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

FISCAL YEAR 2014 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, 2015

Lake Roosevelt - 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFD	Albeni Falls Dam
AMS	Accelerator Mass Spectrometry
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CCT	Colville Confederated Tribes (colloquial name for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
CCT-HAP	Colville Confederated Tribes, History/Archaeology Program
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CJD	Chief Joseph Dam
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRITFE	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
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 Indian Reservation
CTWSRO	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
CWU	Central Washington University
DAHP	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FESL	Fiber encapsulated soil lift
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
LAURD	Libby Additional Units Reregulating Dam
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LJAD	Libby-Jennings Archaeological District
LRNRA	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area
MKRAD	Middle Kootenai River Archaeological District
msl	mean sea level
MT	Montana
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (in this document, referring to Section 3 of this act)
NAIP	National Agriculture Imagery Program
Nez Perce/NPT	Nez Perce Tribe
NPTCRP	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act (in this document, referring to Section 106 of this act)
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP/National Register	National Register of Historic Places
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
SATOC	Single Award Task Order Contract
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
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
UW	University of Washington
WA	Washington
WSGV	Warm Springs Geo Visions
WSU	Washington State University
Yakama Nation/ YN	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 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, 2013, and ends September 30, 2014, for most accomplishments. The FY2014 Annual Report also includes a Five-Year Summary Report that consolidates the highlights of major program activities from FY2010 - 2014. Additionally, the Systemwide PA requires a review every 5 years, and this review was due in FY2014. Comments were solicited from consulting parties in September 2014 inquiring whether the terms of the agreement were still relevant and being met by the Lead Agencies. These comments are summarized in the final appendix in this Annual Report.

The jointly-funded program expended $6,907,466 in FY2014. This figure includes Corps expenditures totaling $3,635,000, Reclamation expenditures of $3,150,794, and systemwide expenses of $121,672. Additionally, BPA expended $567,538 of non-joint funds for staff salaries, travel, supplies, and training.

In FY2014, BPA and Reclamation finalized 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 17,948 acres were newly surveyed systemwide with FCRPS funding during FY2014, bringing the total inventory of accessible Project lands at the 14 FCRPS Projects to 121,324 acres. 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 FY2014, 164 new archaeological and historic sites were documented, bringing the total number of recorded sites to 4,066 across the system. Of these sites, 143 were identified through FCRPS-funded work at Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, Libby, Grand Coulee, and Hungry Horse Projects.

The consultation process for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility determinations has been completed for 1,236 sites across the system. Eligibility determinations were completed for 117 sites in FY2014, with 111 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 345 sites in FY2014, using FCRPS funds. Increased erosion and other forms of degradation were noted at approximately 31 percent of the sites monitored. Resolution of adverse effects in FY2014 included distribution of educational brochures; development of a DVD; public presentations for cultural resources awareness; planning and design for future mitigation and treatment projects; installation of cultural resource protection signs; continuation of monitoring patrols; and completion of an off-site mitigation project. Implementation of shoreline stabilization was completed at one site within the Grand Coulee Project. Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY2014, and one new archaeological collection was identified for curation. Approximately 7,856 cubic feet of artifacts are curated with FCRPS funds.

Many management activities conducted in FY2014 were performed to fulfill commitments and requirements in the Systemwide PA. One subcommittee composed of Agency representatives, state, and tribal staffs continued discussions on processes and standards for identifying, documenting, and evaluating Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Updates to nine Historic Property Management Plans were in progress during FY2014, and work continued on the development of three new Project-Specific Programmatic Agreements (PSPA). Fifty final reports were completed documenting inventory, evaluation, and resolution of adverse effects. Current records indicate that 14 new Traditional Cultural Properties reports and other types of documentation were finalized for 11 of the FCRPS Projects during FY 2014. 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 documented 77 times at 10 of the 14 Projects in FY2014.

Work continued on development of a Systemwide Research Design. A contractor was hired to develop a document to assist with National Register eligibility determinations and provide best research practices so that cultural resources work conducted under this program is consistent and high quality region-wide.

1.0 PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

This is the Fiscal Year 2014 (FY2014) 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, 2013, and ends September 30, 2014, 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, 2014) and will not be repeated here. Corrections to information presented in previous Annual Reports are described in this report, where appropriate.

This report contains supplemental information in the following 22 appendixes:

Appendix A:	List of Contributors.
Appendix B:	Definitions of commonly used terms in the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
Appendix C:	FCRPS Cooperating Groups and Participants.
Appendix D:	Historic Property Management Plans.
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 for Fiscal Year 2014.
Appendix F:	FY2014 Final Deliverables.
Appendixes G - T:	Project appendixes that 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.
Appendix U:	FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary 2010 - 2014.
Appendix V:	FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (PA) Review Comments.

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

(October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014)

The following section summarizes Program accomplishments for compliance with Section 106 NHPA in FY2014. 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 FY2014 and/or final deliverables *received* in FY2014 for work conducted in prior years is summarized in the body and tables of this report. Each table indicates whether FCRPS joint funds[1] or Non-FCRPS funds were used to support the activity. 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 – Archaeological and Historic Sites, and Standing Historic Structures

This part of the FY2014 Annual Report summarizes compliance work conducted under Section 106 of the NHPA that addresses prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and standing historic structures.

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

Prior to the beginning of FY2014, the Project-specific portion of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) had been determined at 13 FCRPS Projects. Portland and Walla Walla Districts' 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 the Mainstem portion of the Grand Coulee Project was completed in FY2014. 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. In FY2014, as requested by some tribes, the Lead Agencies reviewed indirect effects attributed to operation and maintenance of the FCRPS reservoirs, specifically those associated with the Corps, Walla Walla and Portland Districts.

Table 1, *Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres in FY2014*, shows updated Project and APE acreage figures for each FCRPS Project. Acreage figures may vary from year to year due to excession, 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 FY2014 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.

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[1] *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.

The system total of *APE Acres* in FY2014 is 847,058 with some areas still being determined. The basis for APE acreage calculations differs for each Project and is explained in Project appendixes G - T.

Table 1, 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 FY2014, this figure totaled 430,784 acres.

TABLE 1. Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres in FY2014

Project	Total Project Acres[2]	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	7,516	Yes
Ice Harbor	7,919	20,846	5,191	Yes
Lower Monumental	12,317	27,219	8,961	Yes
Little Goose	11,600	27,191	6,004	Yes
Lower Granite	12,960	32,575	9,198	Yes
Dworshak	46,040	78,470	29,087	Yes
District Total	**119,164**	**255,056**	**65,957**[3]	
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008[4]	11,554	Yes
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	Yes
Libby	53,867	52,585[4]	In Progress	Yes
District Total	**170,954**	**85,082**	**28,043**	
Corps Totals	**411,282**	**536,189**	**193,931**	
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	Yes
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	Yes
Reclamation Totals	**147,928**	**310,869**	**236,853**	
SYSTEM TOTALS	**559,210**	**847,058**	**430,784**	

[2] 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.

[3] Walla Walla District REMIS data was updated by Real Estate Division, leading to overall acreage change.

[4] 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.

2.3 Identification of Historic Properties (Inventory)

The identification of Historic Properties is reported as *Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2014* (Table 2) and as *Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented in FY2014* (Table 3).

Table 2, *Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures as of FY2014*, shows that 17,948 acres were newly surveyed in FY2014 [see total under *Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014* (new survey)], bringing the total Project acres surveyed to 121,324 for the system. This total includes 150 acres of survey within the APE that was completed at John day using Non-FCRPS funds. All new survey occurred at Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Dworshak, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse Projects. In FY2014, 406 acres were resurveyed at McNary, Lower Granite, Libby, and Grand Coulee Projects (see *Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014*).

As of the end of FY2014, an estimated 22 percent (121,324 acres) of FCRPS total Project lands have been inventoried for archaeological sites and historic structures. 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 all Projects except Libby (see Tables 1 and 2), and acreages are expected to vary from year to year as more data regarding field conditions and accessibility are acquired. Approximately, 28 percent of APE acres ordinarily accessible for survey have been surveyed at 13 Projects. This percentage has changed since the FY2013 report due to calculation of accessible acreage at Grand Coulee (200,271 acres). It will fluctuate again when the Libby Project accessible acreage is calculated.

Table 3 shows the number of archaeological and historic sites and standing historic structures documented in FY2014. The total number of known archaeological and historic sites across the system in FY2014 is 4,066, an increase of 516 sites from FY2013. Of this increase, newly documented sites in FY2014 total 164 of which 143 were documented with FCRPS funds and 21 with Non-FCRPS funds. The additional increase of 352 sites was due to (1) review of site records at District offices and Washington and Oregon State Preservation Office online databases; (2) updates to the Real Estate GIS data; (3) combining sites with adjacent boundaries; (4) removal of isolated finds from the totals; (5) refinements of APE boundaries, (6) updates in the John Day HPMP; and (7) submission of the 2004/2005 John Day inventory report. These changes were found at the following projects: Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Ice Harbor, Chief Joseph, and Albeni Falls.

TABLE 2. Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2014

Project	Total Project Acres[5]	Total APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites & Standing Historic Structures as of FY2013[6]	Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey)	Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014	Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2014 (Cumulative)
Bonneville	20,429	43,877	19,361	2,885	147	0	3,032
The Dalles	15,479	27,075	16,414	7,009	248	0	7,257
John Day	85,256	125,099	64,156	24,637	2,254	0	27,041[7]
District Total	**121,164**	**196,051**	**99,931**	**34,531**	**2,649**	**0**	**37,330**[7]
McNary	28,328	68,755	7,516	4,061	52	76	4,113
Ice Harbor	7,919	20,846	5,191	3,780	76	0	3,856
Lower Monumental	12,317	27,219	8,961	7,240	100	0	7,340
Little Goose	11,600	27,191	6,004	2,592	167	0	2,759
Lower Granite	12,960	32,575	9,198	3,206	225	263	3,431
Dworshak	46,040	78,470	29,087	5,238	141	0	5,379
District Total	**119,164**	**255,056**	**65,957**	**26,117**	**761**	**339**	**26,878**[8]
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,554	7,575	690	0	8,265[9]
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	5,565	844	0	6,409[10]
Libby	53,867	52,585	In Progress	10,926	0	43	10,926
District Total	**170,954**	**85,082**	**28,043**	**24,066**	**1,534**	**43**	**25,600**
Corps Totals	**411,282**	**536,189**	**193,931**	**84,714**	**4,944**	**382**	**89,808**[7]

[5] 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.

[6] Number is cumulative and includes FCRPS-funded work and work performed with other funding sources.

[7] Total includes 150 acres of survey within the APE using Non-FCRPS funds.

[8] Any changes from FY2013 reflect quality assurance/quality control of real estate data. This is also why the acres surveyed went down; some areas that were previously counted are not counted now.

[9] Inventory funded in FY2013 was completed in FY2014, and results are accounted here. Inventory funded in FY2014 was completed in FY2015 and will be accounted in that year's report.

[10] Inventory funded in several years, including FY2013 for up to 2,200 acres, was completed in FY2014 is accounted here. Inventory funded in FY2014 was completed in FY2015 and will be accounted in that year's report.

TABLE 2. Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2014

Project	Total Project Acres[5]	Total APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites & Standing Historic Structures as of FY2013[6]	Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey)	Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014	Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2014 (Cumulative)
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	11,889	2,877	24	14,766
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	6,623	10,127	0	16,750
Reclamation Totals	**147,928**	**310,869**	**236,853**	**18,512**	**13,004**	**24**	**31,516**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**559,210**	**847,058**	**430,784**	**103,226**	**17,948**	**406**	**121,324**[7]

TABLE 3. Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented in FY2014

Project	Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY2013 (Cumulative)	Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014	Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014	Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2014 (Cumulative)
Bonneville	44	2	1	149[11]
The Dalles	94	4	2	317[11]
John Day	302	100	2	453[12]
District Total	**440**	**106**	**5**	**919**
McNary	148	0	0	136[13]
Ice Harbor	52	2	0	50[13]
Lower Monumental	185	0	4	189
Little Goose	88	4	2	94
Lower Granite	155	0	0	155
Dworshak	349	0	0	349
District Total	**977**	**6**	**6**	**973**[13]
Chief Joseph	392	3	2	397[14]
Albeni Falls	419	8	8	435[14]
Libby	490	1	0	491
District Total	**1,301**	**12**	**10**	**1,323**
Corps Totals	**2,718**	**124**	**21**	**3,215**[15]

[11] Increase due to review of site records at District office and Washington and Oregon State Preservation Office online databases. Isolated finds not included.

[12] Site increase due to update in the John Day HPMP (still in draft form) and submission of the 2004/2005 John Day inventory report from the CTUIR. Numbers are based on the APE defined in 2005.

[13] Reduction in total number of sites documented from FY2013 to FY2014 was caused by updates to the Walla Walla District Real Estate GIS data, combining sites with adjacent boundaries, and removing isolated finds from the totals.

[14] New sites identified and reported in FY2014 with FY2013 obligations; sites discovered in consequence of FY2014 obligations will be tallied in the FY2015 report.

[15] Increase of sites is due to newly documented sites and due to (1) review of site records at District offices and Washington and Oregon State Preservation Office online databases; (2) updates to the Real Estate GIS data; (3) combining sites with adjacent boundaries; (4) removal of isolated finds from the totals; (5) refinements of APE boundaries, (6) updates in the John Day HPMP; and (7) submission of 2004/2005 inventory report.

Project	Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY2013 (Cumulative)	Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014	Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014	Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2014 (Cumulative)
Grand Coulee	811	16	0	827
Hungry Horse	21	3	0	24
Reclamation Totals	**832**	**19**	**0**	**851**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**3,550**	**143**	**21**	**4,066**[15]

2.4 Evaluation of Historic Significance

Tables 4 and 5 show the status of evaluation of properties for National Register of Historic Places (National Register/NRHP) significance as of the end of FY2014. Table 6 is a summary of work completed in FY2014 to support National Register eligibility determinations.

Table 4, *Determinations of Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites in FY2014*, presents the status of individual National Register determinations as of the end of FY2014. National Register eligibility determinations have been completed for a total of 1,236 documented sites, which is approximately 30 percent of the recorded sites across the system. In FY2014 alone, consensus determinations for National Register eligibility were completed for 117 sites. Of these sites, 97 were evaluated as eligible and 20 as not eligible for the National Register. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funds were used for determinations on 111 sites, and Non-FCRPS funding sources were used for 6 sites. Systemwide, the total number of eligible sites at the end of FY2014 was 899 which is an increase of 119 sites from FY2013. Systemwide, the total number of sites evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing in FY2014 is 337; an increase of 40 sites. In FY2014, 17 sites were evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing using FCRPS funds. Three sites were evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing using Non-FCRPS funds.

Table 5, *Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY2014*, shows the status of National Register and National Historic Landmark listings across the FCRPS. As of the end of FY2014, 44 individual historic properties and 12 Districts occur on Project lands that are listed on the National Register. Total number of individual sites and Districts changed from FY2013 due to updated and corrected[16] records for McNary and Lower Granite Reservoirs. At the end of FY2014, there were no multiple property listings within the system, and there were two National Historic Landmark designations. Bonneville Dam that is administered by the Corps, Portland District, and Marmes Rockshelter that is administered by the Corps, Walla Walla District, Lower Monumental Project, are the only National Historic Landmarks in the FCRPS.

FY2014 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 523 sites as of the end of FY2014. Site testing was performed on four sites in FY2014 two using FCRPS funding and two with Non-FCRPS funding. FCRPS funding supported background research for determinations of eligibility at 59 sites, and 59 ethnographic studies were performed with FCRPS funds in FY2014.

[16] See McNary and Lower Granite Project appendixes.

TABLE 4. Determinations of Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites in FY2014

Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing)[17]				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 FY2014 (Cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY2014	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2014	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2014	FCRPS Funded FY2014	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2014	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2014	FY2013	FY2014	FY2014
Bonneville	3	1	9	19[19]	1	0	0	19[19]	35	111	149[19]
The Dalles	6	0	28	59[19]	0	1	0	5[19]	66	253	317[20]
John Day	0	0	3	24[19]	0	0	1	6[19]	298	423	453
District Total	**9**	**1**	**40**	**102**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**30**	**399**	**787**	**919**
McNary	0	0	55	37[21]	0	0	15	8[21]	78	91	136[21]
Ice Harbor	0	0	19	10[21]	1	0	4	5	29	35	50[21]
Lower Monumental	28	0	92	120	3	0	18	21	75	48	189
Little Goose	0	1	12	13[21]	5	0	5	10	71	71	94[21]
Lower Granite	0	0	16	13[21]	5	0	8	13	131	129	155[21]
Dworshak	2	0	3	5	2	0	17	19	329	325	349
District Total	**30**	**1**	**197**	**198**[21]	**16**	**0**	**67**	**76**[21]	**713**	**699**	**973**[21]

[17] Includes "formal" and "consensus" determinations. See 36 CFR 63.2., 36 CFR 800.4, and National Register Bulletin 36, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*, 2000 (Little et al. 2000).

[18] Cumulative number of sites (FCRPS and Non-FCRPS funded work).

[19] Increase due to review of site records at District office and Washington and Oregon State Preservation Office online databases. Isolated finds not included.

[20] See Project appendix for explanation.

[21] Numbers increased or decreased based on updated recordkeeping, including Real Estate Division adjustments, finding old eligibility determinations in files, and removing archaeological districts and contributing/noncontributing sites that were not on Corps property or had been double counted during different eligibility determinations.

TABLE 4. Determinations of Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites in FY2014

Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing)[17]				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 FY2014 (Cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY2014	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2014	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2014	FCRPS Funded FY2014	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2014	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2013	Total No. (Cumulative)[18] FY2014	FY2013	FY2014	FY2014
Chief Joseph	0	1	175	176	0	1	29	30	188	191	397
Albeni Falls	8[22]	0	33	41	0	1	20	21	366	373	435
Libby Dam[23]	0	0	181	181	0	0	172	172	137[24]	138[24]	491
District Total	**8**	**1**	**389**	**398**	**0**	**2**	**221**	**223**	**691**	**702**	**1,323**
Corps Total	**47**	**3**	**626**	**698**[19,21]	**17**	**3**	**289**	**329**[19,21]	**1,803**	**2,188**	**3,215**
Grand Coulee	47	0	154	201	0	0	8	8	649	618	827
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	24	24
Reclamation Totals	**47**	**0**	**154**	**201**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**8**	**670**	**642**	**851**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**94**	**3**	**780**	**899**[19,21]	**17**	**3**	**297**	**337**[19,21]	**2,473**	**2,830**	**4,066**

[22] As contributing members of the East Pend Oreille Lake Rock Art District.

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

[24] Includes new site identified during the 2013 field season.

TABLE 5. Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY2014[25]

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	
	FY2013	FY2014	FY2013	FY2014	FY2013	FY2014	FY2013	FY2014
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	0[26]	3	2[26]	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	3[26]	1	0[26]	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total[27]	**4**	**4[26]**	**6**	**4[26]**	**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**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**
Grand Coulee	25	25	3	3	0	0	0	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	**25**	**25**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**44**	**44**	**14**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**

[25] 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 FY2014 are described in the Project appendixes.

[26] See Project appendixes.

[27] Changes are from ongoing GIS data cleanup for Real Estate Division (land transfers to other agencies), removing double counted resources, etc.

TABLE 6. FY2014 FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility

Project	Sites Tested in FY2014 - FCRPS Funded	Sites Tested in FY2014 - Non-FCRPS Funded	Total No. Sites Tested (Cumulative)		No. Sites for which Background Research was Conducted in FY2014	No. of Ethnographic Studies Conducted in FY2014 (includes oral history interviews, translation, & transcription)	Other
			FY2013	FY2014[28]			
Bonneville	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
The Dalles	0	1	13	14	0	0	0
John Day	0	0	28	28	0	1	0
District Total	**0**	**1**	**49**	**50**	**0**	**1**	**0**
McNary	0	0	44	44	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	28	28	0	0	0
Little Goose	0	0	6	6	4	0	0
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	12	12	20	0	0
District Total	**0**	**0**	**97**	**97**	**26**	**0**	**0**
Chief Joseph	0	1	211	212	0	1	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	57	57	13	NA	0
Libby	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
District Total	**0**	**1**	**268**	**269**	**31**	**1**	**0**
Corps Totals	**0**	**2**	**414**	**416**	**57**	**2**	**0**
Grand Coulee	2	0	88	90	2	57	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	17	17	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	**2**	**0**	**105**	**107**	**2**	**57**	**0**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**2**	**2**	**519**	**523**	**59**	**59**	**0**

[28] Figures are cumulative and represent all testing performed at archaeological and historic sites as of FY2014.

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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 FY2014, site monitoring occurred at 13 of the 14 FCRPS Projects (Table 7). Site monitoring was accomplished with FCRPS Program funding at 355 sites and at an additional 2 sites with Non-FCRPS funding sources. However, the total number of sites monitored is 345 due to one site being monitored on two different occasions, and some sites being visited multiple times by different groups for different reasons/contracts. Site documentation updates were completed at 196 previously recorded sites as a result of this work. In FY2014, 107 sites were noted as having physical changes as compared to earlier inspections.

2.6 Resolution of Adverse Effects

Resolution of adverse effects took many forms in FY2014, 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: Site condition monitoring continued at Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects. A monitoring workshop was held to discuss best practices for gathering consistent, comparable data that could be applicable regionally. Tribal cultural resources staff conducted presentations to local youth groups regarding cultural resource awareness and protections. A ground penetrating radar study was completed at the Hells Gate Cove site on Miller Island to assist with future management and stabilization planning. New interpretive panels were developed and installed at the rock art display located in Columbia Hills State Park. Annual control of invasive weeds was completed at the Old Umatilla Townsite to help deter vandalism.

