁰	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk
Libby	10	0	10	16 ³¹	26
District Total	28	0	28	34	26
Corps Totals	170	2	172	79	99
Grand Coulee	108	0	108	108	108
Hungry Horse	8	0	8	8	8
Reclamation Totals	116	0	116	116	116
SYSTEM TOTALS	286	2	288	195	215

²⁶ Non-FCRPS funded monitoring is not tracked at all Projects, but is reported where data is available.

²⁷ Includes additional erosion or other detrimental impacts.

²⁸ Positive changes (stabilization, graffiti removal).

²⁹ Reports not yet available with actual totals.

³⁰ Reports not yet available with actual totals.

³¹ This number includes archaeological sites that were updated as part of the cultural resource survey conducted on Corps lands. The sites were relocated and site forms updated during the 2013 field season.

2.7 Maintenance Cost Associated with Stabilization and Erosion Control Projects

Over the lifetime of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, many erosion control and shoreline stabilization projects have been funded and implemented to protect eroding and exposed historic properties. These structural or vegetative treatments often require periodic maintenance. Table 8 includes any funding used during the fiscal year to maintain *existing* shoreline erosion control projects and keep them functioning as intended. Maintenance can include placing additional rock, repairing structures, re-planting vegetation, installing/repairing irrigation systems, development of monitoring plans, and regular field monitoring to check on current conditions. These activities may be conducted under contract or by agency staff. At Bonneville Project, \$14,380 was expended on development of a monitoring plan to regularly check on the condition of existing erosion control measures at Memaloose Island. At Lower Granite Project, \$12,000 was expended on vegetation and shoreline repair at site 10NP151, Hasotino.

TABLE 8. FY2013 Annual Maintenance Cost of Stabilization Projects³²

Project	Site Number	Maintenance Costs FY2013
Bonneville	35WS217	\$14,380
The Dalles	NA	0
John Day	NA	0
District Total	1 site	\$14,380
McNary	NA	0
Ice Harbor	NA	0
Lower Monumental	NA	0
Little Goose	NA	0
Lower Granite	10NP151	\$12,000
Dworshak	NA	0
District Total	1 site	\$12,000
Chief Joseph	NA	0
Albeni Falls	NA	0
Libby	NA	0
District Total	2 sites	0
Corps Totals	2 sites	\$26,380
Grand Coulee	NA	0
Hungry Horse	NA	0
Reclamation Totals	NA	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	2 sites	\$26,380

³² Maintenance costs include structural repair, re-vegetation, irrigation, monitoring, and other actions required to keep existing site and shoreline stabilization projects functioning.

2.8 Curation

Curation of collections from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY2013. As of the end of FY2013, the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program curates 7,570 cubic feet of cultural materials and 928 linear feet of supporting documentation (Table 9). For FY2013, there were 138 newly curated collections. The Corps curation costs were \$344,216.58, an increase of \$168,112.58. Reclamation's curation costs were \$52,758, an increase of \$21,985. The total cost to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program for curation in FY2013 was \$396,974.58, an increase of \$190,097.58 from FY2012. An FY2013 curation update for each Federal management unit follows.

Corps Portland District: Curation costs for Bonneville were increased by \$3,118.72 from FY2012. The FY2012 curation cost of \$3,956 for Bonneville reflects only a partial year of cost. FY2013 curation costs for John Day were \$7,414.79, a decrease of \$5,585.21.

Corps Walla Walla District: Walla Walla District curates most of the FCRPS collections with Washington State University (WSU) as a single unit. The University of Idaho also holds collections for Lower Granite and Dworshak. At the close of FY2013, the total size of collections curated was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records. Storage costs for FY2013 remained at \$49,435.

Corps Seattle District: Storage costs for Seattle District in FY2013 were \$280,292.07, an increase of \$170,579.07. Funds were used to curate 2,304 cubic feet of artifacts, 248 linear feet of associated record, and 136 newly curated collections.

Reclamation: FCRPS funds in the amount of \$52,758 supported curation at the Grand Coulee Project in FY2013. Funding pays for curation of 1,133 cubic feet of artifacts, and 247 linear feet of field notes, photographs, maps, and other records collected as part of Program compliance. This is an increase of \$21,985 from FY2012 and reflects one newly curated data recovery collection in FY2013.

Approximately 1 cubic foot of material from the Hungry Horse Project is curated with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe. In FY2013, no cost is associated with curation of these items.

TABLE 9. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds in FY2013

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2013	FY2012 Curation Costs	FY2013 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2013
Bonneville	625	89	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Yakama Museum, Toppenish, WA	Collections from all Portland District Projects curated at Univ. of OR, at no charge	0	\$3,956.00 ³³	\$7,074.72	0
The Dalles	Not available	Not available		Collections from all Portland District Projects curated at Univ. of OR, at no charge	0	0	0	0
John Day	293	0	Tamastslight Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR	Collections from all Portland District Projects curated at Univ. of OR, at no charge	0	\$13,000.00	7,414.79	0
District Total	918	89			0	\$16,956.00	\$14,489.51	0
Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, Ice Harbor, McNary ³⁴	3,120	331	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	Univ of ID (Lower Granite sites in ID)	0	\$49,435.00	\$49,435.00	0
Dworshak	94	13		Univ of ID	0	0	0	0

³³ Burke Museum contract ended, so this is for a partial year.

³⁴ Collections from McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Lower Granite, and Little Goose administered by the Corps Walla Walla District are curated as a single collection at Washington State University.

TABLE 9. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds in FY2013

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2013	FY2012 Curation Costs	FY2013 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2013
District Total	3,214	344			0	\$49,435.00	\$49,435.00	0
Chief Joseph ³⁵	1,902	182	Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	0	4 ³⁶	\$44,280.00	\$126,201.00	1 ³⁷
Albeni Falls ³⁸	60	0	N/A	Eastern WA Univ.; Arch. and Historic Services; North ID Regional Arch. Center; NW Arch. Assoc.; Kalispel Tribe	135 ³⁹	0	\$86,878.00	135
Libby	342	66	Salish Kootenai College Curation Facility		0	\$65,433.00	\$67,213.07	0
District Total	2,304	248			139	\$109,713.00	\$280,292.07	136
Corps Totals	6,436	681			139	\$176,104.00	\$344,216.58	136

³⁵ Treatment of collections funded in FY2013 with majority of work performance scheduled for FY2014.

³⁶ Sites 45-OK-2A, 45-OK-5, 45-OK-20, and 45-OK-239.

³⁷ Site 45-OK-239.

³⁸ Treatment of collections funded in FY2013 with majority of work performance scheduled for FY2014.

³⁹ Total sites.

TABLE 9. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds in FY2013

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2013	FY2012 Curation Costs	FY2013 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2013
Grand Coulee	1,133	247	Spokane Tribe of Indians Curation Facility, Wellpinit, WA; Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA			\$30,773.00	\$52,758.00 ⁴⁰	1 ⁴¹
Hungry Horse	1	Unknown	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility			\$0	\$0	0
Reclamation Totals⁴²	1,134	247				\$30,773.00	\$52,758.00	1
SYSTEM TOTALS	7,570	928			139	\$206,877.00	\$396,974.58	138

⁴⁰ Cost increase due to Reclamation not having a curation contract with the Colville Confederated Tribes in FY2012.

⁴¹ 45ST61 data recovery collections.

⁴² Reclamation costs include facility charges for curation and facility upgrades, as well as charges for work performed by Agency staffs in support of curation. Project appendixes provide a more detailed description of charges.

3.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE TO INDIAN TRIBES (HPRCSITS) AND TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES (TCP)

A traditional cultural property (TCP) can be defined as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register 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 traditional cultural significance of a historic property is derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically-rooted beliefs, customs, and practices that have been passed down through generations, usually orally or through practice. Traditional cultural values are often central to the way a community or group defines itself and maintaining such values is vital to maintaining the group's sense of identity and self respect.

Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) are one type of TCP. This term is used in Federal law and regulation to describe an historic property to which specifically an Indian tribe attaches spiritual or cultural value. As with any historic property, a HPRCSIT must be a property (i.e., be a physical place) and have a history of use for traditional, religious, and cultural activities, or association with religious or cultural beliefs in the past. However, the property does not have to be in continual use up to the present day, and its association with beliefs may have been revitalized in recent times after a period of quiescence or suppression.

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

The identification, evaluation, and mitigation of adverse effects to TCPs, specifically HPRCSITs, has been an important focus of the FCRPS Cultural Resources Program. Appendix E is a comprehensive list of 206 HPRCSIT studies and public education materials completed at each of the 14 dams and reservoirs. To date, approximately 103 of these studies were completed with FCRPS funds between 1997 and the end of FY2013. These numbers will be updated as additional information is received.

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

(October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013)

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

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To address exposure of cultural materials resulting from operations and maintenance activities associated with Project operations, the Agencies implement monitoring or “patrols.” Patrolling that contributed to ARPA and NAGPRA objectives was performed at eight FCRPS Projects in FY2013. Patrol days numbered 594.75 across the FCRPS and are divided between Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Grand Coulee Projects (Table 10). Systemwide, three sites were assessed for damage in FY2013. No ARPA violations were issued in FY2013. (Table10).

There were eight inadvertent discoveries under NAGPRA due to Project operations; one at Ice Harbor and seven at Grand Coulee in FY2013 (Table 11).

TABLE 10. FY2013 Activities at FCRPS Dams and Reservoirs that Contributed to ARPA Compliance

Project	Damage Assessments	ARPA Violations Issued	ARPA Prosecutions	ARPA Convictions	Total No. Patrol Days in FY2013 (FCRPS funded only)
Bonneville	1	0	0	0	86
The Dalles	0	0	0	0	86
John Day	0	0	0	0	86
District Total	1	0	0	0	258
McNary	0	0	0	0	32
Ice Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	0	0	16
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	16
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	16
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	0	0	0	0	80
Chief Joseph	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0
Libby	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	0	0	0	0	0
Corps Totals		0	0	0	358
Grand Coulee	2	0	0	0	256.75
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Total	2	0	0	0	256.75
SYSTEM TOTAL	3	0	0	0	594.75

TABLE 11. NAGPRA Section 3 Actions in FY2013 - Inadvertent Discoveries Associated with Project Operations

Project	No. of Discoveries	Site Designation or Location
Bonneville	0	NA
The Dalles	0	NA
John Day	0	NA
District Total	0	
McNary	0	NA
Ice Harbor	1	-
Lower Monumental	0	NA
Little Goose	0	NA
Lower Granite	0	NA
Dworshak	0	NA
District Total	1	
Chief Joseph	0	NA
Albeni Falls	0	NA
Libby	0	NA
District Total	0	NA
Corps Totals	1	
Grand Coulee	7	-
Hungry Horse	0	NA
Reclamation Totals	7	
SYSTEM TOTAL	8	

5.0 OTHER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 FCRPS Systemwide PA Compliance

5.1.1 FY2013 Contract Deliverables and Final Reports

Final deliverables on various NHPA compliance activities were received in FY2013 for Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Dworshak, Albeni Falls, Libby, and Grand Coulee Projects. All FY2013 final reports are listed in appendix F.

A total of 49 final reports were received in FY2013. These reports characterize NHPA Section 106 work associated with identification of historic properties, National Register eligibility evaluation, and resolution of adverse effects.⁴³ Several of the reports addressed more than one compliance category, primarily inventory and evaluation. Also, some reports contain information on TCPs and HPRCSITs, which are identified in appendix E and the TCP column in appendix F. Draft reports and deliverables, raw data, contractor progress and annual reports, DVDs,

⁴³ Appendix F contains a list of all final reports delivered in FY2013. Work described in these reports may have been conducted during previous reporting years.

brochures, and other products generated with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding in FY2013 are described in the Project appendixes to this annual report.

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

Table 12 shows the number of times each FCRPS Project exercised use of Attachment 6 of the Systemwide PA for management of historic properties. Attachment 6 lists 20 routine activities supporting operation and maintenance of the FCRPS that have little or no potential to cause effects on historic properties, providing conditions specified in the Systemwide PA are met. Activities listed in Attachment 6 were performed across the FCRPS a total of 84 times in FY2013. They were performed at 10 of the FCRPS Projects.

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.	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	9
3	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation within areas where existing ground disturbance entirely encompasses the area that would be affected by the activity and where the past disturbance was so severe as to preclude the existence of intact cultural deposits, and no known properties are present.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
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	1	0	0	0	0	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	1	1	1	0	0	3
6	Adding rock fill or gravel to roads where no new ground disturbance will occur and no recorded properties are within the road bed.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3

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
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	7
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	0	0	12
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 National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, and where there are no other properties in the immediate vicinity.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
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 an historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

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
11	Rodent control that does not involve ground disturbance, no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, or contamination of native or traditional foods and plant fibers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
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	1	1	0	0	0	2
13	Installation, repair, or replacement of signs and markers where no ground disturbance will occur, or where installation is confined to disturbed areas or fill, and without movement, removal, or alteration of rock.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
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 an historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the National Register 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	1	0	0	0	1

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
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 in age or have been determined “not eligible” in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, where they are not within or part of an 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
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	1	1	0	0	0	2

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
17	Repair, replacement, and installation of energy conservation, health and life safety, accessibility, and security measures that do not affect the historic or architectural values and character-defining features of historic properties, and do not involve ground disturbance. Examples of activities that would NOT be included are: removal, replacement, reconstruction, or reconfiguring of original staircases, windows, or doors, or their openings; cutting new door or window openings on public facades; or introducing visually intrusive new materials or structures on public facades or into contributing surrounding landscapes. Any alteration of historic buildings implemented under this category will comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR. part 67), and will be reversible.	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	9
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.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
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	1	1	1	0	0	3

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
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	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	10
TOTALS		2	2	2	9	1	0	0	2	2	14	17	33	0	0	84

5.1.3 Historic Property Management Plan/Project-Specific PA Review and Revision

In FY2010, the Agencies drafted a schedule for updating Project HPMPs and creating Project-Specific Programmatic Agreements (PSPAs). Changes to the schedule occurred in FY2011 and FY2012 in response to shifting priorities and changes in funding. The Systemwide PA requires the agencies to draft or revise two of these documents annually. Final HPMPs exist for 13 of the 14 Projects, and nine of these are being updated. It is currently taking longer than 1 fiscal year to complete updates of existing HPMPs.

A schedule was drafted in FY2010 for developing PSPAs that implement the terms of HPMPs and to address conditions and protocols specific to each Project. Currently, four PSPAs have been drafted, one of which has been finalized and was undergoing signature at the end of FY2013. The HPMP/PSPA revision and development schedule is shown in Table 13. A list of existing HPMPs for FCRPS Projects is in appendix D of this report.

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 Completed
Bonneville	2006			
The Dalles	2005			
John Day	2002	X		
McNary	2000			
Ice Harbor	2000	X	X	
Lower Monumental	2000	X		
Little Goose	2000	X		
Lower Granite	2000	X		
Dworshak	2001			
Chief Joseph	2009	X	X	
Albeni Falls	2008	X	X	
Libby ⁴⁴	2008	X	X	In Progress
Grand Coulee	ND ⁴⁵	X		
Hungry Horse	2006			

⁴⁴ PSPA for Libby is currently routing for signatures at BPA, U.S. Forest Service, and Tribe. HPMP is currently being updated and should be completed in FY2014.

⁴⁵ No final HPMP has been completed to date for Grand Coulee. A draft plan exists and was reviewed for conformance with the Systemwide PA content requirements.

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

Stipulation V of the Systemwide PA commits the Agencies to define minimum standards and processes for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of HPRCSITs. In FY2013, one meeting of the FCRPS TCP Subcommittee was held on June 4, 2013, to discuss documentation requirements and management of HPRCSITs and TCPs. Participants included Agency staffs, Tribal staffs, and State and Tribal Historic Preservation Office (SHPO and THPO) staffs. Specific discussion topics at this meeting included confidentiality and authorities that permit withholding of sensitive information; the National Park Service's proposed revisions to Bulletin 38 and an FCRPS webinar to be hosted by the National Park Service; use of the FCRPS TCP Inventory Form; and treating burials as TCPs.

5.1.5 Systemwide Research Design

Stipulation VII of the Systemwide PA requires Agencies to prepare a draft Systemwide Research Design by October 6, 2011. In FY2012, comments were received on the initial draft of the Systemwide Research Design. In FY2013, BPA, Corps, and Reclamation developed specifications for a qualified contractor to incorporate reviewer comments and prepare a final research design. A contractor will be selected, and work will be initiated in FY2014.

5.1.6 FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Conference

The Systemwide PA (Stipulation IX.I) requires the Agencies to hold a systemwide meeting no less than every 2 years. The meeting or conference serves as a forum for reporting accomplishments, sharing information, and discussing common issues. In early FY2013, a conference was held at Northern Quest Casino in Spokane, Washington, October 23-25, 2012. It was co-hosted by the Kalispel and Spokane Tribes. The plenary session speaker was Mr. Paul Loether of the National Park Service who discussed the status of the proposed revisions to National Register Bulletin 38, "Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties." Individual breakout sessions were held during the following 2 days and included accomplishments of each of the FCRPS Cooperating Groups, discussions on Traditional Cultural Landscapes, Language Documentation, TCP Mitigation and Treatment, and Underwater Archaeology. Several videos prepared under the FCRPS program were shown, and a training session was held on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

5.1.7 New Systemwide PA Signatories.

There were no new signatories to the Systemwide PA in FY2013.

5.2 Other Program Management Activities

5.2.1 Long-Term Program Planning

Long-term FCRPS Cultural Resource Program goals were first defined by the agencies in 2009 to justify annual funding and to ensure a consistent path toward compliance. Each year, Agency staffs develop short-term goals and measures to help meet those long-term program goals. In FY2013, short-term goals were to: (1) conduct a government-to-government meeting with the Colville Confederated Tribes regarding the APE for the Grand Coulee Mainstem; (2) complete

inventory of 20 percent of priority unsurveyed lands at each Corps Project; (3) complete 5,000 acres of survey along the Spokane Arm of Grand Coulee and develop inventory plans for Lake Roosevelt and Hungry Horse; (4) evaluate two to three sites per Corps Project annually and evaluate two sites per Reclamation Project annually; (5) plan for one mitigation/treatment per Project and implement one mitigation/treatment annually; and (6) finalize the client survey and administer the survey through Portland State University. These short term goals were largely met by the end of FY2013.

5.2.2 Other Meetings and Coordination

The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program is highly collaborative, necessitating many meetings between Program participants to discuss technical issues and prioritize work. The 8 FCRPS Cooperating Groups that make Program contributions met approximately 41 times in FY2013. These meetings consisted of business meetings, conference calls, workshops, and field visits. Agency staffs also held four Cultural Resource Subcommittee (CRSC) meetings. In addition, the three Agency Program Managers met regularly with the FCRPS Joint Operating Committee to report on the status of the Program and fiscal execution. Additionally, they met with agency executives to discuss policy issues affecting Program implementation. The Systemwide Research Design Subcommittee met as needed to discuss the proposed contract to finalize the research design.

