

FISCAL YEAR 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

UNDER 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

March 31, 2011



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



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFD – Albeni Falls Dam
Agency – any one of the three FCRPS lead federal agencies under NHPA (BPA, Corps, or Reclamation)
AMSL – Above mean sea level
ARPA – Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ARRA – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BPA – Bonneville Power Administration
CCT – Colville Confederated Tribes (colloquial name for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
CCT – HAD – Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archeology Department
CJD – Chief Joseph Dam
Corps - Army Corps of Engineers
CRGNSA – Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
CRSC - Cultural Resource Subcommittee of the Joint Operating Committee (1 representative each from BPA, Corps, and Reclamation)
CSKT – Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe of the Flathead Reservation
CTUIR – Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
CTWSRO – Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
FCRPS – Federal Columbia River Power System
FEIS – Final Environmental Impact Statement
FNF – Flathead National Forest
FY – Fiscal Year
GIS – Geographic Information Systems
HPMP - Historic Property Management Plan
HPRCISIT – Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes
ID – Idaho
IDIQ – Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract
IDUPA – Intertie Development and Use Programmatic Agreement
IPNF – Idaho Panhandle National Forest
ISU – Idaho State University
KNF – Kootenai National Forest
LiDAR – Light Detection and Ranging
LJAD - Libby-Jennings Archaeological District
LR – Lake Roosevelt
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)
Nez Perce – Nez Perce Tribe
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act (in this document, referring to Section 106 of this act)
NPS – National Park Service
NTPCRP – Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program
NWW – Northwest Walla Wall District
OMBIL – Operations and Maintenance Business Link

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OR – Oregon

PA – Programmatic Agreement

Program – FCRPS Cultural Resource Program

Project – FCRPS project, including the dam and associated reservoir

PSPA – Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement

Reclamation – Bureau of Reclamation

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer

RM – River mile

SOR – System Operations Review

STI – Spokane Tribe of Indians

SWPA – FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for
the management of historic properties

SWRD – Systemwide Research Design

TCP – Traditional Cultural Property

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

UI – University of Idaho

USBR - U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

USFS – U.S. Forest Service

USGS – U.S. Geological Service

WA – Washington

Yakama Nation – Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program summarizes actions by the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 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 (SWPA)*. The reporting period begins October 1, 2009 and ends September 30, 2010 for most accomplishments. The report also lists work conducted to identify, evaluate, and treat Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) at each Project to date, emphasizing work conducted between FY1997 and the end of FY2010.

The jointly funded program expended and/or obligated \$3,674,971 in FY2010. This figure includes Corps obligated funds totaling \$2,635,783, and Reclamation actual expenditures of \$1,039,188. Additionally, BPA and Reclamation expended \$474,624 of non-joint funds for staff salaries and travel.

In FY2010, Agencies developed a schedule for completing Project-Specific Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for 11 Projects. The APE for three has already been defined. Inventory for archeological and historic sites progressed at Chief Joseph, Libby, and Hungry Horse, where a combined 52 acres were newly surveyed, bringing the total inventory of accessible lands at the 14 FCRPS Projects to 119,567 acres, or 45%. Two new sites were identified at the Grand Coulee Project, and four sites were removed from management consideration, reducing the total number of documented sites to 3,686. The consultation process for National Register eligibility determinations has been completed for 827 (22%) sites across the system. Eligibility determinations were completed for 21 sites in FY 2010. Five of these determinations were completed with 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 230 sites in FY2010. One hundred ninety of these sites were monitored with FCRPS Program joint funds. This work resulted in one successful ARPA prosecution. Resolution of adverse effects in FY2010 included distribution of educational materials such as brochures, posters, and DVDs to the public; presentations made at conferences; planning for stabilization of two sites, and planning to limit public access at a third site; planning to clean vandalized rock images and redesign an interpretive trail at a Washington state park; installation of cultural resource protection signs; and continuation of monitoring patrols. Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS Projects also continued in FY2010.

As required by the SWPA, Agencies created a list of reports and other products documenting efforts to inventory, evaluate, and treat HPRCSITs from 1997 through September of 2010. Eighty one (81) of these documents were produced with FCRPS Program funding. The majority contain information pertinent to identifying HPRCSITs and TCPs. However, 26 contain information related to evaluating properties, and three address resolving adverse effects or “treating” properties.

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Many management activities conducted in FY2010 were performed to fulfill commitments and requirements in the SWPA. Subcommittees composed of Agency representatives, state, and tribal staffs were formed to draft a Systemwide Research Design, and to develop processes and standards for identifying, documenting, and evaluating HPRCSITs and TCPs. One draft and 13 final Historic Property Management Plans (HPMPs) were reviewed for consistency with SWPA requirements, and a schedule to revise HPMPs and develop Project-Specific PAs was created. Sixteen final reports documenting inventory, evaluation, and resolution of adverse effects were completed in FY2010, and routine activities listed in Attachment 6 of the SWPA that do not require section 106 consultation were used 56 times at seven Projects in FY2010.

Other Program accomplishments in FY2010 are related to long term planning. Agency staffs completed a long term Program plan and corresponding budget for the FY2012 – 2017 time period, and presented the proposal during BPA's Integrated Program Review in FY2010. The plan is based on Annual and 5-year plans created by cooperating groups. A set of six Program goals and measures was finalized in FY2010. Goals will enable lead agencies and Program participants to better track Section 106 compliance and improve program accountability.

PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

This is the Fiscal Year 2010 (FY2010) Annual Report under the *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (SWPA). It summarizes actions by the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Agencies) to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), other pertinent cultural resource management laws, and to meet the terms of the SWPA at the 14 Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) dams and reservoirs (Projects). The reporting period begins October 1, 2009 and ends September 30, 2010 for most accomplishments.

Consistent with Agency commitments in the SWPA, the FY2010 Annual Report includes a complete list of work to identify, evaluate, and treat Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes and Traditional Cultural Properties at each Project with an emphasis on work conducted between FY1997 and the end of FY2010. This information was not included in the Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Report and will be updated on an annual basis.

Information about the history of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program (Program) and previous compliance accomplishments is summarized in the FY2009 Annual Report (2010) (http://efw.bpa.gov/environmental_services/pdf/FirstAnnualReport.pdf) and will not be reiterated here. However, corrections to information in the FY2009 Annual Report, and descriptions of material documenting work performed prior to the end of FY2009 that was not included in the FY2009 report are discussed.

Appendices A – T of this report contain supplemental information used to prepare this report. Appendix B lists terms commonly used in the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program and their accompanying definitions. Appendices G – T describe the status of compliance work at individual Projects, and provide explanations for how data was compiled for this report.

FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

(October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010)

The following section summarizes Program accomplishments for compliance with NHPA in FY2010. 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 CFR part 800.

Only work *completed* in FY2010, and/or final deliverables received in FY2010 for work conducted in prior years, is summarized in this report. More detailed information about

Program accomplishments at each Project, including work in progress, draft documents, and contract deliverables, is provided in Appendices G - T of this report.

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

This part of the FY2010 Annual Report summarizes compliance work conducted under Section 106 of NHPA that addresses archeological and historic sites, and standing historic structures. Work related to Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) is described in the section of this report dedicated specifically to this topic beginning on page 18, and in Appendix E.

Determine the Project-Specific Portion of the Area of Potential Effects

Prior to the beginning of FY2010, the Project-Specific portion of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was determined at three FCRPS Projects. These include the Chief Joseph Project, the Albeni Falls Project, and the Libby Project. The APE for the Hungry Horse Project was defined by the Hungry Horse Cooperating Group in the HPMP for that Project, but has yet to be finalized. APE's for these Projects have been mapped and are described in Historic Properties Management Plans (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2009, 2008, 2006; Schwab et.al. 2006). 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 FY2010, Agency staffs reviewed factors that may influence determination of Project-Specific APEs for the remaining 10 FCRPS Projects. With input from FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Cooperating Group participants, Agency staffs identified needs for defining APEs at the remaining Projects, developed APE definition schedules, and updated some acreage figures with newly available data.

Table 1, *Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres in FY2010*, shows updated Project and APE acreage figures for each FCRPS Project. Some figures have changed from those reported in the FY2009 Annual Report. Changes in figures occurred because more accurate data sources were identified for use in FY2010, such as new GIS and/or LiDAR data, and more accurate Agency real estate records.

For Projects administered by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), *Total Project Acres* reported in FY2010 are derived from Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) reports, currently considered the best available source for this data and the official record for the Corps. The Corps administers 451,004 acres (including lands held in fee, and easements) at 12 FCRPS Projects. Reclamation administers 127,514 acres at two FCRPS Projects, for a combined total of 578,518 acres that are administered by the federal government as part of the FCRPS. This is 212,850 more acres than reported in FY2009. The increase results from use of the Corps OMBIL data in FY2010, which includes water surface acreage, and an increase in the number of Project acres for Grand Coulee. FY2009 figures for Corps Projects and the Grand Coulee Project were based on a variety of less accurate data sources.

**TABLE 1.
TOTAL PROJECT AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT ACRES IN FY2010**

Project	Total Project Acres¹	APE Acres²	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	APE Mapped
Bonneville	25,000	25,000	In Progress	No
The Dalles	12,582	12,582	In Progress	No
John Day	78,730	78,730	In Progress	No
District Total	116,312	116,312	In Progress	
McNary	56,092	19,000	19,000	No
Ice Harbor	12,300	15,775	3,575	Yes
Lower Monumental	14,398	7,808	7,808	No
Little Goose	15,942	7,100	7,100	No
Lower Granite	18,006	8,130	8,130	No
Dworshak	47,000	29,300	29,300	No
District Total	163,738	87,113	74,913	
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,049 ³	11,572	Yes
Albeni Falls	99,439	19,332	15,842	2080' Contour-based w/GPS mapped fee parcels
Libby	53,867	37,986 ⁴	In Progress	Yes
District Total	170,954	73,367	27,414	
Corps Totals	451,004	276,792	102,327	
Grand Coulee	105,253	90,933 ⁵	58,316	No
Hungry Horse	22,261 ⁶	22,261	In Progress	Yes
Reclamation Totals	127,514	113,194	58,316	
SYSTEM TOTALS	578,518	389,986	160,643	

¹ Total Project Acres includes all fee lands, easements, original water surfaces, and current pool. For Corps Projects, quantity is derived from Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) reports. For Reclamation Projects, quantity is derived from GIS data at the Grand Coulee Power Office and BPA FCRPS Program GIS.

² APE acres for Corps Walla Walla and Portland Districts equals Total Project Acres and will be updated in future reports.

³ APE acreage is extracted from real estate maps and excludes pre-dam original water surface area. It is calculated in GIS. When polygons for the *minimum operating level* for each Project become available, the APE acreage will be recalculated to exclude that area below the minimum operating level because that area is not accessible by standard cultural resources survey.

⁴ See footnote 3 above.

⁵ The Grand Coulee Project acreage calculation is preliminary and based on the total number of Project lands minus the original river course. This number will be updated as the APE is refined in consultation with Cooperating Group participants in FY2011 and FY2012.

⁶ Figure may change in future reporting years as more accurate real estate records become available.

The *Total APE Acres* in FY2010 are 389,986. Figures for all Projects are included. The basis for APE acreage calculations differs for each Project and is explained in Project Appendices G-T. These numbers should be considered preliminary, as additional work to define APEs is being conducted in FY2011 and FY2012. New information since last year's report includes calculation of APE acres for the Corps Portland District, and Reclamation's Grand Coulee Project⁷. APE figures for the Chief Joseph and Albeni Falls Projects are unchanged from FY2009. The Libby Project APE is reported as 37,986 acres in FY2010, an increase of 8,360 acres from FY2009. The APE figure for Libby was updated because calculations in the FY2009 Annual Report were based on legacy data. The FY2010 calculation is based on current Corps real estate records. Figures for the 10 Project APEs that are being defined in FY2011 and FY2012 will be updated when available.

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). This figure was not reported for any Project in FY2009. In FY2010, this figure totals 160,643, and is calculated for the McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Dworshak, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, and Grand Coulee Projects. This figure will be provided for the other FCRPS Projects in future Annual Reports.

Identify Historic Properties (Inventory)

The identification of Historic Properties is reported as *Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures in FY2010* (Table 2), and as *Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented in FY2010* (Table 3). HPRCSITs and TCPs are reported in Appendix E and in a section of this report dedicated specifically to this topic.

Table 2, *Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures as of FY2010*, shows that 52 acres were newly surveyed (see figure under *Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 (new survey)*). All new survey occurred at the Libby, Chief Joseph, and Hungry Horse Projects. Also notable at Libby is a change in the *Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY2009*. This number was reported as 8,957 acres in the FY2009 Annual Report (2010:7), and in the FY2010 Annual Report is reported as 9,084 acres, an increase of 127 acres. The change results from a more detailed review of records for the Libby Project. *Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010* approximate 200 and are attributed to work performed at the Hungry Horse Project.

As of the end of FY2010, an estimated 21% (119,619 acres) of FCRPS Project lands have been inventoried for archeological sites and historic structures. The level of inventory was reported as 32% in FY2009. The difference is due to the increase in the total estimated acres of federally administered lands reported in FY2010 (see previous section titled *Determine Area of Potential Effects*). A more meaningful measure of inventory accomplishments at each Project is the calculation of the number of *APE*

⁷ The acreage figure for Grand Coulee is preliminary and will be updated after the APE for this Project is defined in FY2012.

TABLE 2. ACRES INVENTORIED FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND STANDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AS OF FY2010

Project	Total Project Acres ⁸	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archeological Sites & Standing Historic Structures as of FY2009 ⁹	Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 (new survey)	Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010	Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2010 (cumulative)
Bonneville	25,000	In Progress	2,885	0	0	2,885
The Dalles	12,582	In Progress	6,775	0	0	6,775
John Day	78,730	In Progress	22,030	0	0	22,030
District Total	116,312	In Progress	31,690	0	0	31,690
McNary	56,092	11,600	5,362	In Progress	0	5,362
Ice Harbor	12,300	3,575	6,974	0	0	6,974
Lower Monumental	14,398	7,808	8,828	0	0	8,828
Little Goose	15,942	7,100	1,962	In Progress	0	1,962
Lower Granite	18,006	8,130	2,805	0	0	2,805
Dworshak	47,000	29,300	4,508	0	0	4,508
District Total	163,738	74,913	30,439	0	0	30,439
Chief Joseph	17,648	11,572	11,067	1.1	0	11,068
Albeni Falls	99,439	15,842	17,723	0	0	17,723
Libby	53,867	In Progress	9,084	46	0	9,130
District Total	170,954	27,414	37,874	47	0	37,921
Corps Totals	451,004	102,327¹⁰	100,003	47	0	100,050
Grand Coulee	105,253	58,316	13,146	0	0	13,146
Hungry Horse	22,261 ¹¹	In Progress	6,418	5	200	6,423
Reclamation Totals¹²	127,514	58,316	19,564	5	200	19,569
SYSTEM TOTALS	578,518	160,643	119,567	52	200	119,619

⁸ Total Project acres includes all fee lands, easements, original water surfaces, and current pool. For Corps Projects, quantity is derived from Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) reports. For Reclamation Projects, quantity is derived from GIS data at the Grand Coulee Power Office.

⁹ Number is cumulative, and includes FCRPS-funded work and work accomplished with other funding sources.

¹⁰ Acreages for the Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, and Hungry Horse Projects not included.

¹¹ Figure may change in future reporting years as more accurate real estate records become available.

¹² Total number of acres surveyed at Reclamation Projects as of FY2010 is currently being assessed. A more accurate figure will be available in April of 2011.

Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey, which differs from the *Total Project Acres* in that it accounts for areas continuously inundated, or not accessible because of slope or other factors. *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey* has been calculated for nine Projects: McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Dworshak¹³, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, and Grand Coulee¹⁴. A combined 45% of the *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey* at these Projects has been inventoried.