Corps, Walla Walla District: Site condition monitoring continued at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, and Lower Granite Projects. Boundary and civil surveys were completed for six future erosion control projects at McNary. Also within the McNary Project, Borgans Island (45FR028) was closed to the public to reduce damage from recreational use. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation completed several public awareness products that are applicable to all six Walla Walla District reservoirs. At the Little Goose Project, stabilization options were studied for sites located on Swift Bar and Illia Bar, as well as 45GA4. The Hasotino site, Lower Granite Project, was monitored to ensure existing stabilization work was effective.

Corps, Seattle District: At Chief Joseph Project, planning for shoreline stabilization of site 45OK196/197 was completed, with construction anticipated in early FY2015. Fencing was installed at 45OK2A, and a DVD regarding traditional use of the Chief Joseph fishery site was completed. For Albeni Falls Project, planning for stabilization of site 10BR94/95 was completed. Monitoring continued at Bear Paw Rock to prevent further vandalism from recreational use of the area. At the Libby Project, Kootenai National Forest staff continued annual monitoring for the

purpose of site condition assessment. Planning was initiated for stabilization and erosion control at the Dunn Creek site.

Reclamation Projects: At the Grand Coulee Project (Lake Roosevelt Mainstem), 45ST61 data recovery and Phase 2 preservation work on the Skolaskin's Church were accomplished. One bank stabilization project was completed within the Spokane Reservation Management Zone (Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm). Engineering plans were completed for upcoming stabilization projects at Moonbeam Bay and Redford Canyon (Lake Roosevelt Mainstem). Site condition monitoring continued in both the Mainstem and Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt. Engineering and survey work were conducted for several future stabilization projects. 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 FY2014

Project[29]	No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2014 w/ FCRPS Funds	No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2014 w/ Non-FCRPS Funds	Total No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2014	Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY2014	FY2014 Total Number of Sites with Noted Physical Changes[30]
Bonneville	10	0	10	0	7
The Dalles	14	0	14	2	13
John Day	2	0	2	0	2
District Total	**26**	**0**	**26**	**2**	**22**
McNary	17	0	17	0	3
Ice Harbor	17	0	17	0	1
Lower Monumental	49	1	49[31]	1	9
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	65	0	54[32]	20	18
Dworshak	0	1	1	0	0
District Total	**148**	**2**	**138**[31/32]	**21**	**31**
Chief Joseph[33]	18	0	18	18	18
Albeni Falls	18	0	18	17	17
Libby	11	0	11	11	11
District Total	**47**	**0**	**47**	**46**	**46**
Corps Totals	**221**	**2**	**211**[31/32]	**69**	**99**
Grand Coulee	127	0	127	127	8
Hungry Horse	7	0	7	0	0
Reclamation Totals	**134**	**0**	**134**	**127**	**8**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**355**	**2**	**345**[31/32]	**196**	**107**

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

[30] Includes additional erosion or other detrimental impacts.

[31] One site was monitored on two different occasions, using FCRPS funds one of the times and Non-FCRPS funds the other time.

[32] Corps and two contractors monitored 54 sites; some sites visited multiple times by different groups for different reasons/contracts.

[33] Reports not yet available with actual totals; numbers are contract taskings.

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, approximately $2,000 was expended on contract monitoring of Lower Memaloose Island. At McNary Project, $10,000 was expended on a civil survey at site 45WW036, Hood Park. At Lower Granite Project, $8,000 was expended on monitoring at site 10NP151, Hasotino.

TABLE 8. FY2014 Annual Maintenance Cost of Stabilization Projects[34]

Project	Site Number	Type of Maintenance	Maintenance Costs FY2014
Bonneville	35WS217	Monitoring	$2,000
The Dalles	NA	NA	0
John Day	NA	NA	0
District Total	**NA**	**NA**	**$2,000**
McNary	45WW036	Civil Survey	$10,000
Ice Harbor	NA	NA	0
Lower Monumental	NA	NA	0
Little Goose	NA	NA	0
Lower Granite	10NP151	Monitoring	$8,000
Dworshak	NA	NA	0
District Total	**2 sites**		**$18,000**
Chief Joseph	NA	NA	NA
Albeni Falls	NA	NA	0
Libby	NA	NA	NA
District Total	**NA**	**NA**	**0**
Corps Totals	**2 sites**		**$20,000**
Grand Coulee	NA	NA	0
Hungry Horse	NA	NA	0
Reclamation Totals	**NA**	**NA**	**0**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**2 sites**		**$20,000**

[34] 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 FY2014. As of the end of FY2014, the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program curates 7,856 cubic feet of cultural materials and 936 linear feet of supporting documentation (Table 9). For FY2014, there were 138 collections treated, including drawdown monitoring artifacts from Grand Coulee. The Corps curation costs were $154,800.32 a decrease of $189,416.26. Reclamation's curation costs were $52,673, a decrease of $85. The total cost to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program for curation in FY2014 was $207,473.32, a decrease of $189,501.26 from FY2013. An FY2014 curation update for each Federal management unit follows.

Corps, Portland District: Curation costs for Bonneville were $7,357.71, which was an increase of $282.99 from FY2013. FY2014 curation costs for John Day were $7,711.38, an increase of $296.59.

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 FY2014, the total size of collections curated was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records. Storage costs for FY2014 were $50,918.05, an increase of $1,483.05.

Corps, Seattle District: Storage costs for Seattle District in FY2014 were $88,813.18, a decrease of $191,478.89. Costs were higher in FY2013 for the Chief Joseph Project due to periodic upgrade and maintenance which occurs on a 5-year cycle. Funds were used to curate 2,343 cubic feet of artifacts and 256 linear feet of associated records. A total of 137 collections were treated, but no new collections were treated.

Reclamation: FCRPS funds in the amount of $52,373 supported curation at the Grand Coulee Project in FY2014. This is a decrease of $385 from FY2013 and reflects one newly curated collection of drawdown monitoring artifacts from one site in FY2014. Funding for Grand Coulee pays for curation of 1,380 cubic feet of artifacts, and 247 linear feet of field notes, photographs, maps, and other records collected as part of Program compliance.

Approximately 1 cubic foot of material from the Hungry Horse Project is curated with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe. In FY2014, curation costs were $300; whereas, in FY2013 no costs were associated with this curation.

Reclamation total curation costs were $52,673, a decrease of $85 for FY2014, for 1,381 cubic feet of artifacts and 247 linear feet of records.

TABLE 9. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds in FY2014

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2014 (cu. ft.)	FY2013 Curation Costs	FY2014 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2014
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	$7,074.72	$7,357.71	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	Tamastslikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR	Collections from all Portland District Projects curated at Univ. of OR, at no charge.	0	$7,414.79	7,711.38	0
District Total[35]	**918**	**89**			**0**	**$14,489.51**	**$15,069.09**	**0**

[35] An additional 1,200 cu. ft. of artifacts is curated at the University of Oregon from these three reservoirs, the majority associated with FCRPS work.

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2014 (cu. ft.)	FY2013 Curation Costs	FY2014 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2014
Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, Ice Harbor, McNary[36]	3,120	331	Washington State University, Pullman, WA	Univ of ID (Lower Granite sites in ID)	0	$49,435.00	$50,918.05	0
Dworshak	94	13		Univ of ID	0	0	0	0
District Total[37]	**3,214**	**344**			**0**	**$49,435.00**	**$50,918.05**	**0**
Chief Joseph[38]	1,902	182	Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	NA	2	$126,201.00	$49,605.55	0
Albeni Falls[39]	99	8	N/A	AMEC, Bothell, WA	135	$86,878.00	$0	0
Libby	342	66	Salish Kootenai College Curation Facility	NA	0	$67,213.07	$39,207.63	0
District Total	**2,343**	**256**			**137**	**$280,292.07**	**$88,813.18**	0
Corps Totals	**6,475**	**689**			**137**	**$344,216.58**	**$154,800.32**	**0**

[36] 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.

[37] Walla Walla District contracted for collections stabilization in FY2014; results will be included in the FY2015 Annual Report.

[38] Treatment of collections funded in FY2013 with majority of work performed in FY2014; some work remains for FY2015.

[39] Treatment of collections funded in FY2013 with majority of work performed in FY2014. Volume estimates are approximate and will be updated when collection treatment is finalized in FY2015.

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2014	FY2013 Curation Costs	FY2014 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2014
Grand Coulee	1,380[40]	247	Spokane Tribe of Indians Curation Facility, Wellpinit, WA; Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	**NA**	45ST61, 2014 Drawdown Monitoring Artifacts	$52,758.00	$52,373.00	2014 Drawdown Monitoring Artifacts
Hungry Horse	1	Unknown	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility	**NA**	NA	$0	$300.00	NA
Reclamation Totals	**1,381**	**247**			**1**	**$52,758.00**	**$52,673.00**	**1**
SYSTEM TOTALS	**7,856**	**936**			**138**	**$396,974.58**	**$207,473.32**	**1**

[40] See explanation in Appendix S, paragraph 8.0, Curation.

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

A 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 regulations to describe a 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 Resource Program. Appendix E provides a list of 14 new HPRCSIT studies and public education materials completed in FY2014 at 11 of the 14 dams and reservoirs. The FY2013 Annual Report, appendix E, provides a comprehensive systemwide list of reports and products pertaining to HPRCSITs and TCPs prior to FY2014. To date, approximately 316 of these studies were completed between 1997 and the end of FY2014.

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

(October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014)

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.

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 nine FCRPS Projects in FY2014. Patrol days numbered 548 across the FCRPS and are divided between Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Grand Coulee, and Hungry Horse Projects (Table 10). Systemwide, 10 sites were assessed for damage in FY2014. One ARPA violation was issued in FY2014 at The Dalles Project. (Table10).

There were 11 inadvertent discoveries under NAGPRA due to Project operations in FY2014; 1 at McNary and 10 at Grand Coulee (Table 11).

TABLE 10. FY2014 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 FY2014** (FCRPS funded only)
Bonneville	1	0	0	0	110
The Dalles	1	1	0	0	110
John Day	1	0	0	0	110
District Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**330**
McNary	0	0	0	0	45
Ice Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	0	0	4
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	15
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	25
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**89**
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	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**419**
Grand Coulee	6	0	0	0	119
Hungry Horse	1	0	0	0	10
Reclamation Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**129**
SYSTEM TOTAL	**10**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**548**

TABLE 11. NAGPRA Section 3 Actions in FY2014 - Inadvertent Discoveries Associated with Project Operations

Project	Number of Discoveries
Bonneville	0
The Dalles	0
John Day	0
District Total	**0**
McNary	1
Ice Harbor	0
Lower Monumental	0
Little Goose	0
Lower Granite	0
Dworshak	0
District Total	**1**
Chief Joseph	0
Albeni Falls	0
Libby	0
District Total	**0**
Corps Totals	**1**
Grand Coulee	10
Hungry Horse	0
Reclamation Totals	**10**
SYSTEM TOTAL	**11**

5.0 OTHER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 FCRPS Systemwide PA Compliance

5.1.1 FY2014 Contract Deliverables and Final Reports

Final deliverables on various NHPA compliance activities were received in FY2014 for Bonneville; The Dalles; John Day; Walla Walla District wide; McNary and Ice Harbor; Lower Monumental; Lower Granite; Dworshak; Chief Joseph; Albeni Falls; Libby Dam; and Grand Coulee Projects. All FY2014 final products are listed in appendix F.

A total of 50 final products were received in FY2014. These reports characterize NHPA Section 106 work associated with identification of historic properties, National Register eligibility evaluation, and resolution of adverse effects.[41] Several of the reports addressed more than one compliance category. Also, some reports contain information on TCPs and HPRCSITs, which are also identified in appendix E, as well as in the TCP column in appendix F. Draft reports and deliverables, raw data, contractor progress and annual reports, DVDs, brochures, and other

[41] Appendix F contains a list of all final reports delivered in FY2014. Work described in these reports may have been conducted during previous reporting years.

products generated with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding in FY2014 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 77 times in FY2014. 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.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**7**
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**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**7**
4	Use of existing gravel pits, including further materials extraction and stockpiling within the pit, where no lateral expansion of the previously excavated area of the pit will occur.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
5	Replacement or restoration of existing rip rap within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**
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**	**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
7	Treatment of weed infestations that does not violate the chemical label, does not involve ground disturbance, where no features (such as pictographs or petroglyphs) that might be damaged are present, and does not occur within landscaped areas where native plant communities might be harvested.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**
8	Encroachment thinning using hand methods to lop branches and cut small trees and brush, where material is dropped in place, stumps are left in place, and no chemical treatments are used. This would not include areas with culturally modified trees.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**
9	Routine maintenance and repair to interiors or exteriors of existing buildings and structures that are less than 50 years old (subject to limitations defined above), or have been determined "not eligible" for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, and where there are no other properties in the immediate vicinity.	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**11**
10	Maintenance or repair of fence lines that are less than 50 years old, where no ground disturbance occurs, or the fence line is on fill, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, and where the fence is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined "not eligible" for the 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.	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**
14	Installation, repair, or replacement of monitoring equipment where no ground disturbance occurs, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, the activity is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined "not eligible" for the 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 a historic property, and where excavations, including heavy equipment operation, occur within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction, and within previously surveyed areas.	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**8**
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**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**

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.	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**8**
18	Repair or replacement of equipment or material that is not original to a historic structure and where the replacement will not cause an effect upon the historic or architectural values and defining features of historic properties.	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**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.	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**

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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**
	TOTALS	**4**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**12**	**0**	**13**	**18**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**77**

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

In FY2010, the Agencies drafted a schedule for updating Project HPMPs and/or creating PSPAs. 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 9 of these are being updated. It is currently taking longer than one fiscal year to complete updates of existing HPMPs.

A schedule was drafted in FY2010 for developing some PSPAs that implement the terms of HPMPs and to address conditions and protocols that are Project-specific. Currently, three PSPAs have been drafted, and one for the Libby Project was finalized in FY2014. 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 Finalized
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	2007	X		March 2014
Grand Coulee	ND[42]	X		
Hungry Horse	2006			

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 FY2014, two meetings of the FCRPS TCP Subcommittee were held (November 7, 2013, and May 22, 2014) to discuss documentation requirements and management of HPRCSITs and TCPs.

[42] 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.

Participants included Agency staffs, Tribal staffs, and State and Tribal Historic Preservation Office (SHPO and THPO) staffs. Specific discussion topics included confidentiality and authorities that permit withholding of sensitive information; the National Park Service's proposed updates to Bulletin 38; finalization of the FCRPS TCP Inventory Form and transfer to Access format; Traditional Cultural Authorities; TCP Inventory Plans for Corps Projects; reasonable and good faith effort for identification of TCPs and HPRCSITs; and streamlining Section 106 processes for evaluation.

5.1.5 Systemwide Research Design

Stipulation VII of the Systemwide PA requires 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. In FY2014, BPA selected Historical Research Associates, Inc., to review comments provided by consulting parties in 2013 and to re-draft the Systemwide Research Design. During the fall of FY2014, the contractor worked with the Lead Agencies and TCP Subcommittee to get a better understanding of requirements and how consulting parties would like to be involved in the preparation and review of this document. A revised draft is not expected to be completed until FY2015.

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. Planning efforts were conducted in FY2014 for a systemwide conference to be held in November 2014 in Suquamish, Washington. Details of this conference will be presented in the Annual Report for FY2015.

5.1.7 New Systemwide PA Signatories

Three new signatories were added to the Systemwide PA during FY2014: Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Washington State Historic Preservation Officer; and National Park Service, Pacific West Division.

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 FY2014, short term goals were to (1) develop a schedule for finalizing the Grand Coulee Mainstem APE; (2) inventory another 20 percent increment of Corps Project lands, develop a TCP Inventory Plan for each Corps Project, and complete archaeological survey in two priority areas at Hungry Horse; (3) evaluate two to three sites per Corps Project annually and evaluate two sites per Reclamation Project annually; (4) plan for one mitigation/treatment annually per Project and implement one mitigation/treatment annually; (5) and follow-up on major findings of the FCRPS Client Survey. These short-term goals were largely met by the end of FY2014. The Grand Coulee Mainstem APE was finalized in April 2014.

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 Cultural Resources Cooperating Groups held approximately 43 meetings in various geographic locations throughout the system during FY2014. 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. They also met with agency executives to discuss policy issues affecting Program implementation. The FCRPS Conference Planning Committee met several times during the year to plan the FCRPS Cultural Resources Conference that is scheduled for early FY2015.

6.0 FY2014 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 FY2014 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). These costs are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 14. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures in FY2014

Agency	FY2014 Obligated Funds	FY2014 Expenditures	Cumulative Program Expenditures to Date (FY1999 - FY2014)
Corps of Engineers	$3,918,000	$3,635,000	$40,519,000
Bureau of Reclamation	$3,683,927	$3,150,794	$33,680,977
Systemwide Expenses	$201,779	$121,672	$1,087,981
TOTALS	**$7,803,706**	**$6,907,466**	**$75,287,958**

Table 14 shows that combined jointly-funded Program expenditures in FY2014 total $6,907,466. As of September 30, 2014, Corps obligated funds were $3,918,000 and expenditures were $3,635,000. Reclamation actual expenditures in FY2014 were $3,150,794. The total amount expended to the Program between September 1999 and September 2014 is $75,287,958.

Corps and Reclamation obligations and expenditures shown are attributable to individual Project operating costs. Systemwide expenses cannot be attributed to individual Projects.[43]

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 $567,538 in FY2014. Corps and Reclamation staff participation are included in the total obligations and expenditures listed in Table 14.

TABLE 15. Supporting BPA Staff Participation in FY2014

Agency	Salaries	Travel	Supplies/ Training	Total
BPA Program Administration	$533,427	$31,992	$2,118	$567,538

7.0 FY2014 DIRECTION AND INITIATIVES

Routine NHPA Section 106 compliance activities will continue in FY2015. 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 archaeological 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.

Work needed to complete determinations of eligibility for priority sites will continue with the goal of evaluating the priority sites at all Corps Projects by the end of FY2015. Many of the dams and associated structures have reached or are approaching 50 years of age and will require National Register evaluation. Some of these structures have already been formally evaluated but many have not. In FY2015, FCRPS Cooperating Groups will continue to develop plans for treating/mitigating impacts to the top 10 high priority sites at each Project. Shoreline stabilization and erosion control planning and implementation will take place, where appropriate.

Monitoring will continue to serve as a mechanism to gauge the impacts of project operations on known historic properties and potentially eligible sites. Monitoring also serves to detect and deter vandalism, as well as to locate previously unrecorded features and artifacts. Monitoring protocols are being developed in some FCRPS Cooperating Groups to standardize monitoring procedures and assist with more effective response to shoreline erosion and vandalism. Distribution of public information materials such as brochures and posters will continue in FY2015. 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.

[43] Corps systemwide costs cannot be attributed to individual projects, but 85 percent of Reclamation systemwide expenditures are charged to Grand Coulee and 15 percent are charged to Hungry Horse.

Work will continue in FY2015 on the 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 of all types of historic properties systemwide. A best practices appendix is anticipated to assist Program participants in conducting fieldwork and research that is comparable across a wide geographic area.

The FCRPS HPRCSIT/TCP Subcommittee will continue to meet as required in FY2015 to discuss National Park Service Bulletin 38 and any associated updates. The HPRCSIT/TCP Subcommittee will continue to work to develop best practices for identification and evaluation of TCPs and HPRCSITs. The end goal is to implement appropriate treatment or mitigation for adverse effects that have occurred from the FCRPS undertaking.

The Lead Agencies will continue to 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 including visitors' center exhibits and traveling exhibits. The Lead Agencies and Cooperating Groups will discuss potential participation in regional archaeology events and professional meetings in order to bring more visibility to this Program within the wider community.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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Code of Federal Regulations. Title 36-Parks, Forests, and Public Property. Chapter I-National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Part 60, National Register of Historic Places.

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_____. Title 36-Parks, Forests, and Public Property. Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties, as amended.

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National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* (1990)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Public Law 101-601.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

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APPENDIX A

Contributors

Bonneville Power Administration:

Kristen Martine	Bonneville Power Administration, Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program Manager
Katherine Pollock	Bonneville Power Administration, FCRPS Cultural Resource Project Manager, Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse Project Manager
Eric Petersen	Bonneville Power Administration, Payos Kuus Cuukwe and Libby Project Manager

Bureau of Reclamation:

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

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:

Gail Celmer	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division, Regional Archaeologist, FCRPS Cultural Resources Program Manager
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, Archaeologist
Lawr Salo	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Albeni Falls and Chief Joseph Dam Project Manager
Kara Kanaby	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Archaeologist
Rolla Queen	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Archaeologist
Alice Roberts	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, Payos Kuus Cuukwe Project Manager

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APPENDIX B

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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.

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 archaeological sites, historic sites, and historic structures. Includes only new survey.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that may be "eligible for inclusion in the 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 Archaeology 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 Archaeology 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 Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Bureau of Land Management

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 Archaeology 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 Archaeology 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
Bureau of Land Management

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.

2007 *Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa Historic Properties Management Plan*: Volume 1 - *Cultural Resources Management Overview*; Volume II - *Technical Information*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.

2008 *Historic Properties Management Plan, Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project*. 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 for Fiscal Year 2014

Appendix E provides reports and products generated in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 pertaining to HPRCSITs and TCPs by project. See the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Annual Report for FY2013, appendix E, for a compilation of reports and products generated prior to FY2014.