6.0 FY2013 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATED FUNDS

Accounting practices differ for BPA, the Corps, and Reclamation, making characterization and comparison of annual Program expenditures complex. Table 14 shows FY2013 obligated and expended Program funds for Corps and Reclamation administered Projects. Only obligations and expenditures against FCRPS Cultural Resource Program joint funding appear in Table 14. Also, systemwide expenses are managed by BPA and consist of funds that benefit systemwide efforts such as records maintenance, GIS database, conference planning, tribal travel, and Elder grants. BPA staff time and travel are charged to a different funding source (not to the joint funding Program). BPA program administration costs are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 14. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures in FY2013

Agency	FY2013 Obligated Funds	FY2013 Expenditures	Cumulative Program Expenditures to Date (FY1999 - FY2013)
Corps of Engineers	\$4,026,000	\$4,348,000	\$36,884,000
Bureau of Reclamation	\$3,440,403	\$1,979,048	\$30,530,183
Systemwide Expenses	\$335,233	\$114,505	\$966,309
TOTALS	\$7,801,636	\$6,441,553	\$68,380,492

Table 14 shows that combined jointly-funded Program expenditures in FY2013 total \$6,441,553. As of September 30, 2013, Corps obligated funds were \$4,026,000 and expenditures were

\$4,348,000. Reclamation actual expenditures in FY2013 were \$1,979,048. The total amount expended to the Program between September 1999 and September 2012 is \$68,380,492. Corps and Reclamation obligations and expenditures shown are attributable to individual Project operating costs. Systemwide expenses cannot be attributed to individual Projects.

Table 15 shows costs for BPA staff participation in the Program. These costs are not charged to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program joint funds. BPA staff salaries, travel, supplies/training expenses total \$662,560 in FY2013. Corps and Reclamation staff participation are included in the total obligations and expenditures listed in Table 14.

TABLE 15. Supporting BPA Staff Participation in FY2013

Agency	Salaries	Travel	Supplies/ Training	Total
BPA Program Administration	\$628,502	\$31,401	\$2,657	\$662,560

7.0 FY2014 DIRECTION AND INITIATIVES

Routine NHPA Section 106 compliance activities will continue in FY2014. The consultation process to finalize the APE for the Mainstem of Grand Coulee will continue. Corps APEs will be refined as real estate data are updated and more field work is conducted to verify lands directly and indirectly affected by Project operations.

Based on long-term Program goals, the target date for completion of archeological and historic site inventory within the Project APEs is the end of FY2017. The end of FY2018 is the target date for completion of TCP/HPRCSIT inventories on Project lands. Activities to further identification and evaluation will continue at all Projects annually to meet these upcoming goals.

In FY2014, FCRPS Cooperating Groups will continue to develop plans for treating/mitigating impacts to the top 10 high priority sites at each Project. Work needed to complete determinations of eligibility for priority sites will be conducted, and stabilization planning will take place, where appropriate.

Monitoring will continue to serve as a mechanism to gauge the impacts of project operations on known historic properties and potentially eligible sites. Monitoring also serves to detect and deter vandalism, as well as to locate previously unrecorded features and artifacts. Some FCRPS Cooperating Groups are planning to discuss development of monitoring protocols in order to standardize monitoring procedures and assist with response to shoreline erosion. Distribution of public information materials such as brochures and posters will continue in FY2014. The FCRPS Cooperating Groups will work to develop one mitigation or treatment plan and implement one mitigation or treatment at each of the 14 Projects annually. This includes alternative or creative forms of mitigation/treatment. Curation of existing and new collections will also continue.

Also continuing in FY2014 is HPRCSIT/TCP Subcommittee work and work on the draft Systemwide Research Design. The research design will be re-organized and re-focused with the goal of identification of research questions that will assist in evaluation and mitigation systemwide. The FCRPS TCP Subcommittee will continue to meet in FY2014 to discuss revised National Park Service Bulletin 38 and will focus on developing appropriate mitigation for TCPs

and HPRCSITs in the Columbia River basin. A Systemwide meeting or conference will be planned in FY2014 and will be held in early FY2015. Because the 5-year review of the Systemwide PA will be due in March 2015, this meeting or conference will be an opportune time to discuss how the PA is working and to gather comments from consulting parties.

The lead agencies will follow up on recommendations and comments received from the FY2013 Client Survey of consulting parties and non-program participants. Agencies, schools, and other institutions have expressed an interest in learning more about the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, especially through public educational materials.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIXES

- APPENDIX A:** Contributors
- APPENDIX B:** Definitions
- APPENDIX C:** FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Cooperating Groups and Participants
- APPENDIX D:** Historic Property Management Plans
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- APPENDIX G:** Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project
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- APPENDIX S:** Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project
- APPENDIX T:** Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir Project

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APPENDIX A

Contributors

Bonneville Power Administration:

Shelby Day	Bonneville Power Administration, , Albeni Falls, and Chief Joseph Project Manager
Kristen Martine	Bonneville Power Administration, Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program Manager
Katherine Pollock	Bonneville Power Administration, FCRPS Cultural Resource Project Manager, Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse Project Manager
Eric Petersen	Bonneville Power Administration, Payos Kuus Cuukwe and Libby Project Manager
Susan Tracey	Bonneville Power Administration, Administrative Assistant
Melanie Wadsworth	Bonneville Power Administration, Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst

Bureau of Reclamation:

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

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:

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

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APPENDIX B

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ethnographic Study – Study of culture.

FCRPS Funded – Combined BPA rate-payer 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 National Register criteria (Systemwide PA 2009:40-41, 36 CFR 800.16(I)(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 National Register.” As with any historic property, a HPRCSIT must be a property (i.e., be a physical place) and needs to have a history of use for traditional religious and cultural activities or association with religious or cultural beliefs in the past. However, the property does not have to have been in continual use up to the present day, and its association with beliefs may have been revitalized in recent times after a period of quiescence or suppression (Systemwide PA 2009:40).

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

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

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

Multiple Property Listing – A thematic 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 National Register described in 36 CFR 60.4.

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

Non-Contributing – A site evaluated as non-contributing to a National Register District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX C

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

Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group

Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects

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

Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group

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

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

Chief Joseph Cooperating Group

Chief Joseph Dam Project

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

Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group

Grand Coulee Dam Project

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

Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group

Grand Coulee Dam Project

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

Albeni Falls Cooperating Group

Albeni Falls Dam Project

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

Libby Cooperating Group

Libby Dam Project

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

Hungry Horse Cooperating Group

Hungry Horse Dam Project

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

APPENDIX D

Historic Property Management Plans

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

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APPENDIX E

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

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Bonneville								
	Griffin, Dennis	1998	<i>Native Place Names Along the Columbia River: The Results of an Oral History Project within the Bonneville Pool Area of the Columbia River (Mile 155 to 185)</i>	Report produced for the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (Warm Springs/CTWSRO) and addresses the Bonneville Project. Contains a list of place names obtained from oral history tapes on file at CTWSRO and ethnographic literature research.	Non-FCRPS			
	Griffin, D., and T. Churchill	2001	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Traditional Cultural Property Study of the Lower White Salmon River</i>		Non-FCRPS			
	Griffin, D., and T. Churchill	2001	<i>Prehistory and History of the Columbia River Gorge Bonneville Pool Area - North Side: An Archival Review of Cultural Resource Potential</i>	Report produced for the Yakama Nation and addresses the Bonneville Project of place names from review of archival materials.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Prouty, G., S. Jenevein, and S. Bird	2003	<i>Archaeological and Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Oregon Shore of the Bonneville Pool</i>	Includes list of TCPs.	FCRPS			
	Jenevein, S., and D. Smith	2013	<i>Historic Property Documentation for the Crates Point Area of the Bonneville Lock and Dam Project (DRAFT)</i>	The report includes historical background research of Crates Point, monitoring and site conditions, and summaries of oral histories from tribal elders. The study is meant to consider or establish a relationship between documented archaeological sites and sites with oral histories.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Wernz, M.; S. Bird; and S. Jenevein	2006	<i>Historic Properties Management Plan For Bonneville Lock and Dam Project Vol 1</i>	Includes list of TCPs.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
The Dalles								
	Adams, J.; C. Barney; G. Cauffman; and J. Meninick	2008	<i>Celilo Oral History Phase II Progress Review</i>	Summary of informant interviews and Yakama Nation archival information on the Celilo area. Four elders interviewed about fishing at Celilo	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Adams, J.; C. Barney; G. Cauffman; and J. Meninick	2009	<i>Celilo Oral History Phase III Progress Review</i>	Summary informant interview notes and vicinity maps. Overview statement from four elders interviewed and important legal case.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
The Dalles (Cont.)	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2008	<i>Oral History of the Celilo</i>	Report not on file.	FCRPS			
	Engum, Jennifer Karson	2010	<i>Oral History Study of the Celilo Falls Area (Umatilla)</i>	Summary informant interviews Celilo Falls.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Engum, Jennifer Karson	2010	<i>Oral History Study of the Celilo Falls Area Phase 3</i>	Elder interviews, Tribal and Tribal family use of the Celilo Falls area.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Engum, Jennifer Karson	2011	<i>Oral History Study of the Celilo Falls Area, Phase 4</i>	Elder interviews, Tribal and Tribal family use of the Celilo Falls area.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Griffin, D.	2001	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Study of a Proposed 230KV Transmission Line and Natural Gas Pipeline, Goldendale, Washington</i>		Non-FCRPS			
	Lally, Jessica, and Corrine Camuso	2012	<i>Cultural Landscape and Traditional Cultural Property Study for the Juniper Point Radio Site</i>		Non-FCRPS	Y	Y	Y
	Lally, Jessica, and Noah Oliver	2012	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Study of Sk'in Village</i>		Non-FCRPS	Y	Y	Y
	Landreau, Chris	2001	<i>Archaeological and Cultural Resources Inventory of the Washington Shore of The Dalles Dam Shoreline Project</i>	List of locals for TCPs that have been identified. Data is kept in Yakama Cultural Resource Program.	FCRPS			
	McCroskey, Lauren	2005	<i>When the Waters Went Silent: The Relocation of Celilo Village by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1948 - 1955</i>	A historical context of mid-21st century events in a cultural backdrop, describing the native living situation and relocation planning during construction of The Dalles Dam.	Non-FCRPS			
	Nez Perce	2008	<i>Oral History of the Celilo</i>	Report not on file.	FCRPS			
	Pinkham, Josiah	2006	<i>Cultural Resource Program Assessment of Internal Resources Pertaining to Celilo Village, Wasco County, Oregon</i>	Includes legendary and mythical beings at Celilo Falls. Historic information on the Seufert area is highlighted as part of The Dalles Dam construction.	FCRPS			
	Pinkham, Josiah	2009	<i>Cultural Resource Program Acquisition of Archival Resources Pertaining to Celilo Village, Wasco County, Oregon</i>	Letter report documenting 2009 review of archival material at places listed in the report abstract.	FCRPS			
	Shellenberger, Jon, and Gregg Kiona	2012	<i>Celilo Falls Oral History Final Report</i>	Contains Elder interviews, Tribal and Tribal family use of the Sk'in Village and Celilo Falls area. Oral history and legendary sites are identified.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shellenberger, Jon, and Gregg Kiona	2013	<i>DRAFT Federal Columbia River Power System Traditional Use Study Horsethief Lake State Park and Spearfish Lake, The Dalles Dam and Lake Celilo</i>	Draft report containing information about the Fivemile rapids, Spedis Valley, and Spearfish Valley. Also covers Wakemap mound. Contains oral history, historic maps, and literature review for the area.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
The Dalles (Cont.)	Smith, D., S. Bird, and M. J. Liebert	2013	<i>Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Ethnographic and Historic Use Studies for the Lone Pine Area (DRAFT)</i>		FCRPS			
	Steinmetz, Shawn	2008	<i>Letter Report on Transcriptions</i>	Taped informant interviews for Celilo transcribed.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Steinmetz, Shawn	2009	<i>Letter Report: Update on archival research and Informant interviews conducted by CTUIR for the Celilo Oral History project</i>	Summary of Informant Interviews, Celilo Falls; visits to Historical Societies.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Wernz, M.; S. Bird; and S. Jenevein	2005	<i>Historic Properties Management Plan For The Dalles Lock and Dam Project Vol 1</i>	Includes list of TCPs.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Whipple, Brigitte M.	2008	<i>USACE Contract # W9127N-07-0434-P0001/Celilo Ethnography</i>	Archival and ethnographic research. Sixteen oral interviews conducted.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Whipple, Brigitte M.	2009	<i>Cultural Resource Summary Report for the Celilo Oral History FY2009. USACE Contract W9127N-06-P-0359 P0002</i>	Elder interviews, transcriptions of Native language to English.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Whipple, Brigitte M.	2010	<i>Celilo Ethnography</i>	Summary informant interviews Celilo Falls.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Williams, Dara	2006	<i>Celilo Oral History Letter Report for Phase 1 W66QKZ61641248</i>	Archival search of Umatilla Tribal holdings and an assessment of what needs to be done to make elder interviews available.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
John Day								
	Adams, Jeremy; Casey Barney; Gideon Cauffman; Gregg Kiona; Joanna Meninick; Johnson Meninick; Jon D. Shellenberger; Shawn Scabbyrobe; and Jillian Taylor	2010	<i>Traditional Cultural Properties Overview of the John Day Project Area DRAFT</i>	Summary of TCP Investigations on the John Day Project under contract DACW91279-10-P-0302.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Burney, Michael S., and Angela M. Scarlata	1999	<i>It's About Time It's About Them It's About Us (Draft)</i>	Contains discussion of some TCPs, including geographic locations, and important natural resources and landscape features. Also contains excerpts from various ethnographic articles.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2010	<i>A Traditional Use Study for the Willow Creek Dredging Project</i>	Contains information of TCP in the project area, including geographic locations and important natural resources and landscape features, and information gained from oral history interviews.	Non-FCRPS	Y		N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
John Day (Cont.)	Dickson, C.	2002	<i>Miima Taymut: A Historic Properties Management Plan for the John Day Reservoir. Vol. II</i>	Contains ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature review for possible TCPs.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Dickson, C.	2010	<i>National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Xúxl</i>	Contains historic background and uses, oral histories, legendary events related to the sites, and archaeological information of the site.	Non-FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Engum, Jennifer Karson	2013	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Inventory and Ethnographic Study of the John Day Reservoir.</i>	Identification of TCPs in the John Day Pool. Contains some FCRPS TCP inventory forms for places.	FCRPS	Y		
	Engum, Jennifer K.	2013	<i>Historic Context Statement for Legendary Sites of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0209. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.	Explains historic context for legendary sites and TCPs in order to provide a basis for judging a property's significance for eligibility on the National Register of Historic Places.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Lane, Robert B., and Barbara Lane	1979	<i>Traditional Fisheries of the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla</i>		Non-FCRPS			
	Shellenberger, Jon, and Gregg Kiona	2012	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Documentation-John Day Project</i>	Identification of TCPs in the John Day Pool. List of TCPs recommended for monitoring. Contains FCRPS TCP inventory forms.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Smith, Deanie	2012	<i>Literature Review for Historic Properties within the John Day Lock and Dam Project</i>	Archival research of historic properties for the CTWSRO from Willow Creek heading west in the John Day reservoir. The findings are summarized in an annotated bibliography, and they give work plan recommendations.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Steinmetz, Shawn	2012	<i>Celilo Area Oral History Project Progress Report</i>	Summarizes the phases of previous work conducted for the Celilo Oral history project. Contains a count of interviews conducted to date, identifies gaps in previous data conducted, and provides recommendations for future work.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Steinmetz, Shawn	2013	<i>Monitoring of Selected Places of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on Portland District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lands within the Federal Columbia River Power System</i>	Monitoring and further identification of traditional sites within larger TCP's. Monitoring of five traditional use areas and recommendations for management.	FCRPS	Y	Y	Y

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
John Day (Cont.)	Steinmetz, Shawn	2013	<i>(DRAFT) Places of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on Portland District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lands within the Federal Columbia River Power System</i>	Contains information collected on five TCPs that could assist in making eligibility determinations for the National Register of Historic Places. They conducted site visits and identified associated archaeological sites.	FCRPS	Y	Y	Y
Bonneville, The Dalles								
	Bailor, T., et al.	1994	<i>A Study of Impacts to Significant Resources of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Opportunities Lost as a Consequence of the Construction of the Bonneville Dam and The Dalles Dam</i>	Part of the treaty access and in lieu studies project, the study focuses on traditional and cultural resources lost due to the building of The Dalles and John Day dams. Elder interviews and literature were used to identify resources lost.	Non-FCRPS			
	Cauffman, Gideon, and David M. Woody	2009	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Monitoring on the North Side of The Bonneville and Dalles Project Areas</i>	TCP locations on Miller, Browns, Horsethief Lake, north side of the Columbia River.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
The Dalles and John Day								
	Brigham, K., and M. Jaehnig	1997	<i>A Study of Important Locations, Traditional Place Names, and Resources for Phase II Development of In-Lieu Treaty Access Fishing Sites in Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Wasco, and Umatilla Counties, Oregon, and Klickitat and Benton Counties, Washington</i>	Report is a brief review and identification of traditional use and place names at “in lieu” sites for the CTUIR. The study was conducted for places Celilo and Boardman.	Non-FCRPS			
	Cauffman, G.; J. Meninick; D. Woody; N. Oliver; G. Kiona; C. Camuso	2011	<i>An Oral History of Treaty Fishing Access Sites on the Columbia River</i>	Contains the oral history for Wyeth and Dallesport, associated archaeological sites, and YN recommendations. Contains summary conditions of current Treaty Fishing Access Site (TFAS) along the Columbia.	Non-FCRPS			
	Shellenberger, J., and G. Kiona	2013	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Monitoring on Islands within The Dalles and John Day Pools</i>	TCP locations on Miller, Browns, Blalock Island, and associated archaeological sites.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day								
	Engum, Jennifer Karson	2011	<i>Traditional Use Study of Treaty In-Lieu Fishing Access Sites, Columbia River, Oregon and Washington</i>	Conducted as an initial inventory of the 31 treaty access sites on the Columbia and the CTUIR’s traditional use of these sites. Provides a summary for each of the 31 TFAS and identifies previously documented historic properties in the area. Elder interviews and literature were used to identify resources.	Non-FCRPS			