Table 3 shows the number of archeological and historic sites, and standing historic structures documented in FY2010. Table 3 also provides updated numbers for sites identified as of FY2009. The revision of the total number of sites across the FCRPS presented in the FY2009 Annual Report results from a more intensive document review than was performed in FY2009. Site totals in the FY2010 Annual Report are considered a more accurate estimate of the total number of sites documented at the 14 FCRPS Projects.

As of September 30, 2010, 3,686 sites are documented at the 14 FCRPS Projects. This total reflects removal of four previously reported sites at Grand Coulee that do not meet the minimum criteria for site designation in the State of Washington, as well as documentation of two new sites with non-FCRPS funding at this Project. The total number of sites reported as of FY2009 in last year's annual report was 3,688. Therefore, there is a reported net reduction of two sites as of the end of FY2010.

Evaluate Historic Significance (Evaluation)

Tables 4 and 5 show the status of evaluation of properties for National Register significance as of the end of FY2010. The National Register eligibility status figures reported for FY2009 were reassessed in FY2010, providing a more accurate depiction of the status of this work across the FCRPS than information presented in the FY2009 Annual Report. Also shown in Table 6 is a summary of work completed in FY2010 to support National Register eligibility determinations at seven Projects.

Table 4, *Determinations of Eligibility Completed in FY2010*, presents the status of individual National Register determinations as of the end of FY2010. National Register eligibility determinations have been completed for 827 documented sites (22%) across the system. In FY2010, consensus determinations for National Register eligibility were completed for 21 sites. Sixteen sites were evaluated as eligible. Five of these eligibility determinations were made with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funds¹⁵. The total number of eligible sites at the end of FY2010 was 581.

¹³ Acreages for Corps Walla Walla District Projects are estimates and will be updated when more accurate information is available.

¹⁴ The acreage figure for Reclamation's Grand Coulee Project is estimated and will be updated after the APE for this Project is defined in FY2012.

¹⁵ *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) is reported either because it supports NHPA section 106 compliance for an authorized Project purpose that is not addressed by the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program, or because it can aid in demonstrating FCRPS Cultural Resource Program compliance with section 106 of NHPA.

TABLE 3. ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES DOCUMENTED IN FY2010¹⁶

Project	Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY2009 (cumulative)	Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010	Number of New Sites Documented with non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010	Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2010 (cumulative)
Bonneville	42	0	0	42
The Dalles	90	0	0	90
John Day	275	0	0	275
District Total	407	0	0	407
McNary	306	0	0	306
Ice Harbor	67	0	0	67
Lower Monumental	207	0	0	207
Little Goose	93	0	0	93
Lower Granite	159	0	0	159
Dworshak	523	0	0	523
District Total	1,355	0	0	1,355
Chief Joseph	392	0	0	392
Albeni Falls	419	0	0	419
Libby	489	0	0	489
District Total	1,300	0	0	1,300
Corps Totals	3,062	0	0	3,062
Grand Coulee ¹⁷	605	0	2	603
Hungry Horse	21	0	0	21
Reclamation Totals	626	0	2	624
SYSTEM TOTALS	3,688	0	2	3,686

¹⁶ Table shows sites documented as of FY2009 and sites documented in FY2010. Excepting site data reported for the Walla Walla District, Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation site data is not included and may increase the total number of sites.

¹⁷ The National Park Service reassessed four sites during the FY2010 monitoring season and determined that they did not meet minimum criteria for site designation in the state of Washington. Therefore, the total number of sites at Grand Coulee was reduced from 605 to 603. This total also accounts for the discovery and documentation of two new sites at Grand Coulee in FY2010.

TABLE 4. DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY COMPLETED FOR INDIVIDUAL SITES IN FY2010

Project	Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing) ¹⁸			Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those w/in a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing) ¹⁹			Total No. of Sites for which Determination of Eligibility Needs to be Completed		Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2010 (cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY2010	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2010	Total No. (Cumulative) FY 2009 ²⁰ FY2010	FCRPS Funded FY2010	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2010	Total No. (cumulative) FY 2009 ²¹ FY2010	FY2009	FY2010	FY2010
Bonneville	0	0	9 9	0	0	1 1	32	32	42
The Dalles	0	1	19 20	0	0	0 0	71	70	90
John Day	0	0	3 3	0	5	14 19	258	253	275
District Total	0	1	31 32	0	5	15 20	361	355	407
McNary	0	0	78 78	0	0	5 5	223	223	306
Ice Harbor	0	0	12 12	0	0	0 0	55	55	67
Lower Monumental	1	0	21 22	0	0	0 0	185	185	207
Little Goose	0	0	2 2	0	0	0 0	91	91	93
Lower Granite	0	0	6 6	0	0	0 0	156	156	159
Dworshak	0	10	0 10	0	0	0 0	513	513	523
District Total	1	10	119 130	0	0	5 5	1,223	1,223	1,355

¹⁸ Includes "formal" and "consensus" determinations. See 36 CFR 63.2., 36 CFR 800.4, and National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties 2000 (Barbara Little, Erika Seibert Martin, Jan Townsend, John Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl).

¹⁹ Includes "formal" and "consensus" determinations. See 36 CFR 63.2., 36 CFR 800.4, and National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties 2000 (Barbara Little, Erika Seibert Martin, Jan Townsend, John Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl).

²⁰ Cumulative number of sites (FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work).

²¹ Cumulative number of sites (FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work).

TABLE 4. DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY COMPLETED FOR INDIVIDUAL SITES IN FY2010

Project	Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing) ¹⁸			Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those w/in a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing) ¹⁹			Total No. of Sites for which Determination of Eligibility Needs to be Completed		Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2010 (cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY2010	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2010	Total No. (Cumulative) FY 2009 ²⁰ FY2010	FCRPS Funded FY2010	Non-FCRPS Funded FY2010	Total No. (cumulative) FY 2009 ²¹ FY2010	FY2009	FY2010	FY2010
Chief Joseph	0	0	174 174	0	0	29 29	190	189	392
Albeni Falls	0	0	33 33	0	0	20 20	259	366	419
Libby Dam ²²	0	0	181 181	0	0	172 172	38	136	489
District Total	0	0	388 388	0	0	221 221	487	691	1,300
Corps Totals	1	11	538 550	0	5	241 246	2,071	2,269	3,062
Grand Coulee	4	0	27 31	0	0	0 0	576	572	603
Hungry Horse	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	21	21	21
Reclamation Totals	4	0	27 31	0	0	0 0	597	593	624
SYSTEM TOTALS	5	11	565 581	0	5	241 246	2,668	2,862	3,686

²² Data includes sites evaluated as eligible under criteria D for their ability to contribute to the LJAD and MKRAD archaeological districts. Recent and current efforts to evaluate the eligibility of sites under criteria A-C have yet to be tabulated.

Five sites were evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing in FY2010, bringing the total number of sites evaluated as not eligible or non-contributing to 246. All assessments for sites that were evaluated as not eligible in FY2010 were completed with non-FCRPS funding sources.

No new individual properties, Districts, or Multiple Properties that occur on Project lands were added to the National Register of Historic Places in FY2010, nor were there any new National Historic Landmark designations. Table 5, *Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings in FY2010*, shows the status of National Register and National Historic Landmark listings across the FCRPS as of the end of FY2010. To date, 59 individual historic properties and 11 Districts are listed on the National Register. No Multiple Property listings occur across the system. Bonneville Dam, administered by the Portland District of the Corps, is the only National Historic Landmark in the FCRPS.

FY2010 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) have been conducted at 482 sites as of the end of FY2010. Testing was performed at one site at the Grand Coulee Project in FY2010. This testing was accomplished with FCRPS funding. Two sites were also assessed with non-FCRPS funds at the Albeni Falls Project. FCRPS funding supported background research for determinations of eligibility at 5 sites, and 26 ethnographic studies were performed with FCRPS funds in FY2010.

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 FY2010, site monitoring occurred at 11 of the 14 FCRPS Projects (Table 7). Site monitoring was accomplished with Program funding at 190 sites, and at an additional 41 sites with other funding sources for a total of 231 sites that were monitored in FY2010. One hundred forty nine (149) site documentation updates were completed at previously recorded sites as a result of this work.

Resolution of Adverse Effects

Resolution of adverse effects took many forms in FY2010, including planning for bank stabilization; creation and distribution of public awareness brochures, posters, and DVDs; installation of cultural resource protection signs; Archaeological Resource Protection Act patrols; and curation. Accomplishments for each federal management unit are summarized below.

TABLE 5. INDIVIDUAL, DISTRICT AND MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTINGS IN FY2010²³

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	
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2009	FY2010	FY2009	FY2010	FY2009	FY2010
Bonneville	11	11	1	1	0	0	1	1
The Dalles	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
John Day	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
District Total	15	15	3	3	0	0	1	1
McNary	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	11	11	2	2	0	0	0	0
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	22	22	5	5	0	0	0	0
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	40	40	10	10	0	0	1	1
Grand Coulee	19	19	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	19	19	1	1	0	0	0	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	59	59	11	11	0	0	1	1

²³ All numbers in this table are cumulative (the result of FCRPS and other funding sources). Any individual, District, or Multiple Property listings accomplished with FCRPS funding in FY2010 are described in the Project Appendices.

TABLE 6. FY2010 FCRPS FUNDED WORK SUPPORTING DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Project	Sites Tested in FY2010 - FCRPS Funded	Sites Tested in FY2010 - Non-FCRPS Funded	Total No. Sites Tested (cumulative)		No. Sites for which Background Research was Conducted in FY2010	No. of Ethnographic Studies Conducted in FY2010 (includes oral history interviews, translation, & transcription)	Other
			FY 2009 ²⁴	FY2010			
Bonneville	0	0	8	8	9	1	0
The Dalles	0	0	13	13	14	1	0
John Day	0	0	28	28	0	3	0
District Total	0	0	49	49	23	5	0
McNary	0	0	39	39	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	28	28	1	2	0
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	0	0	74	74	1	2	0
Chief Joseph	0	0	210	210	0	1	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	57	57	0	0	2
Libby	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
District Total	0	0	267	267	0	1	2
Corps Totals	0	0	390	390	24	8	2
Grand Coulee	1	0	74	75	5	18	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	17	17	17	0	0
Reclamation Totals	1	0	91	92	22	18	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	1	0	481	482	51	26	2

²⁴ Figures are cumulative and represent all testing performed at archeological and historic sites as of FY2009.

TABLE 7. SITES MONITORED IN FY2010²⁵

Project	No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2010 w/ FCRPS Funds	No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2010 w/ Non-FCRPS Funds	Total No. Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY2010	Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY2010
Bonneville	9	0	9	10
The Dalles	13	0	13	14
John Day	0	0	0	0
District Total	22	0	22	24
McNary	4	0	4	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	25	0	25	0
Little Goose	1	0	1	0
Lower Granite	1	0	1	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0
District Total	31	0	31	0
Chief Joseph	18	0	18	18
Albeni Falls	14	1	15	0
Libby	23	0	23	23
District Total	55	1	56	41
Corps Totals	108	1	109	65
Grand Coulee	73	40	113	75
Hungry Horse	9	0	9	9
Reclamation Totals	82	40	122	84
SYSTEM TOTALS	190	41	231	149

Corps Portland District: In cooperation with the Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group, distribution of two cultural resource information brochures continued at a Corps administered visitors center near The Dalles, Oregon. A stabilization plan was completed for one site at The Dalles Project, and a contract to complete this work was advertised. Development of a plan to clean vandalized petroglyphs and redesign an interpretive trail at Columbia Hills State Park (formerly Horsethief Lake State Park) continued in FY2010.

Corps Walla Walla District: In cooperation with the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation produced information brochures, a poster and a PowerPoint presentation in FY2010. These address the McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower

²⁵ Non-FCRPS funded monitoring is not tracked at all Projects, but is reported where data is available.

Granite, and Dworshak Projects. Stabilization designs were prepared for one site each at the Little Goose and Lower Granite Projects, as was planning to limit public access to a site at the McNary Project by installing a gate.

Corps Seattle District: At the Chief Joseph Project, artifacts displaced following closure of a visitors center were returned to the Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) repository. The CCT also organized a symposium at the Northwest Anthropological Conference in Ellensburg, WA titled “Working within the Archaeology, Ethnography, History and Tribal Knowledge Network: A Cultural Cross Roads matrix”, which addressed some FCRPS Cultural Resource Program topics.

Monitoring at a significant rock image site by the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho during peak tourism prevented vandalism of image panels at the Albeni Falls Project. Additional copies of the Albeni Falls cultural resource protection brochure prepared in 2009 were distributed at the Albeni Falls Dam visitors center.

At the Libby Project, a cultural resource protection brochure and poster were developed and produced. Brochures were distributed and the poster was displayed at various Kootenai National Forest campgrounds and recreational facilities.

Reclamation Projects: At the Grand Coulee Project, prioritization and planning for several stabilization projects took place in cooperation with the Colville Confederated Tribes, the Spokane Tribe of Indians, and the National Park Service. A draft cultural resource information brochure was created for the Grand Coulee Project. The Spokane Tribe of Indians made a PowerPoint presentation titled *Intensification of Secondary Resources along the Lower Spokane River* at the 2010 Northwest Anthropological Conference. Distribution of four DVDs developed to improve public awareness of Grand Coulee Dam impacts continued in FY2010.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe, in cooperation with the Hungry Horse Cooperating Group, completed an interpretive DVD showing how construction of Hungry Horse Dam and its reservoir disrupted Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribal use of a trail network through the northern Rocky Mountains. Distribution of a cultural resource protection brochures at Flathead National Forest public information centers continued in FY2010. The Hungry Horse Cooperating Group also began planning for future public education and outreach projects, including a proposal to install a cultural resource awareness exhibit at Reclamation’s Hungry Horse Dam visitors center.

Curation

Curation of collections from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY2010. As of the end of FY2010, the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program curates 7,137 cubic feet of cultural materials and 934 linear feet of supporting documentation. This includes 0.25 cubic feet of newly curated materials from the Libby Project in FY2010. The total cost to the Program for curation in FY2010 is \$316,474 (Table 8). An FY2010 curation update for each federal management unit follows.

TABLE 8. COLLECTIONS CURATED WITH FCRPS FUNDS IN FY2010

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2010	FY2009 Curation Costs	FY2010 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2010
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	\$31,000	\$85,607 ²⁶	0
The Dalles	Not available	Not available		Collections from all Portland District Projects curated at Univ. of OR, at no charge	0	\$ -	\$ -	0
John Day	293	0	Tamastslıkt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR	Collections from all Portland District Projects curated at Univ. of OR, at no charge	0	\$12,000	\$12,121	0
District Total	918	89			0	\$43,000	\$97,728	0
McNary ²⁷					0			0
Ice Harbor	3,222	325	Washington State University, Pullman, WA		0	\$43,000	\$46,000	0
Lower Monumental					0			0

²⁶ Cost is for two years of curation: FY2010 and FY2011.

²⁷ Collections from McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Lower Granite, and Little Goose administered by the Corps Walla Walla District are curated as a single collection at Washington State University.