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Bonneville								
	Jenevein, Steve, and Deanie Smith. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.	2014	*Historic Property Documentation for the Crates Point Area of the Bonneville Lock and Dam Project - South Side, Wasco County, Oregon.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under Contract W912N-10-P-0359	In 2012, WSGV conducted a study to consider or establish relationships between documented archaeological sites and sites with oral histories. The report includes historical background research of Crates point, monitoring and site conditions, and summaries of oral histories.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
The Dalles								
	Shellenberger, Jon, Noah Oliver, and Gregg Kiona. Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.	2014	*Federal Columbia River Power System Traditional Use Study Horsethief Lake State Park and Spearfish Lake, The Dalles Dam and Lake Celilo.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, under contract W9127N-12-P-0191.	The 2014 report discusses the importance and traditional use of the area between Horsethief Lake and Spearfish Lake. The study covers Fivemile Rapids, Big Eddy, Spedis Valley (Horsethief Lake), and Wakemap mound. The report contains historic maps, photographs and aerials; information obtained from elder interviews; archaeological site information; and legendary stories for locations in the study area.	FCRPS	N	N	N
John Day								
	Shellenberger, Jon, and Corrine Camuso	2013	*Canoe Ridge Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.*	Cultural resource survey and TCP evaluation for Canoe Ridge.	Non-FCRPS	Y	Y	N

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak								
	Colville Confederated Tribes, History/ Archaeology Program.	2014	*Heart of the Palús.* Bragg, L. E. and Patrick Marich. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington. Brochure: "Cultural Landscapes - People of the Land." Fish Card: "Tribal Fishing / Fish Identification Chart." College Seminar: "Beyond Archaeology – Realities of Cultural Resource Management" Washington State University (WSU), October 4-5, 2013; Central Washington University (CWU). Interpretative Panels: "Life on the Snake River;" "Legend of the Heart of the Beaver;" "Fishhook Rapids;" "Gathering Roots and Berries."	Interpretative deliverables including, interpretative panels, a fish card, and a brochure concentrating on traditional cultural properties and practices, prepared for the general public. The CCT developed a children's storybook (Heart of the Palús) about Palús Village, lifeways of the Palús people, story of the heart of the Beaver, and the changes to the Lower Monumental/ Plateau area through time. Lastly, they prepared and presented a 2 day college seminar on Cultural Resources Management; presented at WSU and CWU.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bonneville Power Administration	2014	*Inventory Plan for Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes and Traditional Cultural Properties/Landscapes in the Area of Potential Effects for the Six Federal Columbia River Power System Hydropower Projects in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District.*	Recommendations for future work on HPRCSITs, TCPs and Cultural Landscapes on six Walla Walla District reservoirs.	FCRPS	Y	Y	Y
Chief Joseph								
	Colville Confederated Tribes, History and Archaeology Department	2013	*Salmon and Our People: The Chief Joseph Dam Fishery Story.*	Documentation of Chief Joseph Dam fishery use and significance to CCT members.	FCRPS	N	N	Y

Project	Author	Docu-ment Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment
Albeni Falls								
	Lyons, Kevin J.	2014	*Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille Cultural Resources Management Annual Report for FY2012.*	TCP archival background investigation and public education activities; HPRCSIT (archaeological) evaluation; test of remote sensing methodology on HPRCSIT (archaeological); support for erosion control at two HPRCSIT.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
Grand Coulee								
	Harrison, James B. III	2014	*Spokane Tribe Traditional Cultural Places Survey Plan.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	A traditional cultural properties survey plan including methods to be used and timelines.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Peone, Gena	2014	*STI Language Project – Object Name and Use*. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	Language Project that is a correlation between artifacts and their traditional Salish names.	FCRPS	N	N	N
	Peone, Gena	2014	*STI/Lake Roosevelt Oral History and Imaging Project.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	Oral History is an overview of the work that was done during FY2014 on the oral histories, including interviews and transcriptions, and review of photographs for the importance to the project, people in the pictures, and significant events.	FCRPS	N	N	N

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APPENDIX F

Fiscal Year 2014 Final Deliverables

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
Bonneville								
	Donnchadha, Brian, and Sunshine Schmidt	2014	*A Cultural Resource Survey of the proposed North Bonneville 230kV Line Re-Termination Skamania County Washington.* Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration.	Y	N	N	N	N
	Jenevein, Steve, and Deanie Smith	2014	*Historic Property Documentation for the Crates Point Area of the Bonneville Lock and Dam Project - South Side, Wasco County, Oregon.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-10-P-0359. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.	Y	N	N	N	Y
	Jenevein, Steve, and Melissa Liebert	2013	*Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) 2012 Site Condition Monitoring at the South Side of the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-12-P-0011. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.	N	N	N	Y	N
The Dalles								
	Enright, Erin	2014	*Archaeological Inventory Survey during Fiscal Year 2013 for Priority Areas within The Dalles Project, Oregon and Washington.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W912EF-11-D-0024. Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	Y	N	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
The Dalles (Cont.)	Gall, Alexander	2014	*Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Port of Klickitat's Lot 80 Project Area, Klickitat County, Washington.* Prepared for the Port of Klickitat. Archaeological Services, LLC.	N	N	N	N	N
	Shellenberger, Jon, Noah Oliver, and Gregg Kiona	2014	*Federal Columbia River Power System Traditional Use Study Horsethief Lake State Park and Spearfish Lake, The Dalles Dam and Lake Celilo.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-12-P-0191. Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.	N	N	N	N	Y
John Day								
	Bonstead, Leah		*Cultural Resources Memo for the Record: Visit to historic Paterson townsite (45BN344) following BNSF Grain Spill Cleanup.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District.	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Gilmor, Daniel, et al.	2014	*Archaeological Survey Report for Priority Areas within the John Day Survey Area, Gilliam and Morrow Counties, Oregon.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W912EF-11-D-0023 DT04. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.	Y	N	N	N	N
	Gilmor, Daniel, Renae Campbell, and Dave Ellis	2014	*Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Southern Parcel of the Port of Morrow's Proposed Boardman Park Development, Morrow County, Oregon.* Prepared for Port of Morrow. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.	Y	N	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
John Day (Cont.)	Gilmor, Daniel, and Dave Ellis	2014	*Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey Report for Borrow Site 1 of the Port of Morrow's Proposed Boardman Park Development, Morrow County, Oregon.*	Y	N	N	N	N
	Kanaby, Kara	2014	*Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bank Stabilization Project at LePage Park Recreation Area, Sherman County, Oregon.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District,	Y	N	N	N	N
	Miller, Carey	2014	*Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Sale of Lands North of Christy Road near Plymouth, Port of Kennewick, Benton County, Washington.* Prepared for Port of Kennewick. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Mission, Oregon.	N	N	N	N	N
	Schroeder, William, and Christopher Landreau	2014	*Archaeological Research and Recommendations for the Stanfield Stahl H. B., Western Empire Farm and West Extension Irrigation District River Pumping Station Improvement Project at River Mile 280.6, DSL Application No. 56552RF, Morrow County, Oregon*. Prepared for Stahl Western Empire Farm and West Extension Irrigation District. Reiss-Landreau Research.	Y	N	N	N	N
	Steinmetz, Shawn	2013	*Archaeological Resource Monitoring of Selected Sites along the John Day Reservoir in 2007 and 2008, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties, Oregon and Benton and Klickitat Counties, Washington*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-07-C-P00002. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Mission, Oregon.	N	N	N	Y	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
John Day (Cont.)	Steinmetz, Shawn	2013	*A 2004 and 2005 Archaeological Survey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' John Day Project, Gilliam, Sherman, and Morrow Counties, Oregon and Klickitat County, Washington.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-05-P-363 and W9127N-06-P-575. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Mission, Oregon.	Y	N	N	N	N
Walla Walla District Wide								
	Bragg, L. E., and Patrick Marich	2014	*Heart of the Palús.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington. Contract W912EF-09-D-004 TO 7.	N	N	N	N	Y
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	Brochure: "Cultural Landscapes - People of the Land." Fish Card: "Tribal Fishing / Fish Identification Chart." College Seminar: "Beyond Archaeology – Realities of Cultural Resource Management" Washington State University (WSU), October 4-5, 2013; Central Washington University (CWU). Interpretative Panels: "Life on the Snake River;" "Legend of the Heart of the Beaver;" "Fishhook Rapids," "Gathering Roots and Berries." Contract W912EF-09-D-004 TO 7.	N	N	N	N	Y

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
Walla Walla District Wide (Cont.)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bonneville Power Administration	2014	*Inventory Plan for Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes and Traditional Cultural Properties/Landscapes in the Area of Potential Effects for the Six Federal Columbia River Power System Hydropower Projects in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District.*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McNary and Ice Harbor								
	Solimano, Paul S.	2014	*Federal Columbia River Power System Monitoring Program 2013 at McNary and Ice Harbor Projects, Benton, Franklin, and Walla Walla Counties, Washington and Umatilla County, Oregon.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. Portland, Oregon (subcontractor to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program). Contract W912EF-13-P-5079.	N	N	Y	N	N
Lower Monumental								
	Solimano, Paul S.	2014	*FCRPS 2013 Monitoring Program at Lower Monumental Project, Franklin, Columbia, Whitman and Walla Walla Counties, Washington.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. (subcontractor to Ataw Consulting), Portland, Oregon. Contract W912EF-09-C-0038 (option years 2 and 3).	N	N	Y	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
Lower Granite								
	Nelson, Margaret A., Randall F. Schalk, and Victoria D. Smith	2014	*Updates and Evaluations for 21 Archaeological Sites at Lower Granite Reservoir, Washington and Idaho.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC and Applied Earthworks, Inc, Seattle, Washington, and Albany, Oregon. Contract W912EF-11-D-0024 TO 3.	N	Y	Y	N	N
	Norman, Jared, Barbara Buettner, and Jarvis Weaskus	2014	*Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resources Monitoring Program at Lower Granite Project in Nez Perce County, Idaho, and Asotin, Garfield, and Whitman Counties, Washington.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program. Lapwai, Idaho. Contract W912EF-13-P-5090.	N	N	Y	N	N
Dworshak								
	Norman, Jared, and Jarvis Weaskus	2014	*Dworshak Hatchery Bridge Removal Monitoring Project, CRP Report No. 14-NPT-05.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program. Lapwai, Idaho. (Non-FCRPS funding). Contract W912EF-14-P-5011.	N	N	Y	N	N
Chief Joseph								
	Colville Confederated Tribes, History and Archaeology Department	2013	*Salmon and Our People: The Chief Joseph Dam Fishery Story*. DVD.	N	N	Y	N	N
Albeni Falls								
	Lyons, Kevin J.	27 May 2014	*A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Clark Fork Delta, Bonner County, Idaho.*	Y	N	N	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
Albeni Falls (Cont.)	Lyons, Kevin J.	6 May 2014	*Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille Cultural Resources Management Annual Report for FY2012.*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
	Salo, L. V.	12 February 2014	*Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project (Project), Springy Point Recreation Area, Replacement of Dock Elements, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance Review.*	N	N	N	Y	N
	Scott, E.	30 April 2014	*Final Work Plan for the Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Cultural Resources, Inventory, Assembly, Cataloging and Accessioning of Collections* (Contract W912DW-10-D-1010 Task 0008).	N	N	Y	N	N
Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa								
	Hemry, Cindy	2014	*Libby Dam-Lake Koocanusa Reservoir 2013 Cultural Resources Report: Site Condition Assessment, Site Evaluation, Cutbank Examination at Barron Creek Site 24LN580, Cutbank Survey, Landform Erosion Measurements, and Site Stewardship Monitoring, Lincoln County, Montana.*	N	Y	N	Y	N
Grand Coulee								
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2014	*2014 Reconnaissance Survey of Lake Roosevelt Drawdown Zone for Exposed Human Remains (Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington).* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), SIR-R3-1, Spokane Reservation, Washington.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	Y	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Casserino, Christopher M.	2014	*Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2013, BPA/BoR, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	Y	Y	N	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	2014	*Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, Site 45LI720 (SIR-R3-0011).* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	Y	N	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	2014	*Archaeological Testing Report, Site 45LI721 (SIR-R3-0001). Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.*	N	Y	N	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M., Lynn Pankonin, and James B. Harrison III	2014	*Hidden Beach Stabilization Project Archaeological Survey Report.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), 45FE23, Ferry County, Washington.* Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), 45FE43, Ferry County, Washington.* Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), 45FE320, Ferry County, Washington.* Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	N	Y	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Covington, Brenda L.	2014	*Results of the 2013 Burial Sites Inspection, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington*. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2014	*Results of the 2013 Site Condition Monitoring Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington.* Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Harrison, James B. III	2014	*Task 8D: Standardization of Collection Nomenclature, FY2014: October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Harrison, James B. III	2014	*Mill Creek Archaeological Site (45LI6) Management Plant.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Harrison, James B. III	2014	*Spokane Tribe Traditional Cultural Places Survey Plan.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Harrison, James B. III, with contributions by Alex Stevenson	2014	*2012 Salvage Excavations at 45SR4 (The Wynecoops Shell Midden Site) Spokane Indian Reservation, Washington.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	McCullough, Laura	2013	*Final Report on the 2013 Monitoring of Archaeological Sites, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Stevens, Lincoln and Ferry Counties, Washington*. National Park Service/ Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area.	N	N	Y	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi-fication	Eval-uation	Treat-ment	Other	TCP
Grand Coulee (Cont.)	Naumann, Aaron J.	2014	*2013 Data Recovery Effort at 45ST61 Preliminary Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Stevens County (T38N R39E Sec. 30), Washington.* Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Naumann, Aaron J., and Lucy Luevano	2014	*Final: Creative Mitigation Ideas for Addressing Some of the Adverse Effects Resultant from Continuing Operations and Maintenance at the Grand Coulee Dam Project in Douglas, Ferry, Grand, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington.* Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program.	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Peone, Gena	2014	*STI Language Project – Object Name and Use.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	N	N	Y
	Peone, Gena	2014	*STI/Lake Roosevelt Oral History and Imaging Project.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program.	N	N	N	N	Y
	White, William G., with contributions by James Retzer	2014	*Old Kettle Falls Townsite, Stevens County, Washington: 2013 Inventory, Documentation, Condition Assessment and Determination of Eligibility for an Archaeological District, 45ST27 Final Report.* National Park Service/Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area.	Y	Y	Y	N	N

APPENDIX G

Bonneville Lock and Dam and Lake Bonneville Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resources studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2006. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. A multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) was secured and provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. 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

(TCP) 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) 2014 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY2014.

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

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for direct effects was defined in 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.

***Archaeology/Historic Structures*:** Warm Springs Geo Visions (WSGV) conducted 147 acres of pedestrian survey in the vicinity of Bonneville Dam and Crates Point in FY2014. The report will be delivered in FY2015.

***TCP*:** As a part of the FY2014 Program performance indicators, the Corps conducted a TCP inventory and data gap analysis to guide future work. Also, WSGV submitted the final Historic Property documentation report for Crates Point.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for the Bonneville Project APE has increased to 149 sites. This change is due to a review of site records at the Corps

District office and the online databases of the Washington and Oregon State Historic Preservation Offices. Also, isolated finds are not included in the site totals.

4.3 Historic Property Evaluation Status. The number of archaeological sites and TCPs evaluated for the National Register within the Bonneville Project APE has increased to 49 sites (includes sites determined eligible and sites listed). This increase is due to a review of eligible sites in online databases of the Washington and Oregon State Historic Preservation Offices. This number includes the sites evaluated in FY2014.

***Total Sites Evaluated in FY2014*:** Yakama Nation Tribal archaeologists are working on two determinations of eligibility that will be submitted in FY2015.

***National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites)*:** Four sites were determined eligible for the National Register in FY2014: 45KL110, 45KL111, 35WS14, and 35HR128.

5.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

5.1 FY2014 Accomplishments. No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY2014.

***Sites Monitored*:** The WSGV monitored seven sites, and the Yakama Nation monitored three sites within Bonneville Project. In FY2014, WSGV submitted the final report for 2012 site monitoring.

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

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

***Data Recovery*:** No archaeological data recovery was conducted. Other types of data were acquired through oral history research and review of 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. Yakama Nation delivered a draft FY2013/2014 monitoring report. The Yakama Nation submitted two determinations of eligibility. Willamette Cultural Resource Associates submitted four determinations of eligibility for the Bonneville Project. WSGV hosted a workshop for the monitoring standard operating procedures contract; both Wana Pa Koot Koot and the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Groups participated. 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 Archaeological Resources Protection Act 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.

Jenevein, Steve, and Deanie Smith. 2014. *Historic Property Documentation for the Crates Point Area of the Bonneville Lock and Dam Project - South Side, Wasco County, Oregon.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-10-P-0359. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Jenevein, Steve, and Melissa Liebert. 2013. *Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) 2012 Site Condition Monitoring at the South Side of the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-12-P-0011. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

9.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.

Donnchadha, Brian, and Sunshine Schmidt. 2014. *A Cultural Resource Survey of the proposed North Bonneville 230kV Line Re-Termination Skamania County Washington*. Prepared by Bonneville Power Administration.

10.0 GRAPHIC.

Figure 1. The Bonneville Project: FCRPS Archaeologists Margaret Dryden (U.S. Forest Service); Michael Flowers (Corps); Bonneville Project Rangers; Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Ranger; and Warm Springs Archaeologists met at Crates Point to discuss possible treatment for erosion at a site, May 2014.

Figure 2. WSGV Archaeologists, Steve Jenevein and Gibson Doney, Discussing Site Condition While Monitoring Site 35WS221.

APPENDIX H

The Dalles Lock and Dam and Lake Celilo Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project. The earliest work in the area dates to 1924 when the University of California initiated survey and excavation in the region. This early work was limited and by today's standards is inadequate. Archaeological work continued within the project area in anticipation of the construction of The Dalles Dam. As a result of an agreement between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service (NPS), archaeological surveys were completed in 1952 to identify sites that might be severely affected or destroyed by the construction and subsequent inundation. Work since construction of The Dalles Dam primarily consists of mandated cultural resource surveys and a few data recovery projects on a much smaller scale 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 (CTUIR); and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) was awarded to provide ongoing documentation of oral history and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) 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 FY2014 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY2014.

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

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for direct effects was defined in 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: Warm Springs Geo Visions (WSGV) conducted 248 acres of pedestrian survey in the vicinity of Columbia Hills (Horsethief Lake) State Park and Celilo Village in FY2014. The report will be delivered in FY2015.

TCP: As a part of the FY2014 Program performance indicators, the Corps conducted a TCP inventory and data gap analysis to guide future work.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for The Dalles Project APE has increased to 317 sites. This change is due to a review of site records at the Corps District office and the online databases of the Washington and Oregon State Historic Preservation Offices. Also, isolated finds are not included in the site totals.

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. The number of archaeological sites and TCPs evaluated for the National Register within The Dalles Project APE has increased to 67 sites (includes eligible and listed sites). This increase is due to a review of eligible sites in the online databases of the Washington and Oregon State Historic Preservation Offices. This number includes the sites evaluated in FY2014.

5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY2014. Yakama Nation submitted two individual determinations of eligibility. WSGV is working on two determinations of eligibility that will be submitted in FY2015.

5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic Sites. Sites 35WS428 and 35WS429 were determined eligible and incorporated into site 35WS351; 45KL77, 45KL344, 45KL756 and 45KL757 were all determined eligible for the National Register in FY2014. One site, 45KL474, was determined not eligible. Site 35WS137 was determined to be a contributing member of an archaeological District but is not considered individually eligible.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. The WSGV monitored nine sites, and the Yakama Nation monitored four sites within The Dalles Project. Corps archaeologists recorded vandalism and conducted a damage assessment at 45KL344.

6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization. A 30-percent design was completed for stabilization of Hells Gate Cove on Miller Island, but the project was discontinued in February based on the wishes of the Wana Pa Koot Koot Tribes.

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

6.4 Data Recovery. WSGV conducted an inventory survey including ground penetrating radar of Hells Gate Cove on Miller Island. The report will be delivered in FY2015. WSGV tested Celilo Park for a Non-FCRPS project.

6.5 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: Nothing to report during this period.

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

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

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

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

10.1 FCRPS Funded.

Enright, Erin. 2014. *Archaeological Inventory Survey during Fiscal Year 2013 for Priority Areas within The Dalles Project, Oregon and Washington.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W912EF-11-D-0024. Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Shellenberger, Jon, Noah Oliver, and Gregg Kiona. 2014. *Federal Columbia River Power System Traditional Use Study Horsethief Lake State Park and Spearfish Lake, The Dalles Dam and Lake Celilo.* Prepared for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program under contract W9127N-12-P-0191. Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Cultural Resources Program.

10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.

Gall, Alexander. 2014. *Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Port of Klickitat's Lot 80 Project Area, Klickitat County, Washington.* Prepared for the Port of Klickitat. Archaeological Services, LLC.

10.0 GRAPHIC.

Figure 3. The Dalles Project: CTUIR Archaeologist, Shawn Steinmetz, Walking the Perimeter of Area Sectioned Off for Ground Penetrating Radar on Miller Island, July 2014.

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APPENDIX I

John Day Lock and Dam and Lake Umatilla Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

2.2 FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. With the initiation of FCRPS funding in 1997, numerous cultural resources studies and field investigations have been conducted. A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) was completed in 2002. Drafting of the HPMP provided for thorough background research for the area and a synthesis of the information. An update for the HPMP is currently underway; a final draft is awaiting revisions from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). A multiyear law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) was secured and provides river and shoreline patrols, as well as monthly patrol logs. 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.

2.3 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with results obtained for October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014, from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for FY2014.

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

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for direct effects was defined in 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: Warm Springs Geo Visions (WSGV) conducted a 2,254-acre pedestrian survey in FY2014. The field work was completed in August 2014. A draft report was submitted to the Corps after the end of FY2014. An additional 150 acres of survey within the APE was completed in FY2014 through Non-FCRPS funds. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) submitted a report from the 2004/2005 survey of lands in the John Day Reservoir.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP): During the reporting period, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) conducted a TCP study for Blalock Island that will be submitted in FY2015.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for John Day Project has increased to 453 sites within the APE. The increase is due to an update in the HPMP, the submission of a 2004/2005 survey report from the CTUIR, and four new sites documented during FY2014. Also, isolated finds are not included in the site totals.

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. The number of archaeological sites and TCPs evaluated for the National Register within the John Day Project APE has increased to 31 sites (includes both eligible and listed sites). This increase is due to the update in the HPMP

and review of eligible sites in online databases of the Washington and Oregon State Historic Preservation Offices.

5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY2014. WSGV is working on determinations of eligibility for 35UM13 and 35UM14, as well as combining the sites into a district along with National Register listed site 35UM1. The deliverable will be submitted in FY2015.