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day (Cont.)	Engum, Jennifer Karson	2013	<i>Historic Context Statement for Legendary Sites of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation</i>	Explains historic context for legendary sites in order to provide a basis for judging a property's significance for eligibility on the National Register of Historic Places.	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Farrow, Teara	2000	<i>Summary Report for Identification of Traditional Cultural Properties along the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Reservoir</i>	28 TCPs located through oral history and research conducted between July 1999 and October 2000. Document contains TCP Site Forms for each identified TCP. Each form has a section called "Site Significance," site identification, legal description, and a site description containing site type, season of use, duration of use, physical site description, age, dating method, and site significance.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Farrow, Teara, and E. T. Morning Owl	2002	<i>Addendum to the Identification of Traditional Cultural Properties along the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Reservoirs</i>	28 TCPs located through oral history and research conducted between July 1999 and October 2000. Document contains TCP site forms for each identified TCP. Each form has a section called "Site Significance," site identification, legal description, and a site description containing site type, season of use, duration of use, physical site description, age, dating method, and site significance.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Meninick, Johnson	2004	<i>Bonneville, John Day, and The Dalles Oral History: Historical Interview of Sites along the Columbia River</i>	Summary of information obtained during ethnographic interviews for area affected by Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day projects.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Pinkham, Josiah		<i>TCP/Oral History Project Portland District Reservoirs</i>	Document Review - Nez Perce holdings; archival material at Washington State University reviewed.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Pinkham, Josiah		<i>Traditional Cultural Properties/Oral History Nez Perce Tribe</i>	Summary of interviews and limited archival review of a collection owned by a tribal member.	FCRPS			
	Scott, Shane J., and Gregg Kiona	2008	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Monitoring in the Lower Reaches of Nch'i-Wana</i>	Identification of TCPs between the Bonneville and The Dalles Dams; including one site in the John Day Pool. List of TCPs recommended for monitoring.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Smith, D., and S. Bird	2011	<i>Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Oral History Study for the Treaty Fishing Access Sites Along the Columbia River, Oregon</i>	An ethnographic explanation as to why the 31 TFAS were needed and how they pertain to the CTWSRO. 31 elders interviewed in the field. Contains a history of the CTWSRO in the study area, how sites were chosen, and overviews of the interviews conducted.	Non-FCRPS			

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day (Cont.)	Whipple, Brigette M.	2003	<i>An Ethnographic Assessment of Traditional cultural Properties Located within The Columbia River/Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Project - South Shore</i>	45 elders interviewed in 1997. During the interviews, 743 place names were discussed. The primary text of the report presents the findings of the interviews. Several appendices provide additional support and/or information including information about the 1855 Treaty; traditional foods and non-food items; lists of texts, manuscripts, past ethnographic research, drawings, notebooks, and historic documents in CTWSRO Cultural Resources Department; and study area maps.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
McNary								
	Cook, J. M.	1999	<i>McNary Traditional Cultural Property Project</i>	Report not on file.	FCRPS			
	Dickson, Catherine E.	2009	<i>Traditional Cultural Use Investigation for the Pacific Power Electrical Transmission Line between McNary, Oregon, and Walla Walla, Washington.</i>	Report to Pacific Power for undertaking on Corps, BPA, BLM, and private land. Report includes results of oral history interviews, archival research, and a traditional plant survey in order to determine project effects on historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the CTUIR.	Non-FCRPS	Y	Y	Y
	Farrow, Teara	2000	<i>Summary Report for McNary Oral History Project CONFIDENTIAL</i>	Summary of the findings of an assessment of identifiable Traditional Cultural Properties by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's (CTUIR) Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP). The study was conducted to determine the eligibility of Traditional Cultural Properties for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Farrow, Teara	2000	<i>Assessment of Identifiable Traditional Cultural Properties with the WRDA '96 Land Conveyance in the Vicinity of Richland, Pasco, and Kennewick, Washington</i>	An assessment of identifiable Traditional Cultural Properties associated with the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) land conveyance in the vicinity of Richland, Pasco, and Kennewick in 1996. Methodology consisted of interviewing Elders while at the sites. The study also includes a thorough review of relevant literature and applicable cultural resource maps.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	2000	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Study for the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Land Exchanges Pertaining to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS			

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
McNary (Cont.)	Nez Perce	2001	<i>WRDA 96 Traditional Cultural Properties Assessment Project</i>	An assessment of identifiable Traditional Cultural Properties associated with the Water Resources Development ACT (WRDA) land conveyance in the vicinity of Richland, Pasco, and Kennewick in 1996. Methodology consisted of interviewing Elders while at the sites. The study also includes a thorough review of relevant literature and applicable cultural resource maps.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
Little Goose								
	Shellenberger, John; Gregg Kiona; and Noah Oliver	2011	<i>Traditional Cultural Property and Archaeological Inventory for Little Goose Dam</i>	Archaeologists for the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation conducted archaeological survey and Traditional Property Identification of 675 acres of Little Goose project lands. The intensive survey included parcels at New York Bar, Swift Bar, Wades Bar, and Illia Bar. Sites within those parcels were relocated and five of the sites were rerecorded	FCRPS	Y	N	Y
	Coyote, Arrow	2011	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory of Rice, Hastings, and Tucker Bars along the Snake River, Garfield County, Washington</i>	Archaeologists for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation conducted an archaeological survey and Traditional Cultural Property Identification of approximately 500 acres of Little Goose project lands. The intensive survey included parcels at Rice, Hastings, and Tucker Bars. One previously recorded site and six new sites were recorded.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
Lower Monumental								
	Fish, Adam	2005	<i>Social Archaeologies, Ethnographies, and Histories of the Lower Snake River Cultural Overviews of the Lower Monumental Reservoir (Draft)</i>	This report includes narratives of the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic periods in the Lower Monumental Reservoir. The narrative is constructed from primary and secondary reference materials and includes photographs, maps, paintings, and sketches.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Dickson, Catherine	2011	<i>Palus Village Traditional Cultural Property Determination of Eligibility</i>	Document describing the significance of the Palus Village TCP to the CTUIR.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Shannon, Donald, and Guy F. Moura	2011	<i>Palus Village Traditional Cultural Property Determination of Eligibility</i>	Document describing the significance of the Palus Village TCP to the CCT.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Shellenberger, Jon, and Johnson Meninick	2011	<i>Palus Village Traditional Cultural Property Determination of Eligibility</i>	Document describing the significance of the Palus Village TCP to the Yakama Nation.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Williams, Nakia	2011	<i>Palus Village Traditional Cultural Property Determination of Eligibility</i>	Document describing the significance of the Palus Village TCP to the Nez Perce Tribe.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
McNary and Lower Monumental								
	Dickson, Catherine	2010	<i>A Condition Assessment of Selected Places of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, Lands within the Federal Columbia River Power System.</i>	Condition assessment of three Traditional Cultural Properties at McNary and Lower Monumental.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
McNary, Ice Harbor, and Lower Monumental								
	Farrow, Teara	2002	<i>Summary Report for the Assessment of Identifiable Traditional Cultural Properties Located on Corps of Engineers Land, Southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, and Northwestern Idaho (Base Year) CONFIDENTIAL</i>	An assessment of identifiable Traditional Cultural Properties located within the McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak Reservoirs to help ensure more efficient management and protection of TCPs located within the reservoirs. Tribal Elders shared only certain information about the CTUIR's ceded lands within the McNary, Ice Harbor, and Lower Monumental Reservoirs for this project.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak								
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program	2011	Public Awareness Brochure, Poster, and Power Point Presentations	Development of a brochure titled "The Importance of Historic Places to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation." The brochure contains information on the CTUIR Tribe, the Treaty of 1855, NHPA, ARPA, TCPs, and how you can help. The poster is titled "Places Are Alive as Long as We Remember" and has photos of the land and resource utilization by the Tribes. It briefly describes the importance of Traditional Cultural Places, how you can help, and activities that are against the law. There are two power point presentations, both called "Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes also Known as Traditional Cultural Properties." One of the presentations is targeted toward the general public and the other toward school children grades K-12.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Finley, Michael O.	2012	Allotment and Homestead Records Associated with Palus Members of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	A document describing Palus allotments and homesteads in Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, and Lower Granite Projects.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N