TABLE 8. COLLECTIONS CURATED WITH FCRPS FUNDS IN FY2010

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2010	FY2009 Curation Costs	FY2010 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2010
Lower Granite					0			0
Little Goose					0			0
Dworshak	158	18		Univ of ID	0	\$ -	\$ -	0
District Total	3,380	343			0	\$43,000	\$46,000	0
Chief Joseph	1,902	182	Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA		0	\$39,000	\$40,811	0
Albeni Falls	60	0	N/A	Eastern WA Univ.; AHS; NIRAC; NW Arch. Assoc.; Kalispel Tribe	0	\$ -	\$ -	0
Libby	391	73	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility		0	\$61,150	\$63,512	.25 cubic feet
District Total	2,353	255			0	\$100,150	\$104,323	.25 cubic feet
Corps Totals	6,651	687			0	\$186,150	\$248,051	.25 cubic feet

TABLE 8. COLLECTIONS CURATED WITH FCRPS FUNDS IN FY2010

Project	Artifacts (cu. ft.)	Records (linear ft.)	Repositories w/ Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities w/ no Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY2010	FY2009 Curation Costs	FY2010 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY2010
Grand Coulee ²⁸	485	247	Spokane Tribe of Indians Curation Facility, Wellpinit, WA; Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA		Archive artifacts collected during monitoring, processing archival paperwork and photos, collection/location database	\$67,711	\$67,315	Artifacts collected during monitoring
Hungry Horse	1	Unknown	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility			\$150	\$1,108	
Reclamation Totals²⁹	486	247				\$67,861	\$68,423	
SYSTEM TOTALS	7,137	934				\$254,011	\$316,474	.25 cubic feet

²⁸ Two collections recovered from the Grand Coulee Project were made before the FCRPS Cultural Resources Program existed. Volumes and curation costs for these are not included in Table 8 because curation of the collections is supported with non-FCRPS funds. These collections are stored at the CCT curation facility in Nespelem, WA, and include 286 cubic feet of artifacts and 7.4 linear feet of associated records. The cost for curation of these items in FY2010 is \$20,335.77, and is not shown in the table above.

²⁹ Reclamation costs include facility charges for curation and facility upgrades, as well as charges for work performed by Agency staffs in support of curation. Project Appendices provide a more detailed description of charges.

Corps Portland District: Curation continued without change for Portland District collections. In FY2010, BPA began work to determine ownership of a portion of a collection from one site at the Bonneville Project. This site and associated collection were thought to be owned by the Corps until a review of BPA real estate records was conducted in 2007. This records review demonstrated that ownership of the site is divided between the Corps and BPA. Determination of collection ownership will continue in FY2011.

Corps Walla Walla District: The Corps Walla Walla District curates all FCRPS collections with Washington State University (WSU) as a single unit. At the close of FY2010 the total size of collections curated was 3,380 cubic feet of artifacts and 343 linear feet of records. The volume of collections and records increased from FY2009 due to updated calculations from Washington State University.

Corps Seattle District: At the Corps Seattle District, storage upgrades and collections rehabilitation continued at the CCT repository for collections recovered from the Chief Joseph Project.

Reclamation: FCRPS funds in the amount of \$67,315 supported curation at the Grand Coulee Project in FY2010. Funding pays for curation of 485 cubic feet of artifacts, and 247 linear feet of field notes, photographs, maps, and other records collected as part of Program compliance. This cost does not include fees totaling \$20,336 for curation of two Reclamation collections resulting from work conducted at Grand Coulee prior to the establishment of the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.

Approximately one cubic foot of material from the Hungry Horse Project is curated with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe. In FY2010 the cost of curating these items, including support from staff at the Flathead National Forest, was approximately \$1,108.

Section 106 Compliance - Traditional Cultural Properties and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes

This section of the FY2010 Annual Report briefly discusses NHPA compliance accomplishments for identifying, evaluating, and treating Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes and Traditional Cultural Properties (United States Government 1991, Bonneville Power Administration et.al. 2009, Parker and King 1998). As required by Stipulation VIII.A.2 of the SWPA, Appendix E of this report contains a listing and description of previous and current reports that document efforts to identify, evaluate and treat HPRCSITs and TCPs since the Program began in 1997. All work conducted between FY1997 and the end of FY2010 for which a final report has been received is listed. Select reports produced with non-FCRPS Program funds are also listed in Appendix E because they may contain information that has been or could be used in the future to support evaluation of HPRCSITs and TCPs. Several documents labeled “draft” appear in Appendix E because these drafts were accepted as final products. Work performed but not submitted in report format, such as transcriptions, DVDs, recorded interviews, etc. is described in Appendices G – T.

HPRCSIT and TCP studies have been conducted at all 14 FCRPS Projects. Work to date may be for individual locations, but more often addresses broad geographic areas. Reports summarize interviews, archival research, maps, GIS data, photographs, sketches, paintings and other sources of information. They contain information about individuals and communities, place names, activities and culturally important natural resources, and identify potential themes and subtypes that may be used in making National Register eligibility determinations.

Appendix E lists 166 reports and documents, of which 81 were produced with FCRPS funding. One hundred fifty-four (154) contain information pertinent to identifying HPRCSITs and TCPs, 26 have information related to evaluating properties, and three address resolving adverse effects or “treating” properties. Thirteen documents do not contain information for these three categories of activities, or their contents still need to be reviewed. Documents with information related to HPRCSITs and TCPs include ethnographic and archival research and summary reports (122); Annual, Progress, and Letter Reports (26); Historic Properties Management Plans (4); monitoring reports (2); and various other forms of media or data (7).

In addition to the items listed in Appendix E, 13 DVDs containing interviews or transcripts have been produced, as well as various catalogs listing work performed by individual tribes to support HPRCSIT/TCP inventory and evaluation.

FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM ACTIONS CONTRIBUTING TO COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS

(October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010)

The FCRPS 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 Archaeological Resource Protection Act (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 by Project operations, the Agencies implement monitoring or “patrols”. Patrolling that contributed to ARPA and NAGPRA objectives was performed at six FCRPS Projects in FY2010. Patrol days number 390 across the FCRPS and are divided between the Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, and Grand Coulee Projects. Ten sites were assessed for damage in FY2010, and seven of these assessments were conducted with FCRPS funding. Two ARPA violations were issued, and one prosecution leading to a conviction was pursued (Table 9).

One NAGPRA inadvertent discovery due to Project operations was documented in FY2010. This occurred at the Lower Monumental Project, administered by the Corps Walla Walla District (Table 10).

**TABLE 9. FY2010 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 FY2010 (FCRPS funded only)
Bonneville	1	0	0	0	79
The Dalles	1	1	1	1	79
John Day	0	0	0	0	79
District Total	2	1	1	1	237
McNary	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	0	0	0
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	1	1	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	1	1	0	0	0
Chief Joseph	0	0	0	0	15
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	24
Libby	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	0	0	0	0	39
Corps Totals	3	2	1	1	276
Grand Coulee	4	0	0	0	114
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	4	0	0	0	114
SYSTEM TOTALS	7	2	1	1	390

**TABLE 10. NAGPRA SECTION 3 ACTIONS IN FY2010
Inadvertent Discoveries Associated with Project Operations**

Project	No. of Discoveries	Site Designation or Location
Bonneville	0	
The Dalles	0	
John Day	0	
District Total	0	
McNary	0	
Ice Harbor	0	
Lower Monumental	1	adjacent to 45CO2
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	0	
Hungry Horse	0	
Reclamation Totals	0	
TOTAL	1	

OTHER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

FCRPS Systemwide PA Compliance

FY2010 Contract Deliverables and Final Reports

Projects for which final reports on NHPA compliance activities were received in FY2010 include The Dalles, Lower Monumental, Dworshak, Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, Libby, Grand Coulee, and Hungry Horse. All FY2010 final reports were completed with FCRPS Program funding, and are listed in Appendix F.

A total of 16 final reports were received in FY2010. Reports characterize NHPA Section 106 work associated with inventory (14 of the reports), evaluation (15 reports), and resolution of adverse effects (one report)³⁰. Two reports address other topics that are not tied directly to activities performed to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA.

Draft reports and deliverables, raw data, contractor progress and annual reports, DVDs, brochures, and other products generated with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding in FY2010 are described in the Project appendices to this annual report.

Reviews Performed Under Attachment 6 of the Systemwide PA

Table 11 shows the number of times each FCRPS Project exercised use of Attachment 6 of the SWPA 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 SWPA are met. The number of times activities listed in Attachment 6 were performed across the FCRPS totals 56 in FY2010. They were performed at seven of the FCRPS Projects.

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

In FY2010, the Agencies drafted a schedule for updating Project Historic Property Management Plans (HPMPs), and creating Project-Specific Programmatic Agreements (PSPAs). The schedule may change in response to shifting priorities and changes in funding. The SWPA requires the agencies to draft or revise two of these documents annually. Final HPMP's exist for 13 of the 14 Projects. As required by Stipulation VI and Attachment 2 of the SWPA, Agency staffs reviewed existing HPMPs for consistency with terms and content requirements in Attachment 4 of the SWPA, and prioritized needed updates. A schedule for developing PSPAs that implement the terms of HPMPs, and address conditions and protocols specific to each Project was also drafted. The HPMP/PSPA revision and development schedule is shown in Table 12. A list of existing HPMPs for FCRPS Projects is in Appendix D of this report.

³⁰ Appendix F contains a list of all final reports delivered in FY2010. Work described in these reports may have been conducted during previous reporting years.

TABLE 11. 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation that occurs entirely within fill, and the fill itself does not contribute to the historic significance of a property.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
3	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation within areas where existing ground disturbance entirely encompasses the area that would be affected by the activity and where the past disturbance was so severe as to preclude the existence of intact cultural deposits, and no known properties are present.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	6
4	Use of existing gravel pits, including further materials extraction and stockpiling within the pit, where no lateral expansion of the previously excavated area of the pit will occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	7
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	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11. 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
		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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Treatment of weed infestations that does not violate the chemical label, does not involve ground disturbance, where no features (such as pictographs or petroglyphs) that might be damaged are present, and does not occur within landscaped areas where native plant communities might be harvested.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	11
8	Encroachment thinning using hand methods to lop branches and cut small trees and brush, where material is dropped in place, stumps are left in place, and no chemical treatments are used. This would not include areas with culturally modified trees.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	7
9	Routine maintenance and repair to interiors or exteriors of existing buildings and structures that are less than 50 years old (subject to limitations defined above), or have been determined “not eligible” for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, and where there are no other properties in the immediate vicinity.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	4

TABLE 11. 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
		10	Maintenance or repair of fence lines that are less than 50 years old, where no ground disturbance occurs, or the fence line is on fill, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, and where the fence is not located within the boundaries of an historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11	Rodent control that does not involve ground disturbance, no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, or contamination of native or traditional foods and plant fibers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	Installation, repair, or replacement of signs and markers where no ground disturbance will occur, or where installation is confined to disturbed areas or fill, and without movement, removal, or alteration of rock.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4

TABLE 11. 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
		14	Installation, repair, or replacement of monitoring equipment where no ground disturbance occurs, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, the activity is not located within the boundaries of an historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO. Examples of such equipment are stream flow or dissolved gas gauges, weather stations, animal traps, and security monitoring or transmitting devices.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Excavations for maintaining, removing, or replacing tile, ditches, fire lines, dikes, levees, pipes, pipelines, cables, telephone lines, fiber optic lines, signs, gates, or cattle guards, when the property or items are less than 50 years in age or have been determined “not eligible” in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, where they are not within or part of an historic property, and where excavations, including heavy equipment operation, occur within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction, and within previously surveyed areas.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
16	Small bore (less than 6 inch diameter) drilling within areas previously surveyed and outside of known property areas.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11. 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 C.F.R. part 67), and will be reversible.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Repair or replacement of equipment or material that is not original to a historic structure and where the replacement will not cause an effect upon the historic or architectural values and defining features of historic properties.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11. 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
		19	Maintenance of existing trails, walks, paths, sidewalks, and associated signage, and work is conducted within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance, and no known properties are within the work area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
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.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
TOTALS		2	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	13	15	0	0	56

TABLE 12. SCHEDULE FOR REVISION OF PROJECT HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT-SPECIFIC PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENTS

Proposed Revision Date/Schedule	HPMP	Date of Current HPMP	PSPA
FY2010	Ice Harbor	2000	Libby Chief Joseph Albeni Falls
FY2011	Ice Harbor Little Goose	2000 2000	Hungry Horse
FY2012	John Day Lower Monumental McNary Libby	2002 2000 2000 2007	
FY13	Grand Coulee Albeni Falls	ND ³¹ 2008	
FY14	Lower Granite Hungry Horse Chief Joseph	2000 2006 2009	
FY15	Dworshak Bonneville	2000 2006	
FY16	The Dalles	2005	

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

Stipulation V of the SWPA commits the Agencies to define minimum standards and processes for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of HPRCSITs, and requires the Agencies to initiate meetings on this topic during the first year of SWPA implementation. In FY2010, actions taken to meet this commitment include:

- Formation of a subcommittee to provide input and assistance to the Agencies in defining standards and processes for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of HPRCSITs and TCPs. The subcommittee is composed of representatives from the Agencies, tribes that participate in the FCRPS Program, and other state and federal agencies and organizations. Twenty-two individuals volunteered for the subcommittee.
- Two teleconference calls were held to discuss current documentation requirements and management of HPRCSITs and TCPs. Participants included Agency staffs, and State and Tribal Historic Preservation Office (SHPO and

³¹ No final HPMP has been completed to date for Grand Coulee. A draft plan exists, and was reviewed for conformance with the SWPA content requirements.

THPO) staffs. On July 14, 2010, the Agencies conferenced with SHPO representatives in Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho. On September 28, 2010, Agency staffs conferenced with THPOs and other tribal cultural program staffs from the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe of the Flathead Reservation.

- Introducing the topic and providing updates to program participants at Cooperating Group meetings throughout the year.
- Adding a session to further discuss management of these properties to the agenda for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Conference, held October 12-14, 2010 (in FY2011).

Systemwide Research Design

Stipulation VII of the SWPA requires Agencies to prepare a draft Systemwide Research Design (SWRD) by October 6, 2011. Actions that contribute to meeting this commitment in FY2010 include:

- Formation of a SWRD subcommittee to oversee document development.
- Introducing the topic and providing updates to program participants at Cooperating Group meetings throughout the year.
- Adding a session to further discuss management of these properties to the agenda for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Conference, held October 12-14, 2010 (in FY2011).
- Creating a Corps administered SharePoint site for information sharing.

FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Conference

The SWPA (Stipulation IX.I) requires the Agencies to hold a systemwide meeting no less than every two years. The meeting serves as a forum for reporting accomplishments, sharing information, and discussing common issues. In FY2010, Agency staffs and Program participants from across the region planned the October 2010 FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Conference. The results of this conference will be summarized in the FY2011 Annual Report. FY2010 planning efforts included one meeting and six conference calls to identify the conference location and facility, and develop a conference agenda. The conference planning committee was composed of staffs from the Agencies, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Spokane Tribe of Indians, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the National Park Service, the Flathead National Forest, and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

New PA Signatories

In FY2010, one new signature was received on the Systemwide PA. Stanley Speaks, Northwest Regional Director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, signed the SWPA on November 18, 2009.

Other Program Management Activities

Long Term Program Planning

Agency staffs continued developing long and short term program goals and corresponding measures. The purpose of this effort, which was initiated in FY2009, is to increase Program efficiency and accountability, and to better track accomplishments in NHPA Section 106 compliance. Agencies initiated development of a database that will facilitate future tracking and reporting.

Another product of Program planning in FY2010 is creation of a FCRPS Cultural Resource Program plan and budget proposal that extends from FY2012 through FY2017. The Program proposal is based on planning documents created by Cooperating Groups that participate in the FCRPS Program. The proposed budget amount was addressed during Bonneville Power Administration's Integrated Program Review in FY2010. A proposed Program budget increase beginning in FY2012 is pending approval of the President's budget in the spring of 2011, and conclusion of the BPA Rate Case.

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 eight Cooperating Groups that make Program contributions met 45 times in FY2010. Several conference calls and field visits were also held and are not included in the meeting tally. Additionally, Agency staffs held four Cultural Resource Subcommittee meetings. The three Agency Program Managers also met regularly with the FCRPS Joint Operating Committee to report on the status of Program accomplishments, and met with agency executives to discuss policy issues affecting Program implementation.

FY 2010 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATED FUNDS

Accounting practices differ for BPA, the Corps, and Reclamation, making characterization of annual Program expenditures difficult. Table 13 shows FY2010 obligated Program funds for Corps administered Projects, and actual expenditures for Reclamation administered Projects. Only obligations and expenditures against FCRPS Cultural Resource Program joint funding appear in Table 13. Reclamation and BPA staff time and travel are charged to a different funding source (not to the joint funded Program). These costs are shown in Table 14.