5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites). There is no change in any of the reporting statistics since FY2013.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. During the reporting period, two sites were monitored by the Yakama Nation Tribal Archaeologists. The CTUIR submitted the final report for site condition monitoring for 2007 and 2008.

6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization. No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY2014. 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 Stabilized: No sites were stabilized during the reporting period.

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

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

6.3 Alternate Mitigation.

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

Brochures: No brochures were prepared during the reporting period.

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Books: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Other: During FY2014, Corps Rangers identified damage at Philippi Park. Corps archaeologists visited the area and recorded the damage; 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.

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

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

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

9.0 CONTRACT ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES RECEIVED BUT NOT REPORTED IN APPENDIX F: Tribal staffs provided periodic contract progress report letters, and oral summaries of contract progress were delivered at monthly FCRPS Cooperating Group, Wana Pa Koot Koot, meetings throughout the reporting year. CRITFE continued to do Archaeological Resources Protection Act monitoring of sites within the pool and provided monthly patrol logs under their multiyear contract. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. completed a determination of eligibility for Plymouth Island in 2014. Following coordination with the Port of Kennewick, the determination of eligibility will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

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

10.1 FCRPS Funded.

Gilmor, Daniel, et al. 2014. *Archaeological Survey Report for Priority Areas within the John Day Survey Area, Gilliam and Morrow Counties, Oregon.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W912EF-11-D-0023 DT04. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.

Steinmetz, Shawn. 2013. *Archaeological Resource Monitoring of Selected Sites along the John Day Reservoir in 2007 and 2008, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties, Oregon and Benton and Klickitat Counties, Washington.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-07-C-0025-P00002. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

Steinmetz, Shawn. 2013. *A 2004 and 2005 Archaeological Survey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' John Day Project, Gilliam, Sherman, and Morrow Counties, Oregon and Klickitat County, Washington.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, under contract W9127N-05-P-363 and W9127N-06-P-575. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded.

Bonstead, Leah. 2014. *Cultural Resources Memo for the Record: Visit to historic Paterson townsite (45BN344) following BNSF Grain Spill Cleanup.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, Washington.

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Gilmor, Daniel, and Dave Ellis. 2014. *Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey Report for Borrow Site 1 of the Port of Morrow's Proposed Boardman Park Development, Morrow County, Oregon.* Prepared for Port of Morrow. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.

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Kanaby, Kara. 2014. *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bank Stabilization Project at LePage Park Recreation Area, Sherman County, Oregon.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Washington.

Miller, Carey. 2014. *Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Sale of Lands North of Christy Road near Plymouth, Port of Kennewick, Benton County, Washington.* Prepared for Port of Kennewick. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

Schroeder, William, and Christopher Landreau. 2014. *Archaeological Research and Recommendations for the Stanfield Stahl H. B., Western Empire Farm and West Extension Irrigation District River Pumping Station Improvement Project at River Mile 280.6, DSL Application No. 56552RF, Morrow County, Oregon.* Prepared for Stahl Western Empire Farm and West Extension Irrigation District. Reiss-Landreau Research.

10.0 GRAPHIC.

Figure 4. John Day Project: FCRPS Corps Archaeologist Michael Flowers and John Day Dam Employee Inspecting Damage at Philippi Park, September 2014.

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APPENDIX J

McNary Lock and Dam and Lake Wallula Project

Fiscal Year 2014 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 Resource Program. Since that date, numerous FCRPS-funded projects have been completed, including preparation of planning documents such as the 2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP); inventory survey; Traditional

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

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (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 APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. In FY2014, Corps archaeologists surveyed 52 acres that had not been previously surveyed as part of the FCRPS inventory plan, and resurveyed 76 acres at Toothacre Habitat Management Unit (HMU) that had burned during a fire caused by the railroad and now had good ground visibility. No new sites were found.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for McNary Project lands has decreased to 136 sites. This change is due to recent updates in the Walla Walla District real estate GIS data that clarified land disposals and removed isolated finds, which resulted in a reduced total site count.

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

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. Walla Walla District completed revisions to the Tri-Cities Archaeological District (TCAD) and the Lower Snake River Archaeological District (LSRAD) during FY2012. The Corps received comments from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the LSRAD, but not the TCAD. The Corps will prepare individual concurrence eligibility documentation for sites that had been proposed for addition to the archaeological districts and then amend the District nominations to include these sites if warranted.

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

In FY2013, the Corps reported two individually listed sites at McNary. One site was Strawberry Island that is now managed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; therefore, it was removed from the count. The other site was Bateman Island (45BN161), which was individually listed in 1980; however, it is also listed as a contributing site to the TCAD (listed 1983). This site was removed from the individually-listed site count to avoid duplication.

There are two listed archaeological districts at McNary, the LSRAD and the TCAD. In FY2103, the Corps reported a third archaeological district in the area—the Hanford South Archaeological District; however, it was removed from the count as the Corps does not manage those sites.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. The Corps received final deliverables of several monitoring contracts during FY2014. Archaeologists for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation with Willamette Cultural Resource Associates, Ltd., undertook site monitoring activities at McNary and Ice Harbor Projects in FY2014, monitoring 15 sites at McNary and 17 at Ice Harbor. Archaeological monitoring was conducted by archaeologists for The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation in FY2014 at McNary and will be reported in FY2015. In addition to the Tribal monitoring, Corps staff monitored two sites during FY2014 at McNary.

6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization. Visits were made to NRHP contributing sites to assess their condition and develop management plans for their protection and/or stabilization. Site visits were conducted as part of a Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group meeting on April 30, 2014.

A boundary survey was conducted at sites 45FR14, 15, and 101 to examine the Corps boundary with multiple residential private property owners. The boundary survey was conducted during FY2014, and the report will be issued in FY2015. Encroachments were noted during the survey. A civil survey was conducted at 45WW36 during FY2014. The data has not yet been formally analyzed and will be reported in FY2015. A civil survey was completed during FY2014 at 45BN52, examining two areas of concern along the shoreline. The civil survey is complete and provides baseline topographic data for the shoreline of the site.

The Walla Walla District temporarily closed Borgans Island (45FR028) in September 2014 due to ongoing visitor caused damage, mainly in the form of human waste.

Discussions for the protection of 45BN202 are ongoing. A Corps Project Delivery Team is studying stabilization options for 45BN23.

6.3 Alternate Mitigation.

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

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 FY2014, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

8.0 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY. The Corps received delivery during the first quarter of FY2014 of human remains collected from Corps-managed lands at McNary in 1963. A Federal Register notice was published on June 9, 2014, and the remains were repatriated and reburied on July 10, 2014.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

APPENDIX K

Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Lake Sacajawea Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

2.2 The Columbia River System Operation Review. The Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 33 archaeological sites within Ice Harbor Project. Estimated survey coverage for Ice Harbor Project prior to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program initiation was 360 acres [calculation based on 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) 2014 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for direct effects was defined in 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 APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from 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 FY2014, Corps archaeologists surveyed 76 acres as part of the inventory plan. Two new historic period sites were documented.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. There are 50 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.

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

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing.

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

site in Idaho at Lower Granite Project, 10NP287. Comments have not yet been received from the other SHPOs.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. The Corps received final deliverables of several monitoring contracts during FY2014. Archaeologists for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation with Willamette Cultural Resource Associates, Ltd., undertook site monitoring activities at McNary and Ice Harbor Projects in FY2014, monitoring 15 sites at McNary and 17 at Ice Harbor.

Discussions are ongoing for the signage and protection of 45WW43.

6.2 Alternate Mitigation.

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

7.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2014, 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 FY2015.

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 and reburied on December 20, 2013.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX L

Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and Lake West Project

Fiscal Year 2014 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 approximately 12,317 total acres of which approximately 8,961 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

2.1 Pre-Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management at Lower 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 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Appendix D – Cultural Resources (1995), enumerated 35 archaeological sites within Lower Monumental Project (the discrepancy with data enumerated above will be investigated (i.e., 45 sites identified prior to the FEIS). Estimated survey coverage for Lower Monumental Project prior to FCRPS Cultural Resource Program initiation was <10 acres (calculation based on 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) 2014 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for direct effects was defined in 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 APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. Corps staff completed 100 acres of new survey in high priority areas at Lower Monumental Project during FY2014. No new sites were found.

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

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

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in 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 reviewed in FY2014 in regard to incorporation of privately-owned lands, and work on this task will continue in FY2015. 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 was reviewed by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in 2014, and the Corps resubmitted the revised nomination at the end of FY2014.

The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, and Northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the SHPOs in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the NRHP eligibility for one site in Idaho at Lower Granite Project, 10NP287. Comments have not yet been received from the other SHPOs.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. 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 FY2014 by a Corps contractor, Ataw, with Willamette Cultural Resource Associates, Ltd.

6.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

7.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2014, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX M

Little Goose Lock and Dam and Lake Bryan Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

3.1 Project Lands. Little Goose Project lands total approximately 11,600 acres of which 6,004 acres of area of potential effect (APE) lands are ordinarily accessible for survey.

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for direct effects was defined in 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 FY2015.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. Corps archaeologists inventoried 167 acres of Little Goose Project lands during FY2014. Four new archaeological sites, two historic and two pre-contact, were documented.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. The number of archaeological sites for Little Goose Project lands is 94. Six new archaeological sites were recorded or reported during FY2014, raising the site total from 88 to 94.

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

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, and Northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for one site in Idaho at Lower Granite Project, 10NP287. Comments have not yet been received from the other SHPOs.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. No sites were monitored during FY2014.

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

6.3 Alternative Mitigation.

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

7.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2014, the total curation was 3,214 cubic feet of artifacts and 344 linear feet of records.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX N

Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for direct effects was defined in 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 Granite Project operations, the direct-effect APE boundary was to extend at least 500 meters from that point. Due to additional input, the APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. Corps Archaeologists inventoried 225 acres at Lower Granite during FY2014. No new sites were found.

A Corps contractor, Applied Earthworks, completed a task order for redocumentation of 21 sites on Corps-managed lands at Lower Granite Project. Twenty sites (two were combined) were redocumented, and limited shovel testing was conducted at 10 sites that did not have burials to help define boundaries. The contractor also resurveyed 263 acres while trying to relocate and redocument those sites.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. There are 155 archaeological sites recorded at Lower Granite Project.

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

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing.

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

In FY2013, the Corps reported one individually listed site at Lower Granite. Further research revealed there are three individually listed sites: 10NP143 (Hatwai, listed 1977); 10NP151 (Hasotino, listed 1976); and 45WT127 (Interior Grain Tramway, listed 1988).

The Nez Perce Snake River Archaeological District was counted as a district in FY2013 because the district boundaries extend onto Corps land; however, no sites fall within the Corps' boundaries. Consequently, this archaeological district was removed from the count for the Corps.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. Archaeologists from the Nez Perce Tribe monitored 54 sites at Lower Granite Project during FY2014. Twenty-five sites were relocated, with most sites described as being in fair condition.

6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization. A construction contract for the stabilization of the Hasotino site—an 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. The Corps continued to monitor this stabilization effort during FY2014.

6.3 Alternative Mitigation.

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

7.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates collections with WSU as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2014, 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 FY2014, 94 cubic feet of artifacts and 13 linear feet of records for Lower Granite and Dworshak Projects were being curated at the University of Idaho.

8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) RESPONSE. Defacing and vandalism of Red Elk Rockshelter was reported in February 2010, and Walla Walla District responded with an ARPA action. It was immediately determined that an ARPA violation had occurred, and legal action was initiated through the U.S. Department of Justice. The case was successfully prosecuted under violations related to destruction of government property. The restoration of the rockshelter was completed during FY2013 (November 2012). Artifacts from the 1983 excavation were subjected to advanced analysis during FY2014, including securing of

three Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dates and obsidian source analysis. The results of the analysis will be reported in an updated site form during FY2015.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

APPENDIX O

Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Data. None this reporting period.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (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 APE boundaries are currently under review. The currently defined APE does not consider all indirect or cumulative effects. The APE for indirect effects, including those to the viewshed, may be removed in distance from the Project and may be cumulative. The APE may also be formally revised in the future to include areas where adverse effects were not foreseen or identified.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 Historic Property Survey. The Corps completed survey of 140.5 acres at Dworshak during FY2014 for Section 106 undertakings. No new sites were documented. Additional survey of 731 acres of Dworshak Project lands was conducted in FY2013 to FY2014 and reporting will be in FY2015. During that survey, the contractor will also redocument nine previously recorded sites as well as record any new sites.

4.2 Archaeological Site Count. There are 349 archaeological sites at Dworshak Project.

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

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites was initiated in FY2010 and is ongoing. The Corps received a final deliverable of a Multiple Property Nomination for rock image sites in southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, and Northwestern Idaho. The contractor examined existing documentation for 40 sites at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak, recommending 29 of those properties as contributing sites. The Corps made minor changes to this document and submitted it to the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for review and comments. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the

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

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored. One site was monitored, 10CW005, by the Nez Perce Tribe during construction of the Dworshak National Fish Hatchery Bridge removal undertaking. The site does not appear to have been disturbed during the 2013-2014 undertaking.

6.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

7.0 CURATION. Walla Walla District currently curates Dworshak collections at the UI, Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology. At the close of FY2014, 94 cubic feet of artifacts and 13 linear feet of records were being curated for Lower Granite and Dworshak Projects.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

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APPENDIX P

Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

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

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

The CCT-History/Archaeology Program (CCT-HAP) completed a season of general shoreline monitoring, targeted monitoring, and condition assessment at selected sites and continued Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) studies on the second task order under the single award task order contract (SATOC) W912DW-12-D-1001. The CCT developed a final DVD presentation on use of the Traditional Fishery at Chief Joseph Dam. For FY2014, the Corps awarded a third task order for the same suite of continued services as on the first and second task orders, plus awarded options for the second increment of inventory of previously unsurveyed lands and minor data retrieval; delivery will occur in FY2015. Annual curation of archaeological collections from Chief Joseph Project at the CCT archaeological repository continued by exercise of the third option year on contract W912DW-11-C-0018.

Corps staff reviewed Section 106 compliance status for several project maintenance actions during the reporting period, focusing on support for parts of a comprehensive dam area redevelopment plan. CCT-HAP staff also monitored geological testing that was part of the dam area plan. The program completed the planning for stabilization at site 45-OK-196/197 with a 95-percent design by the end of the reporting period. Construction is expected for late winter or

early spring 2015. A fourth task order on the CCT SATOC was awarded for pre-construction data retrieval and site preparation that is to occur shortly before construction in spring 2015.

Notes on FY2014 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with information for the period October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014, that has been obtained from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for the current FY2014 increment.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

3.1 Total Project and Area of Potential Effect (APE) Acres in FY2014. Reference FY2012 Annual Report, Appendix E, entry for the Corps, Seattle District FY2012, for detail if needed.

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

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

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

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

4.2 Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2014. As of September 30, 2014, 8,265 acres had been surveyed within the total APE.

4.3 Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey). Survey work funded in 2013 took place in October and November 2013, 690 acres, primarily on Bureau of Land Management properties for which the Corps holds Power Withdrawal licenses. A second phase of inventory was funded in 2014 and carried out in fall 2014. Results of that work will be presented in the FY2015 FCRPS Annual Report.

One other survey-level effort occurred during the reporting period. Redevelopment of the Chief Joseph Dam cantonment area is being planned, and geological (backhoe trench) testing for foundations was scheduled for July 2014. While the testing plans were firming up, the Corps used a time sequence of aerial stereophotography to assess degrees and kinds of earth disturbance in the proposed construction footprints, using scenes from 1930, 1945, 1954 (during initial dam construction), 1975 (during 10-foot pool raise construction), 1993, 2009 (LiDAR hillshaded Digital Elevation Model [DEM], and 2013 (National Agriculture Imagery Program [NAIP] [examples at figures 12 and 13]). The CCT monitored the testing to ground truth assertions concerning the distribution of fills and cuts, including both placement and depth. No in-situ pre-contract cultural materials were encountered (see figure 14). Report will be forthcoming in FY2015.

4.4 Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2014 (Cumulative). 8,265 acres.

4.5 Historic Property Survey.

Archaeology/Historic Structure: No in-house work by the Corps was necessary during the reporting period. The CCT carried out 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. The Seattle District began consultation for a determination of National Register eligibility for the Chief Joseph Dam Tribal Fishery; concurrence with the determination by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and SHPO is expected in 2015. The Seattle District also completed an inventory plan for TCPs (Historic Property Management Plan, Appendix U, "Inventory Plan for Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes [HPRCSIT] ["Traditional Cultural Properties" "Traditional Cultural Landscapes"] in the Area of Potential Effects [APE], Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake").

4.6 Archaeological Site Count.

Total Sites identified in FY2014: Inventory funded in FY2013 took place in October 2013, and identified three new sites, including a talus pit site, a cryptocrystalline silicate lithic scatter, and a historic-era refuse disposal area. Two sites were identified in FY2014 by Non-FCRPS efforts and were reported (45-DO-974 and 45-DO-975). Another increment of inventory funded in FY2014 took place in October and November 2014 and identified several new sites, but results will be reported in the FY2015 FCRPS Annual Report.

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.

5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY2014. Two sites were evaluated by Non-FCRPS activity during FY2014.

5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites). One lithic scatter was recommended eligible and one historic irrigation feature was recommended ineligible by a Non-FCRPS contractor.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Site Protection/Stabilization. No sites were stabilized during the reporting period. As mentioned in the introductory section, a plan was developed for stabilization at site 45-OK-196/197, including a plan for recovery of data within the construction footprint.

6.2 Physical Protective Measures Installed. A fence line at site 45-OK-2A was repaired to exclude vehicle traffic from the housepits that were protected by bank stabilization in 1998.

6.3 Data Recovery. No data recovery was carried out, although analysis of collections from FY2013 minor data recovery at 45-OK-239 continued (see paragraph 6.0, following).

6.4 Alternative Mitigations.

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

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

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

CDs/DVDs/VCR: CCT-HAP prepared a final 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.

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.

7.0 CURATION. The third option year of a 5-year contract was awarded in January 2014. Curation maintenance work during 2014 included processing of collections from 45-OK-239 that resulted from fieldwork in FY2013. The task entailed assigning catalog numbers, creating a database sorting into datasets, and determining and assigning artifact classification codes. Artifacts were then re-bagged into zip-top polyethylene bags, which were labeled with foil backed labels. The collection was organized by data sets (e.g., lithics, lithic tools, faunal remains including shell, etc.) and placed in 11 document-sized boxes for long-term storage. The artifact catalog database contains 665 catalog numbers. The associated records (such as field forms and administrative records) and photos were scanned, and one hard copy was made of each document. Separate databases were made for the photos and associated records.

Work also included rehabilitation of the 45-OK-5 collection from work sponsored by the National Park Service in 1975. The collection including associated records and photos was processed as above and placed in nine document-sized boxes. The artifact catalog database contains 951 catalog numbers, and separate databases were made for the photos and associated records. The processing work encountered a problem with the 1975 collection that appears to have originated long ago. The artifact collection was transferred from Washington State University to the CCT Repository in 2002. The associated records arrived at the CCT Repository from Western Washington University in 2011. When a database was created for the artifact collection, it

became apparent that all of the formed tools were missing (n=138). Inquiries were made to Washington State University, Western Washington University, the Burke Museum, and to Randall Schalk, who worked with collections in 1997-98, but the artifacts have not yet been found. There is no indication why the associated records were separated from the artifact collection or why the formed tools are not with the artifact collection. The CCT Repository is continuing to search for the formed tools.

8.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD. (See figures 5-14).

9.0 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.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.

10.1 FCRPS Funded.

Colville Confederated Tribes, History and Archaeology Department. 2013. *Salmon and Our People: The Chief Joseph Dam Fishery Story*. DVD.

Naumann, A. 2013. *CJDPA – BLM "D" Tracts Pedestrian Survey Results.* Memorandum for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Confederated Tribes of the Colville History/Archaeology Program. Nespelem, Washington.

10.2 Non-FCRPS Funded:

Sharley A., B. Rinck, and D. Henderson. 2013. *Cultural Resource Assessment for the Chief Joseph Dam Bridge Replacement Project Douglas County, Washington.* SWCA Project No. 25894, Report No. 13-488. Prepared for Douglas County Transportation and KPFF Consulting Engineers. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Seattle, Washington.

10.0 GRAPHICS.

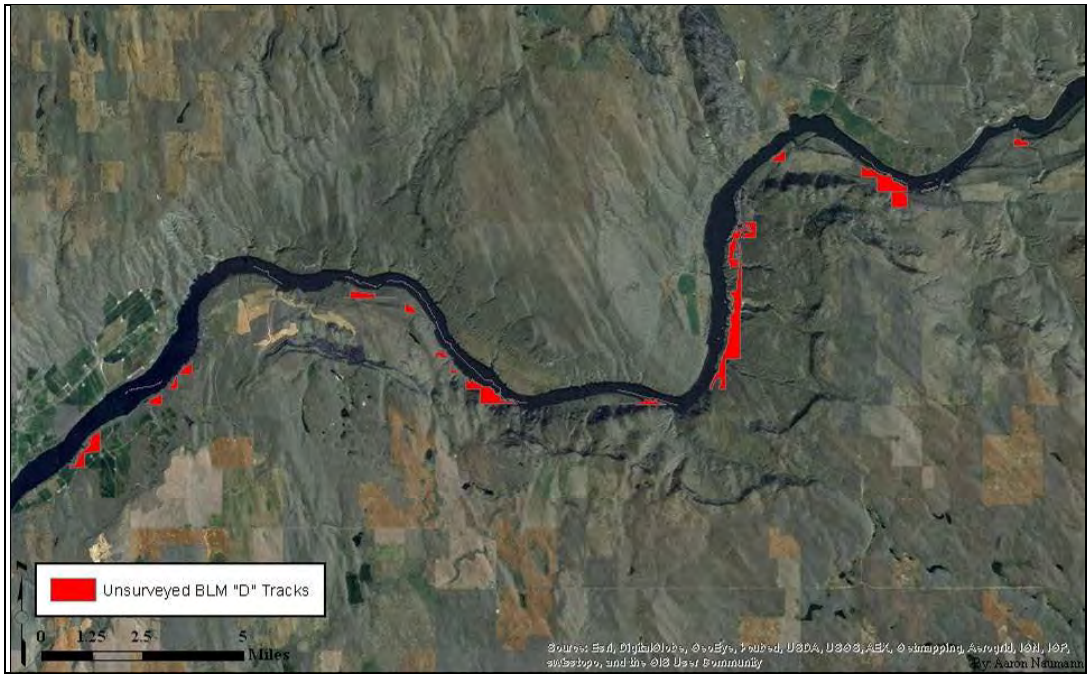

Figure 5. Areas Inventoried in FY2014.