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Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak (Cont.)	Pinkham, Josiah	2006	<i>Identification of Traditional Cultural Properties Associated with the Nez Perce Tribe (Draft)</i>	Oral history study gathering information about Nez Perce use of the Lower Clearwater, Lower Snake, and Mid-Columbia River Basin. The study was intended to begin documentation of tangible, land-based cultural resources associated with the Nez Perce use of waterways and to provide for the protection and preservation of those cultural resources for the future generations of the Nez Perce people.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak								
	Colville Confederated Tribes, History/ Archaeology Program (Finley, Michael)	2007	<i>Traditional Cultural Properties Associated with Palus Members of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Task B, Map Locations and Thematic Narrative Association (Draft)</i>	Study conducted to identify Traditional Cultural Properties within Walla Walla District lands; to assist the Corps in FCRPS Section 106 compliance. Methodology included oral history interviews with Tribal Elders, archival and map research, and compilation of findings and maps.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Moura, Guy F., and Don Shannon	2005	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Themes and Subtypes Based on Palus Territory (Hart 2003) (Draft) Confidential</i>	A study combining archaeological, historical and ethnographic data in an effort to present a more holistic and meaningful interpretation of Palus territory than those limited to archaeological or historical criteria alone. The study focuses on Hart's 2003 Palus Territory, ordering themes and types functionally instead of chronologically.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	White, William S.	2006	<i>Identification of Traditional Cultural Properties Associated with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation for the McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak Reservoirs.</i>	Study conducted to identify Traditional Cultural Properties within Walla Walla District lands; to assist the Corps in FCRPS Section 106 compliance. Methodology included oral history interviews with Tribal Elders, archival and map research, and compilation of findings and maps.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
Chief Joseph								
	No Author	1979	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Ancestral Burial Relocation Survey, Rufus Woods Lake, Washington.</i> University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series 51.	TCP/place names inventory incidental to burial relocation planning survey.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shannon, Donald	2003	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake, Traditional Cultural Property Research, Annual Report</i>	TCP inventory.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Chief Joseph (Cont.)	Shannon, Donald	2004	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake, Traditional Cultural Property Research, Annual Report</i>	TCP inventory.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shannon, Donald, and Guy F. Moura	2006	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake, Traditional Cultural Property Research, Draft 2005 Annual Report</i>	TCP inventory.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shannon, Donald, and Guy F. Moura	2008	<i>Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake, Traditional Cultural Property Research, 2006 Final Technical Report</i>	TCP inventory and place names.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shannon, Donald; Lawrence Harry; and Guy F. Moura	2009	<i>Final Chief Joseph Dam Tribal Fishery Site Traditional Cultural Property Investigations Okanogan and Douglas Counties, Washington</i>	TCP inventory of Chief Joseph Dam fishery.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
Albeni Falls								
	Betts, R. C., and K. J. Lyons	2001	<i>2000 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Albeni Falls Dam Project Area, North Idaho</i>	Oral history elicitation from Kalispel Elders.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Kalispel Tribe	1997	<i>BPA Grant to Establish Oral History Program, Kalispel Tribe</i>	Report not on file.	FCRPS	Y	Y	Y
	Lyons, Kevin J.	2002	<i>Formal Analysis of the Bear Paw Ridge Petroglyph Panel (10-BR-933), Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho</i>	Oral history elicitation from Kalispel Elders documenting cultural context of a rock art site scheduled for stabilization.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Lyons, Kevin J.	2006	<i>2006 Annual Anthology of Historic Preservation Activities at the Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project, Northern Idaho</i>	TCP identification and assessment; rock art site inventory, historical images and maps.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Lyons, Kevin J., and Lawr Salo	2001	<i>Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Cultural Resource Management, Preservation of Petroglyph Site 10-BR- 933 Bonner County, Idaho</i>	Oral history elicitation from Kalispel Elders.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Lyons, Kevin J., and R. C. Betts	2001	<i>1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Albeni Falls Dam Project Area, North Idaho</i>	Oral history elicitation from Kalispel Elders.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Miss, C. J.	2005	<i>Report of Additional National Register of Historic Places Site Evaluations for the Albeni Falls Dam Reservoir, Bonner County, Idaho. Draft Report</i>	Oral history elicitation from Kalispel Elders; ethnohistoric archival investigations.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Northwest Archaeological Associates	2002	<i>Report of National Register of Historic Places Site Evaluations for the Albeni Falls Dam Reservoir, Bonner County, Idaho</i>	Oral history elicitation from Kalispel Elders; ethnohistoric archival investigations	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Albeni Falls (Cont.)	Smith, Allan H.	1985	<i>An Ethnographic-Ethnohistorical Guide to Archaeological Sites in the Kalispel Territory, Part II: Albeni Falls, Washington, to Heron Montana. Draft</i>	TCP inventory and place names.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
Libby								
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Cultural Preservation Office	2002	<i>Final Report Libby Dam Cultural Resources Kootenai Place Naming Project</i>	Phase I study of Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa and surrounding areas conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Includes report, geographic information system (GIS) data, and video.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	David Schwab; Askan, Kevin; and Sam, D.	2010	<i>FY2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring and National Register Eligibility Assessment Tobacco Plains Complex, Koocanusa Reservoir</i>	Phase one of study of national register eligibility criteria A-C at Tobacco Plains. Includes report, GIS data, ethnographic transcripts, and interviews.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	David Schwab; Askan, Kevin; and Sam, D.	2010	<i>Cultural Resource Administrative Report and National Register Eligibility Assessment, Tobacco Plains Complex, Koocanusa Reservoir: 2009</i>	Phase two of study of national register eligibility criteria A-C at Tobacco Plains. Includes report, GIS data, ethnographic transcripts, and interviews.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	David Schwab; Sam, D.; and Askan, Kevin	2008	<i>Libby Project/Koocanusa Reservoir Bristow Creek Complex, Lincoln County, Montana: Assessment and Evaluation 2006-2007</i>	Study of Bristow Creek Complex's traditional and cultural significance. Includes report, GIS data, ethnographic transcripts, and interviews.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Kevin Askan; Pablo M.; Schwab, David; and Sam, D.	2009	<i>FY2007 Cultural Resource Monitoring and National Register Eligibility Assessment Rexford Bench Complex, Koocanusa Reservoir</i>	Study of Rexford Bench Complex's traditional and cultural significance. Includes report, GIS data, ethnographic transcripts, and interviews.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
Grand Coulee								
	Ackerman, L.A.	1996	<i>Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of Federal and Tribal Lands in the Lake Roosevelt Area concerning the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation</i>	Ethnographic assessment of lands significant to the CCT around Lake Roosevelt.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Anastasio, Angelo	1972	<i>The Southern Plateau: An Ecological Analysis of Intergroup Relations. In Northwest Archaeological Research Notes 6(2):109-229.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Anglin, Ron	1995	<i>Forgotten Trails; Historical Sources of the Columbia's Big Bend Country. Washington State University Press, Pullman, Washington.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Bennett, Lee A.; Astrida R. Blukis Onat; and Robert Stone	2001	<i>A Transitory Boundary: Cultural Landscape of the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area.</i> Report prepared for the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. BOAS Report No. 9710, BOAS, Inc., Seattle, Washington.	Report not on file.	Unknown	Y	N	N
	Boaz, Franz (editor)	1917	<i>Folk-tales of the Salish and Sahaptin Tribes.</i> Collected by James A. Teit, Marian K. Gould, Livingston Farrand, and Herbert J. Spinden. Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society 11. Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Reprinted: 1969, Kraus Reprint, New York)	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Boswell, Sharon, and Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.	1984	<i>Indian Land Use and Occupancy in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake Area of Washington State.</i> Report prepared for the Colville Confederated Tribes and the Bureau of Reclamation, Nespalem and Seattle, Washington. [Note this includes an interview with Billy Curlew by National Park Service (NPS) staff]	Report not on file.	Unknown	Y	N	N
	Boswell, Sharon, and Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.	2000	<i>Historical Context for Allotments and Homesteads in the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area.</i> Report prepared for the Colville Confederated Tribes, Nespalem, Washington. Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy I. D. Kennedy.	Report not on file.	Unknown	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy	1978	<i>Okanagan Indian Legends.</i> 2nd Annual Report of the Okanagan Historical Society, pp 10-20. Vernon, British Columbia.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy Kennedy	1977	<i>Lillooet Stories. Aural History.</i> Victoria, British Columbia.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy Kennedy	1984	<i>Indian Land Use and Occupancy in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake Area of Washington Stat.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy Kennedy	1984	<i>Indian History and Knowledge of the Lower Similkameen River- Palmer Lake Area, Okanogan County, Washington, British Columbia Indian Language Project, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>	Land use and occupancy study along Lake Roosevelt. The study focuses on place names and provides a comprehensive history of land utilization in Sanpoil, Spokane, Colville, and Lakes Indian territory.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy Kennedy	1984	<i>Indian Land Use and Occupancy in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake Area of Washington State.</i> Report prepared for the Colville Confederated Tribes and the Bureau of Reclamation, Nespalem and Seattle, Washington. [Note this includes an interview with Billy Curlew by NPS staff]	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy Kennedy	1985	<i>Lakes Indian Ethnography and History.</i> Report prepared for the British Columbia Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria, British Columbia.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy Kennedy	2000	<i>First Nations' Ethnography and Ethnohistory in British Columbia's Lower Kootenay/Columbia Hydropower Region.</i> British Columbia Indian Language Project Victoria, British Columbia.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy, and Dorothy Kennedy	2000	<i>First Nations' Aboriginal Interests and Traditional use in the Waneta Hydroelectric Expansion Project Area: A Summary and Analysis.</i> Bouchard and Kennedy Research Consultants. Victoria, British Columbia.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Bouchard, Randy; Dorothy Kennedy; and Mark Cox	1998	<i>Ethnography and Ethnohistory of the Keenleyside Powerplant Project Study Area - Draft Final Report.</i> British Columbia Indian Language Project, Victoria, British Columbia.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Briley, Ann	1986	<i>Lonely Pedestrian: Francis Marion Streamer.</i> Ye Galleon Press, Fairfield, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Campbell, Sarah K.	1989	<i>Post-Columbian Culture History in the Northern Columbia Plateau: AD 1500-1900.</i> Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Carriker, Robert C.	1995	<i>Father Peter John DeSmet: Jesuit in the West.</i> University of Oklahoma Press, Norman and London.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Chalfant, Stuart	1974	<i>An Ethnohistorical Report on Aboriginal Land Use and Occupancy by the Spokane Indians.</i> In Interior Salish and Eastern Washington Indians IV, pp 25- 142. Garland Publishing, New York.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Chittenden, Hiram M., and Alfred T. Richardson	1905	<i>Life, Letters and Travels of Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet, S. J. 1801-1873. 4 volumes,</i> Francis P. Harper, New York.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Clark, Ella	1953	<i>Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest.</i> University of California Press, Berkeley, California.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2007	<i>Grand Coulee Dam Project Annual Report.</i> Prepared under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly-funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.	Report not on file.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program (compiled by Jennifer K. Ferguson. Native Language edited by Matilda “Tillie” George)	2007	<i>Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Upper Columbia River Book of Legends</i>	Reprint of 58 compiled legends from the Columbia River, Sanpoil River, and Kettle River between Grand Coulee Dam and the Canadian Border, and from Omak Lake and the Nespelem River. Includes information about TCPs within the Grand Coulee Project and the CCT traditional territory.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2009	<i>Henkle-McCoy, The Damage Done: Documenting 45GR664, Grant County, Washington</i>	Study documenting damage from Lake Roosevelt and associated activities that damaged 45GR664.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Edwards, Jonathan	1900	<i>An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington.</i> W. H. Lever, San Francisco.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Fahey, John	1989	<i>An Historical Account of the Spokane Indians, the White Settlement of the Spokane Territory and the Development of Little Falls.</i> Prepared under a contract with the Spokane Tribe of Indians, on file Northwest History Room, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Fahey, John	1994	<i>Shaping Spokane: Jay P. Graves and His Times.</i> University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article No. 16—Fishing. The Wenatchee Daily World September 27:11-12. (plus others).	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article No. 1—Indian Names. The Wenatchee Daily World May 31:6.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article No.2--Indian Homes. The Wenatchee Daily World June 7:4.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article No. 3—Tribal Slavery. The Wenatchee Daily World June 14:4.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article No. 4—Indian Foods. The Wenatchee Daily World June 21:13, 16.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article No. 6 [sic]—Indian Camp. The Wenatchee Daily World July 5:5.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—the Red Men.</i> Article No. 13—The Buck’s Life. The Wenatchee Daily World August 30:9-10.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article No. 14—Trade, Cayuse, and Life. The Wenatchee Daily World September 13:10.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Gardner, Grace Christiansen	1935	<i>Life Among North Central Washington First Families—The Red Men.</i> Article 15—Barter Among the Indians. The Wenatchee Daily World September 20:6.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	George, Matilda	2011	<i>Native American Place Names Along the Columbia River Above Grand Coulee Dam, North Central Washington and Traditional Cultural Property Overview Report for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation</i>			Y		
	George, Matilda, and Jay Miller	1996	<i>Traditional Cultural Properties Survey, Lake Roosevelt Behind Grand Coulee Dam.</i> Unpublished, confidential manuscript prepared for and on file with the CCT History/Archaeology Department, Nespalem, Washington.	TCP survey of lands around Lake Roosevelt. The study is a literature review, not an on the ground survey.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	George, Matilda, and Donald Shannon	2004	<i>Native American Place Name Database in Access Printout for Traditional Territories of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, North Central Washington</i>	Database printout of place name database, including Salish name, English name translation, description, and source.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	George, Matilda, and Donald Shannon	2004	<i>Native American Place Name Report for Traditional Territories of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, North Central Washington</i>	TCP place names, including maps, of the named places significant to the CCT within the reservation. Includes Salish name, English name translation, description, and source.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	George, Matilda; Donald Shannon; and Guy F. Moura	2003	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Overview Report and Native American Place Name Document for Traditional Territories of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, North Central Washington</i>	TCP place names, including maps, of the named places significant to the CCT. Includes Salish name, English name translation, description, and source.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	George, Matilda; Don Shannon; and Guy F. Moura	2008	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Overview Report and Native American Place Name Document for Traditional Territories of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, North Central Washington</i>	TCP place names, including maps, of the named places significant to the CCT within the reservation. Includes Salish name, English name translation, description, and source.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Hanes, Richard C.	1995	<i>Treaties, Spirituality, and Ecosystems: American Indian Interests in the Northern Intermontane Region of Western North America. Social Assessment Report for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project.</i> Bureau of Land Management, Eugene, Oregon.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Horsethief, Christopher	2005	<i>Oral History Collections/Digital Media Preservation Report</i>	Report on oral history interview videos and recordings.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Indian Claims Commission	1959	<i>Before the Indian Claims Commission (7/794): The Yakima Tribe of Indians, Petitioner, v. The United States, Defendant. Docket No. 161, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as the Representative of the Moses Band, Petitioner, v. The United States, Defendant, Docket No. 224. Findings of Fact.</i> In Interior Salish and Eastern Washington Indians IV, pp 605-615 (1974). Garland Publishing, New York.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Indian Claims Commission	1963	<i>Before the Indian Claims Commission (12/301): The Yakima Tribe, Petitioner, v. The United States, Defendant, The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Intervenor. Docket No. 161. Additional Findings of Fact pp 626- 686 [1974] and Opinion of the Commission pp 689-718[1974].</i> In Interior Salish and Eastern Washington Indians IV. Garland Publishing, New York.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Jaehnig, Manfred	1981	<i>The Mt. Tolman Archaeological Project: Colville Indian Reservation.</i> Technical Report No. 11. Report to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Kappler, Charles J. (editor and compiler)	1904	<i>Indian Affairs, Laws, and Treaties. Volume II (Treaties).</i> Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Meinig, Donald W.	1995	<i>The Great Columbia Plain: A Historical Geography 1805-1910.</i> University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Miller, Jay (editor)	1990	<i>Mourning Dove: A Salishan Autobiography.</i> University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Miller, Jay	1998	<i>Middle Columbia River Salishans. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 12, Plateau,</i> edited by D. E. Walker, Jr., pp 253-270. Series Editor, W. Sturtevant, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Morris, Fay	1975	<i>They Claimed a Desert.</i> Ye Galleon Press, Fairfield, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	1997	<i>Preliminary Traditional Cultural Properties Inventory, Banks Lake (CONFIDENTIAL).</i> Prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.	Literature review of potential TCPs near Banks Lake.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	1997	<i>Draft Study of Traditional Cultural Properties Applied to Potential TCPs in Banks Lake Vicinity, Grant County, Washington (CONFIDENTIAL).</i> Prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.	Literature review of potential TCPs near Banks Lake.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	1999	<i>Draft Grand Coulee Dam Project 1998 Traditional Cultural Property Study and Associated Studies in the Federal Columbia River power System (CONFIDENTIAL).</i> Report prepared for the Confederated Colville Tribes History/Archaeology Department.	Report not on file.	Unknown	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	2002	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Studies. In: Grand Coulee Dam Cultural Resources Project 2001: Annual Report.</i> B. A. Hicks and G. F. Moura. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, History/Archaeology Department, Nespelem, Washington.	Report not on file.	Unknown	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Moura, Guy F.	2002	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Investigations for Phase I of the Grand Coulee to Bell Transmission Lines Project (CONFIDENTIAL). Attachment in Cultural Resources Inventory and Traditional Cultural Properties Overview of the Grand Coulee to Bell #5 Transmission Line Upgrade. S. C. Tromly and G. F. Moura. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, History/Archaeology Department, Nespelem, Washington.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	2002	<i>Grand Coulee-Bell Transmission Corridor Cultural Resources Inventory, Phase II Traditional Property Study. Manuscript on file at the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, History/Archaeology Department, Nespelem, Washington.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	2003	<i>Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Traditional Cultural Property Components for the Cultural Resources Management Plan, Grand Coulee Dam Project. (Draft)</i>	Section of Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) discussing TCP area of potential effects (APEs).	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Moura, Guy F.	2007	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Media Migration Strategy</i>	Report on progress made of switching oral history interviews from tapes to CDs and DVDs.	FCRPS	N		
	Moura, Guy F.	2007	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Media Migration Strategy</i>	Report on progress made of switching oral history interviews from tapes to CDs and DVDs.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Mourning Dove	1976	<i>Ethnic Impact of the Events Incident to the Federal Power Development on the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations. Report prepared for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, Nespelem, Washington.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Mourning Dove	1988	<i>Coyote Stories. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Mourning Dove	1989	<i>Coyote Stories. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Mourning Dove	1989	<i>Coyote Stories. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska. Pryce, Paula, Lake's Wayu.</i>	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Ray, Verne, F.	1933	<i>Sanpoil Folk Tales.</i> Journal of American Folklore. Vol. 46, pp. 129-187.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1936	<i>Native Villages and Groupings of the Columbia Basin.</i> Pacific Northwest Quarterly 27(2):99-152.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1937	<i>The Bluejay Character in the Plateau Spirit Dance.</i> American Anthropologist 39*4, Pt. 1):593-601.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1939	<i>Cultural Relations in the Plateau of Northwestern America.</i> Publications of the Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund 3. Southwestern Museum Publications, Los Angeles, California.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1942	<i>Culture Element Distributions: XXII Plateau.</i> University of California Anthropological Records 8(2): 99-258. University of California, Berkeley, California.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1954	<i>Testimony before the Indian Claims Commission, Docket No. 181. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation et al. v. the United States of America.</i> Clearwater Publishing, New York.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1975	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Visitors Facilities.</i> Cultural Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1976	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Visitors Facilities.</i> Cultural Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ray, Verne F.	1977	<i>Ethnic Impact of the Events Incident to the Federal Power Development on the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations.</i> Report prepared for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, Nespalem, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Reichwein, Jeffery C.	1988	<i>Native American Response to Euro-American Contact in the Columbia Plateau of Northwestern North America, 1840 to 1914: An Anthropological Interpretation Based on Written and Pictorial Ethnohistorical Data.</i> Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Reir, James A.	1917	<i>Thompson Tales; Okanagon Tales; Pend d'Oreille Tales; Coeur d'Alene Tales; Tales from the Lower Fraser River. In Folk Tales of Salishan and Sahaptin Tribes.</i> Edited by Franz Boaz, pp. 1:134. Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society 11, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. and New York.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Relander, Click	1956	<i>Drummers and Dreamers.</i> Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Robinson, Harry	1989	<i>Write it on Your Heart: In the Epic World of an Okanagan Storyteller.</i> Edited by Wendy Wickwire. Talonbooks, Vancouver.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Robinson, Harry	1992	<i>Nature Power: In the Spirit of an Okanagan Storyteller.</i> Edited by Wendy Wickwire. Douglas and McIntyre and University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Robinson, Harry	2005	<i>Living By Stories: A Journey of Landscape and Memory.</i> Edited by Wendy Wickwire. Talonbooks, Vancouver.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ruby, Robert H., and John A. Brown	1970	<i>The Spokane Indians, Children of the Sun.</i> University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ruby, Robert H., and John A. Brown	1985	<i>A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest.</i> University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. (Revised edition published in December 2010).	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ruby, Robert H., and John A. Brown	1989	<i>Dreamer-Prophets of the Columbia Plateau: Smohalla and Skolaskin.</i> University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Ruby, Robert H., and John A. Brown	1996	<i>John Slocum and the Indian Shaker Church.</i> University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Scheffer, Theo	1950	<i>Trails and Camps of the Grand Coulee Country.</i> Spokesman-Review: Inland Empire Magazine, December 31:3-4.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shannon, Donald	2003	<i>Banks Lake Traditional Cultural Property Field Visit. Appendix I in A Class III Historic Resources Inventory of Pond A (Coulee City Ponds) of the Dry Falls Dam – Banks Lake Project, Grant County, Washington (Morgan and Moura).</i> Report prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shannon, Donald, and Guy F. Moura	2005	<i>Grand Coulee Dam Project Annual Report.</i> Prepared under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly-funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.	Report not on file.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Shannon, Donald; Guy F. Moura; Shawnee Bearcub; Lawrence Harry; and Travis Davis	2009	<i>Final Traditional Cultural Property Study of 45GR664</i>	Study documenting damage from Lake Roosevelt and associated activities that damaged 45GR664.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Shannon, Donald; and Guy F. Moura; with Lawrence Harry Kulpschinikin	2009	<i>Final Traditional Cultural Property Study of 45GR664.</i> Prepared for the Bonneville Power Administration.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Speir, Leslie	1936	<i>Tribal Distribution in Washington.</i> General Series in Anthropology Number 3. George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Spokane Tribal Cultural Preservation Program	2005	<i>Ethnographic Overview, Place Names, Spokane Tribe of Indians. Two Volumes: Volume I Place names; Volume II Ethnographic Overview.</i>	Ethnographic study of TCP place names, including history of the place, associated stories, site descriptions, and historical overview. The report helps to explain the ethnography of the people and the creation and traditional use of lands along the Columbia and Spokane Rivers.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Sprague, Roderick	1967	<i>Aboriginal Burial Practices in the Plateau Region of North America.</i> Ph.D. dissertation, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Teit, James A.	1930	<i>The Salishan Tribes of the Western Plateaus, edited by Franz Boas.</i> Extract from the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Turner, Nancy J.; R. Bouchard; and D. I. D. Kennedy	1979	<i>Ethnobotany of the Okanagan-Colville Indians of British Columbia and Washington.</i> British Columbia Provincial Museum, Occasional Paper 21, Victoria, British Columbia.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Walker, Deward E.	1988	<i>Protecting American Indian Sacred Geography.</i> In Northwest Anthropological Research Notes 22:253-266.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Walker, Deward E., ed.	1998	<i>Handbook of North American Indians Volume 12: The Plateau.</i> The Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Wazaney, Brad, and Guy F. Moura	2008	<i>Roadside Inventory of Historic Places Important to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.</i> Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation by the CCT History/Archaeology Program.	Report not on file.	Non-FCRPS	Y	N	N
Hungry Horse								
	Schwab, David (Editor)	2000	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Traditional Cultural Use Study, FY1998 and FY1999 Annual Reports</i>	Summarizes work conducted by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (CSKT) at Hungry Horse in FY1998 and FY1999. Documents traditional cultural knowledge including, oral histories and place names research to develop better understand past historical and cultural use of the Hungry Horse Reservoir by Salish and Kootenai Tribal ancestors.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Department	2001	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Traditional Cultural Use Study FY2000 Annual Report</i>	Summary of activities conducted by the CSKT in FY2000. Includes description of a helicopter flyover of the Project area to identify and photograph multiple trail systems. Work emphasized Culture Committee translation and transcription, archival research and oral history studies, organization and analysis of information collected during previous years, and creation of databases (including GIS).	FCRPS	Y	Y	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Hungry Horse (Cont.)	Bigcrane, Joanne; Dorothy Birnie; Mary Rogers; Tim Ryan; Thompson Smith; and Dave Schwab, ed.	2002	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Traditional Cultural Use Study FY2001 Annual Report</i>	Summary of activities undertaken by the CSKT at Hungry Horse in FY2001. Includes background research for oral history interviews and review of historic maps. Information was used for a multiple property National Register nominations. Also contains information about monitoring at all recorded cultural resource sites and tribal cultural use areas impacted by operation of the dam and reservoir.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Department	2003	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Traditional Cultural Use Study FY2002 Annual Report</i>	Summary of activities for FY2002 for the Hungry Horse Reservoir traditional cultural use study, including monitoring results. Translation and transcription of Kootenai and Salish Culture Committee oral history recordings are also summarized. Oral histories and place names were documented during a backcountry trip into the upper South Fork drainage with Elders. Major focus of FY2002 was completing a GIS.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Department	2004	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Traditional Cultural Use Study FY2003 Annual Report</i>	This report reviews activities, work products, and reports produced for the study area as a result of the multiyear traditional cultural use Study. Monitoring activities focused on all recorded cultural resource sites and tribal cultural use areas, including historic trails identified on maps. Other activities included historical research, Culture Committee transcription and translation, GIS mapping, and place name documentation.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Department	2005	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Traditional Cultural Use Study 2004 Annual Report</i>	Documents FY2004 monitoring activities at Hungry Horse, comprised of GPS mapping of surface artifacts at sites and tying those to artifact distribution maps completed by the Flathead National Forest (FNF). Also documents oral histories for the Lost Johnny drainage, ethnogeography of place names, Kootenai Culture transcription and translation, and Hungry Horse Dam construction oral history project. Other projects included a TCP interactive GIS and scanning and georeferencing preresevoir aerial photos.		Y	Y	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Hungry Horse (Cont.)	Ethnoscience, Inc.	2005	<i>Hungry Horse Archaeological Overview</i>	This report provides a cultural resource contextual framework for the Hungry Horse Reservoir, including discussion of the National Register eligibility of 17 cultural resource sites under criterion D. Further investigation of the prehistoric and historic trail systems through the reservoir, including interviews with Tribal cultural specialists, additional lithic analysis, an examination of plant habitats, and ongoing evaluations of TCPs is recommended in the overview.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	Schwab, David, et al.	2005	<i>Hungry Horse Historic Properties Management Plan</i>	The Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) developed by the Hungry Horse Cooperating Group, is a resource management planning tool. The HPMP provides data on historic properties documented by location; outlines conditions affecting historic properties and their management at that location; identifies resource management needs; and outlines processes that will be used to meet those needs.	FCRPS	Y	Y	Y
	Schwab, David; Ira Matt; and Kevin Askan	2007	<i>Hungry Horse Reservoir Fiscal Year 2006 Final Monitoring Report</i>	Summary of monitoring activities conducted by the CSKT in FY2006 at Hungry Horse Reservoir. Also contains information about CSKT interviews and a review of historic documentation to identify a major Indian Trail that traverses the study area.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N

APPENDIX F

FY2013 Final Deliverables

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
Bonneville								
	Jenevein, Steve; Melissa J. Liebert; and Lawrence Squiemphen	2013	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System Identification of Inventoried Lands and Data Gaps within Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects.</i> Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, under contract W9127N-12-P-0170. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.	Y	N	N	N	N
	Shellenberger, Jon, and Gregg Kiona	May 2013	<i>Cultural Resource Monitoring on the Washington Shore of The Dalles and Bonneville Project Areas FY2012.</i> Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.			Y		
The Dalles								
	Applied Earthworks, Inc.	September 2013	<i>Determination of Eligibility for Lone Pine and Seufert Area, The Dalles Project.</i>		Y			
	Shellenberger, Jon, and Gregg Kiona	February 2013	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Monitoring on Islands within The Dalles and John Day Pools.</i>	Y				Y
John Day								
	Dickson, Catherine	2013	<i>Old Umatilla Townsite Fenced Area Vegetation Management Plan, Umatilla County, Oregon.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0178. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.	N	N	Y	Y	

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi- fication	Eval- uation	Treat- ment	Other	TCP
John Day (Cont.)	Engum, Jennifer K.	2013	<i>Historic Context Statement for Legendary Sites of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0209. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Engum, Jennifer K.	September 30, 2013	<i>Traditional Cultural Property Inventory and Ethnographic Study of the John Day Reservoir. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0208. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
	Senn, Amy K.	2013	<i>Archaeological Investigations for Proposed Marina Improvements at Crow Butte Park. Prepared for the Port of Benton. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon. (Non-FCRPS Funded)</i>	N	N	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
John Day (Cont.)	Steinmetz, Shawn	July 24, 2013	<i>Monitoring of Selected Places of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on Portland District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lands within the Federal Columbia River Power System.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-07-C-0025. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.	Y				Y
Portland District								
	Jenevein, Steve; Melissa J. Liebert; and Lawrence Squiemphen	April 1, 2013	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System Identification of Inventoried Lands and Data Gaps within Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Project.</i> Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-12-P-0170. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.	Y		N	N	N
	Engum, Jennifer K.	April 26, 2013	<i>Historic Context Statement for Legendary Sites of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0209. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.			N		Y

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
Walla Walla District Wide								
	Mangi Environmental Group	2012	<i>2012 Traditional Plant Study: Report and GIS Database.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Mangi Environmental Group, McLean, Virginia. Contract No. W912EF-11-D-0026 TO 3. (Non-FCRPS Funded).	N	N	N	Y	N
	Solimano, Paul S.; Donald Shannon; and Michael A. Daniels	November 2013	<i>Preparing a Multiple Property Nomination Submission for Select Rock Image Sites on NWW Lands.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Portland, Oregon. (Includes a Multiple Property form and 29 contributing properties) Contract No. W912EF-11-D-0023 TO 4.	N	Y	N	N	N
McNary								
	Shellenberger, Jon D., and Gregg Kiona	2013	<i>Traditional Cultural Property and Archaeological Monitoring at McNary Reservoir, FY2012.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Cultural Resource Program, Toppenish, Washington. Contract No. W912EF-08-D-0012 TO 14.	N	N	Y	N	Y