**TABLE 13. FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM
RECLAMATION PROJECT EXPENDITURES AND CORPS PROJECT OBLIGATED FUNDS IN FY2010**

Activity	Corps FY2010 Obligated Funds³²	Reclamation FY2010 Expenditures³³	FY2010 Total Program Obligated/Expended Funds	Cumulative Program Costs (FY2004-2010)³⁴
Planning	\$76,652	\$320,612	\$397,264	\$1,390,332
Inventory	\$181,180	\$23,454	\$204,634	\$1,354,808
Evaluation	\$287,287	\$142,731	\$430,018	\$2,985,896
Treatment	\$199,486	\$34,006	\$233,492	\$6,163,362
Monitoring	\$205,071	\$233,009	\$438,080	\$1,668,080
Curation	\$248,051	\$70,353	\$318,404	\$2,308,404
Oral History/TCP inv./eval.	\$385,534	\$204,644	\$590,178	\$2,131,674
Law Enforcement (ARPA)	\$140,109	\$9,377	\$149,486	\$1,138,628
Agency Program Administration³⁵	\$748,536	\$0	\$748,536	\$5,893,576
Tribal Participation/Elder Grants³⁶	\$110,000	\$1,000	\$111,000	\$693,000
System-wide Expenses³⁷	\$53,877	\$0	\$53,877	\$657,877
TOTALS	\$2,635,783	\$1,039,188	\$3,674,971	\$26,385,639

³² Corps Projects track funds obligated annually rather than annual Program expenditures. Obligations are funds committed in the form of awarded contracts ,and agency labor and travel. Not all contract funds are expended in the year they are obligated.

³³ Reclamation Projects track annual expenditures as charged by contractors and Agency staffs.

³⁴ Cumulative costs are calculated using Corps annual obligations and Reclamation annual expenditures.

³⁵ Program Administration costs include all in-house agency labor, technical support, contracting, NEPA, engineering, notetaking, travel and supplies.

³⁶ Joint funds administered by BPA.

³⁷ Joint funds administered by BPA.

TABLE 14. FCRPS CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS SUPPORTING RECLAMATION & BPA STAFF PARTICIPATION IN FY2010

Agency	Salaries	Travel	Total
BPA	\$391,945	\$24,622	\$416,567
Reclamation	\$50,453	\$7,604	\$58,057
TOTAL	\$442,398	\$32,226	\$474,624

Table 13 shows that combined joint funded Program expenditures and obligations in FY2010 total \$3,674,971. As of September 30, 2010, Corps obligated funds are \$2,635,783, and Reclamation actual expenditures are \$1,039,188. The amount expended/obligated to the Program between 2004 and September 2010 is \$26,385,639. Table 13 also shows approximate expenditures and obligations for each NHPA Section 106 compliance category described in 36 CFR 800, as well as general Program management activities that can not be ascribed to any single compliance category.

Table 14 shows costs for BPA and Reclamation staff participation in the Program. These costs are not charged to FCRPS Program joint funds. BPA and Reclamation staff salaries and travel expenses total \$474,624 in FY2010: \$58,057 for Reclamation staff participation, and \$416,567 for BPA staff participation.

SUMMARY OF FY2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FY2011 PLANS AND INITIATIVES

FCRPS Cultural Resource Program work in FY2010 emphasized planning for implementation of actions required by the SWPA, developing a strategy to meet long term program goals and measures, and finalizing work plans and budgets for the FY2012 – FY2017 period. This work sets the Program direction and funding for the next 5 - 10 years, and includes identification of work needs, definition of long and short term targets, establishes schedules, and work prioritization.

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

Routine NHPA Section 106 compliance activities continued in FY2010. Agencies developed a schedule for completing the Project-Specific APEs for all 14 Projects, and reviewed criteria that influence definition of APEs with Cooperating Groups. Acreage figures for Corps Projects were updated with more accurate data.

Inventory progressed at Chief Joseph, Libby, and Hungry Horse, where a combined 52 acres were newly surveyed for archeological and historic sites, and standing historic structures. This new survey brings inventory of *APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey* at the 14 FCRPS Projects to 45%. Two new sites were identified at the Grand Coulee Project in FY2010 (through work conducted with non-FCRPS Program funds), and four sites were removed from management consideration because they do not meet

minimum requirements for site designation in the state of Washington. This brings the total number of documented sites across the system to 3,686 in FY2010.

The consultation process for National Register eligibility determinations has been completed for 22% of documented sites. Eligibility determinations were completed for 21 sites at four Projects in FY2010. Five of these eligibility determinations were completed with Program funding. No new National Register property listings were completed in FY2010.

Monitoring to assess site condition, identify previously undocumented sites exposed through erosion, gather information to support National Register eligibility determinations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of bank stabilization designed to mitigate Project operations was performed at 230 sites across the system in FY2010. One hundred ninety (190) of these sites were monitored with FCRPS Program funds. Monitoring also contributed to Agency compliance with ARPA and NAGPRA. Program funding supported 390 ARPA patrol days at 6 Projects. In FY2010, one successful ARPA prosecution resulted from this work, and one NAGPRA inadvertent discovery occurred.

Resolution of adverse effects in FY2010 included distribution of educational materials such as brochures, posters, and DVDs to the public; two presentations made at conferences; planning for stabilization of two sites, and planning to limit public access at a third site; planning to clean vandalized rock images and redesign an interpretive trail at a Washington state park; installation of cultural resource protection signs; and continuation of monitoring patrols. Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY2010.

Section 106 NHPA Compliance - Traditional Cultural Properties and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes

As required by the SWPA, Agencies created a list of 166 reports and other products documenting efforts to inventory, evaluate, and treat HPRCSITs from 1997, when Program funding was first made available, though September of 2010. Eighty one (81) of these documents were produced with FCRPS Program funding. The majority contain information pertinent to identifying HPRCSITs and TCPs. However, 26 contain information related to evaluating properties, and three address resolving adverse effects or “treating” properties.

Systemwide PA Compliance and Other Management Activities

Many management activities conducted in FY2010 were performed to fulfill commitments and requirements in the SWPA. Subcommittees composed of Agency representatives, state, and tribal staffs were formed to draft a Systemwide Research Design, and to develop processes and standards for identifying, documenting, and evaluating HPRCSITs and TCPs. Thirteen (13) final and one draft HPMP were reviewed for consistency with SWPA requirements, and a schedule to revise HPMPs and develop PSPAs was created.

The SWPA also requires annual reporting on final reports submitted in FY2010, and on reviews performed under Attachment 6 of the SWPA (routine actions related to Project

operations with little or no potential to affect historic properties). Sixteen (16) final reports documenting inventory, evaluation, and resolution of adverse effects were completed in FY2010, and SWPA Attachment 6 reviews totaled 56, and were used at seven Projects.

Program Obligations and Expenditures

Total FY2010 combined obligated funds at Corps Projects, and expended funds at Reclamation projects, are \$3,674,971. As of September 30, 2010, Corps obligated funds are \$2,635,783, and Reclamation actual expenditures are \$1,039,188. The amount expended/obligated to the Program between 2004 and September 2010 is \$26,385,639. BPA and Reclamation staff costs are not included in these figures because they are billed to a separate (non-FCRPS Program) funding source. In FY2010, these costs total \$47,624: \$58,057 for Reclamation staff participation, and \$416,567 for BPA staff participation.

FY2011 Direction and Initiatives

Routine NHPA Section 106 compliance activities will continue in FY2011. APEs are planned to be developed for nine Corps Projects, Reclamation's Hungry Horse Project, and for the Spokane Arm of Reclamation's Grand Coulee Project. Planning for finalization of the mainstem portion of the Grand Coulee Project, and for updating the Hungry Horse APE will also take place in FY2011.

Currently, inventory for archeological and historic sites, and standing historic structures, has occurred on 45% of Project lands that are accessible for inventory. Inventory status and future needs will be reassessed in FY2011. 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. Individual Project schedules for completing inventories will be developed in the coming fiscal year.

In FY2011, Cooperating Groups will develop lists of the top 10 high priority sites in need of evaluation and/or mitigation at each Project. Work needed to complete DOEs for these sites will be identified, and prioritized plans will be created.

Distribution of public information materials such as brochures and posters will continue in FY2011. Additionally, each Cooperating Group will develop one mitigation plan and implement one mitigation at each of the 14 Projects beginning in FY2011, although this is already taking place at many Projects. Curation of existing and new collections will also continue.

Also continuing in FY2011 is HPRCSIT/TCP Subcommittee work, and work on the draft SWRD. The HPMP for the McNary Project, and a PSPA for the Hungry Horse Project will be drafted. Finalization of PSPAs for the Chief Joseph, Albeni Falls, and Libby Projects will continue.

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amendments effective August 5, 2004).

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APPENDIX A

List of Contributors

Gail Celmer	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division, Regional Archaeologist and FCRPS Program Manager
Chris Donnermeyer	Bonneville Power Administration, Archeologist
Lynne MacDonald	Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Regional Archeologist
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Sean Hess	Bureau of Reclamation, Grand Coulee Power Office, Archeologist
Michael Martin	Corps of Engineers, Portland District Office, Wana Pa Koot Koot Project Manager
Kristen Martine	Bonneville Power Administration, FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Manager
Katherine Pollock	Bonneville Power Administration, FCRPS Cultural Resource Project Manager, Grand Coulee and Libby
Connie Reiner	Bonneville Power Administration, Geospatial Services
Alice Roberts	Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District Office, Payos Kuus Cuukwe, Project Manager
Lawr Salo	Corps of Engineers, Seattle District Office, Albeni Falls and Chief Joseph Dam Project Manager
Nicole Thompson	Bonneville Power Administration, Program Assistant

APPENDIX B

List of Definitions

Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 - includes acres inventoried for archeological sites and historic structures in current FY where survey has taken place previously. Includes only FCRPS-funded work.

Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 - number of acres newly surveyed to identify archaeological sites and historic structures in the current FY.

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

APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey - this is the APE, excluding the original river course, areas where slope is greater than 30%, non-federal lands where access can't be obtained, and the area below the "minimum operating level" elevation.

Area of Potential Effects – 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 area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (SWPA 2009:39, 36 CFR 800.16(d))

Background Research - archival research that may include review of reports, site forms, historic maps, photographs, periodical articles, transcriptions, or an other documentation that may be used to identify and evaluate the National Register significance of properties.

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)

Contributing – a site evaluated as contributing to a National Register District or Multiple Property listing.

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

Eligible – A site that has been determined eligible for or has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places through consultation processes defined in 36 CFR Part 800.

Ethnographic Study - study of culture

FCRPS Funded – combined BPA rate-payer generated funds, and matching Corps/Reclamation congressionally appropriated funds. Also call "joint funds". This funding has supported the FCRPS Cultural Resource program since its inception in 1997.

Historic Properties – 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 (SWPA 2009:40-41, 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1))

Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes – one kind of traditional cultural property. 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 an

historic property to which specifically an Indian tribe attaches spiritual or cultural value. Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the 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 it’s association with beliefs may have been revitalized in recent times after a period of quiescence or suppression (SWPA 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 – a building, site, structure, object, or district that is recognized for its historical significance.

National Register District – a group of buildings properties or sites in a geographically defined area that have been designated as historically or architecturally significant.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation – the four criteria (a-d) applied to evaluate properties for the National Register described at 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 (SWPA 2009:41)

Non-Contributing - a site evaluated as non-contributing to a National Register District or Multiple Property listing.

Non-FCRPS funded – non-joint funding outside of that allocated to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Can include congressional appropriations, federal highway projects, ARRA projects, privately funded projects, etc.

Not Eligible - A site that has been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through consultation processes defined in 36 CFR Part 800.

Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 - number of sites documented through FCRPS-funded efforts in FY2010.

Number of New Sites Documented with non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 - number of sites documented through non-FCRPS funded sources (regulatory projects, highway projects, etc).

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” (SWPA 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 FY2009 (cumulative) - number of documented sites across the FCRPS as of the end of FY2009.

Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2010 (cumulative) - total number of sites documented as of the end of FY2010 (includes all FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work).

Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY2010 - number of previously documented sites for which records (site forms, maps, etc.) were updated in FY2010.
Total Project Acres (Fee & 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 FY2010 (cumulative) - cumulative number of acres surveyed to date (FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work) for archeological sites and historic sites, and historic structures. Includes only new survey.

Traditional Cultural Property – 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 (SWPA 2009:42).

APPENDIX C

FCRPS Program Cooperating Groups and Participants

Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group

Bonneville, The Dalles, and the John Day Projects

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

Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group

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

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

Chief Joseph Cooperating Group

Chief Joseph Dam

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

Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group

Grand Coulee Dam

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

Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group

Grand Coulee Dam

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

Albeni Falls Cooperating Group

Albeni Falls Dam

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

Libby Cooperating Group

Libby Dam

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

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

APPENDIX D

List of Historic Property Management Plans

- 2000 McNary Reservoir Cultural Resources Management Plan, The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. 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 Dam Projects)
- 2001 Dworshak Reservoir Cultural Resources Management Plan. Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program. USACE 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 Working 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 Working Group, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, and Bonneville Power Administration.
- 2006 Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa Historic Properties Management Plan: Volume 1 - Cultural Resources Management Overview; Volume II - Technical Information. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.
- 2008 Historic Properties Management Plan, Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.
- 2009 Historic Properties Management Plan, Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

APPENDIX F

List of FY2010 Final Deliverables

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identi- fication	Eval- uation	Treat- ment	Other
Bonneville	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010				
The Dalles	Jenevein, Steve	2010	2009 Cultural Resources Monitoring on The Dalles Lock and Dam Project South Side	Y	Y	Y	N
John Day	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010				
McNary	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010				
Ice Harbor	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010				
Lower Monumental	Shannon, Donald and Guy Moura	2010	Palus Village Traditional Cultural Property Determination of Eligibility	N	Y	N	N
Little Goose	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010				
Lower Granite	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010				
Dworshak	Dickerson, Ken	2010	Archaeological Monitoring at Dworshak Reservoir - Task B - Fiscal Year 2009 Comprehensive Report	N	Y	N	N
Chief Joseph	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010	N	N	N	Y

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other
Albeni Falls	N/A	2010	No final contract report deliverables received in FY2010	N	N	N	Y
Libby	Askan, Kevin, Marcia Pablo, Schawb David Sshwab, and Don Sam	2009	FY 2007 Cultural Resource Monitoring and National Register Eligibility Assessment Rexford Bench Complex, Kooconusa Reservoir	Y	Y	N	N
	Schwab, David, Kevin Askan and Don Sam	2010	FY 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring and National Register Eligibility Assessment Tobacco Plains Complex, Kooconusa Reservoir	Y	Y	N	N
	Schwab, David, Kevin Askan and Don Sam	2010	Cultural Resource Administrative Report and National Register Eligibility Assessment, Tobacco Plains Complex, Kooconusa Reservoir: 2009	Y	Y	N	N
Grand Coulee	Brunson, Tiffany and Ray DePuydt	2010	<i>Results of the 2009 Monitoring of Archaeological Sites, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Stevens County, Washington, Final Report. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.</i>	Y	Y	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L. and John O. Pouley	2009	<i>Results of the 2008 Site Condition Monitoring, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.</i>	Y	Y	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other
Grand Coulee	Jones, Jason M.	2010	<i>Site Assessment and Erosion Monitoring Report: Annual inspection of Site Condition by the Spokane Tribe of Indians. Stevens County, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, 2009. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.</i>	Y	Y	N	N
	Jones, Jason M.	2010	<i>2009 Site Relocation Along the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt: SIR-R4-0007 & SIR-R4-0008. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.</i>	Y	Y	N	N
	Jones, Jason M.	2010	<i>Cooking Scatter Site and Rattlesnake Lookout-45LI372: Phase II Investigation and Determination of Eligibility, Lake Roosevelt Reservoir Archaeology 2009. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.</i>	Y	Y	N	N
	Jones, Jason M.	2010	<i>Lake Roosevelt Reservoir Archaeology 2009: Archaeological Inventory of Sand Flat, Lincoln County, Washington Phase I Investigation. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.</i>	Y	N	N	N
	Jones, Jason M.	2010	<i>Suyepi Beach 45LI389: Phase II Investigation and Determination of Eligibility, Lake Roosevelt Reservoir Archaeology 2009. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.</i>	Y	Y	N	N
	Pouley, John O.	2010	<i>Archaeological Investigations at 45ST438, Grand Coulee Dam Reservoir, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Stevens County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.</i>	Y	Y	N	N