Figure 6. Talus Pit at Newly Recorded Site.

Figure 7. Overview of Landforms on which a Newly Discovered Lithic Scatter Site was Recorded. View to East.

Figure 8. Newly Discovered Lithic Scatter Site Debris.

Figure 9. New Recorded Historic Trash Dump**.**

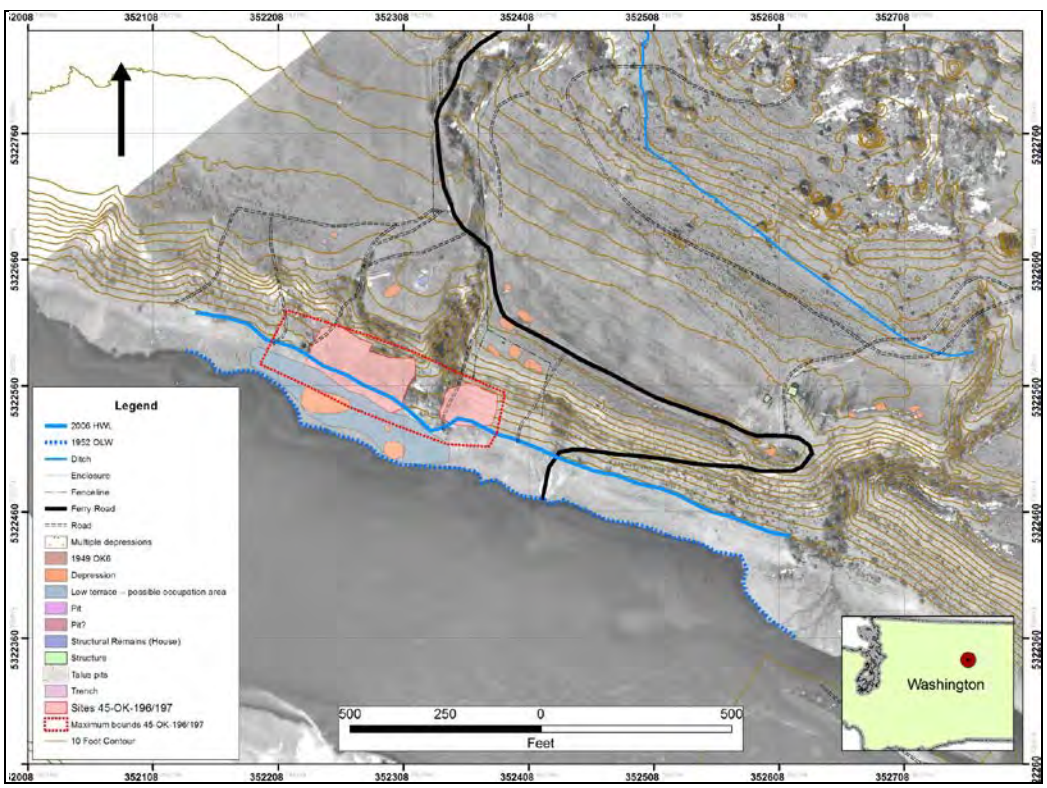

Figure 10. Example Use of Historical Imagery to Identify Protection Targets, 45-OK-196/197. Background is 1952 High-Resolution Photography**.**

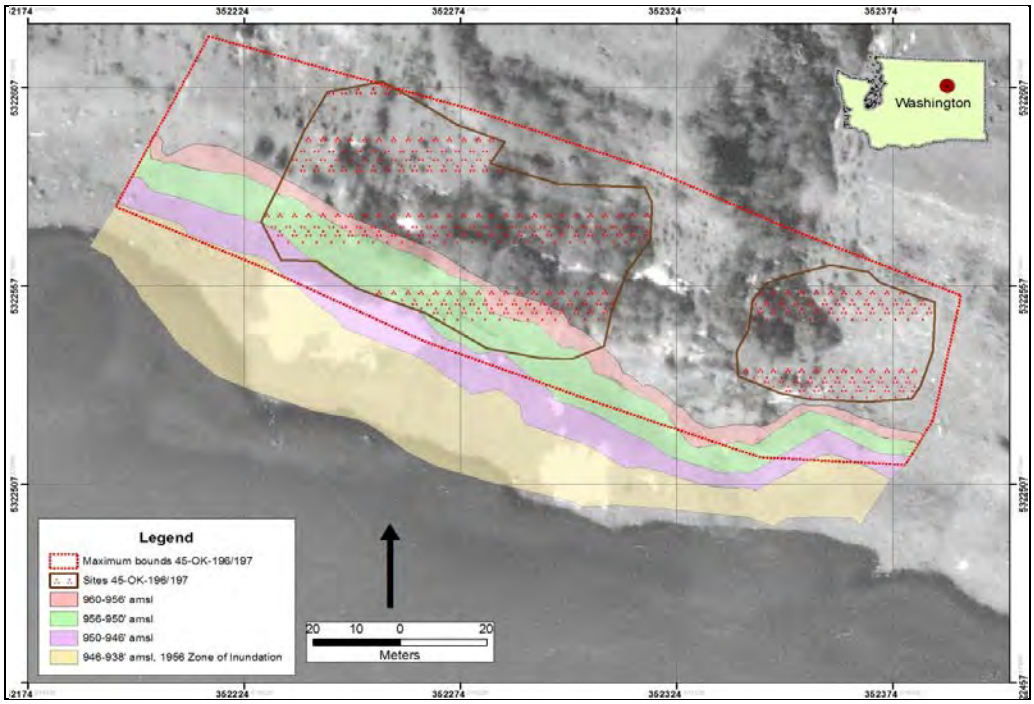

Figure 11. This view against the 1952 background shows the bands of flooded land below ordinary high pool (956 feet above mean sea level) that may be investigated during a pre-construction reservoir draft. Bathymetry from field measurements and digital elevation models derived from 2009 reservoir LiDAR survey.

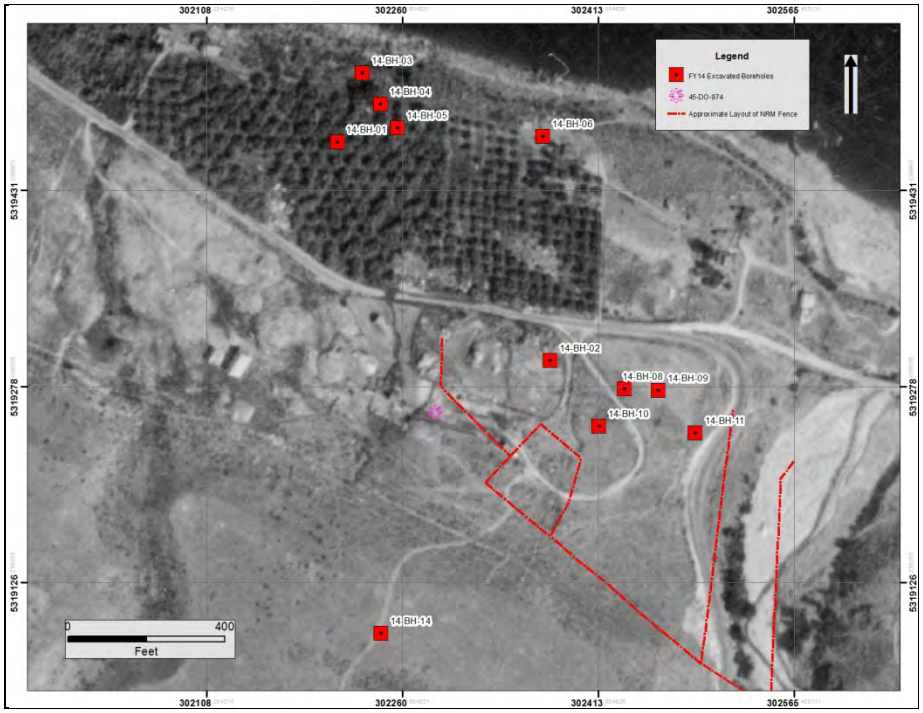

Figure 12. Example of one set of proposed "boreholes" on georectified scene from 1945, showing historical structures in the dam cantonment downstream from Foster Creek.

Figure 13. Same Scene 9 Years Later During Original Dam Construction, 1954.

Figure 14. Excavation of 14-BH-11 to bottom of thrust at 4.5 feet below ground surface. Gravels, sand; no cultural clasts. Location adjacent to former course of Foster Creek suggests that deposit is torrential fluvial (bed load) in origin.

APPENDIX Q

Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Orielle Lake Project

Fiscal Year 2014 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.[44] 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) 2013 Annual Report for a comprehensive description of previous year accomplishments. During the current reporting period, the Albeni Falls Project Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings. The Kalispel Tribe completed one season of shoreline monitoring at selected sites and completed inventory of the Clark Fork Delta in support of general program goals and, incidentally, the Bonneville Power Administration/Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Clark Fork Delta Restoration Project. The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho carried out one season of onsite monitoring at Bear Paw Rock, effectively discouraging misuse of the site during the season. A new indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contract (W912DW-14-D-1015) and task order for 1 year of services was awarded to the Kalispel Tribe for cultural resource management assistance, including an increment for archaeological survey of previously uninventoried lands at the project.

Notes on FY2014 Data. Tabular data in this report are updated with information for the period October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014, that has been obtained from several different sources. The following discussion presents information about the data and sources for FY2014.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

3.1 Total Project and Area of Potential Effect (APE) Acres in FY2014. Reference FY2013 Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Annual Report, Appendix E, entry for the Corps, Seattle District, FY2013, for detail if needed.

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

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[44] Quantity from Operations and Maintenance Business Link/Real Estate Management Information System (OMBIL/REMIS).

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

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey. This is the same area as the APE, 16,489 acres, comprising all project acreage not permanently inundated (effectively, all water surfaces). 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.

4.2 Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2014. As of September 30, 2014, 6,409 acres had been surveyed within the total APE.

4.3 Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey). Inventory of 844 acres of previously unsurveyed area was completed in FY2014 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.

4.4 Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2014 (Cumulative): 6,409 acres.

4.5 Historic Property Survey.

Archaeology/Historic Structures: There is no change from FY2013.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP): No change from FY2013.

4.6 Archaeological Site Count.

Total Sites Identified in FY2014: Eight sites were recorded in the Clark Fork Delta survey; all sites should be evaluated.

5.0 Historic Property Evaluation Status.

5.1 Total Sites Evaluated in FY2014. There is no change from FY2013.

5.2 National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites). The Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the East Pend Oreille Lake Rock Art District determination of eligibility; eight (8) sites are included as contributing members. Substantial progress was made in developing the determination of eligibility and nomination form for the

dam built environment. This effort will be completed in FY2015. This reporting category may require update to reflect the results of actions by others, especially under the Corps' regulatory program that is administered by Walla Walla District, but the data concerning those outcomes are not available at the time of this report.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 FY2014 Accomplishments. Progress on project goals during the reporting period was minimal except for planning future actions.

6.2 Site Protection/Stabilization. No sites were stabilized during the reporting period. Planning for stabilization at 10-BR-94/95 continued, including a project delivery team (PDT) site inspection in April. A preliminary design was developed and reviewed by the PDT, and a draft National Register determination of eligibility for 10-BR-95 was identified to support the treatment plan development. Interpretation of historical aerial photographs identified standing architecture in the 1930s and 1940s that is now expressed as historic debris fields within the site area. See figures 15-19.

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

6.4 Data Recovery. No data recovery occurred during the reporting period. Planning for recovery of a historic period privy/disposal feature at site 10-BR-99 in FY2015 was completed, including an amendment to a 2003 Memorandum of Agreement for the Riley Creek Recreation Area Upgrade.

6.2 Alternative Mitigation.

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

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

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Books: None were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Other: None.

7.0 CURATION. A contract for assessment of existing collections was awarded in the reporting period; work that started in FY2013 was largely completed within the reporting period, in accordance with the work plan submitted in April 2014 (Scott 2014). Inventory and stabilization of photographic records, architectural drawings, and other documentation of the dam's construction was begun and will continue for several years.

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

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

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

10.1 FCRPS Funded.

Lyons, K. J. 2014. *A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Clark Fork Delta, Bonner County, Idaho*. Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department. Usk, Washington.

Lyons, K. J. 2014. *Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille Cultural Resources Management Annual Report for FY2012.* Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Natural Resources Department. Usk, Washington.

Scott, E. 2014. *Final Work Plan for the Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Cultural Resources, Inventory, Assembly, Cataloging and Accessioning of Collections (Contract W912DW-10-D-1010 Task 0008).* AMEC, Inc. Bothell, Washington.

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

11.0 GRAPHICS.

Figure 15. Overview of the East End of Site 10-BR-94 and Main Area of 10-BR-95, Planned Stabilization Area. View to east, April 2014.

Figure 16: East end of site 10-BR-95, with surviving in situ archaeological deposits in annually inundated zone. Low bank area affected mainly by sheet erosion. View to east, Cooperating Group and Project Delivery Team inspection, April 2014.

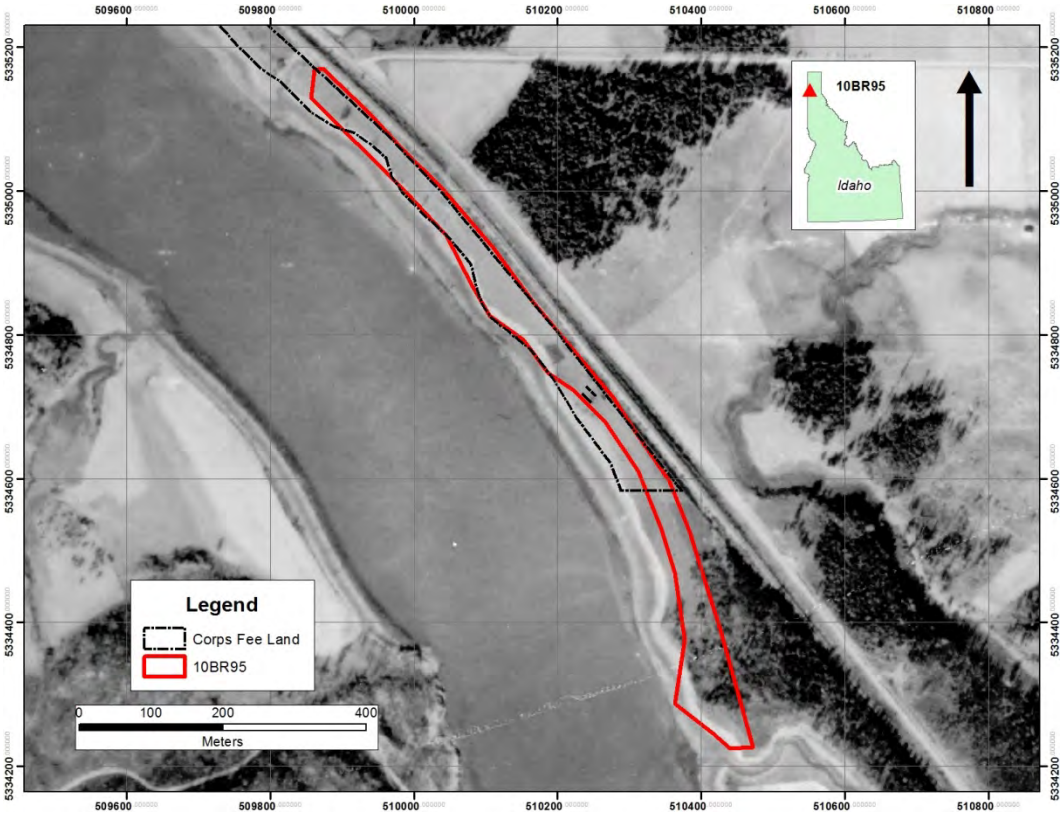

Figure 17. View of the 10-BR-95 Site Area in 1934, Showing Historic Structure Locations.

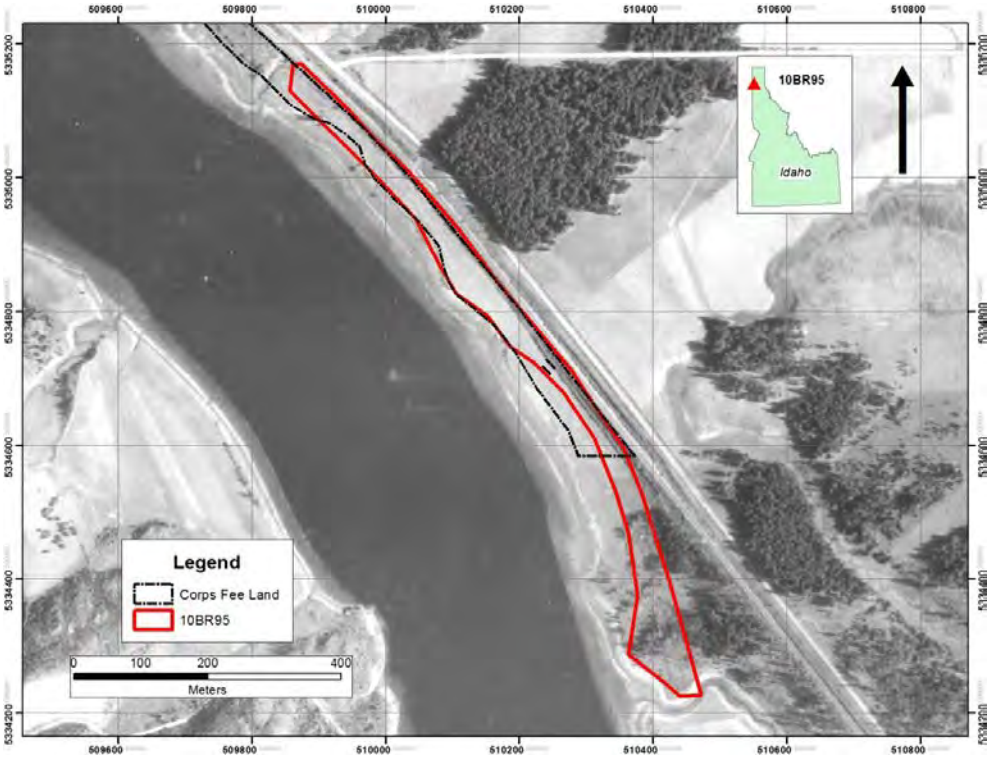

Figure 18. Same Scene in Late 1944.

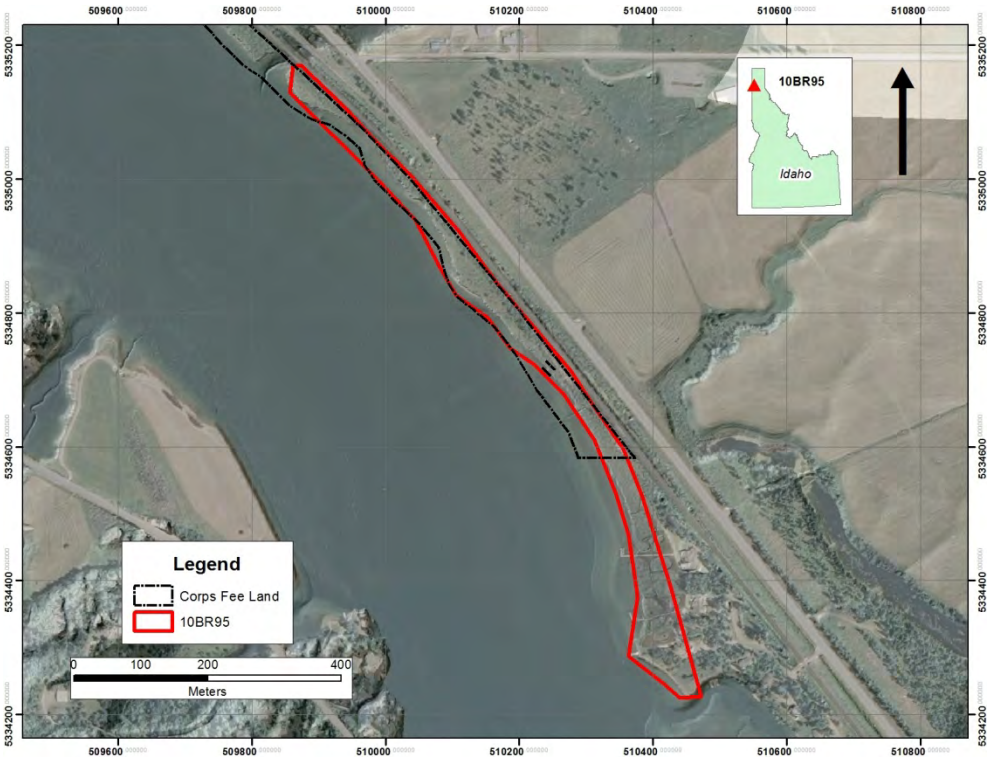

Figure 19. Scene as of 2009, Showing Loss of Upland Area and Changes in Structures.

APPENDIX R

Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project

Fiscal Year 2014 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 FCRPS Cooperating Group met to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa. The FCRPS Cooperating Group held four quarterly meetings to discuss annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, and other issues. On behalf of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the Corps, the Corps 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. During FY2014, the FCRPS cultural resources management program at Libby underwent a period of transition as a result of personnel departures and realignment of program responsibilities to other Corps cultural resources staff. The transition of responsibilities for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program at Libby to new staff should be complete by the end of December 2014, providing needed stability for the continued successful execution of the program.

Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 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 2007 Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP). Data from the last 5 years was taken from other sources, including reports and the Operations and Maintenance Business Link (OMBIL). Volume 1, Section 4, of the 2007 HPMP contains most of the data, but some interpretation was required using Volume 2. It is important to note that the HPMP does not tabulate program achievements over the years by the various

administrative eras. Pre-and post-FCRPS data would need to be extracted and re-tallied from many places and sources within the HPMP.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

3.2 APE Acres. The APE acreage, 52,585 acres, has not changed in FY2014. The APE is a 300-foot buffered full-pool polygon and all fee-owned lands and easements directly or indirectly affected by operations that extend beyond the full pool, including easements in Bonners Ferry and along Fisher River.

The APE does not include the original river surface area.

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

3.3 APE Mapped. There has been no change to the APE in FY2014.

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

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

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

4.2 Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2014. Forty-three acres of the APE were surveyed in FY2014. 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 geographic information system (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.

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

4.3 Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey). A total of approximately 43 acres was surveyed by a private firm and KNF.

4.4 Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2014 (Cumulative). This was calculated by adding the cumulative APE acres surveyed for archaeological site and standing historic structures as of FY2013, as calculated in the inventory plan, to the Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey), for a total of 10,969 acres. The total number of acres surveyed is based only on the acres surveyed on Corps fee land.

5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY EVALUATION STATUS.

5.1 Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY2014 (Cumulative). Data was drawn from Tables 4-1 and 4-2 of the HPMP. The HPMP presents current data up to January 2007. One new site and one isolate were recorded during the 2014 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 FY2015 following update of the HPMP.

5.2 Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (Cumulative). One new archaeological site and one isolate were documented with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funds in FY2014.

5.3 Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (Cumulative). No new sites were documented with Non-FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Funds in FY2014.

5.4 Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2014. There are 491 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 FY2015 following update of the HPMP.

5.5 Sites Eligible (Individually, or those within a District or Multiple Property Listing that are Non-Contributing. The number of sites not eligible in FY2014 has not changed. A-C eligibility determinations made by the CSKT and KNF FY2011-2013 site condition monitoring results have yet to be tabulated. These numbers are expected to change in FY2015 following update of the HPMP.

5.6 Total No. of Sites for which Determinations of Eligibility Needs to be Completed. The number of previously known and recorded sites yet to be evaluated has not changed. The one new site identified and recorded in FY2014 is recommended not-eligible. Six previously recorded sites were further delineated and recommended eligible. The recommendations are currently under review, and no formal determinations of eligibility have been made by the Corps.

5.7 Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY2014. All sites at Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa are grouped within two archaeological districts. None are individually listed.

5.8 Sites Tested in FY2014-FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility. No sites were tested for eligibility in FY2014. Some archaeological testing was performed as part of a survey effort but is not included here as the primary goal was delineation not evaluation.

5.8 Sites Tested in FY2014 Non-FCRPS Funded. No sites were tested for eligibility in FY2014.

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

5.10 No. Sites for which Background Research was Conducted in FY2014. Background research was conducted for 18 sites in FY2014.

5.11 No. of Ethnographic Studies Conducted in FY2014. No ethnographic studies were conducted in FY2014.

5.12 Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) and TCP Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment Efforts at FCRPS Projects as of FY2014. No TCP Identification, evaluation, or treatment efforts were conducted in FY2014. A TCP Inventory Plan was developed in consultation with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to address future direction of TCP studies within the Project APE and larger geographic area.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATION.

Sites Monitored in FY2014: In FY2014, the FCRPS Program funded the KNF to monitor and do site condition assessments for two sites (24LN1054 and 24LN417) and cutbank survey monitoring for nine sites. A total of 11 sites were monitored. All sites had been previously documented.

7.0 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.

8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) ACTIVITIES AT FCRPS DAMS AND RESERVOIRS IN FY2014. 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 FY2014.

9.0 FY2014 DELIVERABLES. (See appendix F.) An FY2014 draft report for the KNF monitoring has been received and is under review. An FY2014 report for inventory activities was also submitted by the private consultant.

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

11.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY2014. Figures are as reported by the Corps, Northwestern Division, in Table 14 of the main portion of this annual report.

12.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. In FY2014, many major preservation, protection, and planning efforts were accomplished, as well as

completing routine cultural resource management tasks. Notable achievements in FY2014 include:

- The KNF completed site assessment for two sites, cutbank survey for nine sites, and site monitoring. Results are reported in *Libby Dam-Lake Koocanusa Reservoir 2013 Cultural Resources Report: Site Condition Assessment, Site Evaluation, Cutbank Examination at Barron Creek Site 24LN580, Cutbank Survey, Landform Erosion Measurements, and Site Stewardship Monitoring, Lincoln County, Montana.*

- The Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement was finalized and signed by consulting parties in March 2014.

- Archaeological survey fieldwork completed and report submitted for Dunn Creek and Broadwell Flats areas. See *DRAFT Additional Historic Properties Inventory on Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project Lands, Lincoln County, Montana*, Contract No. W912DW-10-1010 Task Order 004 (Deliverable 4).

- Draft TCP Inventory Plan prepared.

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. See appendix F.

14.0 GRAPHICS.

Figure 20. Archaeologists Conducting Survey on the Libby Dam-Koocanusa Project (AMEC Photo)**.**

Figure 21. Archaeologists Conducting Survey on the Libby-Koocanusa Project (AMEC Photo).

APPENDIX S

Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project

Fiscal Year 2014 Narrative Information

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) constructed Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of the Columbia Basin Project, a multipurpose irrigation, power, and flood control project along the Columbia River.[45] The key structure of the project, Grand Coulee Dam, is on the Mainstem of the Columbia River about 90 miles west of Spokane, Washington, at about River Mile 596. Construction of the original dam and power houses began in 1933, and the dam itself was completed in 1942. Power generation began in 1941, and Reclamation had installed all of the generators in the Left Power Plant by 1948. Installation of the generators in the Right Power Plant followed in the early 1950s. The early 1950s also saw the completion of the first six pumps in the John W. Keys III Pump Generating Plant, but work continued on this plant until the 1980s. President Lyndon B. Johnson approved construction of the Third Power Plant in 1966, and construction began the next year. Reclamation installed the final generator in the Third Power Plant in 1980, completing the build out of the Grand Coulee Dam complex. Grand Coulee Dam is the largest hydroelectric facility in North America.

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

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

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

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

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. Notably, the CCT concurred with the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem FCRPS Area of Potential Effect (APE) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 and shortly thereafter also signed the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA). The CCT actively participated both in the Cooperating Group and as contractors for the FCRPS. On behalf of the lead Federal agencies, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) contracted with the CCT History/Archaeology Program for work that included non-ground-disturbing fieldwork and laboratory analysis for site 45ST61; preparation of a variety of reports discussing various cultural resources strategies, work plans, and available datasets; produced determinations of eligibility; and annual site condition monitoring, curation, and other tasks.

The second Cooperating Group, the Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group, covers the Grand Coulee Project lands within the traditional territories of the STI. This group held four quarterly meetings. The Spokane Arm Cooperating Group completed the 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 for Spokane Arm archaeological services with the STI Preservation Program. As part of this contracting effort, the STI Preservation Program completed two archaeological testing projects; inventoried 2,205 acres along the Spokane Arm; prepared several draft and final reports including beginning work on a traditional place names document and a determination of eligibility; and conducted annual site condition monitoring, curation, and other tasks.

Reclamation and BPA completed the installation of a gabion basket and fiber encapsulated soil lift stabilization wall at an archaeological site on the Spokane Reservation. Partnerships with all FCRPS stakeholders were very important on this project, especially with the STI Preservation Program who conducted daily monitoring during the construction work. Reclamation and BPA are also designing and developing seven more site stabilizations for the Grand Coulee Dam Project. These are intended to be implemented in upcoming years as FCRPS mitigations.

The NPS, also funded by BPA and Reclamation for work in FY2014, provided intensive condition assessment work at two historic sites in the NPS NRA, survey projects totaling 672 acres, and their regularly prescribed management activities for the NRA.

BPA also contracted Historical Research Associates, Inc., (HRA) to prepare a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the FCRPS Lake Roosevelt APE, with funding from BPA and Reclamation. HRA submitted a second draft of the HPMP during FY2014 after the Cooperating Group members provided comments on the existing draft to BPA. By the end of FY2014, HRA had submitted the second draft HPMP to BPA, and the Cooperating Group members were in the process of reviewing the document.

Notes on FY2014 Data. Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but mainly rely upon datasets 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 FY2014 FCRPS 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 additional and updated data become available.

Over the course of the year, BPA reviews and updates their FCRPS GIS data and improves the accuracy of site locations and acreages. For FY2014, this effort supported the work to negotiate finalization of the APE for the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem.

Table 14 in the main report includes FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expenditures for the Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

- Boundary of Reclamation-managed lands - I:\GCPO Data Final\GCPO Map Server.mdb. [46]

- Boundary of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area - I:\GIS\correctedbndry\parkbndry2004.mdb.

- Total Project Acres = all Federal lands and inundated areas within Federal boundary - I:\Archaeology\Sean_GIS\GCD Property\Grand Coulee Federal Lands.shp. This shape file combines the two above datasets. Boundaries between overlapping polygons were erased.

3.2 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 CCT THPO and the Washington SHPO concurred with the Lake Roosevelt Mainstem APE in FY2014. Their concurrence was followed by the signing of the Systemwide PA by the Washington SHPO and the CCT THPO shortly after the agreement was reached for the Mainstem APE. The Mainstem APE is 238,238 acres.

As of FY2014, the total acreage of the APE including both the Mainstem and Spokane Arm units is 268,194 acres with 105,253 of that land (including the water surface) present as Federal lands. The total acreage of the project/Federal lands did not change with the enactment of the APE since all Federal lands for the project were included in the APE. Of the total APE acreage, BPA GIS

[46] 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.

layers indicate that 200,271 acres is accessible when the Grand Coulee Dam/Lake Roosevelt reaches low pool elevation.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION

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

4.2 Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey). The FCRPS funded the inventory of 2,900 acres at Grand Coulee in FY2013. The STI Preservation Program surveyed the majority of this acreage, 2,205 acres, on the Spokane Arm. That survey was on lands within the STI Reservation – a part of the Spokane Arm APE as defined in FY2011. The NPS conducted survey of an additional 672 acres of areas managed by the NPS. This work included the survey of 150 acres along Lower Sherman Creek on the Mainstem.

Of the total reported acres surveyed within the Lake Roosevelt APE, 2,877 are reported as new survey. The 24 acres of resurvey were conducted by the CCT History/Archaeology Program at 45ST61 as part of their data recovery work for FY2014.

4.3 New Sites. Inventory work conducted by the STI Preservation Program and the NPS identified 16 new sites in the two Lake Roosevelt APEs during FY2014. This brings the total cumulative number of sites at Lake Roosevelt to 827.

5.0 FY2014 FCRPS FUNDED WORK SUPPORTING DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY. The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded background research for determination of eligibility nomination forms for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at 47 sites in FY2014. This brings the total sites listed on NRHP nomination forms on project as of FY2014 to 827. Of these 827 cumulative sites, 618 need to have determinations of eligibility completed. This leaves 8 sites that have been determined not eligible or non-contributing, and 201 sites that have been determined eligible on their own or as part of a district or multiple property listening.

The completion of determinations of eligibility for 47 sites as part of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program in FY2014 is a large increase from a cumulative total of 154 the previous year. The primary increase in this number is due to the CCT History/Archaeology Program working on the draft Whitestone Archaeological District nomination form. In addition to the draft district nomination, the CCT History/Archaeology Program prepared final determinations of eligibility documentation for 45FE23, 45FE42, and 45FE320 in FY2014. The STI Preservation Program contributed a final determination of eligibility for one site. NPS also finalized the determination of eligibility for the Old Kettle Falls Townsite (45ST27).

The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program also funded 57 ethnographic studies for FY2014. This work, conducted by the CCT History/Archaeology Program, included 12 elder interviews and transcription of 45 recordings from their archives.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Data Recovery. The CCT History/Archaeology Program used FY2014 funding to complete data recovery efforts at 45ST61. FY2013 data recovery at the site included excavations,

but year-end lab analysis identified an inadvertent discovery in the collection of artifacts. Rather than continue, as planned, with the ground disturbing activities for FY2014, they used the opportunity to conduct additional survey grade work using a total station to gather new geospatial data, conducted pedestrian inventory, and monitored the condition of the previously excavated areas.

6.2 Creative Mitigation. The CCT History/Archaeology Program used FY2014 FCRPS funds to complete Phase 2 preservation at Skolaskin's Church. The church is a structure that was relocated twice after the initial filling of Lake Roosevelt and now resides in Nespelem, Washington. It was originally constructed along the Columbia River near Redford Canyon in the proposed Whitestone District. Phase 2 stabilization of the structure included replacing deteriorated logs and stabilizing the load bearing structure of the log church. The Mainstem Cooperating Group successfully worked together on this creative mitigation using the newly developed Systemwide PA Treatment Documentation Form.

6.3 Stabilization. After a delay of more than a year, Reclamation and BPA completed a bank stabilization project in the Spokane Reservation Management Zone of the Spokane Arm APE. Intended for FY2013 construction, the project was delayed due to a variety of contracting issues. Reclamation hired Stone Ridge, Inc., to install the structure during FY2014. With Reclamation acting as construction manager and assisted by STI Preservation Program site monitors, the contractor installed the gabion basket and fiber encapsulated soil lift (FESL) structure between May and July. The structure was substantially complete as of July 4th at the request of the Spokane Business Council; plantings were all that remained and were completed in October 2014.

Reclamation and BPA also continue the engineering and permitting process on a number of upcoming stabilization projects. During FY2014, Reclamation staff completed the engineering and specifications for two sets of waterway barriers to restrict access to culturally sensitive areas at Moonbeam Bay and Redford Canyon on the Mainstem. This will be the FY2015 FCRPS stabilization construction project for Lake Roosevelt. Reclamation staff also continues to work with the Mainstem and Spokane Arm Cooperating Groups to continue to develop other future stabilization efforts. Design work, including engineering grade survey work that was contracted by Reclamation during FY2014, continues for six sites. These projects include design work to stabilize a rock art panel near an existing roadway and other projects at several archaeological site locations affected by reservoir-related erosion. Some may be multi-year, multi-component undertakings.

6.4 Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding supported monitoring at 127 sites in FY2014. A breakdown of the number of sites monitored by the CCT, STI, and NPS follows.

- CCT History/Archaeology Program inspected 45 sites, of these, 27 sites were monitored as part of site condition assessment under contract to the BPA, and 18 sites were inspected under the Reclamation Burial Sites Inspection Contract.

- STI Preservation Program inspected 48 sites, of these, 38 sites were monitored as a part of site condition assessment under contract to BPA and 10 sites were inspected under the Reclamation Burial Sites Inspection Contract.

- The NPS Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area (LRNRA) archaeologists inspected 34 sites from the Recreation Management Zone during FY2014.

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

6.7 Damage Assessments. The STI Preservation Program assessed six damages to five sites as part of Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violation damage assessments. The damage assessments were primarily due to the operation of vehicles in the drawdown. Only one involved digging. No violations were issued. The STI completed ARPA patrols for 119 person days in FY2014.

The CCT Parks and Recreation Department completed 687 hours of ARPA patrols for FY2014 at a total of 86 person days. They reported no damages or violations as a direct result of the APRA patrols.

7.0 FY2014 DRAFT REPORTS AND OTHER DELIVERABLES. The following deliverables were submitted as drafts or other deliverables during FY2014.

Report Author	Company/Organization	REPORT DATE (Year Only)	Report Title
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), Sand Bar Site (45SR21), Stevens County Washington*
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Draft Summary Report of Field Year 2014 ARPA Permit Conditions, ARPA Monitoring and Erosion Monitoring*
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2014, Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington*
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeology and Preservation Program	2013	*Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2013, BPA/BoR, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*FY2013 Burial Site Management Activities by the Spokane Tribe, Stevens and Lincoln Counties, Washington*
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Archaeological Testing Report, Site 45LI720 (The Longhouse Site)*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: March 14 –-April 15*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: July 16 – August 14, 2014*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: August 15 – September 15, 2014*

Report Author	Company/Organization	REPORT DATE (Year Only)	Report Title
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: November 13 – December 11, 2013*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: January 15, 2014 – February 13, 2014*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: December 12, 2013 – January 14, 2014*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: May 16 – June 12, 2014*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: June 13 – July 15, 2014*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: February 14 – March 13*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: April 14 – May 15*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2013: September 16, 2013 – October 15, 2013.*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*ARPA Patrol and Monitoring Report Field Year 2014: March 14-April 15*
Covington, Brenda L.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Update Strategy for Site Monitoring Prioritization Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Douglas, Okanogan, Grant, Lincoln, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Covington, Brenda L.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Draft Report: Results of Research on Previously Archaeologically Tested Sites in the Mainstem Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Okanogan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Covington, Brenda L.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Draft Report: Chance Artifact Analysis, Mainstem Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington*

Report Author	Company/Organization	REPORT DATE (Year Only)	Report Title
Covington, Brenda L.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	*Results of the 2013 Burial Sites Inspection, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Covington, Brenda L. with contributions by Brent Martinez	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2013	*2013 Burial Sites Inspection Preliminary Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Harrison, James B. III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Two Thousand Fourteen Archaeological Testing at the Blue Heron Site (45LI25), Lake Roosevelt, Washington*
Harrison, James, and Lynn Pankonin	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Draft Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeology and Preservation Program- Spokane Tribe Traditional Place Names*
Hicks, Brent, and others	Historical Research Associates, Inc.	2014	*DRAFT Grand Coulee Dam Project Historic Property Management Plan (Volumes 1 and 2)*
Martinez, Brent, and Karen Capuder	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), The Whitestone Archaeological District, Ferry and Lincoln Counties, Washington*
McCullough, Laura	National Park Service/ Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	2014	*Barstow Flats, Washington: Ferry County, Washington, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Draft Report*
Naumann, Aaron J.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Preliminary Draft: 2014 Preliminary Non-Ground Disturbing Fieldwork at 45ST61*
White, William G., with contributions by Laura McCullough and James Retzer	National Park Service/ Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	2014	*Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of Lower Sherman Creek, Ferry County, Washington*
White, William G., and Ray DePuydt	National Park Service/ Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	2014	*Condition Assessment of Fort Colville (45ST97), Stevens County, Washington Section 12, T36N R37E*

8.0 CURATION. The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expended an estimated $52,373 on curation of FCRPS collections from Grand Coulee Project lands in FY2014.[47] Funding paid for continued curation of artifacts, field notes, photographs, maps, and other related materials;

[47] The NPS holds a small collection of artifact and these are not reported here as they are part of on-going NPS activities and are not an FCRPS undertaking.

cataloging; maintenance of collections databases; and other tasks. Notable additions to the collection treated during FY2014 were the treatment of the 45ST61 artifact collection from FY2013 fieldwork and the new curation of artifacts collected during the 2014 drawdown monitoring.

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

9.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY2014. Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse figures are presented as a single sum under Bureau of Reclamation in Table 14.

10.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.

- The CCT Business Council Chair signed the FCRPS Systemwide PA on March 6th, 2014. Following this signature, the Washington SHPO signed on April 3, 2014, enacting the agreement in the State of Washington. The NPS Pacific West Division Regional Director also signed the agreement on June 6, 2014.
- The Washington SHPO concurred with the Mainstem Lake Roosevelt APE on April 8, 2014. The CCT THPO concurred a day later on April 9, 2014, enacting the full APE for the Grand Coulee Dam/Lake Roosevelt Project.
- The CCT History/Archaeology Program completed Phase 2 of the Skolaskin's Church Preservation Project as a creative mitigation using FCRPS funds.
- Reclamation reached substantial completion of a site stabilization project on the Spokane Arm. The STI Preservation Program supported the project with daily archaeological monitoring during the construction phase.
- BPA contracted Historical Research Associates, Inc., who prepared a second draft of the Grand Coulee Dam Project HPMP. The final document is scheduled for completion in FY2015.
- The CCT History/Archaeology Program completed non-ground disturbing work to conclude the recent multi-season field effort at 45ST61.
- The STI Preservation Program completed test excavations at two sites.
- The STI Preservation Program completed a management plan for a large multi-component archaeological site. Reclamation is using that plan to create a plan for future stabilization efforts.
- Reclamation conducted engineering and survey work for eight sites along Lake Roosevelt. Two sites included maintenance information on past stabilization efforts, and the remaining six are major designs for future stabilization/preservation efforts at Lake Roosevelt.
- The STI Preservation Program inventoried 2,205 acres, including upland areas of the APE, along the Spokane Arm.

- The CCT History/Archaeology Program prepared draft analyses of both the Chance Artifact Collection and for eligibility information available from previously tested sites in the Mainstem APE.
- The CCT History/Archaeology Program completed determinations of eligibility for three sites on the Mainstem (45FE23, 45FE42, and 45FE320). The program completed a draft nomination form for the Whitestone Archaeological District.
- NPS archaeologists completed a determination of eligibility for the Old Kettle Falls Townsite and drafted Condition Assessments for Fort Colville and Barstow Flats.
- NPS archaeologists completed survey of 672 acres, including 150 acres of Lower Sherman Creek.
- CCT History/Archaeology Program and STI Preservation Program conducted site monitoring and condition assessment at a combined 99 sites.

11.0 GRAPHICS.

Figure 22. Stabilization on Spokane Arm at Substantial Completion, July 2013.

Figure 23. Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm during Spring Drawdown**.**

Figure 24. Front Entrance (West Elevation) of Skolaskin's Church upon Completion of Phase II Stabilization**.**

Figure 25. North Elevation of Skolaskin's Church, Phase II Project Stabilization.