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
McNary and Ice Harbor								
	Solimano, Paul S.	2013	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System Monitoring Program 2012 at McNary and Ice Harbor Projects, Benton, Franklin, Columbia, and Walla Walla Counties, Washington and Umatilla County, Oregon.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Portland, Oregon. Contract No. W912EF-08-D-0014 TO 16.	N	N	N	Y	N
Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite								
	Solimano, Paul S., and Daniel M. Gilmour	2013	<i>Documentary Research for NRHP Evaluation of 16 Archaeological Sites on USACE, Walla Walla District Managed Lands in Washington and Idaho.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Portland, Oregon.	N	Y	N	N	N
Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite								
	Schalk, Randall F.; Margaret A Nelson; Douglas R. Harro; and Victoria D. Smith	March 2013	<i>Archaeological Survey of Habitat Management Units along the Lower Snake River, Washington.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Applied Earthworks, Inc., and Cascadia Archaeology, LLC, Albany, Oregon. (Volumes I-III) Contract No. W912EF-11-D-0024 TO 2. (Non-FCRPS Funded)	Y	Y	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi- fication	Eval- uation	Treat- ment	Other	TCP
Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite (Cont.)	Carey, Greg, and Jason Clark	March 2013	<i>Restoration Planting Design Alternatives for Ayer, Joso, and Willow Bar HMUs in Support of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Siskiyou BioSurvey, LLC, Eagle Point, Oregon. (Non-FCRPS Funded)	N	N	N	Y	N
	Carey, Greg, and Jason Clark	March 2013	<i>Restoration Planting Design Alternatives for HMUs in Support of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Siskiyou BioSurvey, LLC, Eagle Point, Oregon. Contract No. W912EF-11-D-0024 TO 2 (Non-FCRPS Funded)	N	N	N	Y	N
Lower Granite								
	Dean, J. Claire	December 2012	<i>10-NP-287, (Red Elk Pictograph Site) Conservation Project, 2012: Final Report.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Dean and Associates Conservation Services, Portland, Oregon. Contract No. W912EF-11-C-0022. (Non-FCRPS Funded)	N	N	Y	N	N
Dworshak								
	Ogle, Todd B.; Paul S. Solimano; Daniel M. Gilmour; and Donald Shannon	2013	<i>Archaeological Survey of Two U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District Parcels, Dworshak Reservoir, Idaho.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, by Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Portland, Oregon. Contract No. W912EF-11-D-0023 TO 3.	Y	N	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
Albeni Falls								
	Lyons, K. J.	2013	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment of a Proposed Septic Line Installation at Riley Creek Campground, Bonner County, Idaho (in compliance with W912D-10-D-1022, TO3). Technical Memorandum 2013-003. Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department. Usk, Washington.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa								
	AMEC	September 9, 2013	<i>Historic Properties Inventory on Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project Lands, Lincoln County, Montana.</i> ⁴⁶	Y			Y	
Grand Coulee								
	Casserino, Christopher	2013	<i>FY2012 Burial Site Management Activities Within the Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher	2013	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report; Field Year 2012 BPA/BoR Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: August 16, 2013-September 13, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: July 15, 2013-August 15, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

⁴⁶ Fieldwork for this report was conducted in 2012. Report was submitted to Corps in September of 2013.

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi- fication	Eval- uation	Treat- ment	Other	TCP
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: June 12, 2013-July 14, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: May 14, 2013-June 11, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: April 12, 2013-May 14, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: March 14, 2013-April 11, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: February 14, 2013- March 13, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher, and James B. Harrison III	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: January 1, 2013- February 13, 2013. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison	2013	<i>2013 Reconnaissance Survey of Lake Roosevelt Drawdown Zone for Exposed Human Remains (Lincoln, Stevens, and Ferry Counties, Washington). Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Covington, Brenda	2013	<i>Results of the 2012 Burial Sites Inspection Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.</i>	Y	N	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Covington, Brenda	2013	<i>Summary Report: Results of Research on Previous Archaeologically Tested Sites in the Mainstem Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Okanogan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	Y	Y	N	N	N
	Covington, Brenda	2013	<i>Summary Report - Chance Artifact Analysis, Mainstem, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	Y	N	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L., and Aaron J Naumann	2013	<i>Results of the 2012 Site Condition Monitoring Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	Y	N	N	N	N
	Harrison III, James	2013	<i>River District Two Site Reconciliation.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Harrison III, James	2013	<i>River District Three Site Reconciliation.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Harrison, III, James B.	2013	<i>Archaeological Site SIR-R3-0011 Testing Plan 2013.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.	N	Y	N	N	N
	Harrison, III, James B.	2013	<i>Archaeological Site 45LI485 (SIR-R3-0001) Testing Plan 2013.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.	N	Y	N	N	N

FY2013 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 31, 2014

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Harrison, III, James B., and Casserino, Christopher M.	2013	<i>An Historic Context Statement for the Spokane Indian Reservation with Emphasis on the Spokane River.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Martinez, Brent,	2013	<i>Background Research for the Whitestone District Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, History/ Archaeology Program.	Y	Y	N	N	N
	McCullough, Laura	2013	<i>Barstow, Washington: Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Ferry County, Washington.</i> Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service.	Y	Y	N	N	N
	McCullough, Laura, and Ray Depuydt	2013	<i>Final Report Historic Marcus, Washington, Lake Roosevelt, National Recreation Area, National Park Service.</i> Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service.	N	Y	N	N	N
	White, William G.	2013	<i>Final Fruitland Irrigation Company Canal, Stevens County, Washington: Inventory, Documentation, and Determination of Eligibility for Cultural Resource Site 45ST440.</i> Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service.	N	Y	N	N	N
	White, William G.	2013	<i>Fruitland Canal (45ST440) Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.</i> Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service.	N	Y	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi- fication	Eval- uation	Treat- ment	Other	TCP
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	White, William G.	2013	<i>Historic Marcus (45ST37) Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service.</i>	N	Y	N	N	N

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APPENDIX G

Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resources studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2006. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. A multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) was secured and provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. A contract with the Nez Perce Tribe; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (Warm Springs); Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Umatilla); and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) was awarded to provide ongoing documentation of oral history and Traditional Cultural Properties

(TCPs) in the Celilo Falls Area. The Warm Springs Tribe began and continues work under a purchase order to conduct work in two localities (Crates Point and Lone Pine Seufert) within the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects in preparation for future work that will include the preparation of Determinations of Eligibility for these priority sites. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continues to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at Bonneville Project. The Cooperating Group held 11 meetings throughout the reporting period and discussed annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, site condition, and other issues as they arose throughout the year.

2.3 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY2013.

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

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

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in coordination with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot. The APE for direct effects includes all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. The Bonneville Project is unique in that much of its shoreline is in private ownership. Therefore, where Corps project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary extends at least 500 meters from that point. The APE includes lands held in fee by the United States, lands in which the United States holds a real property interest other than fee title, and private or public lands for which the United States currently holds no property interest or access rights, but which are potentially affected by Bonneville Project. The total defined APE for the Bonneville Project is approximately 43,877 acres.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey.

Archeology/Historic Structures: There were no surveys conducted during the reporting period.

TCP: There were no investigations conducted during the reporting period.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count.

Total Sites identified in FY2013: There were no new sites identified in FY2013.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status.

Total Sites Evaluated in FY2013: There is no change from FY2012.

National Register Status (Archeological Sites and Historic sites): There is no change in any of the reporting statistics since FY2012.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments. No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY2013.

Sites Monitored: The Warm Springs Tribe monitored four sites, and the Yakama Nation monitored eight sites within Bonneville Project.

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

Physical Protective Measures Installed: The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, installed Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) signage at the Caples Site.

Data Recovery: Data recovery during the period was limited to continued acquisition of oral history, other information, and archival records associated with Bonneville Project in general.

5.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

Brochures: No brochures were prepared during the reporting period.

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Books: No books were prepared during the reporting period.

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

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

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

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

8.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED

IN APPENDIX F. The Warm Springs Tribe submitted draft reports of work under a purchase order contract to conduct archival research at Crates Point within the Bonneville Project. The Warm Springs Tribe delivered the Inventory Plan and Data Gaps report which included the Bonneville Project. The Warm Springs and Yakama Nation Tribal staffs provided several periodic contract progress reports, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at monthly FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, meetings throughout the reporting year. CRITFE continued to do ARPA monitoring of sites within the pool and provided monthly patrol logs under their multiyear contract.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. The following references should be added to appendix F:

Jenevein, Steve, Melissa J. Liebert, and Lawrence Squiemphen
2013 *Federal Columbia River Power System Identification of Inventoried Lands and Data Gaps within Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects*. Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, under contract W9127N-12-P-0170. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Shellenberger, Jon, and Gregg Kiona
2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring on the Washington Shore of The Dalles and Bonneville Project Areas FY2012*. Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resources Program, under contract W9127N-12-P-0017. Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Cultural Resources Program.

10.0 GRAPHIC.



Figure 1: Warm Springs Geo Vision Archeologist, Gibson Doney, records a point at site 35WS140 during 2013 site condition monitoring.

APPENDIX H

The Dalles Lock and Dam and Lake Celilo Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resource studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2005. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. A multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) was secured and provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. A contract with the Nez Perce Tribe; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (Warm Springs); Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Umatilla); and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) was awarded to provide ongoing documentation of oral history and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) in the Celilo Falls Area. The Warm Springs Tribe began and continues work under a purchase order to conduct work in two localities (Crates Point and Lone Pine Seufert) within the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects in preparation for future work that will include preparation of Determinations

of Eligibility for these priority sites. In 2003, work was completed on the cleaning and placement of the petroglyphs taken from the inundated areas of The Dalles Project during the 1950s. Expansion of this display area was planned during Fiscal Year (FY) 2011. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continues to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at The Dalles Project. The FCRPS Cooperating Group held 11 meetings throughout the reporting period and discussed annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, site condition, and other issues as they arose throughout the year.

2.3 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY2013.

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

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

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in coordination with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot. The APE for direct effects includes all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where Corps project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary extends at least 500 meters from that point. The APE includes lands held in fee by the United States, lands in which the United States holds a real property interest other than fee title, and private or public lands for which the United States currently holds no property interest or access rights, but which are potentially affected by the project. The total defined APE for The Dalles Project is approximately 27,075 acres.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey.

Archaeology/Historic Structures: Applied Earthworks, Inc. conducted 234 acres of pedestrian survey in the vicinity of The Dalles Dam and Spearfish Lake in FY2013. The report will be delivered in FY2014.

TCP: The Yakama Nation monitored and gathered information on two islands in The Dalles Project.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count.

Total Sites identified in FY2013: Four new archaeological sites were recorded in FY2013.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status.

Total Sites Evaluated in FY2013: Applied Earthworks, Inc., submitted the final district and individual site determinations of eligibility for The Dalles Archeological District. The final deliverable is due in FY2014.

National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic Sites: Eight sites were evaluated as part of The Dalles Archeological District.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments. In 2013, the Corps' engineering team completed a 30-percent design of the rip-rap revetment at Hells Gate Cove.

Sites Monitored: The Warm Springs Tribe monitored eight sites, and the Yakama Nation monitored eight sites within The Dalles Project.

Sites Stabilized: No sites were stabilized during the reporting period. However, Inter-Fluve, Inc., produced a final report for alternative analysis at Hells Gate Cove on Miller Island. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continued to plan site stabilization at Hells Gate Cove.

Physical Protective Measures Installed: Portland District, Operations Division, cleaned up an authorized campground near The Dalles Project Visitor Center and installed large boulders to block an informal road near The Dalles Project Visitor Center.

Data Recovery: Data recovery during the period was limited to continued acquisition of oral history, other information, and archival records associated with The Dalles Project in general.

5.2 Alternate Mitigation.

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

Brochures: No brochures were prepared during the reporting period.

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Books: No books were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Other: U.S. Forest Service (USFS); Bonneville Power Administration (BPA); and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) archaeologists visited Miller Island to inspect possible fire damage to sites. Tribal cultural resources staffs reached out to youth groups in their communities by giving a presentation on cultural resources protection.

6.0 CURATION. There are no permanent or temporary contractual agreements for curation, although the majority of collections from The Dalles Project are housed at the University of Oregon, Oregon Museum of Natural History.

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

8.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F. The Warm Springs, Yakama Nation, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Tribes continued their oral history work under the multiyear contract for the Celilo Falls Area. The Umatilla Tribe and Yakama Nation provided oral history progress reports on the Celilo Falls Area as contract deliverables during the reporting year. The Warm Springs and Yakama Nation Tribal staffs provided several periodic contract progress report letters, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at monthly FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, meetings throughout the reporting year. CRITFE continued to do Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) monitoring of sites within the pool and provided monthly patrol logs under their multiyear contract.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. The following references should be added to appendix F:

9.1 FCRPS Funded.

Applied Earthwork, Inc.

2013 *Determination of Eligibility for Lone Pine and Seufert Area, The Dalles Project.*

Shellenberger, Jon, and Gregg Kiona

2013 *Traditional Cultural Property Monitoring on Islands within The Dalles and John Day Pools.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resources Program under contract W9127N-10-P-0258. Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Cultural Resources Program.

9.2 Non-FCRPS Funded. None.

10.0 GRAPHIC.



Figure 2: The Dalles Project: FCRPS Archeologists Margaret Dryden (USFS), Vanessa van der Borg (Corps), and Elizabeth Oliver (BPA) inspect wildfire damage at Miller Island on July 22, 2013.

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APPENDIX I

John Day Lock and Dam and Lake Umatilla Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resources studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2002. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. A multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) was secured and provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continues to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at John Day Project. The FCRPS Cooperating Group held 11 meetings throughout the reporting period and discussed annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, site condition, and other issues as they arose throughout the year.

Notes on Fiscal Year (FY)2013 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY2013.

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

Project Lands: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) fee and easement lands in the John Day Project are 85,256 acres.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in coordination with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot. The APE for direct effects includes all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Therefore, where Corps project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary extends at least 500 meters from that point. The APE includes lands held in fee by the United States, lands in which the United States holds a real property interest other than fee title, and private or public lands for which the United States currently holds no property interest or access rights, but which are potentially affected by the project. The total defined APE for the John Day Project is approximately 125,099 acres.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey.

Archaeology/Historic Structures: Contractor Willamette Cultural Resources Associates conducted a 2,067-acre pedestrian survey in FY2013. The field work was completed in September 2013. A draft report was submitted to the Corps after the end of FY2013.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP): The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Umatilla Tribe) completed a TCP identification study. During the reporting period, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) completed a TCP study funded in FY2010 for the John Day Reservoir.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count.

Total Sites identified in FY2013: A total of 27 new archaeological sites and 15 isolates were recorded during in FY2013.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status.

Total Sites Evaluated in FY2013: There is no change from FY2012.

National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites): There is no change in any of the reporting statistics since FY2012.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments. No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY2013. The Umatilla Tribe finished a vegetation management plan for the National Register-listed Old Umatilla Townsite. Corps personnel at the John Day Project continued to eradicate invasive and non-native vegetation at the Old Umatilla Townsite. Treatment included vegetation removal and spraying.

Sites Monitored: During the reporting period, 14 sites were monitored. The Umatilla Tribe submitted the final report for site condition monitoring for places of religious and cultural significance.

Sites Stabilized: No sites were stabilized during the reporting period. The FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, continued planning for a stabilization project for sites located on the western end of Plymouth Island during the reporting period.

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

Data Recovery: Data recovery during the period was limited to continued acquisition of oral history, other information, and archival records associated with the project in general.

5.2 Alternate Mitigation.

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

Brochures: No brochures were prepared during the reporting period.

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Books: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Other: During FY2013, Corps archeologists recorded storm damage at 35UM13, located within the Umatilla Marina Park; no site damage was observed. Tribal cultural resources staffs reached out to youth groups in their communities by giving a presentation on cultural resources protection.

6.0 CURATION. The Portland District has a contract with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Tamastlikt Museum, for curation of the Old Umatilla Townsite archeological collection. The remainder of collections from the John Day project is curated at the University of Oregon, Oregon Museum of Natural History, and Washington State University, Museum of Anthropology.

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

8.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED

IN APPENDIX F: Tribal staffs provided periodic contract progress report letters, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at monthly FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, meetings throughout the reporting year. CRITFE continued to do Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) monitoring of sites within the pool and provided monthly patrol logs under their multiyear contract.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. There are four additions to appendix F during this reporting year

9.1 FCRPS Funded.

Dickson, Catherine

2013 *Old Umatilla Townsite Fenced Area Vegetation Management Plan, Umatilla County, Oregon.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0178. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

Engum, Jennifer K.

2013 *Historic Context Statement for Legendary Sites of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0209. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

Engum, Jennifer K.

2013 *Traditional Cultural Property Inventory and Ethnographic Study of the John Day Reservoir.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-12-P-0208. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

Steinmetz, Shawn.

2013 *Monitoring of Selected Places of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on Portland District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lands within the Federal Columbia River Power System.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-07-C-0025. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

9.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.

Senn, Amy K.

2013 *Archaeological Investigations for Proposed Marina Improvements at Crow Butte Park.* Prepared for the Port of Benton. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

10.0 GRAPHIC.

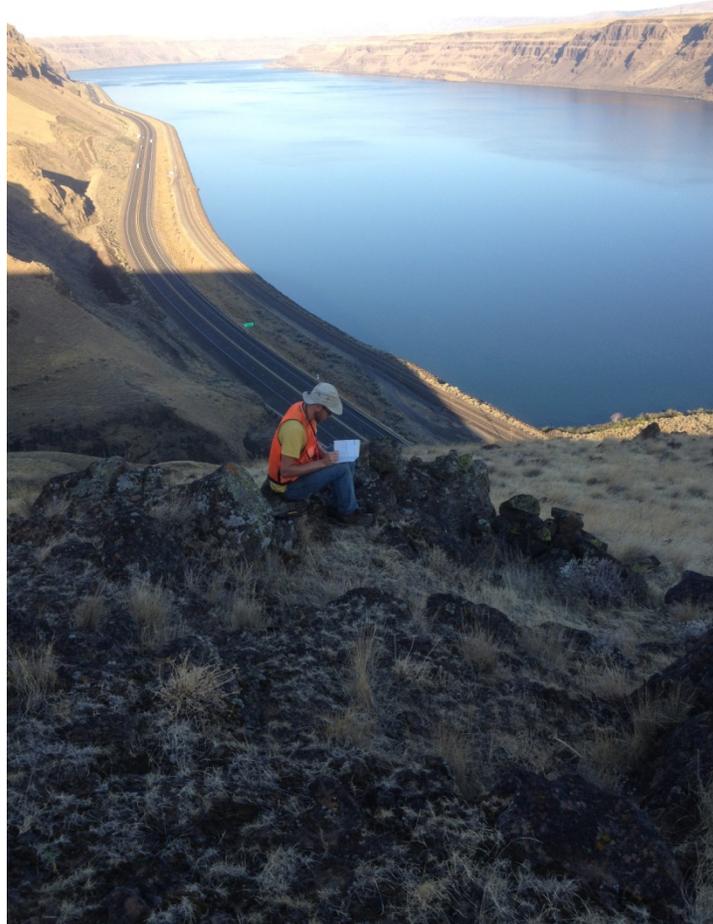


Figure 3: John Day Project: Willamette Cultural Resources Associates archeologist, Danny Gilmour, recording a stacked rock feature above the Columbia River while on survey, September 2013.