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other
Grand Coulee	Pouley, John O.	2010	<i>Kettle Falls Culture Chronology: Prehistoric Varied Land Use, Traditions, Innovations and Adaptation Along the Upper Columbia River.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.	Y	Y	N	N
Hungry Horse	Sam, Donald, Ira Matt, and Kevin Askan	2010	Hungry Horse Reservoir Project FY2009 Monitoring Report. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Department. Pablo.	Y	Y	N	N

APPENDIX E

List of HPRCSITs/TCPs

The list of HPRCSITs (Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes) and TCPs (Traditional Cultural Properties) has been removed from this version of the FY2010 Annual Report because many of the reports listed contain sensitive information that may not be made available to the general public. A copy of the list may be made available to those with a demonstrated need. Requests may be directed to any one of the three Lead Federal Agency Program Managers:

Gail Celmer, Regional Archaeologist and FCRPS Program Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division
Kristen Martine, FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Manager, Bonneville Power Administration
Warren Hurley, Regional Archeologist (Acting), Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Regional Office

APPENDIX G

Bonneville Lock and Dam Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

- 1. Project Description:** The Bonneville Lock and Dam project is a run of the river project located between Columbia River Mile (CRM) 145 extending through CRM 192. Bonneville Dam was built as a Works Project Administration project, designed to promote development of the Columbia Basin, produce electricity, improve navigation on the Columbia River and provide jobs during the depression. Franklin Delano Roosevelt dedicated the project in 1937. In 1972 a second powerhouse was constructed on the north shoreline of Bonneville Dam, raising the pool by about 2 feet. Under current operations the pool fluctuates from 71.5 to 76.5 feet AMSL.
- 2. Cultural Resource Management:** Highlights and history of cultural resource activities at the Bonneville Project extend back to the early 1930's when members of the Smithsonian Institution conducted field studies on the islands that anchored Bonneville Dam. Details of studies conducted in preparation for the construction of Bonneville Dam and locks are not well documented. Field notes housed at the Smithsonian indicate that only minor work was undertaken, and make note of burials and house features. Other accounts of historic properties identified prior to 1966 are known through accounts from collectors, including news letters published by amateur archaeological societies and a few reports and books.

After the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), substantial areas of the Bonneville Pool were systematically surveyed prior to the construction of the second powerhouse.

Through the 1970s and 1980s the Portland District Cultural Resource staff oversaw efforts to document historic properties in preparation for construction of the second powerhouse at the Bonneville Project. Through contracts with private firms, the University of Washington, and in-house field investigations, Project funds were used to record and document a substantial number of historic properties, including 9 historic properties in the vicinity of the dam that were tested. Most of these sites are part of the North Bonneville Archaeological District. Two sites, remnants of the 1850's military presence, became part of the historic district. Another site, 45SA11, was extensively excavated (data recovery) as the site was located in the forebay of the second powerhouse. Bonneville Lock and Dam was also nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark as a result of investigations that occurred in the 1970s and 1980s.

This work was reported in management plans compiled and written by Portland District staff in the late 1980s. With the Joint Funding Agreement of the mid-1990's, dependable funding became available and lead to a systematic inventory of the Bonneville Project. Inventory produced updated and new site records, along with fuller details about the cultural and historic background of the Project area. FCRPS-funded work from the mid-1990s through 2005 is reported in the historic property management plan for this Project (Wernz et.al. 2006).

Following the work for the second powerhouse, Congress enacted Treaty Fishing Site legislation to provide the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe (treaty tribes) with access to the Columbia River. While this work was not funded by the FCRPS, it was carried out as a consequence of the construction of the Bonneville Project and lead to the documentation and testing of historic properties. During this period the first detailed management plans identifying historic properties were written providing some guidance for site protection and management.

The FCRPS funded program, which began in 1997 and continues today, has permitted a systematic inventory of historic properties in the Bonneville Project; detailed background research; field surveys; inventory of Traditional Cultural Properties; a comprehensive and updated Historic Properties Management Plan; a monitoring program carried out on both the Oregon and Washington shores of the Project through 2006; and a contract for law enforcement with Columbia River Intertribal Fisheries Enforcement that providing river and road patrols and citation authority in support of ARPA compliance.

3. Notes on the Data: Data for the tables in the First Annual Report derive from several sources. The following review provides information on the source of data, their status, and reliability. Data on the Bonneville Project comes from the 2006 Historic Properties Management Plan, the 1980's Bonneville Cultural Resource Management Plan and other documents as cited.

a. Project Areas: The Bonneville Project is unique in that much of its shoreline is in private ownership. The Government has flowage easements for areas above typical pool elevations. As a consequence, assessing affects of project operations on private property is incomplete and has only been undertaken along the shorelines, which were surveyed from a boat.

i. Project Area (or APE, if affirmed): The APE includes lands directly or indirectly affected by Project operations at present. For the Bonneville Project, Corps land owned in fee constitutes the Project area, but the APE would include the lands affect by project. APE discussions are being held in the Wanapa Koot Koot Cooperating work group.

ii. Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped. Mapping and boundary monumentation is not consistent throughout the Project. Because Federal interest in the shoreline is primarily limited to flowage easements, permission to evaluate Project impacts requires coordination with land owners. As the number of owners is estimated to be over 100, this work has not been undertaken. Addressing boundary issues will require a detailed review of Tax Assessment data from county records in Washington and Oregon States. The Corps Portland District is currently working with BPA Geographic Information Systems staff to review some existing digitized real estate data in support of mapping Project lands, and eventually determining the APE.

b. Inventory Information

i. Archaeological Survey: Before FCRPS ca 1996, funded surveys were limited to particular areas, but survey intervals were not necessarily part of the record and

may not be to current professional standards. Surveys were also generally related to the APE of particular projects, as such they were not comprehensive and did not include all of the land held in fee.

FCRPS 1997-2009, survey intervals were defined in contract scopes of work and were carried out. Usually these intervals corresponded with the requirements of Washington and Oregon State Historic Preservation Offices.

ii. Archaeological Site Count

Total Sites: The total number of sites documented before FCRPS Joint Funds were available is from the Bonneville Cultural Resources Management Plan prepared in the 1980s.

Total Sites identified 1997-2009: This number was derived by subtracting the pre-FCRPS site numbers from FCRPS sites numbers found in the HPMP (Wernz et.al. 2006).

iii. Archaeological Site Evaluation Status

Evaluation includes any technique used to assess significance of a site. Assessing information potential under National Register criterion d may include test excavation, bank scraping, minor feature recovery, radiocarbon dating from core samples, surface collection, artifact analysis and recording rock art.

Sites before the FCRPS PROGRAM ca 1996. These are referenced in a variety of documents. Those historic properties that compose the North Bonneville Archaeological District, and the Landmark status of Bonneville Lock and Dam and Hatcheries are identified on National Register forms. Sites tested before FCRPS Joint Funds (45SA5, 45SA11) typically were evaluated in terms of National Register criterion d, with testing results submitted to the appropriate SHPO for comment or concurrence. Most sites went through the eligibility determination process, but were not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Listing sites gives location information which may lead to vandalism. Consequently, the final step in the nomination process is not pursued.

Total Sites Evaluated during the FCRPS Joint-Funded Program ca 1997-2009. Limited testing of sites generally is part of the determination process. However, most sites recently recorded were evaluated under lesser terms, such as “Appears Eligible”, meaning the environmental context documented during site discovery indicated buried cultural deposits were likely present or historical cultural information supported significance or the personal judgment of professional archaeologist suggest a sites significance.

iv. National Register Status (Archaeological Sites, Historic sites, does not include TCPs.

NRHP Listed and/or Determined Eligible Sites (D) National Register Forms were used to document these, as well as summary Tables in the HPMP.

NR Districts. From Nomination forms pre FCRPS. These sites include the North Bonneville Archaeological District and Bonneville Lock and Dam.

Sites Determined Not Eligible or Non-contributing. The evaluation process has not been generally extended in this manner. A few features, such as docks and pilings along the shoreline of the project, were old enough to be considered (at least 50 years old) under NR criteria these have not been evaluated by professional archaeologists. .

Site Considered Eligible. See comment under topic heading.

Sites Considered Not Eligible. See comment under topic heading.

Unevaluated Sites. No new sites have been discovered since the HPMP was finalized and all the sites reported in the HPMP were at least roughly assessed in the opinion of the field surveyors.

v. TCP Studies Status (Interim; all Management Phases)

TCP Studies before FCRPS Program (<ca 1996). No TCP studies were carried out prior to FCRPS Direct Funding.

TCP Studies Under FCRPS 1997-2009. With FCRPS funding TCP studies were initiated. During FY 2010 the Warm Springs Confederated Tribes continued TCP studies along the Oregon shoreline of the project.

d. SITE TREATMENT OR MITIGATION.

i. Before FCRPS Program < ca 1996

Stabilized Very little stabilization of sites occurred in the Bonneville Project. Most preservation work involved signage and patrolling of site areas.

Data Recovery. During the construction of the Second Powerhouse, ca. 1970's, 45SA11, a native village, was subjected to data recovery.

Visitor Center Displays. Bonneville Lock and Dam Project includes a visitor Center with a display briefly discussing Prehistory and History of the Dam.

ii. FCRPS Program 1997-2009

Sites Stabilized: Memaloose Island, an attempt was made to stabilize this traditional burial place and cultural deposits on Memaloose. This attempt was about 50% successful and produced a vegetative cover reducing erosion in some areas. An attempt to complete remediated was undertaken in FY 2010 but bids significantly exceeded available funds and the effort was cancelled. Wanapa Koot Koot is reconsidering this work and will move forward on another effort in FY 2011.

Data Recovery. No data recovery efforts have been undertaken with FCRPS funds.

Visitor Center Displays. No displays have been funded by FCRPS funds.

Brochures. FCRPS funds have been used to prepare a cultural site protection brochure. Brochures are available in the project office, from Ranger staff and CRITFE Law enforcement staff.

CDs/DVDs/VCR. All reports, HPMP, Monitoring Reports, and some site documentation have been placed on digital medium, some field work is documented on a VCR format.

Book. No FCRPS funds have been used to prepare a book for general public use.

Volunteer Projects. No FCRPS funds have been used to support volunteer efforts.

- e. CURATION.** The Portland District curates materials from the Bonneville Project at the University of Washington Burke Museum and the Yakama Nations Cultural Heritage Museum. Collection volumes taken from the yearly National Park Services Questionnaire and COE records.

University of Washington Burke Museum
Yakama Heritage Center

Temporary Repositories with Curation Agreements. None

Temporary Repositories or Permanent Repositories without Curation Agreements. None

- 4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period.** The Warm Springs Tribe was contracted to continue recording traditional cultural properties on the south shore of Bonneville Project. Portland District initiated an in-house review of site locations in the Bonneville Project. One of the products expected from this work will be to enhance patrolling of historic properties in the project. The law enforcement effort was also critical at the Bonneville Project, and has probably discouraged collecting.

5. Graphics.

- 6. Bibliography.** The following bibliography includes all known references to cultural resources at the Project from the beginning of archaeological investigations to the present date. The references are separated by pre- or non-FCRPS Program funded efforts, and references for work funded under the FCRPS Program since 1997. Future reports will include only increments or corrections to entries presented herein, for either category.

a. FCRPS

No new FCRPS funded reports in FY2010.

a. Pre- or non- FCRPS

No new non-FCRPS funded reports in FY2010.

APPENDIX H

The Dalles Lock and Dam and the Lake Celilo Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The Dalles Lock and Dam, a run of the river dam is located at Columbia River Mile (CRM) 192 and extends upstream through CRM 216. The Dalles Dam was authorized in 1950 and construction started in 1952 and the structure was completed in 1957. The dam provides hydroelectric power, improved navigation, irrigation and recreational benefits.

2. Cultural Resource Management: Highlights of cultural resource activities at The Dalles Project extend back into the 1930's when a Smithsonian team look at a number of large complex sites in this reach of the river. These included Miller Island, Big Eddy, Five Miles Rapids, Wakemap Mound and the Deschutes River. During the construction of The Dalles Lock and Dam the National Park Service and the Smithsonian lead and contracted efforts to evaluate sites that would be impacted by construction and subsequent inundation. Collectors were also excavating sites for artifacts through the mid-1960s.

With the National Historic Preservation Act the Corps developed in-house capabilities which lead to more intensive field investigations structured by scopes of work. A number of contracts inventoried important places such as Horsethief Lake, the John Day River arm of The Dalles Pool and Bob's Point. While many sites were known, the project area fee lands were not completely surveyed.

With FCRPS funding both sides of the project were surveyed and a HPMP prepared for the project. Highlights of this period include yearly 2003-2009 shoreline monitoring; a law enforcement contract with the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Enforcement section for river and shoreline patrols; testing at Seufert Cannery site to determine the type and extent of cultural resources; placement of petroglyphs taken from the inundated areas of The Dalles project during the 1950s at Horsethief Lake; an intensive effort to document the oral history and TCP values of Celilo Falls area; and a more general TCP study within the project.

3. Notes on the Data: Data for the tables in the annual report derive from several sources. The following review provides information on the source of data, their status and reliability. Data on The Dalles Project comes from the 2006 Historic Preservation Management Plan, the 1980's The Dalles Cultural Resource Management Plan and other documents as cited.

a. Project Areas: The Dalles Project is well monumented, however, it is difficult to find the monuments in the field and more visible boundary markers are necessary. Enforcement of cultural resource laws, no collecting, is much easier if Federal lands are well marked.

i. Project Area (or APE, if Affirmed): The APE includes lands directly or indirectly affected by project operations at present or in the future where reasonably foreseeable. For this project CoE land owned in fee constitutes the project area. APE discussions are being held in the Wanapa Koot Koot Cooperating work group

which will include non-fee land on the shoreline and a consideration of additional areas affect by the project.

ii. Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped. Boundary monumentation is present in the field, but difficult to locate. Real Estate maps are available from the Portland District, but these are very small scale maps and are difficult and costly to compile for the whole District. Boundary maps are on the District's GIS server, however, certain private property boundaries may not be included, but these are thought to be few in number; the maps are generally valid.

b. Inventory Information.

i. Archaeological Survey

Before FCRPS ca 1996: Funded surveys were limited to particular areas, but survey intervals were not necessarily part of the record, although survey intervals were specified in Scopes of Work. Surveys were also generally related to the APE of particular projects, as such they were not comprehensive and did not include all of the land held in fee. Some areas, the John Day River, The Dalles Project site upstream past Horsethief Lake Park were surveyed, but a comprehensive survey of the whole project was not funded and therefore not undertaken. To determine how much land was actually surveyed will require a more intensive effort, reviewing all of the scopes of work and products produced prior to FCRPS direct funding agreement.

FCRPS 1997-2009: Survey intervals were defined in the scope of work and were carried out. Usually these intervals corresponded with the requirements of various SHPOs.

ii. Archaeological Site Count

Total Sites before FCRPS were taken from The Dalles Cultural Resources Management Plan prepared in the 1980s and compared to those recorded in the HPMP.

Total Sites identified 1997-2009: Subtracting the pre-FCRPS site numbers from FCRPS period site numbers found in the HPMP.

iii. Archaeological Site Evaluation Status

Evaluation includes any technique used to assess significance of a site under Criterion D; test excavation, bank scraping, minor feature recovery, radiocarbon dating from core samples, surface collection and recording of rock art are all included as evaluation actions.