Figure 26. **C**CT History/Archaeology Program Field Director Brent Martinez Discussing Site Assessments with an NPS Lake Roosevelt North District Ranger as part of ARPA Coordination.

Figure 27. Spokane Arm Cooperating Group Inspecting Seasonal Erosion during a Spring Field Visit.

Figure 28. Exposed Stumps Dating to Pre-Reservoir Clearing Activities Showing the Rates of Erosion Between the 1940s and FY2014. Photo Taken During CCT History/Archaeology Program Monitoring Work.

12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. The following references are final reports delivered in FY2014 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 M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*2014 Reconnaissance Survey of Lake Roosevelt Drawdown Zone for Exposed Human Remains (Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington)*
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), SIR-R3-1, Spokane Reservation, Washington*
Casserino, Christopher M.	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Spokane Tribe of Indians Archaeological Survey Report, Field Year 2013, BPA/BoR, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, Site 45LI720 (SIR-R3-0011)*
Casserino, Christopher M., and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Archaeological Testing Report, Site 45LI721 (SIR-R3-0001)*
Casserino, Christopher M., Lynn Pankonin, and James B. Harrison III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Hidden Beach Stabilization Project Archaeological Survey Report*
Covington, Brenda L.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), 45FE23, Ferry County, Washington*
Covington, Brenda L	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), 45FE43, Ferry County, Washington*
Covington, Brenda L	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS form 10-900), 45FE320, Ferry County, Washington*
Covington, Brenda L	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Results of the 2013 Burial Sites Inspection, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Covington, Brenda L	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Results of the 2013 Site Condition Monitoring Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Washington*

Report Author	Company/Organization	REPORT DATE (Year Only)	Report Title
Harrison, James B. III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Task BD: Standardization of Collection Nomenclature, FY2014: October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014*
Harrison, James B. III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Mill Creek Archaeological Site (45LI6) Management Plant*
Harrison, James B. III	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*Spokane Tribe Traditional Cultural Places Survey Plan*
Harrison, James B. III, with contributions by Alex Stevenson	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*2012 Salvage Excavations at 45SR4 (The Wynecoops Shell Midden Site) Spokane Indian Reservation, Washington*
McCullough, Laura	National Park Service/ Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	2013	*Final Report on the 2013 Monitoring of Archaeological Sites, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Stevens, Lincoln and Ferry Counties, Washington*
Naumann, Aaron J.	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*2013 Data Recovery Effort at 45ST61 Preliminary Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Stevens County (T38N R39E Sec. 30), Washington*
Naumann, Aaron, and Lucy Luevano	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2014	*Final: Creative Mitigation Ideas for Addressing Some of the Adverse Effects Resultant from Continuing Operations and Maintenance at the Grand Coulee Dam Project in Douglas, Ferry, Grand, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington*
Peone, Gena	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*STI Language Project – Object Name and Use*
Peone, Gena	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program	2014	*STI/Lake Roosevelt Oral History and Imaging Project*
White, William G., with contributions by James Retzer	National Park Service/ Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	2014	*Old Kettle Falls Townsite, Stevens County, Washington: 2013 Inventory, Documentation, Condition Assessment and Determination of Eligibility for an Archaeological District, 45ST27 Final Report*

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APPENDIX T

Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir Project

Fiscal Year 2014 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 archaeological collections from the lands. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) markets and distributes the power produced at Hungry Horse Project.

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

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. During the reporting period, the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Hungry Horse Cooperating Group met to discuss issues related to the management of cultural resources in the Hungry Horse Reservoir Project area. The cooperating group made up of representatives from BPA, Reclamation, CSKT, and FNF held four regular quarterly meetings. On behalf of Reclamation and BPA, BPA contracted with the CSKT Tribal Historic Preservation Department and the FNF for archaeological services at Hungry Horse Reservoir. The Hungry Horse Reservoir work included annual site condition monitoring, curation, and other tasks. BPA also contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc., (HRA) to provide archaeological inventory within four priority areas of the Hungry Horse APE. Program work continues on a variety of items for future delivery including a multiple property nomination and a source study for local white chert that was used to fashion the stone tools commonly found along the reservoir.

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 FCRPS storage reservoirs. In 1992, in preparation for implementation of IDU investigations at

Hungry Horse, Reclamation and the USFS signed an agreement designating the FNF as the lead in representing the land management interests at Hungry Horse Project. As a final preparatory step, in 1994, BPA and Reclamation established a work group involving those agencies, the USFS, and CSKT. This group later became the FCRPS Cooperating Group, Hungry Horse Project.

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

2.2 Notes on Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 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 FY2014 Annual Report tables. Note that acreages are based on Geographic Information System (GIS) data, the accuracy of which will improve as new or improved data becomes available.

3.0 PROJECT AREAS.

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

3.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE) Acres. 42,675 acres – The APE for the Hungry Horse Project was examined and redefined in FY2012. The APE directly correlates to the Project Area as reported above.

4.0 INVENTORY INFORMATION.

4.1 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey. 36,582 acres.

4.2 Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2014 (new survey). The FCRPS Program funded the inventory of 10,127 acres in FY2014. HRA, under contract to BPA, surveyed Priority Areas 1 through 4 within the APE. The lands were entirely within the FNF-managed lands of the Hungry Horse APE in Flathead County.

4.3 New Sites Documented. Three new sites were documented during FY2014 survey of the Hungry Horse APE. This brings the total of documented sites within the Hungry Horse APE to 24 from the FY2013 total of 21.

5.0 FY2014 FCRPS-FUNDED WORK SUPPORTING DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY. Determinations of eligibility have not been completed for any of the 24 sites at this time. As such, none of the sites are listed as individual sites, districts, or under multiple properties listings.

6.0 TREATMENT OR MITIGATIONS.

6.1 Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding. The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funded monitoring at seven sites in FY2014. The FNF and CSKT Historic Preservation Department jointly conducted this work as part of site condition assessment monitoring under contract with BPA. The monitoring work did not result in updated documentation or the report of physical changes to the seven sites.

6.2 Sites Monitored with Non-FCRPS Funding. None in FY2014.

6.4 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Damage Assessments. The FNF conducted 10 days of ARPA patrols during FY2014. They prepared one damage assessment for one site resulting from this work.

7.0 FY2014 DRAFT REPORTS AND OTHER DELIVERABLES. The following draft deliverable was submitted during FY2014.

Report Author	Company/Organization	REPORT DATE (Year Only)	Report Title
Herbel, Brian, Michael Falkner, and James Grant	Historical Research Associates, Inc.	2014	*Draft- Hungry Horse Project FY2014 Pedestrian Archaeological Field Survey*

8.0 CURATION. The FCRPS Program expended an estimated $300 for the curation costs for one artifact housed at the CSKT Curation Facility in FY2014. This was a new program cost as FCRPS artifacts were not previously curated at the facility.

The cubic footage for this single artifact is not currently known.

9.0 FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES IN FY2014.

Table 14 in the main report is accurate to the total amount billed against Hungry Horse contracts as of November 2014.

10.0 NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD.

- The CSKT Historic Preservation Department completed 7 days of FCRPS site monitoring.
- HRA inventoried 10,127 acres within 4 of the 6 Priority Areas (1 through 4) of the Hungry Horse APE. During this work, they documented 3 new sites and updated the forms for 11 previously documented sites. HRA also reported nine isolated finds.

11.0 GRAPHICS.

Figure 29. CSKT Tribal Monitors Working in Windy Conditions along Hungry Horse Reservoir in June.

Figure 30. Historical Research Associates, Inc., Staff Recording a Historic Feature on Hungry Horse Reservoir.

Figure 31. A White Chert Tool Being Recorded During the CSKT Monitoring of Sites Exposed During the Spring Drawdown.

Figure 32. Spring Drawdown Inventory Work in a Priority Area at Hungry Horse Reservoir.

12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY. No final deliverables were submitted during FY2014.

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APPENDIX U

Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary 2010 – 2014

Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report

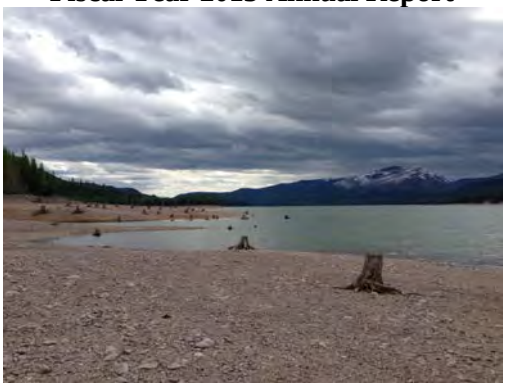
Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report

View Upstream from Hungry Horse Dam, Montana

Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report

Lower Memaloose Island, Bonneville Project

Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report



Hungry Horse Reservoir

Fiscal Year 2014 Annual Report

Lake Roosevelt

APPENDIX U

Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary 2010 – 2014

The FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) (Section XI.) requires the Lead Agencies to prepare a 5-year summary of accomplishments using information provided in the last five Annual Reports. The Systemwide PA also requires identification of issues that affect or may affect the abilities of the Lead Agencies to meet the terms of the Systemwide PA (see Appendix V of this report). This is the first summary report developed since the Systemwide PA went into effect in 2009 and covers the period from Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 through FY2014.

The following table and figures provide a condensed account of Systemwide accomplishments over the past 5 years in the major categories of Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, as well as related activities. Numbers in the table represent totals for a single fiscal year unless "cumulative" is indicated in the comments column. In addition to the table, some reporting categories are depicted in figures in a bar graph format following the table (see pages U-9 through U-14). The comments column in the table indicates the figure number of the corresponding bar graph.

Over the past 5 years, it is evident that the program continues to make progress on updating Historic Property Management Plans, developing Project Specific Programmatic Agreements (PSPAs), and developing inventory plans to ensure all types of historic properties are adequately identified within individual Project Areas of Potential Effect (APE). The program requires a regular meeting schedule to accomplish Project-specific activities, as well as regular collaboration across the system and among the Lead Agencies for initiatives that affect the entire system. In the category of identification, much progress has been made on identification of archeological and historic sites. Work toward identification of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) continues at each Project on an annual basis as is shown by completion of over 300 reports and other TCP-related research products over the past 5 years. Evaluations for National Register eligibility of individual sites has increased over this 5-year period with the understanding that new sites are being documented each year that will also require evaluation. Treatment/Mitigation continues to represent the compliance category that requires the most time and funding to accomplish. Large stabilization and erosion control projects are easily documented, but the smaller treatment efforts such as signage to prevent vandalism, public education activities, and other forms of creative mitigation are more difficult to quantify, but are equally important. The number of sites monitored across the system is gradually increasing annually. Depending on Project-specific needs, monitoring continues to be conducted to assist with identification, evaluation, and treatment. The volume of collections and records curated with FCRPS funds has shown a moderate increase over the past 5 years and can be attributed to new collections as well as better data on the actual size of existing collections. Damage assessments under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act continue to be required on an annual basis to address the effects of vandalism, with the most assessments completed in FY2014.

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Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary

ACTIVITY	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Comments
MANAGEMENT PLANNING:						
Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP) Updates		2 in progress	4 in progress	9 in progress	9 in progress	
Project Specific Programmatic Agreement (PSPA)	4 in progress	4 in progress	4 in progress	4 in progress	1 final 3 in progress	
Archaeological Inventory Plan			5			Plan completed for all Corps Projects or groups of Projects.
Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) Inventory Plan					5	Plan completed for all Corps Projects or groups of Projects.
Contract Deliverables	17	21	39	49	50	**See Figure U-1.**
Cooperating Group Meetings	45	57	32	41	43	
FCRPS Systemwide Conference		1		1		
Cultural Resources Subcommittee (CRSC) Meetings	4	4	4	4	4	
TCP Subcommittee Meetings	0	3	1	1	3	
Systemwide Research Design Committee Meetings						Informal meetings from FY11-FY14.
IDENTIFICATION:						
Archaeological/Historic Sites Inventory						
Total Project Acres	578,518	538,796	559,210	559,210	559,210	
Area of Potential Effect (APE) Acres	389,986	546,735	578,864	578,864	578,864	
Total APE Acres Available for Survey	160,643	156,360	202,760	229,454	430,784	
Total APE Acres Surveyed	119,619	115,610	107,021	103,226	121,324	Cumulative totals. **See Figure U-2**.
Archaeological/Historic Sites Documented						
Total No. Sites	3,690	3,700	3,714	3,550	4,066	Cumulative totals. **See Figure U-3**.
TCP Identification						
Reports	171	*	*	206	313	* Data not calculated in FY11 and FY12. **See Figure U-4**.

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary

Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary (Continued)

ACTIVITY	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Comments
EVALUATION:						
Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) Completed						
Total No. Sites Evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	827	823	890	1,077	1,236	Cumulative totals. **See Figure U-5**.
Total No. Sites Need DOE	2,862	2,860	2,816	2,473	2,830	Cumulative totals.
Total Sites Eligible	581	574	637	780	899	Cumulative totals. **See Figure U-6**.
Total Sites Not Eligible	246	249	253	297	337	Cumulative totals.
Individual Sites Listed	59	41	41	44	44	Cumulative totals.
Districts Listed	11	12	12	14	12	Cumulative totals.
Multiple Prop. Listed	0	0	0	0	0	Cumulative totals.
Nat'l Hist. Landmarks	1	2	2	2	2	Cumulative totals.
Sites Tested Cumulative	482	494	505	519	523	Cumulative totals.
Site Background Research	51	63	67	188	59	
Ethnographic Research	26	13	82	25	59	
Other	2	2	0	0	0	
TREATMENT/MITIGATION:						
Treatment						
Sites Stabilized for Erosion Control	1	0	3	4	1	Total = 9. **See Figure U-7**.
Stabilization Maintenance Cost	*	*	*	$26,380	$20,000	* Data not calculated in FY10-FY12.
Sites Monitored						
FCRPS Funds	190	198	360	286	345	**See Figure U-8**.
No. Site Documentation Updates	149	109	166	195	196	
Sites with Physical Changes	*	*	*	215	107	* Data not calculated in FY10-FY12.

Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary (Continued)

ACTIVITY	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Comments
TREATMENT/MITIGATION (Continued):						
Curation						
Artifacts Curated (cubic ft)	7,137	7,137	7,736	7,570	7,856	**See Figure U-9**.
Linear Records (linear ft)	934	934	927	928	936	
Curation Costs	$313,550	$242,940	$206,877	$396,975	$207,473	
Newly Curated Collections	1 cubic foot	0	0	138	1	
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Compliance						
Damage Assessments	7	3	9	3	10	
ARPA Violations Issued	2	1	0	0	1	
ARPA Prosecutions	1	0	0	0	0	
ARPA Convictions	1	0	0	0	0	
No. Patrol Days FCRPS Only	390	532	614	595	548	**See Figure U-10**.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Section 3 Inadvertent Discoveries	1	9	6	8	11	
Routine Activities Under Systemwide PA that Do Not Require Section 106 Consultation	56	89	46	84	77	Numbers indicate routine activities reviewed that fit descriptions in Att. 6 of the Systemwide PA.
Public Awareness/Education	*	*	*	*	*	* Public awareness/education activities were carried out at all reservoirs, consisting of training, brochures, posters, videos, and signage.

Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary (Continued)

ACTIVITY	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Comments
Expenditures						
Corps Obligated Funds	$2,635,783	$2,574,000	$4,283,000	$4,026,000	$3,918,000	
Corps Expenditures		$2,793,000	$3,261,000	$4,348,000	$3,635,000	
Cumulative Expenditures		$29,275,000	$32,536,000	$36,884,000	$40,519,000	
BOR Obligated Funds		$1,427,900	$3,060,189	$3,440,403	$3,683,927	
BOR Expenditures	$1,039,188	$1,063,013	$1,913,748	$1,979,048	$3,150,794	
BOR Cumulative Expenditures		$27,107,260	$28,551,135	$30,530,183	$33,680,977	
Systemwide Expenses	$197,000	$74,000	$120,000	$115,000	$121,672	Systemwide expenses are BPA expenditures for systemwide activities in a single year.
Total Obligated Funds	$3,674,971	$4,195,962	$7,478,354	$7,801,636	$7,803,706	
Total Program Expenditures	$3,674,971	$3,929,800	$5,294,888	$6,441,553	$6,907,466	**See Figure U-11**.
Total Cumulative Expenses	$26,385,639	$57,113,924	$61,938,939	$68,380,492	$75,287,958	
BPA Program Administration	$416,567	$275,545	$573,392	$662,560	$567,538	Not funded by FCRPS Program.
BOR Program Administration	$58,057	$177,287	0	0	0	Not funded by FCRPS Program.
Total	474,624	$452,832	0	0	0	

Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), Cultural Resource Program, Five-Year Summary

Figures

1.0 MANAGEMENT PLANNING.

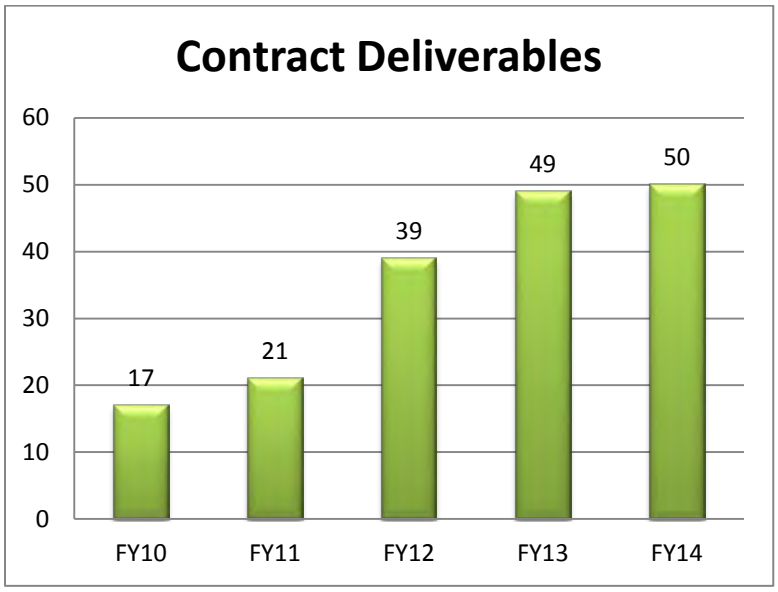

Figure U-1. Contract Deliverables.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION.

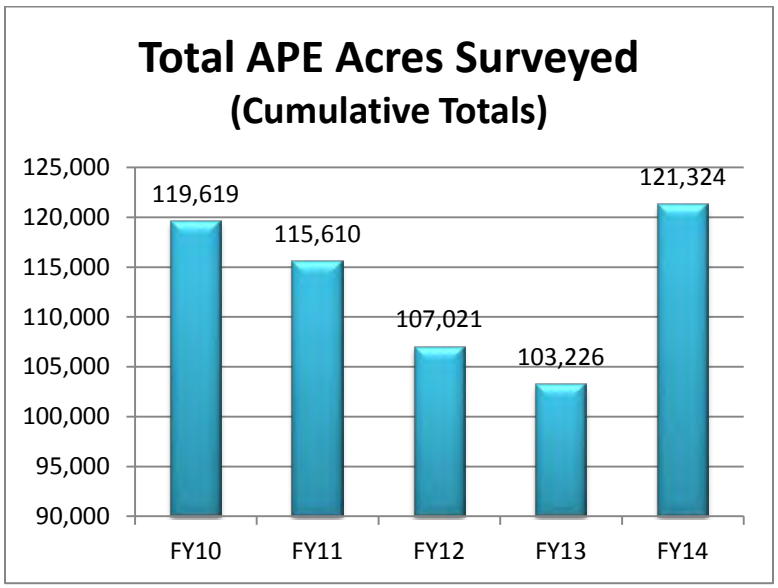

Figure U-2. Total APE Acres Surveyed.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION (Continued).

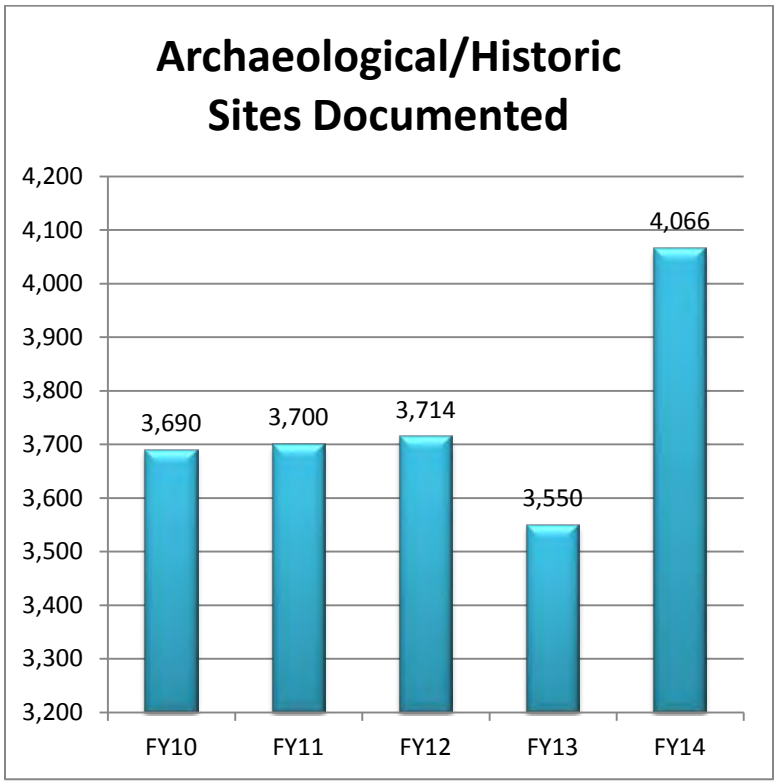

Figure U-3. Archaeological/Historic Sites Documented.