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APPENDIX J

McNary Lock and Dam and Lake Wallula Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Funding for the McNary Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. Since that date, numerous FCRPS-funded projects have been completed, including preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey;

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) research; archaeological site evaluation; ongoing site condition monitoring; erosion assessment; site stabilization work; collections assessments; and a law enforcement and public awareness program. Task orders for the management of TCPs are ongoing.

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Project Lands: McNary Project lands total approximately 28,328 acres of which 6,533 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where Corps Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the boundaries are currently under review. The Corps is clarifying the language regarding expenditure of funds off of Corps-managed lands. This review is expected to be completed by the end of FY2014.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. In FY2013, Corps archaeologists surveyed 498 acres as part of the inventory plan and recorded 1 new site.

A Traditional Plant Study report and GIS database were completed during the FY2013 reporting period. The non-FCRPS funded deliverable was prepared by a Corps contractor for Walla Walla District lands as part of the compliance for pest management.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for McNary Project lands has decreased to 148 sites. This change is due to recent updates in the District real estate GIS data that clarified land disposals and resulted in a reduced total site count. Also, all isolated finds were removed from the site totals.

5.0 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. During the McNary FCRPS inventory survey, one rock image site was documented and found eligible for listing through a concurrence determination. A historic irrigation system and the Ringhold Fish Hatchery were both documented through a non-FCRPS project and found not eligible through a concurrence determination with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Walla Walla District completed revisions to the Tri-Cities Archeological District and the Lower Snake River Archeological District, during FY2012, evaluating 12 sites. The Corps received comments from the SHPO on the Lower Snake River Archeological District. The Tri-Cities

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Archaeological District document is still under review by the Washington SHPO. The Corps will complete revisions to these two documents during FY2014.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 FY2013 Accomplishments.

Sites Monitored: The Corps received final deliverables of several monitoring contracts during FY2013. Archaeologists for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation with Willamette Cultural Resource Associates undertook site monitoring activities at McNary and Ice Harbor Projects in FY2013, monitoring 18 sites at McNary and 15 at Ice Harbor. The Corps received a final report during FY2013 for archaeological monitoring conducted by archaeologists for The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation in FY 2012 when they monitored 23 sites at McNary.

Site Protection/Stabilization: Visits were made to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) contributing sites to assess their condition and to develop management plans for their protection and/or stabilization. Discussions for the protection of 45BN202 are ongoing. A Corps Project Delivery Team is studying stabilization options for 45BN23.

6.2 Alternate Mitigation.

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

7.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2013, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

8.0 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY. Human remains of a single, robust male and associated funerary objects were discovered in less than 1 foot of water by a visitor to Columbia Point South on July 19, 2012. The remains were repatriated to the five tribes through a joint claim in the first quarter of 2013. The Corps received delivery during the first quarter of FY2014 of human remains collected from Corps-managed lands at McNary in 1963. The Corps will work with the Tribes and National Park Service during FY2014 to publish the Notice in the Federal Register and repatriate the remains.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX K

Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Lake Sacajawea Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

Lake Sacajawea behind the Ice Harbor Project extends 32 miles upstream to Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and has a water surface area of 8,375 acres with a normal operating range between 437-440 feet above mean sea level. Ice Harbor Project has approximately 7,900 acres are fee title lands above pool level. Approximately 6,460 acres of APE lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Funding for the Ice Harbor Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. Since that date, numerous FCRPS-funded projects have been completed, including preparation of planning

documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey; archaeological site evaluation; ongoing site condition monitoring; erosion assessment; stabilization work; collections assessments; and a law enforcement and public awareness program. A task order for the identification of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) is ongoing.

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Project Lands: Ice Harbor Project lands total approximately 7,919 acres of which 4,934 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high water mark defined for project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the boundaries are currently under review. The Corps is clarifying the language regarding expenditure of funds off of Corps-managed lands. This review is expected to be completed by the end of FY2014.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. In FY2013, Corps archaeologists surveyed 81 acres as part of the inventory plan. One new site associated with the historic period railroad alignment was documented.

A Traditional Plant Study report and GIS database were completed during the FY2013 reporting period. The non-FCRPS deliverable was prepared by a Corps Contractor for Walla Walla District lands as part of the compliance for pest management.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. There are 52 sites located on Ice Harbor Project lands. This number was calculated after reviewing updated District real estate GIS data that clarified ownership of land parcels, as well as removal of isolated finds and modern structures that are less than 50 years old from the site totals.

5.0 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. One site evaluation was conducted this year for Ice Harbor Lock and Dam. The structure was determined eligible through a concurrence determination with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on a non-FCRPS undertaking.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak,

recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. This nomination is currently being reviewed.

The Corps received a final deliverable with eligibility determinations for 16 sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands in Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Project lands. Further research revealed that some of these sites are not on Corps-managed land, are less than 40 years old, or were already determined eligible.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

Sites Monitored: Archaeologists for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation with Willamette Cultural Resource Associates undertook site monitoring activities at McNary and Ice Harbor Projects in FY2013, monitoring 18 sites at McNary and 15 at Ice Harbor.

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

7.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2013, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

8.0 PLANNING. An 80-percent draft was achieved in FY2012 of the Ice Harbor Project Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP). In FY2013, this draft was used to begin development of a comprehensive Lower Snake River HPMP to include four Projects on the lower Snake River. The District will continue work on this document during FY2014.

9.0 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY. Human remains were found in approximately 3 to 5 feet of water by a recreationalist looking for clams on July 29, 2013. He examined the remains and left them on the riverbank. He collected the remains the following day and contacted the Walla Walla County Sheriff's Department. The Coroner was then contacted, who determined that the remains were not part of a crime scene. The Corps took custody of the remains on July 31, 2013. The remains were repatriated to the five tribes through a joint claim in the first quarter of 2014.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX L

Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and Lake West Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION. Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and Lake West Project (Lower Monumental Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric powerplant on the Snake River in Walla Walla and Franklin Counties, Washington. The dam is located 6 miles south of the town of Kahlotus, Washington, at River Mile 41.6. Construction began on the Lower Monumental Project in 1961. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1969, and an additional three generators were finished in 1981.

Lake West behind the Lower Monumental Dam extends 28 miles upstream to Little Goose Lock and Dam and has a water surface area of 6,590 acres between 537-540 feet above mean sea level. Lower Monumental Project has 12,300 total acres of which approximately 10,400 are ordinarily accessible for survey.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review. The System Operation Review (SOR) Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 35 archaeological sites within Lower Monumental Project (the discrepancy with data enumerated above will be investigated (i.e., 45 sites identified prior to the SOR FEIS). Estimated survey coverage for Lower Monumental Project prior to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program initiation was <10 acres (calculation based on Geographic Information System [GIS] data). These data are currently being reviewed for accuracy, as the rich archaeological data for the Palouse River valley and pre-FCRPS site evaluations suggest greater survey coverage.

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

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Project Lands: Lower Monumental Project lands total approximately 12,317 acres of which 8,920 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey..

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high water mark defined for Lower Monumental Project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the boundaries are currently under review. The Corps is clarifying the language regarding expenditure of funds off of Corps-managed lands. This review is expected to be completed by the end of FY2014.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. An archaeological survey of selected Habitat Management Units was conducted of Corps-managed lands at Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Project lands during FY2012 and reported during FY2013. The work was conducted as part of a non-FCRPS undertaking supporting replanting efforts under the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan. During the survey, contractors conducted intensive survey of 2,592 acres; excavated 1,883 shovel test pits and 147 auger borings; updated documentation for 35 sites (some combined to result in 28 total sites); documented 34 new sites, and 17 isolated finds. The Walla Walla District is engaged in Government-to-Government consultation with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation regarding the limited shovel testing conducted during this project in and near sites identified as TCPs at Lower Monumental Project.

A Traditional Plant Study report and GIS database were completed during the FY2013 reporting period. The non-FCRPS deliverable was prepared by a Corps Contractor for Walla Walla District lands as part of the compliance for pest management.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. There are 185 sites located on Lower Monumental Project lands. This number was calculated after reviewing updated District real estate Geographic Information System (GIS) data that clarified land ownership. Also, isolated finds were removed from the site totals.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of Palus Village as a TCP was prepared by four Tribes and compiled by Walla Walla District staff in FY2012. The boundaries to this TCP were being reviewed in FY2013 in regard to incorporation of privately-owned lands, and work on this task will continue in FY2014. A revision to the NRHP-listed Palouse Canyon Archaeological District was completed under contract in FY2012, adding 35 contributing sites to the district. This document is still under review by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), with revisions to take place in FY2014.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites.

The Corps received a final deliverable with eligibility determinations for 16 sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands in Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Project lands. Further research revealed that some of these sites are not on Corps-managed land, are less than 40 years old, or were already determined eligible.

A number of sites at Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite projects were evaluated for eligibility in association with the archaeological survey of Habitat Management Units in support of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife compensation project. Twenty sites were recommended eligible, 28 ineligible, and 9 sites require further research. The Corps has accepted the eligibility recommendations for the 48 sites.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments.

Sites Monitored: The results of the FY2010 monitoring were reported and used to establish recommendations and protection measures. The monitoring contract was renewed in FY2011 to monitor a total of 25 NRHP eligible, listed, or contributing archaeological sites in Lower Monumental Project lands. Some 49 sites were monitored in FY2013 by a Corps contractor, Ataw with Willamette Cultural Resource Associates.

5.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

6.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2013, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX M

Little Goose Lock and Dam and Lake Bryant Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

Lake Bryant, behind Little Goose Dam, extends 37 miles upstream to Lower Granite Lock and Dam. The pool has a water surface area of 10,025 acres with normal pool levels 633-638 feet above mean sea level, and the shoreline measures 92 miles. Little Goose Project has approximately 11,600 total acres, of which approximately 6,000 are ordinarily accessible for survey.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management at Little Goose Project began with survey in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program and in the 1960s by researchers from Washington State University (WSU). The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a very limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 73 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys. Subsequently, a number of significant sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation, including: New York Bar Site (45GA1); 45GA3; 45GA4; 45GA5; 45GA7; Steelman Site (12GA12); 45GA10; 45GA11; River Road Forks Site (45GA17); 45GA20; Illia Bar (45GA26); 45GA29; 45WT11; 45WT32; Lower Monumental Dam Site (45WT35); 45WT48; 45CO4; 45CO11; and 45CO14.

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

2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review. The Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 76 archaeological sites within Little Goose Project. Survey coverage data for Little Goose Project prior to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program are currently unavailable and will be evaluated for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report.

2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Funding for the Little Goose Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. To date, FCRPS projects have included preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey; resource monitoring; site evaluation;

assessment of collections; archaeological and TCP surveys; and treatment at one archaeological site (New York Bar).

2.4 Notes on FY2013 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for Project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the boundaries are currently under review. The Corps is clarifying the language regarding expenditure of funds off of Corps-managed lands. This review is expected to be completed by the end of FY2014.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. Corps archaeologists inventoried 211 acres of Little Goose Project lands during FY2013. One new historical archaeological site was documented, Penawawa Cemetery.

An archaeological survey of selected Habitat Management Units was conducted of Corps-managed lands at Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Project lands during FY2012 and reported during FY2013. The work was conducted as part of a non-FCRPS undertaking supporting replanting efforts under the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan. During the survey, contractors conducted intensive survey of 2,592 acres; excavated 1,883 shovel test pits and 147 auger borings; updated documentation for 35 sites (some combined to result in 28 total sites); and documented 34 new sites and 17 isolated finds.

A Traditional Plant Study report and Geographic Information System (GIS) database were completed during the FY2013 reporting period. The non-FCRPS deliverable was prepared by a Corps Contractor for Walla Walla District lands as part of the compliance for pest management.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for Little Goose Project lands is 88. This number was calculated after reviewing updated District Real Estate GIS data that clarified land ownership. Also, isolated finds were removed from the site totals.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower

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Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. This documentation is currently under review.

The Corps received a final deliverable with eligibility determinations for 16 sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands in Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Project lands. Further research revealed that some of these sites are not on Corps-managed land, are less than 40 years old, or were already determined eligible.

A number of sites at Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite projects were evaluated for eligibility in association with the archaeological survey of Habitat Management Units in support of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife compensation project. Twenty sites were recommended eligible, 28 ineligible, and nine sites require further research. The Corps has accepted the eligibility recommendations for the 48 sites.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments.

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

Sites Monitored: No sites were monitored during FY2013.

5.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

6.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2013, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX N

Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

Lower Granite Lake, behind Lower Granite Dam, extends 39 miles upstream and east to Lewiston, Idaho. The pool has a water surface area of 10,025 acres with normal pool levels 733-738 feet above mean sea level. The Lower Granite Project has 12,960 acres of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)-managed lands of which approximately 9,180 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management at Lower Granite Project began with survey in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program and in the 1950-1960s by researchers from Washington State University (WSU). The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 91 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys. Subsequently, a number of significant sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation, including: Captain John Talus Site (10NP1/10); Buffalo Eddy Site (10NP27); Upper and Lower Tammany Burial sites (10NP109/110); Tammany Talus Burial Site (10NP131); Steptoe Burial site (45AS2); 45AS4 (see also 45AS80 and 107); Tenmile Site (45AS26); Alpawa Site (45AS78/80); Alpaweyma Burial Site (45AS81); Tamootsin Burial Site/Timothy's Village (45AS82); Weiss Ranch House Site (45AS88/89); Pa Ma`Po Village (45AS99); Thorne Thicket Site (45WT36); Wawawai I Site (45WT39); Granite Point Site 45WT41; 45WT51; Ferguson Burial Site (45WT55); Ferry Tender Site (45WT104); Palus/Palouse Talus Burial (45WT56); Nisqually John Landing Site (45WT65); 45GA7; and the Offield Bar Burial Site (45GA100).

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

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

2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Funding for the Lower Granite Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. To date, FCRPS projects have included preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); archaeological inventory survey; ongoing site condition monitoring; site evaluation; assessment of collections; and treatment at two archaeological sites.

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Project Lands: Lower Granite Project lands total approximately 12,960 acres of which 9,206 acres are ordinarily accessible for survey.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for Lower Granite Project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the boundaries are currently under review. The Corps is clarifying the language regarding expenditure of funds off of Corps-managed lands. This review is expected to be completed by the end of FY2014.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. Corps Archaeologists inventoried 163 acres at Lower Granite during FY2013 and documented one historical archaeological site; the remnants of the Western Water Power dam.

An archaeological survey of selected Habitat Management Units was conducted of Corps-managed lands at Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Project lands during FY2012 and reported during FY2013. The work was conducted as part of a non-FCRPS undertaking supporting replanting efforts under the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan. During the survey, contractors conducted intensive survey of 2,592 acres; excavated 1,883 shovel test pits and 147 auger borings; updated documentation for 35 sites (some combined to result in 28 total sites); and documented 34 new sites and 17 isolated finds.

The Corps awarded a contract for redocumentation of 21 sites on Corps-managed lands at Lower Granite Project. The fieldwork was completed in September and November 2013 with reporting scheduled for the second quarter of 2014.

A Traditional Plant Study report and GIS database were completed during the FY2013 reporting period. The non-FCRPS deliverable was prepared by a Corps Contractor for Walla Walla District lands as part of the compliance for pest management.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for Lower Granite Project lands has decreased to 155. This number was reached after reviewing updated District real estate Geographic Information System (GIS) data that clarified land ownership. Also, isolated finds were removed from the site totals.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites.

The Corps received a final deliverable with eligibility determinations for 16 sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands in Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Project lands. Further research revealed that some of these sites are not on Corps-managed land, are less than 40 years old, or were already determined eligible.

A number of sites at Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Projects were evaluated for eligibility in association with the archaeological survey of Habitat Management Units in support of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife compensation project. Twenty sites were recommended eligible, 28 ineligible, and nine sites require further research. The Corps has accepted the eligibility recommendations for the 48 sites.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments.

Sites Stabilized: A construction contract for the stabilization of the Hasotino site—a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed site—was awarded in late FY2012 to repair portions of the previous stabilization effort, stabilize a 50-foot section of shoreline, and plant native trees and shrubs for a distance of approximately 1,000 feet upstream in order to further protect the site. Construction and planting were completed in the fall of FY2013.

Sites Monitored: A contract was awarded in FY2011 to monitor a total of 36 NRHP eligible, listed, or contributing archaeological sites in Lower Granite Project lands. That contract was not completed and has been re-awarded with fieldwork occurring in FY2014.

5.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

6.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2013, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records. Walla Walla District also currently curates Lower Granite collections from Idaho sites at the University of Idaho, Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology. At the close of FY2013, 94 cubic feet of artifacts and 13 linear feet of records for Lower Granite and Dworshak Projects were being curated at the University of Idaho.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) RESPONSE.

Defacing and vandalism of Red Elk Rockshelter was reported in February 2010, and Walla Walla District responded with an ARPA action. It was immediately determined that an ARPA violation had occurred, and legal action was initiated through the U.S. Department of Justice. The case was successfully prosecuted under violations related to destruction of government property. The restoration of the rockshelter was completed during FY2013 in November 2012.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

APPENDIX O

Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION. The Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project (Dworshak Project) dam is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant that impounds the North Fork of the Clearwater River, 4 miles northwest of the town of Orofino, Idaho. Construction began in 1966. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1972 and went on line in 1973. Dworshak Reservoir extends 53 miles upstream. The reservoir level fluctuates between 1,445-1,600 feet above mean sea level (msl); at 1,445 feet above msl, the pool surface is 9,050 acres, and at 1,600 feet above msl, the pool surface is 17,090 acres. The Dworshak Project has 46,000 acres total of which approximately 29,300 are ordinarily accessible for survey.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Funding for the Dworshak Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program. To date, FCRPS projects have included preparation of planning documents such as the 2001 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); archeological inventory survey; ongoing site condition monitoring (multiyear efforts); site evaluation; and assessment of collections.

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Project Lands: Currently identified as 29,300 acres above pool level.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for direct effects was defined in FY2011 in consultation with the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Payos Kuus Cuukwe. The APE for direct effects was defined as all fee-owned lands and flowage easements (including outgrants and leased land), plus a 500-meter buffer. Where U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Project lands and flowage easements do not extend past the ordinary high-water mark defined for Project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the boundaries are currently under review. The Corps is clarifying the language regarding expenditure of funds off of Corps-managed lands. This review is expected to be completed by the end of FY2014.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. Inventory survey of approximately 500 acres was conducted for Dworshak Project lands in FY2012 and was reported in FY2013. Additional survey of 731 acres of Dworshak Project lands was conducted in FY2013 with fieldwork continuing into FY2014 and reporting in FY2015. During that survey, the contractor will also redocument nine previously recorded sites as well as record any new sites.

A Traditional Plant Study report and Geographic Information System (GIS) database were completed during the FY2013 reporting period. The non-FCRPS deliverable was prepared by a Corps Contractor for Walla Walla District lands as part of the compliance for pest management.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for Dworshak Project lands has been revised to 349. This number was reached after reviewing updated District Real Estate GIS data that clarified land ownership. Also, isolated finds were removed from the site totals.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites on Walla Walla District-managed lands. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments.