Sites before FCRPS PROGRAM ca 1996. Sites tested before FCRPS funding typically were evaluated in terms of National Register criteria D with testing results submitted to the appropriate SHPO for comment or concurrence. Most sites went through the determination process, determined eligible but were not formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Listing sites gives locational information which may lead to vandalism, consequently the final step in the nomination process is not pursued.

Total Sites Evaluated during the FCRPS PROGRAM ca 1997-2009. Limited testing of sites is generally part of the determination process. However, most sites

recently recorded were evaluated under lesser terms, such as Appears Eligible, meaning the environmental context documented during site discovery indicated buried cultural deposits are likely present or historical cultural information supported the significance of a place or the personal judgment of professional archaeologist suggest a sites significance. Under FCRPS the Seufert Cannery area was evaluated and buried cultural deposits are present. No other testing has been done.

iv. National Register Status (Archaeological Sites, Historic sites, does not include TCPs).

NRHP Listed and/or Determined Eligible Sites (D) Roadcut Site, listed in 1974. Bob's Point Site area was tested in 1986, and though the area was extensively vandalized deep cultural deposits are present. The Celilo Park (related to the Celilo Falls Fishing) area was tested in 1998 and determined eligible for listing on the National Register, this work was done as part of the Treaty Fishing Site projects and was not supported with FCRPS funds.

NR Districts. From Nomination forms pre-FCRPS. Wishram Village National Register District.

Sites Determined Not Eligible or Non-contributing.

Site Considered Eligible. The category, Potentially Eligible, is used indicating that presence of prehistoric material is sufficient to meet SHPO definition of a site, but the area has not been tested. We have included these sites in this count.

Sites Considered Not Eligible. A number of lithic concentrations and isolates were considered Ineligible per remarks in HPMP summary table. (Isolates are generally considered not sites, although without testing or environmental context information single artifacts may indicate buried cultural deposits.)

Unevaluated Sites. No new sites have been discovered since the HPMP was finalized and all the sites reported in the HPMP were at least roughly assessed in the opinion of the field surveyors. Sites untested are only provisionally evaluated and should be evaluated by testing. FCRPS funded surveys documented 51 new sites within the project. Some of these have not been evaluated expect very informally. These are not include in the spreadsheet because the category asks for only those site that are unevaluated—and all those listed in the HPMP Table 1 have at least a provisional evaluation.

v. TCP Studies Status (Interim; all Management Phases)

TCP Studies before FCRPS Program (<ca 1996). No TCP studies were carried out prior to FCRPS Direct Funding.

TCP Studies Under FCRPS 1997-2009. With FCRPS funding TCP studies were initiated, including the Celilo Fishery and other areas along the north shore of the project.

d. Site Treatment or Mitigation.

i. Before FCRPS Program < ca 1996

Stabilized No site stabilization occurred in The Dalles Project. Most preservation work involved signage and patrolling of site areas.

Data Recovery. No data recovery has occurred in The Dalles Project.

Visitor Center Displays. The Seufert Visitor Center at The Dalles Dam includes a visitor Center with a display briefly discussing Prehistory and History of the Dam.

ii. FCRPS Program 1997-2009

Two sites, Bob's Point and the Wind Surfer Site were stabilized with gravel/soil fill and revegetated in 2004. These sites are periodically monitored, the restoration work has significantly reduced erosion.

Data Recovery. No data recovery efforts have been undertaken with FCRPS funds.

Visitor Center Displays. No displays have been funded by FCRPS funds.

Brochures. FCRPS funds have been used to prepare a cultural site protection brochure. Brochures are available in the project office, from Ranger staff and CRITFE Law enforcement staff.

CDs/DVDs/VCR. All of our reports, HPMP, Monitoring Reports, and some site field documentation have been placed on digital medium, some field work is documented on a VCR format.

Book. No FCRPS funds have been used to prepare a book for general public use.

Volunteer Projects. No FCRPS funds have been used to support volunteer efforts.

e. Curation.

Artifacts (cu. ft.) The Portland District does not have any pre-FCRPS curation obligations. Cultural material removed during National Park Service Investigations was donated to Museums and yearly curation fees are not paid for by the Corps. The Smithsonian also has collections from Portland District lands.

Records (linear feet) See note above, Artifacts.

Permanent Repositories with Curation Agreements

Most of the construction period work involved the National Park Service and the Smithsonian. Collections from this period were donated to the University of Washington and University of Oregon. These collections have no Federal tie as far as payment for curation.

Temporary Repositories with Curation Agreements. None

Temporary Repositories or Permanent Repositories without Curation Agreements. None

4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period.

Wanapa Koot Koot is continuing to evaluate and gather information on the Celilo Falls area. Celilo Falls is the location of the great prehistoric and historic salmon fishery with evidence supporting the use of this area for thousands of years. The current project is

focused on gathering information from tribal elders, collecting a range of documents from various historic repositories with the goal of producing a National Register Nomination for the area in the near future.

5. Graphics.

6. Bibliography. The following bibliography includes all known references to cultural resources at the Project from the beginning of archaeological investigations to the present date. The references are separated by pre- or non-FCRPS Program funded efforts, and references for work funded under the FCRPS Program since 1997. Future reports will include only increments or corrections to entries presented herein, for either category.

a. FCRPS

No new FCRPS-funded reports in FY2010.

b. Pre- or Non-FCRPS

No new non-FCRPS-funded reports in FY2010.

APPENDIX I

John Day Lock and Dam and Lake Umatilla Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

- 1. Project Description:** The John Day Lock and Dam, a run of the river structure although it does have limited flood storage capacity. The pool is operated between 262 and 265 feet MSL; the project has a flood storage capacity that extends to 268 feet MSL. The structure is located at Columbia River Mile (CRM) Construction was authorized in 1958, and completed in 1968. The project's authorization includes hydroelectric power, navigation, recreation, flood control and irrigation.
- 2. Cultural Resource Management:** Highlights of cultural resource activities at the John Day Project extend back into the 1930's when a Smithsonian team looked at and described a number of large complex sites within this reach of the river. During the 1950-1960 collectors excavated sites for artifact collections and in few cases described their efforts and what they recovered. A large number of petroglyphs were removed from the project's inundated area and are now stored at Horsetheif Lake. Descriptive information was provided in a few books and in publications by the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society. During the construction of the John Day Dam the Park Service funded field crews from the University of Oregon to conduct archaeological investigations within the project. Documents produced by this work include brief site excavation reports. (The organization of this work may have been quite informal with professional archaeologists engaged to test sites in a manner they thought appropriate, rather than following a written negotiated scope of work.

Old Town Umatilla a site with prehistoric and historic components is an important traditional and archaeological resource at the upper end of the John Day Project. This site was tested a number of times by the University of Idaho using a field crew recruited from the Mid-Archaeological Society members. Short reports were prepared from this work and an extensive collection of field maps and notes are currently curated by Tamasklit, a facility operated by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation. This work lead to an additional study which appraised the early effort, added additional information and prepared a National Register Nomination (District) for the site.

In the 1990's a management plan was prepared by Portland District Cultural Resource staff. The baseline for this work included collection and updating of all know site records and a field check of these locations by a field crew from the University of Oregon.

The FCRPS funded program, 1996-2009, has provided a systematic inventory of historic properties in the Bonneville project including detailed background research and a field survey of the whole project area; a comprehensive and updated Historic Properties Management Plan, Miima Taymut: A Historic Properties Management Plan for the John Day Reservoir (John Day HPMP); a monitoring program carried out up through 2006; and a contract for law enforcement with the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Enforcement providing river and road patrols and citation authority; and the initiation of an inventory for Traditional Cultural Properties.

3. Notes on the Data. Data for the tables in the annual report derive from several sources. The following review provides information on the source of data, their status and reliability. Data on the John Day Project comes from the 2006 Historic Preservation Management Plan, and other documents as cited.

a. Project Areas. The John Day Project is monumented, however, it is difficult to find the monuments in the field and more visible boundary markers are necessary. Substantial portions of the project are leased to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for wildlife management.

i. Project Area (or APE, if Affirmed). The APE includes lands directly or indirectly affected by project operations at present or in the future where reasonably foreseeable. For this project CoE land owned in fee constitutes the project area. APE discussions are being held in the Wanapa Koot Koot Cooperating work group to determine if the APE needs to be broader.

ii. Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped. Real Estate maps are available from the Portland District and are on the District's GIS server. However, certain private property boundaries are not well marked in the field. In addition, some land transfers are not completed through their full transaction. Consequently, while Federal property can be defined, in fact some land is still in non-Federal hands.

b. Inventory Information.

i. Archaeological Survey

Before FCRPS ca 1996: Funded surveys were limited to particular areas, but survey intervals were not necessarily part of the record, although survey intervals were specified in Scopes of Work. Surveys were also generally related to the APE of particular projects, as such they were not comprehensive and did not include all of the land held in fee. Some areas, such as the John Day River, however, were intensively surveyed.

FCRPS 1997-2009: Survey intervals were defined in the scope of work and were used during the inventory of the John Day Project. These intervals meet the current requirements for an intensive survey.

ii. Archaeology Site Count

Total Sites before FCRPS: Were taken from the John Day Cultural Resources Management Plan: Prepared in the 1980s.

Total Sites identified 1997-2009: Subtracting the pre-FCRPS site numbers from FCRPS period site numbers found in the HPMP.

iii. Archaeological Site Evaluation Status

Evaluation includes any technique used to assess significance of a site under Criterion D; test excavation, bank scraping, minor feature recovery, radiocarbon dating from core samples, surface collection and recording of rock art are all included as evaluation actions.

Sites before FCRPS PROGRAM ca 1996. These are referenced in a variety of documents. In the late 1980s a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the John

Day Project was prepared by Portland District Cultural Resource Staff; site forms for these sites were collected, revisited and updated in the management plan. Sites tested before FCRPS funding typically were evaluated in terms of National Register criteria D with testing results submitted to the appropriate SHPO for comment or concurrence. Most sites went through the determination process, determined eligible but were not formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Listing sites gives locational information which may lead to vandalism; consequently the final step in the nomination process is not pursued.

Sites Evaluated ca 1997-2009. Limited testing of sites is generally part of the determination process. The John Day HPMP lists a few of the sites found pre-FCRPS, as Listed on the National Register and a group not eligible for listing but the method of determination is not clear and must be reviewed.

Unevaluated Sites. While this cell provides an estimate of unevaluated sites previous determinations should be reviewed to assure that the meet current requirements.

iv.) National Register Status (Archaeological Sites, Historic sites, does not include TCPs).

c. **NRHP Listed and/or Determined Eligible Sites (D).** The John Day HPMP is the

NR Districts. Old Town Umatilla is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sites Determined Not Eligible or Non-contributing. The John Day HPMP lists a group of sites whose non-eligibility has been defined by formal and informal determinations. I include the count of both of this for this category.

Site Considered Eligible. A table listing informally eligible sites is included in the John Day HPMP. A table for unevaluated sites, 'no determination made' is also included. We have included these sites in this count, assuming sites are eligible until determined other wise.

Sites Considered Not Eligible. The John Day HPMP was used as the source of information for sites not considered eligible. The list of these sites also considers whether the finding is based on formal or informal methods. I have included both informal and formal determinations of non-site eligibility.

Unevaluated Sites. A substantial number of new sites have been reported. Some of these sites were located during the FCRPS funded inventory of the John Day Project, the final report and site records are being prepared but this study is not yet completed. A few sites were found prior to FCRPS funding, they may go back to the 1950s work in the project. It may be prudent to test sites that have informally been determined eligible but have not be tested.

v. TCP Studies Status (Interim; all Management Phases):
TCP Studies before FCRPS Program (<ca 1996). No TCP studies were carried out prior to FCRPS Direct Funding.

TCP Studies Under FCRPS 1997-2009. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation produced an early document that identified TCPs throughout the three reservoirs. This document identified TCP's within a broad areas requiring additional consultation for actual locations. In 2007 TCP studies were initiated and the Yakama Nation started documenting TCP locations. In FY 2010 the Warm Springs started documenting TCP's within the John Day Project, the Yakama Nation is making a special effort to document TCP's on the islands within the John Day Project.

d. Site Treatment or Mitigation.

i. Before FCRPS Program < ca 1996:

Sites Stabilized. Bank protection was applied to the shoreline of Old Town Umatilla to stop bank erosion and to prevent collecting. Most preservation work involved signage and patrolling of site areas.

Data Recovery. Extensive excavations occurred at Old Town Umatilla, pre-FCRPS.

Visitor Center Displays. No visitor displays for the John Day Project. Tamasklit Cultural Center does have exhibits that use material recovered from Old Town Umatilla Sites.

ii. FCRPS Program 1997-2009

Sites Stabilized: No additional stabilization has occurred in the John Day Project using FCRPS funds. Vegetation control efforts, removal of exotic plants and trees and clearing area to improve visibility and discourage vandalism has been on-going since 2006. In FY 2010 cutting and herbicides were applied to the exotic vegetation, this work has substantially improve cultural resource site project within Old Town Umatilla.

Data Recovery. No data recovery efforts have been undertaken with FCRPS funds.

Visitor Center Displays. No displays have been funded by FCRPS funds.

Brochures. FCRPS funds have been used to prepare a cultural site protection brochure. Brochures are available in the project office, from Ranger staff and CRITFE Law enforcement staff.

CDs/DVDs/VCR. All of our reports, HPMP, Monitoring Reports, and some site field documentation have been placed on digital medium, some field work is documented on a VCR format.

Book. No FCRPS funds have been used to prepare a book for general public use.

Volunteer Projects. No FCRPS funds have been used to support volunteer efforts.

e. Curation.

The Portland District and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation have a Co-operative agreement to curate collections taken from Old Town Umatilla.

Artifacts 293 cubic feet of artifacts and records. The number of cubic feet is based on contract specification.

Permanent Repositories with Curation Agreements:

Tamasklit Curation (Figures taken from National Park Services yearly questionnaire. **Temporary Repositories with Curation Agreements.** None.

Temporary Repositories or Permanent Repositories without Curation Agreements. None

4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period. The intensive survey of the shoreline of the project is important as it established a baseline of site data and locational information that was incomplete prior to this effort. The law enforcement effort is also critical in the John Day Project. A number of individuals have been cited by Columbia River Intertribal Enforcement at Old Town Umatilla and the reduction in vegetation has contributed enabling Officers and Umatilla Tribal Staff to observe looters and has probably discouraged others from collecting. TCP studies are being supported by FCRPS funds within the project by Yakama, Umatilla and the Warm Springs.

5. Graphics.

6. Bibliography. The following bibliography includes all known references to cultural resources at the Project from the beginning of archaeological investigations to the present dat. The references are separated by pre- or non-FCRPS Program funded efforts, and references for work funded under the FCRPS Program since 1997. Future reports will include only increments or corrections to entries presented herein, for either category.

a. FCRPS

No new FCRPS-funded reports in FY2010.

b. Pre- or Non-FCRPS

No new non-FCRPS-funded reports in FY2010.

APPENDIX J

McNary Lock and Dam and Lake Wallula Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The McNary Lock and Dam and Lake Wallula Project (Project) is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant on the mid Columbia River just upstream from the mouth of the Umatilla River, and one mile east of the town of Umatilla, Oregon, at river mile 292. The project was approved in 1941, and construction was initiated in 1947. The project was completed in 1954, and 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 shore line. The lake has a normal operating range between 335-340' above mean sea level. The project has a total of 79,230 acres, of which approximately 13,500 acres of fee title lands and flowage easements are above pool level; however, the figure will change as disposals and land transfers are further documented.

2. Cultural Resource Management:

Pre-FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management for the 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 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); Batman 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 Corps contract for the 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-80s were undertaken at: 35UM64; Two Rivers Park Site (45BN14); 45BN23; 45BN52; Martindale Island (45BN283); Ainsworth Site (45FR2); Taylor Flat (45FR251); and 45FR317.

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

FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Funding for the McNary Project began in 1997 under the FCRPS Cultural Resources Management Program.