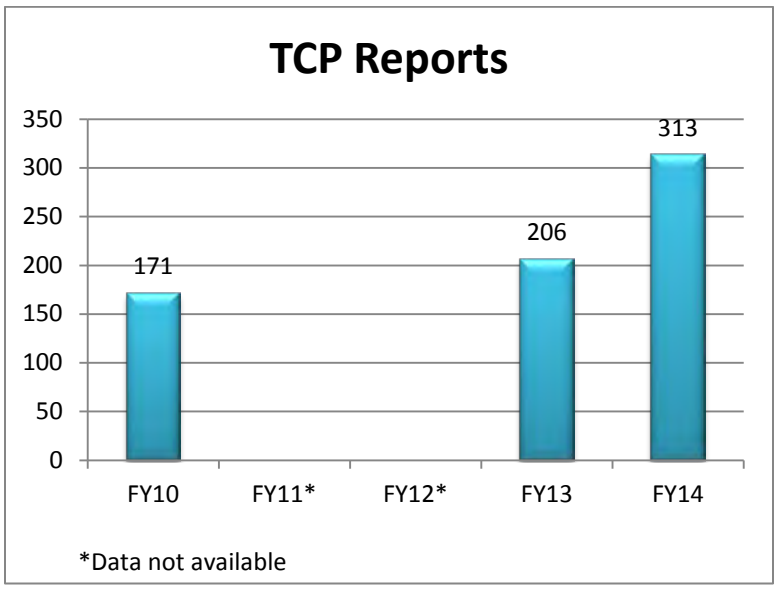

Figure U-4. Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)/ Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) Reports.

3.0 EVALUATION.

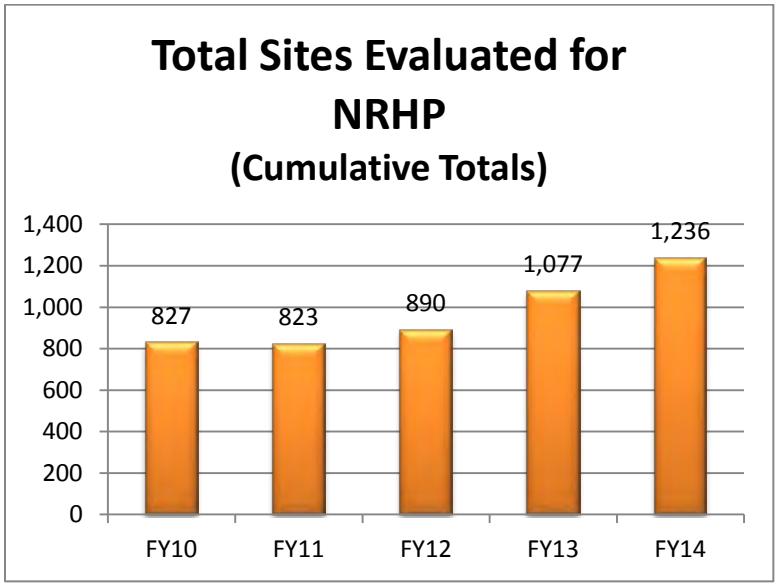

Figure U-5. Total Sites Evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

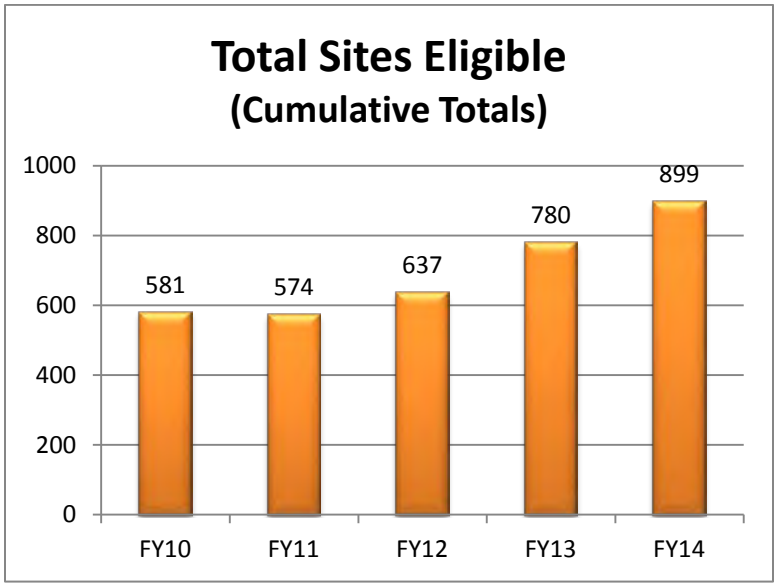

Figure U-6. Total Sites Eligible.

4.0 TREATMENT/MITIGATION.

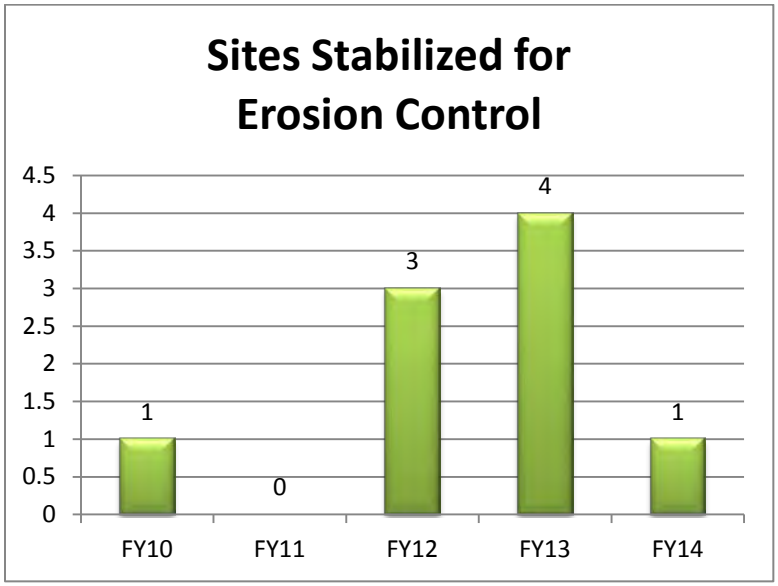

Figure U-7. Site Stabilization for Erosion Control.

FY10: Barron Creek, 24LN580, Libby Project.

FY12: Memaloose, 35WS217, Bonneville Project.
Ainsworth, 45FR2, McNary Project.
45FE1, Grand Coulee Project.

FY13: Hasotino, 10NP151, Lower Granite Project.
45OK239, Chief Joseph Project.
Hoodoo Creek, 10BR20, Albeni Falls Project.
Alexander Creek, 24LN1048, Libby Project.

FY14: One site, Grand Coulee Project- Spokane Arm.

4.0 TREATMENT/MITIGATION (Continued).

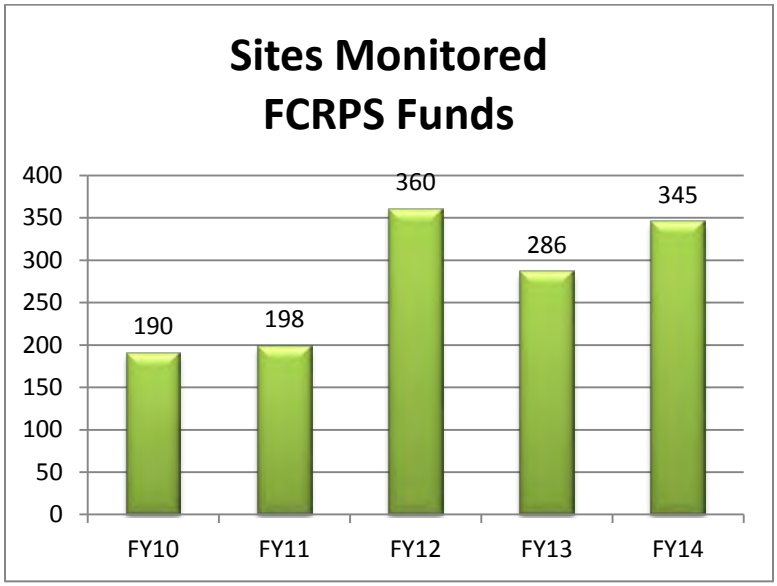

Figure U-8. Sites Monitored - FCRPS Funds.

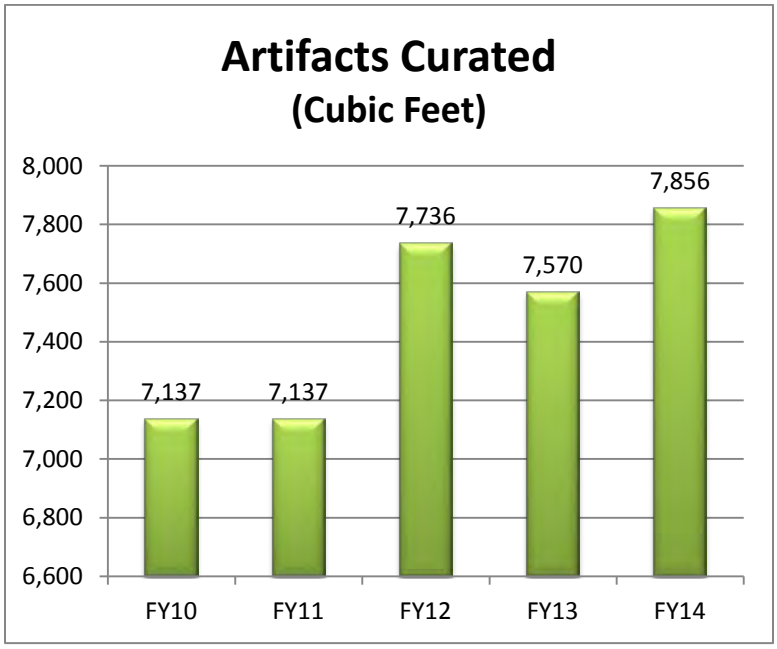

Figure U-9. Artifacts Curated.

4.0 TREATMENT/MITIGATION (Continued).

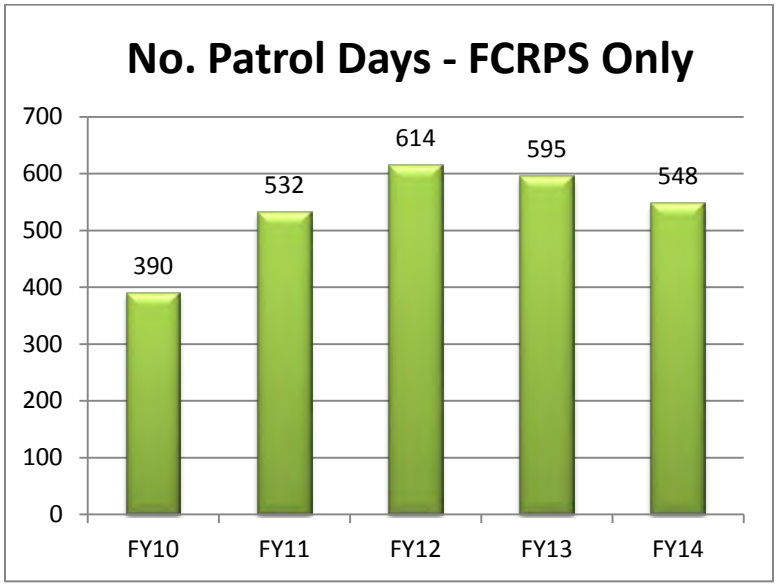

Figure U-10. Number Patrol Days – FCRPS Only.

5.0 EXPENDITURES.

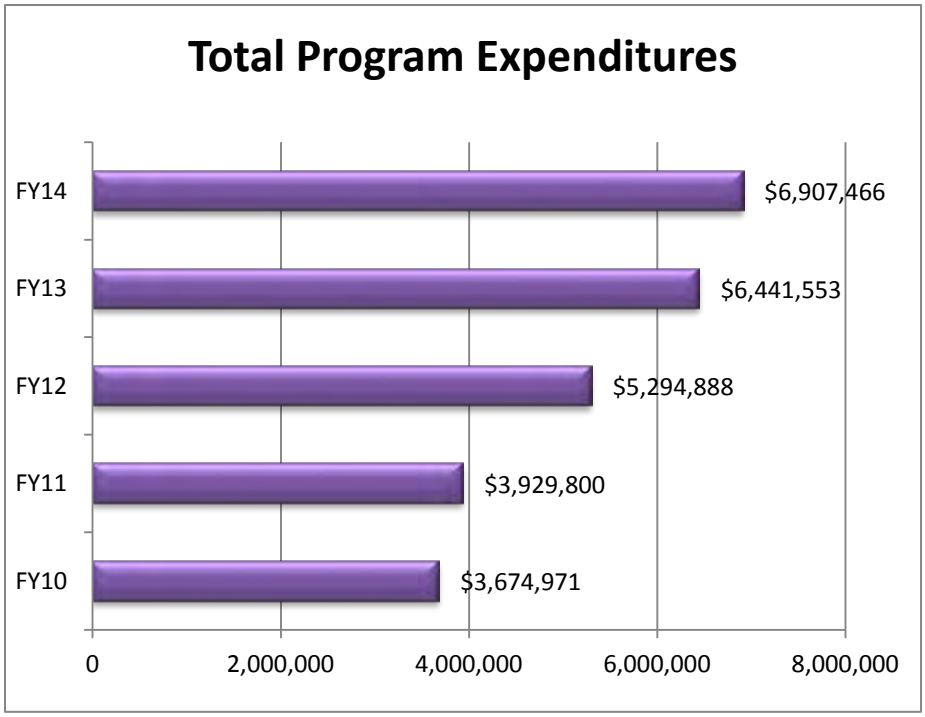

Figure U-11. Total Program Expenditures.

APPENDIX V

Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

The FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide PA (Section XI.) requires the Lead Agencies to review the Systemwide PA every 5 years to identify issues that are affecting or may affect the ability of the Lead Agencies to meet the terms of the agreement. This is the first review since the Systemwide PA went into effect in 2009.

On September 23, 2014, the Lead Agencies distributed a letter to all signatories and consulting parties and requested their comments regarding how the Systemwide PA was working. Consulting parties were asked to respond to three questions by December 1, 2014. Seven sets of comments were received from signatories and consulting parties representing tribes and Federal and state agencies. The Systemwide PA review was also a discussion topic in Cooperating Group meetings during this time period. The following table summarizes the comments received. The Lead Agencies will provide responses to these comments in a separate letter in Fiscal Year 2015.

Overall, positive comments from consulting parties were received. The comments indicate the terms of the Systemwide PA are being met, and the agreement is still relevant and has actually facilitated the compliance process. Comments also indicated concerns regarding funding levels, compliance schedules, fish passage, definition of the undertaking, resolution of adverse effects, clarification of the intent of the agreement, and the strategic direction of the program.

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FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
1.	**Do you believe the terms of the Systemwide PA remain relevant to the management of cultural resources at the 14 Columbia Basin reservoirs?**					
1.		10/27/2014	Yes	STI	James Harrison	Invitation Letter Questionnaire
1.		10/23/2014	Yes	CCT	Guy Moura	Invitation Letter Questionnaire
1.		11/17/2014	Idaho SHPO believes the Systemwide PA remains relevant and a valuable tool for the management of cultural resources at the Columbia Basin reservoirs within Idaho (Albeni Falls and Dworshak).	ID SHPO	Ethan Morton	Invitation Letter Questionnaire
1.		12/4/2014	Yes, the terms of the PA are still relevant. I think the staff at the reservoirs are just starting to grasp the benefits of the PA.	Corps, Libby Dam	Alana Mesenbrink	Email

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
1.		11/26/2014	The District feels the PA remains very relevant to the management of the varied and sensitive cultural resources located within the Districts FCRPS area of responsibility. The PA is an excellent tool to enable the Districts continued desire for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for the complex undertaking as described within the document.	Corps, Portland District	Matthew B. Eppard	Letter
2.	**Can you identify any issues that may affect the Lead Agencies' ability to meet the terms of the Systemwide PA?**					
2.		10/27/2014	Fish passage at Chief Joe and Grand Coulee Dam should be completed in the next 10 years.	STI	James Harrison	Invitation Letter Questionnaire
2.		10/23/2014	Deadlines and funding.	CCT	Guy Moura	Invitation Letter Questionnaire

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
2.		11/17/2014	Idaho SHPO is concerned that with the current lack of federal funding that some of the goals identified within the PA may not be met? Idaho SHPO would like to remind the federal agencies that they have made a commitment to fulfill the terms of the Systemwide PA and adequate funding should be provided.	ID SHPO	Ethan Morton	Invitation Letter Questionnaire
2.		12/4/2014	No.	Corps, Libby Dam	Alana Mesenbrink	Email

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
2.		11/26/2014	The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (OR SHPO), and the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (WA DAHP) have signed the PA. Four Tribes, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (YN), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO), and the Nez Perce Tribe (MP), participation in WPKK. Only one of them, the CTWSRO, has signed the PA. While this does not affect the Districts ability to meet the PA terms, the District would like to encourage the other Tribes to reconsider signing the PA. The District feels the PA is the correct tool and path forward for Section 106 compliance for the Projects mentioned above. By signing the PA the Tribes would acknowledge both their inclusion and participation in the Section 106 process and their agreement with the terms of the PA.	Corps, Portland District	Matthew B. Eppard	Letter

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
2.			In addition, consensus on adequate mitigation measures to help resolve adverse effects to individual historic properties can be difficult to reach. In the coming years the program is striving towards completing inventory work for archaeological resources, although inventory work for Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) will continue. The WPKK cultural program will begin to focus more on Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) and resolution of adverse effect and this may involve difficult or contentious decisions.			

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
3.	**Can you identify any improvements or accomplishments that have occurred as a result of the implementation of the Systemwide PA?**					
3.		10/27/2014	Increase in Spokane Tribe sovereignty and culturally relevant tribal resource management. Cooperating Group system good for the tribe as long as there is transparency. All current partners work well together.	STI	James Harrison	Invitation Letter Questionnaire
3.		10/23/2014	Subsequent discussions resulted in important clarifications about ACHP intent and participation	CCT	Guy Moura	Invitation Letter Questionnaire
3.		11/17/2014	The Systemwide PA seems to be working fine for our office. We look forward to having project specific PAs for Albeni Falls and Dworshak completed.	ID SHPO	Ethan Morton	Invitation Letter Questionnaire

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
3.		12/4/2014	Reservoir staff at the projects in Seattle are learning to use Attachment 6 for documentation of routine O&M actions. Processes for documentation are being developed and timeframes for turnaround on projects are decreasing.	Corps, Libby Dam	Alana Mesenbrink	Email

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
3.		11/26/2014	The PA has helped establish the WPKK as the "principal mechanism for communication and coordination" (PA; pg 7) between the District and the consulting parties. The WPKK program has established Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for all three Projects on the mainstem Columbia in the Districts area of responsibility. The program continues to conduct both historic property inventories and DOEs within the three APEs. The program has accomplished several small scale stabilization projects to mitigate for adverse effect to known historic properties. Multiple District actions and projects have benefitted from the streamlined Section 106 review process outlined in Attachment 6 of the PA. These benefits have included lower costs stemming from expedited review time and reduced amount of required Section 106 consultation on an individual project basis.	Corps, Portland District	Matthew B. Eppard	Letter

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
4.	**Other comments**					
4.		12/4/2014	The built environment for the PA was not addressed to the extent it could have been. I understand the reluctance to go back and edit this document and appreciate that it mentions addressing issues that are not covered fully in the systemwide PA can be addressed in a more meaningful way in a project PA. If this document is ever open for edits, it would be a great addition to address the built environment in a more comprehensive manner since it impacts all of the 14 projects.	Corps, Libby Dam	Alana Mesenbrink	Email
4.		10/7/2014	We appreciate your efforts along with Ms. Celmer's at the Corps of Engineers, and Mr. Hess's at the Bureau of Reclamation. Your combined efforts have been an essential foundation for the growth and development of the working groups and their accomplishments under the PA.	DAHP	Rob Whitlam	Letter

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
4.		10/7/2014	Participating in the multiple working groups in Washington and attending the biannual conferences has given me an appreciation for the wide variety of resources, participants, and topics spanning the 4 states and 14 reservoirs the PA encompasses.	DAHP	Rob Whitlam	Letter
4.		10/7/2014	Given this span of geography, resources, and participants, it is important the goals articulated in the PA be given clear, transparent, and robust applications across the working groups.	DAHP	Rob Whitlam	Letter
4.		10/7/2014	While the PA articulates these goals, the focus to date has been on the individual working groups and the development of plans for inventory, evaluation, and treatment that has varied widely by group as documented by the annual roll up of the individual reservoir tallies.	DAHP	Rob Whitlam	Letter

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
4.			The specific technical elements have been collated from each working group on the number of acres surveyed, sites documented etc., the larger strategic elements have yet to be developed and crafted into a strategic plan for the FCRPS.			
4.			The upcoming effort for the crafting of a FCRPS system wide Research Design is an important first step but must not be left in isolation since the Research Design is a key element in implements field efforts, data definition, recording methods, excavation strategies, National Register eligibility determinations, and Protection and Treatment efforts for those resulting significant sites.			

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
4.			It is our hope that the next five years will witness the FCRPS crafting a Strategic Plan that crosses all reservoirs and articulates the larger topics for the economy of scale of the PA can promote.			
4.			We believe that like to System Wide Research Design, the crafting of the Strategic Plan requires a dedicated staff to devote the time, effort, and consultative requirements that are such a key element of the working groups.			
4.			We expect the Strategic Plan will necessarily require a team effort with specific expertise in the varied topics to be addressed, including most importantly elements such as professional and public education and outreach.			

FCRPS, Cultural Resource Program, Systemwide Programmatic Agreement (Systemwide PA) Review Comments

Question No.	Invitation Letter Question	Date	Comment	Entity	Name	Source
4.		10/7/2014	We request you provided any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36CFR800.4(a)(4).	DAHP	Rob Whitlam	Letter
4.		10/8/2014	The undertaking is not clearly described in the Systemwide PA. It's difficult to determine what agency actions the PA does/does not apply to (paraphrased)	CTUIR	Catherine Dickson	10-08-2014 Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group meeting