Sites Monitored. Corps archaeologists conducted condition monitoring at 17 sites in FY2013; 16 as part of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program and 1 for a non-FCRPS undertaking.

5.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

6.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates Dworshak collections at the UI, Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology. At the close of FY2013, 94 cubic feet of artifacts and 13 linear feet of records were being curated for Lower Granite and Dworshak Projects.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. No change from FY2012.

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APPENDIX P

Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Annual Report [Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) 2010) contains a history of program accomplishments. Only FY2013 accomplishments are reported here. During the reporting period, the Chief Joseph Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings. The FCRPS Cooperating Group drafted and reviewed a Project Specific Programmatic Agreement, developed initial long-term plans for program alternative items (“Plan B”), and began to identify any critical real estate needed for the plan elements. The Colville Confederated Tribes, History/Archaeology Program (CCT-HAP) completed a season of general shoreline monitoring, targeted monitoring and condition assessment at selected sites, and continued Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) studies on the first task order under the single award task order contract (SATOC) W912DW-12-D-1001. The CCT developed a draft DVD presentation on use of the Traditional Fishery at Chief Joseph Dam. For FY2013, the Corps awarded a second task order (i.e., SATOC) for the same suite of continued services as on the first task order, plus awarded options for the first increment of inventory of previously unsurveyed lands and stabilization, analysis and curation accessioning for new archaeological collections, and minor data retrieval; delivery will occur in FY2014. Annual curation of archaeological collections from Chief Joseph Project at the CCT archaeological repository continued by exercise of the second option year on contract W912DW-11-C-0045. Corps staff reviewed Section 106 compliance status for two Chief Joseph Project real estate outgrant/license and regulatory (non-FCRPS) actions during the reporting period. The Corps completed a major bank stabilization construction project at site 45-OK-239, including archaeological investigations at features that may have been affected during construction (none were affected). At the request of the CCT, the program also began planning for stabilization at site 45-OK-196/197, completing a 10-percent design by the end of the reporting period. Construction is expected to begin in late FY2014 and will be completed in early 2015.

Notes on FY2013 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with information for the period October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013, obtained from several different sources. The

following discussion presents information about the data sources for the current FY2013 increment.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Total Project and Area of Potential Effect (APE) Acres in FY2013. Reference FY2012 Annual Report, Appendix E, entry for the Corps, Seattle District FY2012, for detail if needed.

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

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

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

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

Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2013: As of September 30, 2013, 7,575 acres had been surveyed within the total APE.

Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013 (new survey): A contract was obligated for survey of up to 1,000 acres, but survey work did not take place until October and November 2013, primarily on Bureau of Land Management properties for which the Corps holds Power Withdrawal licenses. Results will be presented in the FY2014 annual report.

Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2013 (Cumulative): 7,575 acres.

4.1 Historic Property Survey.

Archaeology/Historic Structure: No in-house work by the Corps was necessary during the reporting period. The CCT carried out monitoring and condition assessment at 18 sites during the reporting period.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP): During the reporting period, the CCT continued documentation of traditional use of the Chief Joseph Project area, focusing on additional video documentation of use of the Chief Joseph Dam Traditional Fishery at the CCT hatchery dedication in June 2013. The Corps began consultation for a determination of National Register eligibility for the Fishery; concurrence with the determination by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is expected in 2014.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count.

Total Sites identified in FY2013: There is no change from FY2012, except for update of site documentation on the 18 sites revisited during annual monitoring and condition assessment. New sites identified during new survey will be tallied in the annual report that will be submitted in FY2014. No sites identified in FY2013 by non-FCRPS efforts are known.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status.

Total Sites Evaluated in FY2013: The number increased by one from FY2012 as a result of FCRPS Cultural Resource Program activities, as additional evaluation occurred at site 45-OK-239 in support of erosion control construction in November and December 2012, without effect on its eligibility status.

National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites): There is no basic change in any of the reporting statistics since FY2012, whether FCRPS-funded or not.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments. One mitigation project was completed in FY2013—erosion control at 45-OK-239, including retrieval of archaeological data that might have been lost during construction.

Sites Stabilized: Site 45-OK-239 was stabilized during the reporting period. Two sites are being considered for future stabilization (45-OK-196/197). Early planning and design for stabilization at those sites was started, and a 10-percent design was completed within the reporting period. Project construction is scheduled for late 2014 and early FY2015.

Physical Protective Measures Installed: Repair of a vehicle-excluding fence at 45-OK-2A (a 1998 stabilization) and erosion control at 45-OK-239 occurred in the reporting period.

Data Recovery: Data recovery during the period included continued acquisition of oral historical and archival records associated with the Chief Joseph Dam Tribal Fishery and project in general. Pre-construction minor-scale data recovery at 45-OK-239 also took place.

5.2 Alternative Mitigations.

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

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

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

CDs/DVDs/VCR: CCT-HAP prepared a draft DVD documenting traditional use of the Chief Joseph Dam fishery site, including video of interviews with anglers taken at the dedication of the CCT salmon hatchery at the Dam in June 2013. Final production will be in 2014.

Books: No books were developed during the reporting period, although printing of the CCT Moses-Columbia dictionary was funded in FY2012 and FY2013.

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

Other: Nothing to report during the period.

6.0 CURATION. The second option year of a 5-year contract was awarded in January 2013.

7.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD. Construction of 45-OK-239 bank stabilization, including archaeological work, and completion of the 10-percent design for stabilization at 45-OK-196/197 entirely within the reporting period were significant achievements. (See figures 5-8).

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

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.

9.1 FCRPS Funded. No additions.

9.2 Non-FCRPS Funded: None known.

10.0 GRAPHICS.



Figure 4: Mapping test unit, start of pre-construction archaeological investigations at 45-OK-239, view to southwest.



Figure 5: Excavations adjacent to ongoing erosion control construction, 45-OK-239, November 2012, view to southwest.



Figure 6: Archaeological feature in excavation unit, 45-OK-239, view to north.



Figure 7. The completed job at 45-OK-239, with one season's vegetation growth. View to west, August 2013.



Figure 8. Eroding high bank at site 45-OK-197, field visit August 2013, view to north.

APPENDIX Q

Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Orielle Lake Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION. The Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project (Albeni Falls Project or AFD) is a Federal hydroelectric and local flood control facility constructed in the early 1950s in Bonner County, Idaho. The Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) operates and maintains Albeni Falls Project for the multiple authorized purposes of power generation, navigation, recreation, flood control, and fish and wildlife conservation. The Project provides over 1.1 million acre-feet of useable storage for 15 downstream Federal and non-Federal hydroelectric projects. The reservoir includes all of Pend Oreille Lake and 25 miles of the Pend Oreille River between the dam and the lake. The pool elevation usually varies from a low range of 2,051-2,055 feet to a maintained high of 2,062.5 feet above mean sea level (msl), referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) 1929. Albeni Falls Project consists of 99,439 total acres.⁴⁷ Corps fee title real estate comprises 23 percent; the rest is less-than-fee estate, such as flowage easement estates or licenses from lands in private, U.S. Forest Service, or state or local government ownership.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. See Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 report for a comprehensive description of previous year accomplishments. During the current reporting period, the Albeni Falls Project Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings. The Kalispel Tribe completed one season of shoreline monitoring at selected sites, and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho carried out one season of onsite monitoring at Bear Paw Rock, effectively discouraging misuse of the site during the season. An erosion control project at Hoodoo Creek was constructed during the period. A fourth task order on an indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contract (W912DW-10-D-1022) was awarded to the Kalispel Tribe for cultural resource management assistance during the fiscal year, including an increment for archaeological survey of previously uninventoried lands at the project.

Notes on FY2013 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with information for the period October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013, obtained from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data and sources for FY2013.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Total Project and Area of Potential Effect (APE) Acres in FY2013. Reference FY2012 Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Annual Report, Appendix E, entry for the Corps, Seattle District FY2012, for detail if needed.

Total Project Acres (Fee and Easement Lands): Albeni Falls Project lands total approximately 99,439 acres (from Operations and Maintenance Business Link/Real Estate Management Information System [OMBIL/REMIS]); no change from previous values.

⁴⁷ Quantity from OMBIL/REMIS.

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

APE Acres: Project APE area is calculated on best-available shape data using current versions of Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. The area between 2051 feet above msl and the outer project real estate boundary is 16,489 acres.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

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

Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2013: As of September 30, 2012, 5,565 acres had been surveyed within the total APE

Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013 (new survey): None. Inventory of up to 2,200 acres of previously unsurveyed area was funded in FY2013, but not completed until FY2014; results of that and several prior years will be accounted in the FY2014 Annual Report. Inventory has focused on Federal fee lands in the Clark Fork Delta, especially lands administered by the Cottonwood District of the Bureau of Land Management in Power Withdrawal license to the Corps.

Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2013 (Cumulative): 5,565 acres.

4.1 Historic Property Survey.

Archaeology/Historic Structure: There is no change from FY2012.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP): No change from FY2012.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count.

Total Sites identified in FY2013: There is no change from FY2012. Sites identified during the Clark Fork Delta survey (see above) will be added to the inventory in the FY2014 annual report.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status.

Total Sites Evaluated in FY2013: There is no change from FY2012.

National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites): There is no change in any of the reporting statistics since FY2012. This category may require update to reflect the results of

actions by others, especially under the Corps' regulatory program that is administered by Walla Walla District, but the data concerning those outcomes are not available at the time of this report.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2013 Accomplishments. One site stabilization project was completed in FY2013.

Sites Stabilized: A third stage of stabilization work at Hoodoo Creek (10-BR-20) was completed in early FY2013 using materials that were purchased and stockpiled in FY2012 so that county road restrictions would not affect the final application (Figures 9-12).

Physical Protective Measures Installed: This is the same as site stabilization for the reporting period. Monitoring at Bear Paw Rock by the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho during peak tourism continued in its success in preventing vandalism of the image panels.

Data Recovery: No data recovery occurred during the reporting period.

5.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

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

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Books: None were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Other: None.

6.0 CURATION. A contract for assessment of existing collections was awarded in the reporting period; work began late in the fiscal year and will be completed in FY2014. Inventory and stabilization of photographic records, architectural drawings, and other documentation of the dam's construction was begun and will continue for several years.

7.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD. The signal achievement for the reporting period was completion of the Hoodoo Creek bank stabilization project, including plantings for environmental mitigation.

8.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F. The Kalispel Tribe of Indians Natural Resource Department staff provided oral summaries of contract progress at four Cooperating Group meetings. The Kalispel Tribe also contributed major sections of the Systemwide Research Design (see above).

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. The following final report will be added to appendix F but the draft reports will not be added to appendix F:

9.1 FCRPS Funded.

Salo, L. V., K. M. Kanaby, and K. J. Lyons. 2013. *Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake, Sandpoint Water Treatment Plant Bank Stabilization, Archaeological Data Recovery at 10-BR-115 (Humbird Mill Site)*. Draft Report. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Seattle, Washington.

Lyons, K. J. 2013. *Cultural Resources Assessment of a Proposed Septic Line Installation at Riley Creek Campground, Bonner County, Idaho (in compliance with W912D-10-D-1022, TO3)*. Technical Memorandum 2013-003. Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department. Usk, Washington.

9.2 Non-FCRPS Funded. Several technical reports may have been done and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in association with the Corps' regulatory program administered by Walla Walla District, but are not available to the Cooperating Group. The Idaho Transportation Department's Sand Creek Byway project contributed the following draft reports during the reporting period:

Idaho Transportation Department:

Weaver, R. M., editor, 2013. *The Other Side of Sandpoint: Early History and Archaeology Beside The Track, The Sandpoint Archaeology Project 2006-2013, Volume 1: Sandpoint Stories*. Draft Report. Boise, Idaho.

Warner, M. S., editor. 2013. *The Other Side of Sandpoint: Early History and Archaeology Beside The Track, The Sandpoint Archaeology Project 2006-2013, Volume 2: Material Culture of Everyday Life*. Draft Report. Boise, Idaho.

Bard, J. C., editor. 2013. *The Other Side of Sandpoint: Early History and Archaeology Beside The Track, The Sandpoint Archaeology Project 2006-2013, Volume 3: The Ethnography and Prehistory of Sandpoint*. Draft Report. Boise, Idaho.

Swords, M. E, editor, with R. M. Weaver, M. S. Warner, B. Kisling, J. E. Brown, M. Clark, O. Biemann, J. P. Mitchell, and M. Petrich-Guy. 2013. *The Other Side of Sandpoint: Early History and Archaeology Beside The Track, The Sandpoint Archaeology Project 2006-2013, Volume 4: Summary of Methods and Data*. Draft Report. Boise, Idaho.

10.0 GRAPHICS.



Figure 9: Placement of riprap at Hoodoo Creek site 10-BR10/20 bank stabilization job, January 2013. View to north.



Figure 10: Dressing some installed riprap at Hoodoo Creek bank stabilization job, January 2013. View to north.



Figure 11. Morooka™ low-pressure crawler dump truck delivering materials to high bank at 10-BR-10/20 on temporary road atop frozen lakebed, January 2013. View to northeast.



Figure 12. Project Chief Resource Manager, Craig Brengle, planting mitigation trees in stabilization prism, June 2013. View to north northeast.

APPENDIX R

Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

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

The Libby Project boundary includes all of the lands that would have to be taken to construct and operate the Project. The boundary was based on the Project's potential to affect the area covered by the high pool and lands 300 feet outward horizontally from the full pool line. In some instances, the take line was adjusted to include geologically unstable areas or areas where erosion could reasonably be expected to exceed the 300-foot margin. Real estate also was taken outside the reservoir impact area to provide for major road, railroad, utility, and residential or other relocations. Approximately 16,000 acres acquired by the Corps for Libby Project were transferred to and are now managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Kootenai National Forest (KNF). Nearly 2,000 acres within Libby Project are administered solely by the Corps.

2.0 Cultural Resource Management. During the reporting period, the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cooperating Group met to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa. The FCRPS Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings to discuss annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, and any other issues that needed to be discussed. On behalf of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the Corps, the Corps contracted with the KNF through an indefinite delivery-indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contract for archaeological investigations and the Salish Kootenai College for curation of Corps collections from Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa.

Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. Data for tables in this annual report was derived from several sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources and their status and reliability. Data came mostly from the 2008 Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP). Data from the last 4 years was taken from other sources, including reports and the Operations and Maintenance Business Link (OMBIL). Volume 1, Section 4, of the 2008 HPMP contains most of the data, but some interpretation was required using Volume 2. It is important to note that the HPMP does not tabulate program achievements over the years by the various administrative eras. Pre- and post-FCRPS data would need to be extracted and re-tallied from many places and sources within the HPMP.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Total Project and Area of Potential Effects (APE) Acres in FY2013.

Total Project Acres (Fee and Easement Lands): Libby Project lands total approximately 53,867 acres. Project area information is derived from the OMBIL.

The APE acreage, 52,585 acres, has not changed in FY2013; however, the revised APE is significantly larger. The APE now includes easement lands previously excluded from the Geographic Information System (GIS) polygon.

APE Acres: The APE is a 300-foot buffered full-pool polygon and all fee-owned lands and easements directly or indirectly affected by operations that extend beyond the full pool. Prior acreage estimates excluded easements in Bonners Ferry and along Fisher River. These lands are now included in acreage estimates.

APE does not include the original river surface area.

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

APE Mapped: The APE map was updated in FY2012 to exclude areas where there is no current real estate interest and to include all easement areas. There has been no change to the APE in FY2013.

The APE layer was constructed using FY2012 data from real estate and a buffered polygon (300 feet from full pool).

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey: This information is not available as there is no elevation data waterward of the high pool to utilize for this calculation.

Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2013: Fifty acres of the APE were surveyed in FY2013. The area consisted primarily of Corps fee-owned lands that had been previously surveyed during the Libby Additional Units Reregulating Dam (LAURD) surveys, but the survey was not documented. Significant work was done to quantify areas requiring survey and areas where survey has been completed. This work is summarized in the Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa Inventory Plan. Information on extent of previous archaeological survey is contained in geodatabase layers provided by georectification of scans of original field project maps or aerial photographs with information about surveyed areas in polygons or lines. BPA's GIS staff provided the rectifications and traced the surveyed area information into geodatabase features. Survey areas for Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) surveys and Corps surveys were rectified by the Corps. Acreage for polygons was calculated using the geometry calculation function in ArcGIS. Acreage for points was conservatively calculated as 1 acre, as the KNF records any survey under 1 acre as a point file. Acreage for line was calculated as the minimum bounding geography from a 15-meter-wide swath covering the length of the line.

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Data is current as of December 2013. There may be additional survey coverage data in archives and, if the data are found, they will be incorporated into future reports. Moreover, the GIS data was found to be significantly incomplete. Consequently, acreage should be considered a gross estimate. Significant work is needed to complete and revise the survey GIS layer.

Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013 (new survey): A total of approximately 424 acres was surveyed by a private firm and KNF.

Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2013 (Cumulative): This was calculated by adding the cumulative APE acres surveyed for archaeological site and standing historic structures as of FY2012, as calculated in the inventory plan, to the Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Funds in FY2013 (new survey), for a total of 10,926 acres. Prior acreage estimates excluded easements in Bonners Ferry and along the Fisher River. These lands are now included in acreage estimates. The total number of acres surveyed is based only on the acres surveyed on Corps fee land.

Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY2013 (Cumulative): Data was drawn from Tables 4-1 and 4-2 of the HPMP. The HPMP presents current data up to January 2008. One new site was recorded during the 2013 survey on Corps fee land. Significant work has been performed to update and revise site records and boundaries. These numbers are expected to change in FY2014 following update of the HPMP.

Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013 (Cumulative): One new site was documented with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Funds in FY2013.

Number of New Sites Documented with non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013 (Cumulative): No new sites were documented with non-FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Funds in FY2013.

Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2013: There are 490 known sites. All have been documented but significant work has been performed to update and revise site records and boundaries. These numbers are expected to change in FY2014 following update of the HPMP.

Sites Eligible (Individually, or those within a District or Multiple Property Listing that are Non-Contributing): The number of sites not eligible in FY2013 has not changed. A-C eligibility determinations made by the CSKT and KNF FY2011-2012 site condition monitoring results have yet to be tabulated. These numbers are expected to change in FY2014 following the update of the HPMP.

Total No. of Sites for which Determination of Eligibility Needs to be Completed: The number of sites yet to be evaluated has not changed.

Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY2013: All sites at Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa are grouped within two archaeological districts. None are individually listed.

Sites Tested in FY2013-FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility: No sites were tested for eligibility in FY2013. Some archaeological testing was performed as part of a survey effort but is not included here as the primary goal was delineation not evaluation.

Sites Tested in FY2013 Non-FCRPS Funded: No sites were tested for eligibility in FY2013.

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

No. Sites for which Background Research was Conducted in FY2013: No background research was conducted for sites in FY2013.

No. of Ethnographic Studies Conducted in FY2013: No ethnographic studies were conducted in FY2013.

Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) and TCP Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment Efforts at FCRPS Projects as of FY2013: No TCP Identification, evaluation, or treatment efforts were conducted in FY2013.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATION.

Sites Monitored in FY2013: In FY2013, 10 sites were monitored. All sites had been previously documented.