Since that date, numerous FCRPS-funded projects have been completed including preparation of planning documents (2000 CRMP), inventory survey (2908 acres, 306 sites archaeological sites identified), traditional cultural property research (32 TCPs), archaeological site evaluation (39 sites), monitoring (55 sites), erosion assessment, stabilization work (4 sites), collections assessments (4 repositories), and a law enforcement and public awareness program. A task order for the identification of traditional cultural properties is ongoing.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data:

a. Project Areas:

i. **Project Area:** Currently identified as Project lands (~13,500 acres above pool); please note that this figure is significantly less than the FY2009 Annual Report as land disposals were identified. The definition of the APE is in progress; and is intended to be established in FY2011.

ii. **Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped:** GIS maps were reviewed with NWW Real Estate Office; updates have been made to geodatabase; Quality Assurance to be conducted by the NWW Real Estate Office in FY2011-12.

b. Inventory Information

Historic Property Survey: Through a cooperating group (Payos Kuus Cuukwe) workshop, and GIS analysis, survey gaps for McNary project lands were identified. NWW subsequently contracted for the archaeological and traditional cultural properties survey of ~1,200 acres of McNary project lands in FY2010; and plans on adding an additional ~2,000 acres to the contract in FY2011. A technical report documenting the results of the survey is scheduled for FY2011.

Archaeological Site Count: The number of archaeological sites for McNary project lands has not changed since the 2009 Annual Report; but will be further considered as the APE is defined in FY2011; and as the results of the above referenced survey are reported.

iii. **Historic Property Evaluation Status:** NWW initiated consultation with state agency officials and affected Tribes regarding the best approach to evaluating cultural resources in NWW managed project lands. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites will be developed in FY2011.

c. Treatment or Mitigations

i. 2010 accomplishments

Sites Stabilized: Visits were made to five NRHP contributing sites to assess their condition and to develop management plans for their protection and/or stabilization. Management actions were implemented for one site 45BN202; and additional management actions proposed for 45BN23, 45BN161, and 45FR28. A contract for the stabilization for 45FR2, through native plantings, was awarded and initiated in FY2010 and will continue through FY13.

Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation: The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) produced brochures, a poster, and a PowerPoint presentation in FY2010; and will be implementing their public awareness program in FY2011. A contract was also awarded to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian

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Reservation (CTUIR) for the development of public awareness media products, which are scheduled for delivery in FY2011.

d. Curation: NWW currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2010 the total curation was: 3,222 cubic feet of artifacts and 325 linear feet of records.

APPENDIX K

Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Lake Sacajawea Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Lake Sacajawea Project (Project) is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant 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 the Project began 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 the Lower Monumental Dam and has a water surface area of 8,375 acres with a normal operating range between 437-440' above mean sea level. The project has 17,455 total acres of which approximately 7,830 acres are fee title lands above pool level.

2. Cultural Resource Management:

Pre-FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management at the Project began in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program; and in the 1950s by researchers from WSU. The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a very limited sample of the total study area; and that none of the islands within the 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 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), recorded through the 1975 survey, is NRHP listed.

The Columbia River System Operating Review: Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources, enumerated 33 archaeological sites within the Project. Estimated survey coverage for the Project prior to FCRPS program initiation was 360 acres; (calculation based on 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.

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 (CRMP 2000), inventory survey (5210 acres), archaeological site evaluation (12 sites), 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 is ongoing.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data:

a. Project Areas:

- i. APE:** Defined as NWW fee lands (7,830 acres) plus a 500-meter buffer beyond that boundary.
- ii. Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped:** NWW fee lands have been reviewed with NWW Real Estate; QA of those boundaries will be completed by Real Estate in FY2011-12.

b. Inventory Information: No inventory or site evaluation was conducted in FY2010; however, GIS data are being analyzed to determine the sites within the APE buffer as established in FY2010. This information will be reported in FY2011 once verified.

c. Treatment or Mitigations

Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation: The Yakama Nation produced brochures, a poster, and a PowerPoint presentation in FY2010; and will be implementing their public awareness program in FY2011. A contract was also awarded to the CTUIR for the development of public awareness media products, which are scheduled for delivery in FY2011.

d. Curation: NWW currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2010 the total curation was: 3,222 cubic feet of artifacts and 325 linear feet of records.

e. Planning: A 60% draft of the Historic Properties Management Plan was achieved in FY2010.

APPENDIX L

Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and Lake West Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The Lower Monumental Lock and Dam and Lake West Project (Project) is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant 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 Project began in 1961, the main structure and three generators were completed in 1969, and an additional three generators finished in 1981.

Lake West behind the Lower Monumental Dam extends 28 miles upstream to the Little Goose Lock and Dam Project and has a water surface area of 6,590 acres between 537-540' above mean sea level. The project has 17,915 total acres, of which approximately 7,500 acres fee title lands and 1,300 acres of easement land are above pool level.

2. Cultural Resource Management:

Pre-FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management at the Project began in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program; and in the 1950s by researchers from WSU. The level of survey coverage survey 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)

The Columbia River System Operating Review: Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources, enumerated 35 archaeological sites within the Project (the discrepancy with data enumerated above will be investigated (i.e. 45 sites identified prior to SOR-FEIS). Estimated survey coverage for the Project prior to FCRPS program initiation was <10 acres (calculation based on 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.

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 (CRMP 2000), inventory survey (9,570 acres), archaeological site evaluation (28 sites, one district), monitoring (25 sites, ongoing contract), collections assessments, and traditional cultural property identification (at least 35), which is ongoing.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data:

a. Project Areas:

i. **Project Area:** Currently identified as Project lands (8,800 acres above pool); please note that this figure will change as land disposals are identified. The definition of the APE is in progress; and is intended to be established in FY2011.

ii. **Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped:** Tract data for Lower Monumental have not been verified with NWW Real Estate.

b. Inventory Information

Historic Property Survey: No survey was undertaken in FY2010.

Archaeological Site Count: No change since FY2009 report.

iii. **Historic Property Evaluation Status:** NRHP evaluation of the Palouse Canyon Archaeological District as a Traditional Cultural Property was prepared by two Tribes; and two additional reports are scheduled for FY2011.

c. Treatment or Mitigations

i. 2010 accomplishments

Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation: The Yakama Nation produced brochures, a poster, and a PowerPoint presentation in FY2010; and will be implementing their public awareness program in FY2011. A contract was also awarded to the CTUIR for the development of public awareness media products, which are scheduled for delivery in FY2011.

d. Curation: NWW currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2010 the total curation was 3,222 cubic feet of artifacts and 325 linear feet of records.

4. Bibliography:

Shannon, Donald and Guy Moura. 2010. *Palus Village Traditional Cultural Property Determination of Eligibility*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District. Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA

APPENDIX M

Little Goose Lock and Dam and Lake Bryant Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

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

Lake Bryant, behind the 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' above mean sea level, and the shoreline measures 92 miles. The project has 21,127 acres total of which approximately 11,200 acres are fee title lands and 255 acres are easement land above pool level.

2. Cultural Resource Management:

Pre-FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project: Cultural resource management at the 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 WSU. The level of survey coverage is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a very limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 73 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys. Subsequently, a number of significant sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation including: New York Bar Site (45GA1); 45GA3; 45GA4; 45GA5; 45GA7; Steelman Site (12GA12); 45GA10; 45GA11; River Road Forks Site (45GA17); 45GA20; Illia Bar (45GA26); 45GA29; 45WT11; 45WT32; Lower Monumental Dam Site (45WT35); 45WT48; 45CO4; 45CO11; and 45CO14.

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

The Columbia River System Operating Review: Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources, enumerated 76 archaeological sites within the Project. Survey coverage data for the Project prior to FCRPS program are currently unavailable; and will be evaluated for the FY2011 Annual Report.

. 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 (CRMP 2000),

inventory survey (1988 acres), resource monitoring, site evaluation (2 sites), assessment of collections, and treatment at one archaeological site (New York Bar).

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data:

a. Project Areas:

i. **Project Area:** Currently identified as Project lands (11,455 acres above pool); please note that this figure will change as land disposals are identified. The definition of the APE is in progress; and is intended to be established in FY2011.

ii. **Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped:** Tract data for Little Goose have not been verified with NWW Real Estate.

b. Inventory Information

Historic Property Survey: Through a cooperating group (Payos Kuus Cuukwe) workshop, and GIS analysis, survey gaps for Little Goose project lands were identified. NWW subsequently contracted for the archaeological and traditional cultural properties survey of Little Goose project lands in FY2010; and plans on adding an additional ~300 acres to the contract in FY2011. A technical report documenting the results of the survey is scheduled for FY2011.

Archaeological Site Count: The number of archaeological sites for Little Goose project lands has not changed since the 2009 Annual Report; but will be further considered as the APE is defined in FY2011; and as the results of the above referenced survey are reported.

iii. **Historic Property Evaluation Status:** NWW initiated consultation with state agency officials and affected Tribes regarding the best approach to evaluating cultural resources in NWW managed project lands. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites will be developed in FY2011.

c. Treatment or Mitigations

i. 2010 accomplishments

Sites Stabilized: Visits were made to six NRHP eligible sites to assess their condition and to develop management plans for their protection and/or stabilization. Stabilization projects for three sites within Little Goose project lands are under consideration for construction actions: New York Bar (adjacent to 45GA10); Swift Bar (45WT30, 45WT31), Illia Bar (45GA26 and 45GA27), and 45GA4. Preliminary alternatives for bank stabilization designs for New York Bar were developed by NWW geotechnical staff and presented to the cooperating group in late FY2010; and an updated civil survey of the site undertaken, and preliminary construction cost estimates prepared by NWW cost engineering staff. The cooperating group is reviewing those designs and survey results for the plan forward. Preliminary alternatives for bank stabilization at the other Little Goose sites will be initiated in FY2011.

Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation: The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) produced brochures, a poster, and a PowerPoint presentation in FY2010; and will be implementing their public awareness program in

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FY2011. A contract was also awarded to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) for the development of public awareness media products, which are scheduled for delivery in FY2011.

d. Curation: NWW currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2010 the total curation was: 3,222 cubic feet of artifacts and 325 linear feet of records.

APPENDIX N

Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The Lower Granite Lock and Dam and Lower Granite Lake Project (Project) is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant 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' above mean sea level. The Project has 18,006 acres total, of which approximately 9,225 acres of fee title lands and 975 acres of easement land are above pool level.

2. Cultural Resource Management:

Pre-FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management at the Lower Granite Project began with survey in the late 1940s as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program; and in the 1950-60s by researchers from WSU. The level of survey coverage survey is unclear; however, data indicate that it provided a limited sample of the total study area. Approximately 91 archaeological sites were identified through these surveys. Subsequently, a number of significant sites threatened by inundation were subject to excavation including: Captain John Talus Site (10NP1/10); Buffalo Eddy Site (10NP27); Upper and Lower Tammany Burial sites (10NP109/110); Tammany Talus Burial Site (10NP131); Steptoe Burial site (45AS2); 45AS4 (see also 45AS80 and 107); Tenmile Site (45AS26); Alpawa Site (45AS78/80); Alpaweyma Burial Site (45AS81); Tamootsin Burial Site/Timothy's Village (45AS82); Weiss Ranch House Site (45AS88/89); Pa Ma' Po Village (45AS99); Thorne Thicket Site (45WT36); Wawawai I Site (45WT39); Granite Point Site (45WT41); 45WT51; Ferguson Burial Site (45WT55); Ferry Tender Site (45WT104); Palus/Palouse Talus Burial (45WT56); Nisqually John Landing Site (45WT65); 45GA7; and the Offield Bar Burial Site (45GA100).

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

The Columbia River System Operating Review: Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix D – Cultural Resources, enumerated 141 archaeological sites within the Project. Survey coverage data for the Project prior to FCRPS program are currently unavailable; and will be evaluated for the FY2011 Annual Report.

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 (CRMP 2000), archaeological inventory survey (2,660 acres), resource monitoring (3 sites), site evaluation (6 sites), assessment of collections, and treatment at two archaeological sites (Hasotino Site and Chestnut retaining wall).

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data:

- i. **Project Area:** Currently identified as Project lands (10,200 acres above pool); please note that this figure will change as land disposals are identified. The definition of the APE is in progress; and is intended to be established in FY2011.
- ii. **Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped:** Tract data for Lower Granite have not been verified with NWW Real Estate.

b. Inventory Information

- i. **Historic Property Survey:** No inventory survey was conducted for Lower Granite project lands in FY2010.
- ii. **Archaeological Site Count:** The number of archaeological sites for Lower Granite project lands has not changed since the 2009 Annual Report; but will be further considered as the APE is defined in FY2011.
- iii. **Historic Property Evaluation Status:** NWW initiated consultation with state agency officials and affected Tribes regarding the best approach to evaluating cultural resources in NWW managed project lands. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites will be developed in FY2011.

c. Treatment or Mitigations

i. 2010 accomplishments

Sites Stabilized: Visits were made to the Hasotino site – a National Register listed site - to assess the site condition and to develop a management plan for the protection of the site through stabilization of approximately 50 feet of shoreline. Please note that portions of this site were previously protected through the construction of a bio-engineered, 800-foot long stabilization structure. A similar design is proposed for the current stabilization. A cost estimate for construction was prepared by NWW cost engineering staff in FY2010. The cooperating group is reviewing the cost estimates to plan forward. Construction for the stabilization of the site is scheduled for FY2011.

Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation: The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) produced brochures, a poster, and a PowerPoint presentation in FY2010; and will be implementing their public awareness program in FY2011. A contract was also awarded to the Confederated

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Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) for the development of public awareness media products, which are scheduled for delivery in FY2011.

d. Curation: NWW currently curates collections with Washington State University as a single unit rather than by operating project. At the close of FY2010 the total curation was: 3,222 cubic feet of artifacts and 325 linear feet of records.

e. ARPA Response: Defacing and vandalism of Red Elk Rockshelter was reported in February 2010 and NWW responded with an ARPA action. It was immediately determined that an ARPA violation had occurred and legal action was initiated separately from the FCRPS program.

APPENDIX O

Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project (Project) is a large concrete, gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant which impounds the North Fork of the Clearwater River, four miles northwest of the town of Orofino, Idaho. Construction began in 1966. The main structure and three generators were completed in 1972 and on line in 1973. Dworshak Reservoir extends 53 miles upstream. The reservoir level fluctuates between 1445-1600' above mean sea level; at 1445' amsl the pool surface is 9,050 acres, and at 1600' amsl the pool surface is 17,090 acres. The project has 48,800 acres total, of which approximately 20,500 acres of fee title lands and 5,000 acres of easement land are above pool level.

2. Cultural Resource Management:

Pre-FCRPS Cultural Resource Management at the Project. Cultural resource management at the Dworshak Project began with survey in the 1960s-70s by Idaho State University (ISU) and the University of Idaho (UI). The level of survey coverage survey 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, WSU-CNA conducted inventory survey within Project lands that revisited a number of previously recorded sites and recorded an additional 158 sites.

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

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

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 (CRMP 2001),

reporting of inventory survey (523 sites), resource monitoring (multi-year efforts), site evaluation, and assessment of collections.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data:

- i. **Project Area:** Currently identified as Project lands (25,500 acres above pool); please note that this figure will be slightly reduced with land disposals that have been identified and are in the process of being verified through NWW Real Estate specialists. The definition of the APE is in progress; and is intended to be established in FY2011.

b. Inventory Information

- i. **Historic Property Survey:** No inventory survey was conducted for Dworshak project lands in FY2010. A contract was awarded in FY2010 for the development of an archaeological survey plan for Dworshak project lands.
- ii. **Archaeological Site Count:** The number of archaeological sites for Dworshak project lands has not changed since the 2009 Annual Report; but will be further considered as the APE is defined in FY2011.
- iii. **Historic Property Evaluation Status:** NWW initiated consultation with state agency officials and affected Tribes regarding the best approach to evaluating cultural resources in NWW managed project lands. A plan for the evaluation of archaeological sites will be developed in FY2011.

c. Treatment or Mitigations

i. 2010 accomplishments

Brochures/Posters/PowerPoint Presentation: The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) produced brochures, a poster, and a PowerPoint presentation in FY2010; and will be implementing their public awareness program in FY2011. A contract was also awarded to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) for the development of public awareness media products, which are scheduled for delivery in FY2011. NWW staff are working with Nez Perce cultural staff toward traditional cultural program development for FY2011.