6.0 COLLECTIONS CURATED WITH FCRPS FUNDS. Collections curated with FCRPS funds were inspected by the Corps Archaeologist for Libby Dam. Cubic feet of artifacts and records remained the same. Funding increases approximately 3 percent yearly per the 5-year curation contract to account for cost increases.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) ACTIVITIES AT FCRPS DAMS AND RESERVOIRS IN FY2013. Nearly all of the reservoir margins are owned by the KNF. Accordingly, the KNF conducts the majority of ARPA activities. No ARPA activities have been reported by KNF or conducted by the Corps in FY2013.

8.0 FY2013 DELIVERABLES. (See appendix F.) A draft report for the KNF monitoring has been received and will be reviewed. A draft report is currently in progress that documents the work done on Corps lands within the APE for FY2013. A report was received in September 2013 that documents survey work done on Corps land within the APE for the 2012 field season. The CSKT FY2010 contract will be resolved in FY2014. Deliverables associated with this contract have not been received.

9.0 ROUTINE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FCRPS SYSTEMWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT (PA) THAT DO NOT REQUIRE SECTION 106 CONSULTATIONS.

Figures are as reported by the Libby Dam Natural Resources Manager.

10.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY2013.

Figures are as reported by the Corps, Northwestern Division, in Table 14 of the main portion of this annual report.

11. NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. In FY2013, many major preservation, protection, and planning efforts were accomplished, as well as completing routine cultural resource management tasks. Notable achievements in FY2013 include:

- KNF monitored 10 sites/cutbank locations.
- Draft FY2013 KNF monitoring report has been received and will be posted for review.

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- Alexander Creek bank stabilization construction was completed on time and under budget. The U.S. Forest Service completed a cutbank survey. Significant changes occurred to the cutbanks over time.
- PA was routed and has currently been signed by the Colonel. The PA will be sent to BPA, KNF, and CSKT for signatures.
- Phase 1 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) work completed at curation center.
- Archived significant portion of digital photos at Libby Dam in Pass Perfect™ (about 1/3 of dam construction photos). Work is ongoing.
- Completed report of FY2012 fieldwork of Corps land survey at Souse Gulch, East Reservoir, and Alexander Creek. (See figures 13-14.) (See appendix E, AMEC 2013).
- Draft Inventory Plan completed.
- Archaeological survey fieldwork completed of Corps lands.
- Five-year contract for curation of collections at Salish Kootenai College negotiated and base period awarded.

12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

13.0 GRAPHICS.



Figure 13: Construction of bank stabilization project at Alexander Creek.



Figure 14: Alexander Creek Bank Stabilization project after construction.

APPENDIX S

Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION. The United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) constructed Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of the Columbia Basin Project, a multipurpose irrigation, power, and flood control project along the Columbia River.⁴⁸ The key structure of the project, Grand Coulee Dam, is on the Mainstem of the Columbia River about 90 miles west of Spokane, Washington, at about River Mile 596. Construction of the original dam and power houses began in 1933, and the dam itself was completed in 1942. Power generation began in 1941, and Reclamation had installed all of the generators in the Left Power Plant by 1948. Installation of the generators in the Right Power Plant followed in the early 1950s. The early 1950s also saw the completion of the first six pumps in the John W. Keys III Pump Generating Plant, but work continued on this plant until the 1980s. President Lyndon B. Johnson approved construction of the Third Power Plant in 1966, and construction began the next year. Reclamation installed the final generator in the Third Powerplant in 1980, completing the build out of the Grand Coulee Dam complex. Grand Coulee Dam is the largest hydroelectric facility in North America.

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

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

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

⁴⁸ Banks Lake and the other features of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project are not part of the FCRPS Cultural Resources Program. Reclamation addresses the impacts of these activities through a separate Section 106 process managed by the Columbia-Cascades Area Office.

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. During the reporting period, two Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cooperating Groups met to discuss issues related to the management of cultural resources in the Grand Coulee Dam Project area. The Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group, which covers lands around and within the reservoir that are within the traditional territories of the CCT, held four regular quarterly meetings. On behalf of Reclamation and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), BPA contracted with the CCT History/Archaeology Program and the NPS for archeological services on Lake Roosevelt. The CCT History/Archaeology Program work included data recovery excavations and a preliminary report for site 45ST61; a summary report and table of Determination of Eligibility (DOE) research for sites previously tested in the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem; and annual site condition monitoring, curation, and other tasks.

The second group, the Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group, covers the Grand Coulee Project lands within the traditional territories of the Spokane Tribe of Indians. This group held four quarterly meetings. The Spokane Arm Cooperating Group completed the area of potential effect (APE) for the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt in FY2011. The Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the STI Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) both concurred with the APE. BPA contracts archeological services for Spokane Arm archeological services with the STI Historic Preservation Department. As part of this contracting effort, the STI Preservation Department completed two test excavations (Hidden Beach/45ST11 and 45LI485), inventoried 1,438 acres along the Spokane Arm, and conducted annual site condition monitoring, curation, and other tasks.

Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but mainly rely upon data presented originally in the *Fiscal Year 2010 First Annual Report Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for Management of Historic Properties* (BPA, Reclamation, Corps 2011). This First Annual Report should be referenced for more details about the sources of information used to calculate the various acreages and other quantities in the FY2013 Annual Report tables. Note that much of the reported acreage is based on Geographic Information System (GIS) data, the accuracy of which will improve as more accurate data becomes available.

During FY2013, BPA reviewed and updated their FCRPS GIS data and improved the accuracy of site locations and acreages. This effort was part of the work to negotiate finalization of the APE for the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem. As part of this data improvement effort, the number of archaeological sites and historic structures documented for Grand Coulee and Lake Roosevelt increased from 794 for FY2012 to 811 for FY2013, an increase of 17 sites. The same GIS data review increased the number of sites with DOEs. The cumulative number of sites with DOEs increased from 39 to 154 during FY2013 partly due to the accuracy improvement but mostly because BPA is now including the number of individual sites within the districts as part of the total number. Just as cumulative number of sites increased due to this shift, so to do the number of sites designated as still needing DOE work: an increase of 77 from FY2012 to 649 in FY2013. The number of sites tested also increased, from 75 to 88, due to the CCT producing a database of previously tested sites for the project and STI testing at 2 additional sites during the year.

Table 14 (paragraph 6 of the main report) above provides a list of FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expenditures for the Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project. The total

expenditure amounts listed in this table are accurate as of November 2013. The breakdown of expenditures by compliance activity is an estimate based on budgets provided in contracts for individual tasks, invoice amounts, descriptions of work performed in quarterly and annual reports, and the total percentage of the contract expended as of November 2013.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Total Project Acres.

- Boundary of Reclamation-managed lands - I:\GCPO Data Final\GCPO Map Server.mdb⁴⁹
- Boundary of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area - I:\GIS\correctedbndry\parkbndry2004.mdb
- Total Project Acres = all Federal lands and inundated areas within Federal boundary - I:\Archeology\Sean_GIS\GCD Property\Grand Coulee Federal Lands.shp
 - Note: This shape file combines the two above datasets. Boundaries between overlapping polygons were erased.
 - Note: Acreage of Federal Lands, including water surface = 105,253 acres.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Acres. In FY2011, the APE for the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt was determined by the Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group and was concurred by the Washington SHPO and the STI THPO. This portion of the APE is 29,956 acres.

The remaining portion of the Lake Roosevelt APE was to be determined in FY2013 with the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group, with the concurrence of the Washington SHPO and the CCT THPO, but a consensus was not reached on the Mainstem APE determination. A small group composed of representatives from BPA, Reclamation, Washington SHPO, and the CCT continues to meet to reach a consensus agreement on the APE. Consensus may occur as early as the first half of 2014.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION

4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey. The Mainstem APE is still being determined. Until the Mainstem APE is determined, the number of acres in the Grand Coulee Project that are accessible for survey cannot be determined.

4.2 Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2013 (new survey). The FCRPS funded the inventory of 1,438 acres at Grand Coulee in FY2013. The STI Preservation Department surveyed all 1,438 acres. The survey was on lands within the STI Reservation and within the Spokane Arm APE as defined in FY2011 for the Spokane Arm of the Grand Coulee Project.

⁴⁹ These file names provide the location of the GIS data used as the basis for these calculations. These names are provided to help provide transparency in agency process and calculation.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 Bank Stabilization. In FY2012, the inspection of the completed stabilization structure at 45FE1 revealed that the construction contractor needed to make warranty-related repairs, and these were completed during the FY2013 spring drawdown.

The CCT History/Archaeology Program conducted intensive testing followed by data recovery efforts at site 45ST61 in FY2013. Preliminary reporting estimates an excavated volume of 37.5 cubic meters of test excavation and slightly less than 83 cubic meters of data recovery. The site yielded a large quantity of information, including almost 10,000 artifacts and many datable sediment samples. An inadvertent find, discovered during preliminary lab analysis, has halted additional excavation originally intended for next year.

Hidden Beach/45ST11 stabilization on the Spokane Arm, originally intended for FY2013 construction, was delayed due to a variety of contracting issues. It is now scheduled for FY2014 construction.

Engineering for log booms to restrict access to culturally sensitive areas at two locations on the Mainstem was made a priority for FY2013 and is currently scheduled to be the stabilization construction effort for Lake Roosevelt in FY2015. Engineering on this stabilization project and four others in the Grand Coulee Project area will continue into FY2014.

5.2 Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding supported monitoring at 108 sites in FY2013. A breakdown of the number of sites monitored by the CCT, STI, and NPS follows.

- CCT History/Archaeology Program inspected 49 sites as part of site condition assessment under contract to the BPA. The CCT inspected an additional 16 sites under the Reclamation Burial Sites Inspection Contract that are not included in the FCRPS total.
- STI Preservation Program inspected 31 sites as a part of site condition assessment under contract to BPA. The STI inspected an additional 12 sites under the Reclamation Burial Sites Inspection Contract that are not included in the FCRPS total.
- The NPS inspected 28 sites as part of condition assessment under contract to the BPA.

5.3 Sites Monitored with Non-FCRPS Funding. The Burial Site Inspection contracts for both the STI and CCT were awarded and funded solely by Reclamation prior to FY2012. The contracts are now funded by the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program and awarded by Reclamation.

5.4 FY2013 FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility. The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded background research for DOE Nomination Forms for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at 11 sites in FY2013. Of these, three are for individually eligible sites or sites that contribute to a district. The remaining eight sites were not individually eligible or do not contribute to a district. The three sites with completed DOEs are Historic Kettle Falls and the Fruitland Irrigation Canal, both prepared by the NPS; and 45ST11/Hidden Beach prepared by the STI Preservation Department.

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The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded 18 ethnographic studies for FY2013. The CCT conducted three interviews with Elders. The NPS conducted 15 interviews with locals regarding the historic Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project area.

In addition to the preparation of DOEs and ethnographic work, BPA contracted the CCT to produce a database of all tested sites in the project area. This FY2013 work identified 86 sites with archaeological testing completed prior to FY2013. When this work is added to the two sites tested in FY2013; the cumulative number of sites with some degree of eligibility testing or background research increases to 88.

5.5 Damage Assessments.

The STI Preservation Program assessed damages to four sites as part of Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violation damage assessments. No violations were issued. The STI completed ARPA patrols for 178.75 person days in FY2013.

The CCT Parks and Recreation Department completed ARPA patrols for 78 person days in FY2013. They reported no damages or violations.

6.0 FY2013 DRAFT REPORTS AND OTHER DELIVERABLES. The following deliverables were submitted as drafts or other deliverables during FY2013.

Report Author	Company/Organization	Report Date (Year Only)	Report Title
Casserino, Chris	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Mill Creek (45LI6) Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>
Casserino, Chris, and James Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, Site SIR-R3-0011</i>
Casserino, Chris, and James Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Archaeological Testing Report, Site 45LI485 (SIR-R3-0001)</i>
Covington, Brenda, and Amelia McCLung	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	<i>Draft Task 6e. Summary Report on Site Management Recommendations Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>
DePuydt, Ray	National Park Service	2013	<i>Draft Preliminary Report Old Kettle Falls, Washington</i>
Harrison, James B. III, and Ann McCrea	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Draft Spokane Tribe Traditional Cultural Property Survey: 2012 Interim Report and Research Design</i>
Retzer, James	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Lake Roosevelt NRA North District Wayside Exhibit Plan Overview</i>

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Report Author	Company/Organization	Report Date (Year Only)	Report Title
Jones, Jason	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Draft Site Assessment and Erosion Monitoring Report: Annual Inspection of Site Condition by the Spokane Tribe of Indians Stevens County, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, 2011 with Appendices including DAHP site forms and addendums</i>
McCullough, Laura	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Draft Report on the 2013 Monitoring of Archaeological Sites, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Stevens, Lincoln, and Ferry Counties, Washington</i>
Naumann, Aaron J.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	<i>Draft: 2013 Preliminary Data Recovery Report for 45ST61</i>
White, William G.	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Old Kettle Falls Townsite, Stevens County, Washington: 2013 Inventory, Documentation, Condition Assessment and Determination of Eligibility for an Archaeological District, 45ST27</i>
White, William G.	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Old Kettle Falls Townsite (45ST27) Archaeological District Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>

7.0 CURATION. The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expended an estimated \$52,758 on curation of FCRPS collections from Grand Coulee Project lands in FY2013: \$34,560 supported curation of artifacts with the CCT, and \$18,198 was dedicated to curation at the STI facility.⁵⁰ Funding paid for continued curation of artifacts, field notes, photographs, maps, and other related materials; cataloging; maintenance of collections data bases; and other tasks. Curatorial standards require curation of a copy of original collection records at a location removed from the curation site of the original records. The increase in cost was due to Reclamation not having a curation contract with the CCT in FY2012.

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

⁵⁰ The NPS holds a small collection of artifacts, and these are not reported here as they are part of ongoing NPS activities and are not an FCRPS undertaking.

8.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY2013. Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse figures are presented as a single sum under Bureau of Reclamation in Table 14.

9.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.

- The CCT History/Archaeology Program completed one season of data recovery at site 45ST61.
- The CCT History/Archaeology Program prepared a summary report and table of DOE research for sites previously tested in the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem.
- The STI Preservation Department completed test excavations at sites 45ST11 and 45LI485.
- The STI Preservation Department inventoried 1,438 acres along the Spokane Arm.
- The STI Preservation Department completed a DOE for Hidden Beach/45ST11.
- NPS archeologists completed DOEs for the Old Kettle Falls Townsite and the Fruitland Irrigation Canal.
- NPS archeologists completed wayside exhibit plans for Old Kettle Falls, Old Marcus, and the Fruitland Irrigation Canal.
- NPS archeologists completed educational materials including pamphlets and PowerPoint presentations about the historical archaeology of the Old Kettle Falls town site for local schools.
- The NPS, CCT, and STI conducted site monitoring and condition assessment at a combined 108 sites.

10.0 GRAPHICS. Not included in this report.

11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY: The following references are final reports delivered in FY2013 and should be added to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program bibliography and Appendix F:

FCRPS Funded.

Report Author	Company/Organization	Report Date (Year Only)	Report Title
Casserino, Christopher	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>FY2012 Burial Site Management Activities Within the Spokane Indian Reservation Stevens County, Washington</i>
Casserino, Christopher	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report; Field Year 2012 BPA/BoR Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington</i>

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Report Author	Company/Organization	Report Date (Year Only)	Report Title
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: August 16, 2013-September 13, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: July 15, 2013-August 15, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: June 12, 2013-July 14, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: May 14, 2013-June 11, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: April 12, 2013-May 14, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: March 14, 2013-April 11, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: February 14, 2013-March 13, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: January 1, 2013-February 13, 2013</i>
Casserino, Christopher M. and James B. Harrison	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>2013 Reconnaissance Survey of Lake Roosevelt Drawdown Zone for Exposed Human Remains (Lincoln, Stevens, and Ferry Counties, Washington)</i>
Covington, Brenda	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	<i>Results of the 2012 Burial Sites Inspection Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>
Covington, Brenda	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	<i>Summary Report: Results of Research on Previous Archaeologically Tested Sites in the Mainstem Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Okanogan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i>
Covington, Brenda	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	<i>Summary Report - Chance Artifact Analysis, Mainstem, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>

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Report Author	Company/Organization	Report Date (Year Only)	Report Title
Covington, Brenda L. and Naumann, Aaron J.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	<i>Results of the 2012 Site Condition Monitoring Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington</i>
Harrison III, James	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>River District Two Site Reconciliation</i>
Harrison III, James	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>River District Three Site Reconciliation</i>
Harrison, III, James B.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Archaeological Site SIR-R3-0011 Testing Plan 2013</i>
Harrison, III, James B.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>Archaeological Site 45LI485 (SIR-R3-0001) Testing Plan 2013</i>
Harrison, III, James B. and Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office	2013	<i>An Historic Context Statement for the Spokane Indian Reservation with Emphasis on the Spokane River</i>
Martinez, Brent	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	<i>Background Research for the Whitestone District Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.</i>
McCullough, Laura	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Barstow, Washington: Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Ferry County, Washington</i>
McCullough, Laura and Depuydt, Ray	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Final Report Historic Marcus, Washington, Lake Roosevelt, National Recreation Area, National Park Service</i>
White, William G.	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Final Fruitland Irrigation Company Canal, Stevens County, Washington: Inventory, Documentation, and Determination of Eligibility for Cultural Resource Site 45ST440</i>
White, William G.	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Fruitland Canal (45ST440) Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>
White, William G.	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, National Park Service	2013	<i>Historic Marcus (45ST37) Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>

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APPENDIX T

Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Narrative Information

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

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

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

the program has been funded jointly by BPA and Reclamation. Investigations have been completed by the USFS and CSKT under agreements or contracts with BPA.

2.2 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Data. Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but mainly rely upon data presented in the *Fiscal Year 2010 First Annual Report under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties* (BPA, Reclamation, Corps, 2011). This First Annual Report should be referenced for more details about the sources of information used to calculate the various acreages and other quantities in the FY2013 Annual Report tables. Note that acreages are based on Geographic Information System (GIS) data, the accuracy of which will improve as more accurate data becomes available.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

Total Project Acres. 42,675 acres – The APE for the Hungry Horse Project was examined and redefined in FY2012.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Acres: 42,675 acres – The APE for the Hungry Horse Project was examined and redefined in FY2012.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey: 36,582.6 acres.

Acres of Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) Survey: Not available.

New Sites Documented: None in FY2013.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS

Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding: The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded monitoring at eight sites in FY2013. The FNF and CSKT Historic Preservation Department jointly conducted this work as part of site condition assessment monitoring under contract with BPA.

Sites Monitored with Non-FCRPS Funding: None in FY2013.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Damage Assessments: None in FY2013.

6.0 FY2013 CONTRACT DELIVERABLES. There were no deliverables submitted for FY2013.

7.0 CURATION.

FCRPS Curation: Not applicable.

Non-FCRPS Curation: There are no non-FCRPS collections from Hungry Horse Reservoir.

8.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY2013.

Table 14 in the main report is accurate to the total amount billed against Hungry Horse contracts as of November 2013.

9.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.

- Program participants completed 8 days of site monitoring.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. No deliverables were submitted during FY2013.

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