- d. **Curation:** NWW currently curates Dworshak collections are curated at the University of Idaho, Bowers Lab of Anthropology. At the close of FY2010, 158 cu. ft. of artifacts and 18 linear feet of records were being curated there.

4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period:

Monitoring has been the main focus of the FCRPS program for the Dworshak Project. A site monitoring program for the Project was initiated 1999, with annual reports summarizing the results. The cumulative results of a nine-year monitoring program, between 1999-2008, was documented in a technical report delivered in FY2010. The data provided will guide future excavation and monitoring efforts, as well as site protection/stabilization.

5. Bibliography:

Dickerson, Ken. 2010 *Archaeological Monitoring at Dworshak Reservoir, North Idaho: Task B-Fiscal Year 2009 Comprehensive Report* (Contract No. W192EF-08-P-0126). Renewable Technologies, Inc., Butte, Montana. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District.

APPENDIX P

Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake Project ("CJD" or "Project") is a large concrete gravity dam and hydroelectric power plant 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 project was authorized in 1946 for purposes of power generation, recreation, and irrigation, and 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 (msl). Pool elevation fluctuates daily during the power generation cycle, but the reservoir normally is not drafted for floodwater storage. The project has 17,648 acres total, including flowage easements (84% -- most with a cultural resources management taking) and fee title (12%).

2. Cultural Resource Management: The FY2009 Annual Report contains a history of Program accomplishments. Only FY2010 accomplishments are reported here. During the reporting period, the CJD Cooperating Group (CG) held 4 quarterly meetings. The Colville Confederated Tribes' History/Archaeology Department (CCT-HAD) has completed one season of shoreline monitoring at selected sites, and continued a study of a traditional cultural property (tribal fishery) at Chief Joseph Dam under the FY2010 task order on the IDIQ contract. CCT-HAD staff presented information from the project to the regional archaeological and anthropological community during the Northwest Anthropological Conference in March 2010. A new IDIQ contract is in preparation that will allow CCT-HAD to continue to provide CRM assistance to the CJD project during the next three fiscal years. Annual curation of archaeological collections from the project at the CCT archaeological repository continued, and upgrade of storage and collections rehabilitation was completed, including preliminary planning for duplicate records storage offsite. Scoping for a replacement for the expiring 5-year contract was completed in support of contracting activity expected early in FY2011. A significant effort in winter 2010 went into preparing the first annual report under the October 2009 Systemwide Programmatic Agreement, especially assembly of baseline data. Corps and CCT-HAD staff completed Section 106 compliance actions on several CJD real estate outgrant/license and regulatory (non-FCRPS) actions during the reporting period. Corps of Engineers archaeologists have also contributed to development of the SWPA's Regional Research Design during the period.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data: Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but mainly rely upon data presented in the first annual report. Data for the *historical condition* through the end of Fiscal Year 2009 were taken insofar as possible from the approved HPMP or the files used to assemble it (2009), and except for accounts of achievements in the 3 years before 2009, are stated as of September 2008, when the program design was frozen. Sections 4.7 to 4.13 of the HPMP are most pertinent. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for the current FY2010 increment.

a. Project Areas: Project area information has been updated using the Corps of Engineers' automated Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) tabular data. New LiDAR-derived Digital Elevation Modeling data for water surface areas at normal full (956' amsl) pool enable calculation of the areas within the Project APE that are ordinarily accessible for survey.

i. Project Area (or APE, if affirmed): OMBIL shows the total project area including all classes of real estate (8,400 acres or "total pool") and pre-dam water surfaces (3,950 acres in "river bed") comprising 17,648 acres. The CJD working APE is defined as the **land** area between the conservation pool water line and the outer limits of the landward real estate take line (current holdings only). The area ordinarily accessible for survey is between that outer and normal full pool lines.

ii. Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped: As noted above, the project APE map has been refined by adding an accurate LiDAR-derived high pool polygon to GIS, allowing calculation of the APE area ordinarily accessible for survey.

b. Inventory Information.

Historic Property Survey

Archaeology/Historic Structure. The Corps carried out about 1.1 acre of inventory outside previously surveyed areas in support of a real estate licensing issue during the reporting period; the report of this work is being prepared in FY2011. The CCT carried out monitoring and condition assessment at 18 sites during the reporting period.

TCP. TCP - related efforts essentially have passed over or viewed the entire project area, so we can with some conscience report that the areas inventoried for TCP and HPRCSIT is all of the Project acres ordinarily accessible for survey. The TCP table includes all references produced under this program since its inception if they contain any TCP information, whether or not the entire report was devoted to the subject. Older (pre-1997) ethnographic and TCP-related materials are accounted separately, and included in the relevant Project appendix bibliographic section as they become known. During the reporting period, CCT continued a study of the Chief Joseph Dam Tribal Fishery TCP.

Archaeological Site Count

a. Total Sites identified in 2010: There is no change from 2009, except for update of site documentation on the 18 sites revisited during annual monitoring and condition assessment.

iii. Historic Property Evaluation Status

a. Total Sites Evaluated in 2010: There is no change from 2009.

iv. National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites). There is no change in any of the reporting statistics since 2009.

c. Treatment or Mitigations

i. 2010 accomplishments. No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY2010.

Sites Stabilized: No sites were stabilized during the reporting period. Two sites are being considered for future stabilization (45-OK-239 and 45-OK-196/197).

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

Data Recovery: Data recovery during the period was limited to acquisition of oral historical and archival records associated with the Chief Joseph Dam Tribal Fishery.

Visitor Center Displays: An old visitor's center display that was displaced following closure of the visitors center after September 2001 was dismantled and displayed artifacts were returned to the CCT repository. No new visitor's 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: CCT organized a symposium at the Northwest Anthropological Conference in Ellensburg, WA "*Working within the Archaeology, Ethnography, History and Tribal Knowledge Network: A Cultural Cross Roads Matrix*" that included some information and material concerning the project.

d. Curation: Planning for a new 5-year contract to be awarded by 31 January 2011 took place.

4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period: There were no such achievements during the reporting period under this program.

5. Contract Activities/Deliverables Received but not Reported in Appendix F: The Colville Tribe History/Archaeology Department staff provided several periodic contract progress report letters, and oral summaries of contract progress was delivered at four Cooperating Group meetings.

6. Graphics.



Figure 1. Overview of site 45-DO-221 in 1977, view to the southeast.



Figure 2. Overview at same site in 2010, view to the south southeast.

7. Bibliography: *The following references should be added to the bibliography:*

a. FCRPS funded.

None in FY2010.

b. Funded by other sources.

Salo, L.V. 2010. *Archaeological Radiocarbon Evidence and Pre-Contact Population Dynamics in the Interior Plateau of the Pacific Northwest, with a Focus on the Columbia River Basin and Paluus Home Range*. Technical Report for Northwestern Division. Seattle, Washington.

APPENDIX Q

Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Orielle Lake Project Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

- 1. Project Description:** The Albeni Falls Dam and Pend Oreille Lake Project (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 operates and maintains the 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 (amsl), referenced to NGVD 1929. The Project consists of 99,439 total acres.. 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. Cultural Resource Management:** See FY2009 report for description of previous year accomplishments. During the reporting period, the AFD Cooperating Group (CG) held 4 quarterly meetings. The Kalispel Tribe completed one season of shoreline monitoring at selected sites, and advanced the inventory of the Clark Fork Delta area. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe completed organizing and cataloging a set of archives bequeathed by elder Henry SiJohn. The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho carried out one season of on-site monitoring at Bear Paw Rock. A planned erosion control project at Hoodoo Creek could not be constructed during the period and has been rescheduled for late FY2011, pending funds availability. A new indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contract was awarded to the Kalispel Tribe for cultural resource management assistance during the upcoming 3 years, and the first task order under that contract was awarded in September. The Idaho Panhandle National Forest assisted the Corps with CRM at the project under a multiyear Interagency agreement. A significant effort in winter 2010 went into preparing the first annual report under the October 2009 Systemwide Programmatic Agreement, especially assembly of baseline data. Corps of Engineers archaeologists have also contributed to development of the SWPA's Regional Research Design during the period.

The CG also has overseen CRM actions at the project not funded under the FCRPS program: monitoring by Corps archaeological staff during construction of an American Recovery and Revitalization Act (ARRA) funded upgrade at the Riley Creek Recreation Area in November 2009 and April 2010. The CG also oversaw intensive survey of the Dam area and the Priest River Campground by Statistical Research, Inc., a contractor engaged by St. Louis District using ARRA funds for National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 compliance activities at the National level (data to be reported in FY2011).

- 3. Notes on the FY2010 Data:** Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but mainly rely upon data presented in the first annual report. Data for the *historical condition* through the end of Fiscal Year 2009 were taken insofar as possible from the approved HPMP or the files used to assemble it, and except for accounts of

achievements in the 3 years before 2009, are stated as of January 2007, when the HPMP program design was frozen. Chapter III of the HPMP and its associated tables provided most of the data on site counts and eligibility status as of that date. The following discussion presents information about the data sources for the current FY2010 increment.

a. Project Areas: Project area information has been updated using the Corps of Engineers' automated Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) tabular data, and new LiDAR-derived Digital Elevation Modeling data for water surface areas at low (2051' amsl) and full (2,062.5' amsl) pool.

- i. Project Area (or APE, if affirmed):** OMBIL shows the total project area including all classes of real estate (14,095 acres or "total pool") and pre-dam water surfaces (80,876 acres in "river bed") comprising 99,439 acres. The AFD working APE is defined as the *land* area between the conservation pool water line and the outer limits of the 2080' amsl contour line, plus any Corps fee estate outside that line. Acreage is calculated using GIS data. The area ordinarily accessible for survey is between the outer and normal low pool lines, and acreage is calculated using GIS data.
- ii. Project Real-Estate Based APE Mapped:** As noted above, the project APE map has been refined by adding accurate LiDAR-derived pool polygons, allowing us to calculate the area ordinarily accessible for survey. As the Real Estate Directorate progresses in correcting its mapping data, the APE and derived quantities will be revised to reflect the accurately-drawn real estate-based boundaries.

b. Inventory Information

i. Historic Property Survey

- a. Archaeology/Historic Structure.** There is no change from 2009.
- b. TCP.** TCP - related efforts essentially have passed over or viewed the entire Project area, so we can with some conscience report that the areas interviewed for TCP and HPRCSIT is all of the project acres ordinarily accessible for survey. The TCP table includes all references produced under this program since its inception if they contain any TCP information, whether or not the entire report was devoted to the subject. Older (pre-1997) ethnographic and TCP-related materials is accounted separately, and included in the relevant Project appendix bibliographic section as they become known.

ii. Archaeological Site Count

- a. Total Sites identified in 2010:** There is no change from 2009.

iii. Historic Property Evaluation Status

- a. Total Sites Evaluated in 2010:** There is no change from 2009.

iv. National Register Status (Archaeological Sites and Historic sites). There is no change in any of the reporting statistics since 2009. This category may require update to reflect the results of actions by others, especially under the Corps of Engineers Regulatory program that is administered by Walla Walla District, but the data concerning those outcomes are not available at the time of this report.

c. Treatment or Mitigations.

- i. 2010 accomplishments.** No new treatments or mitigations were implemented in FY2010.

Sites Stabilized: No sites were stabilized during the reporting period; stabilization planned for a third stage of work at Hoodoo Creek (10-BR-20) was postponed to 2011 due to lack of sufficient funding to finalize plans for, coordinate and execute the entire job (the stage is not scalable as it requires barge and crane construction for which mobilization is a major cost element.)

Physical Protective Measures Installed: No such measures were planned or installed during the reporting period. Monitoring at Bear Paw Rock by the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho during peak tourism was successful in preventing vandalism of the image panels.

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

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

Brochures: Additional copies of the Albeni Falls cultural resource protection brochure prepared in 2009 were distributed to the Dam visitor's center.

Posters: No posters were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Book: None were prepared during the reporting period.

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

Other: None.

d. Curation: There is no change in this reporting category from 2009.

4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period: There were no achievements during the reporting period under this program. ARRA-funded activities, however, were more substantial. Monitoring during ARRA construction at the Riley Creek Recreation Area succeeded in preventing destruction of prehistoric earth oven features at site 10-BR-99, and documented several historic features associated with the Riley family homestead. One feature with high data potential will be investigated in the near future. The other major ARRA achievement was intensive survey of the Dam and Overlook Area and the Priest River Recreation sites to facilitate future maintenance of those intensively used areas. No sites were identified. The technical report will be included in the FY2011 Annual Report Bibliography.

5. 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.

6. Graphics:



Figure 3. Examples of artifact collection as received. Projectile points of all time periods, primarily mid to late Holocene, with tabular “lozenges”.



Figure 4. Pestle and mortar base from the collection.

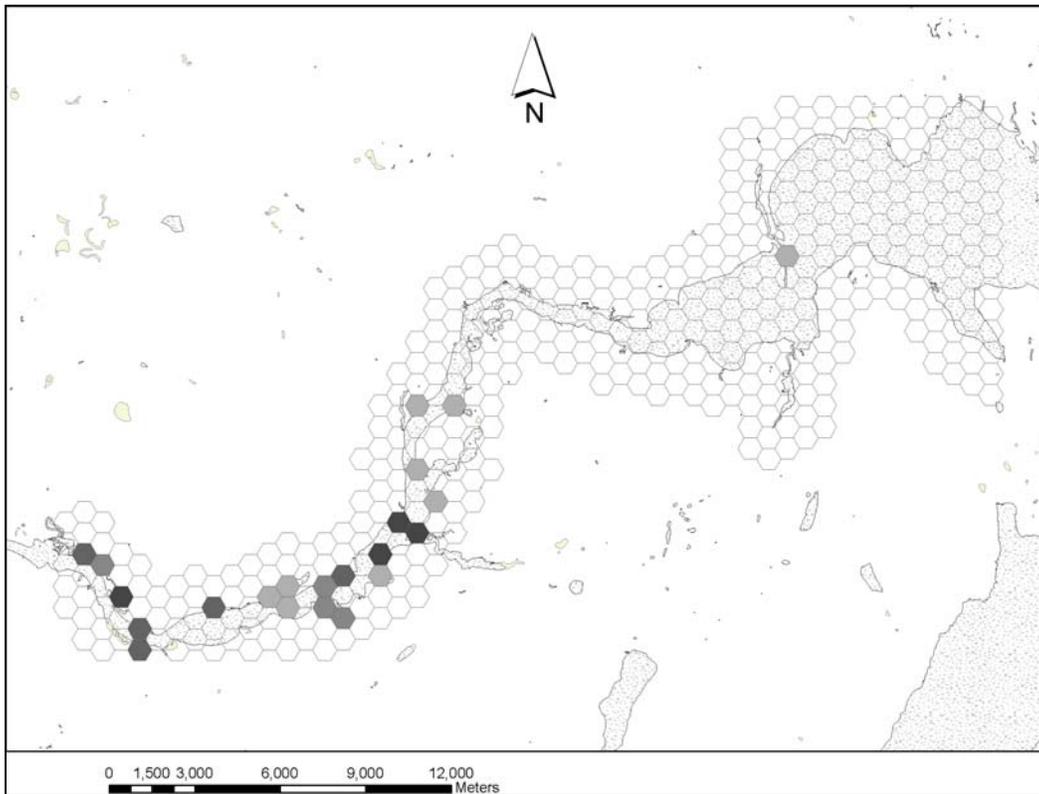


Figure 5. Example of distribution of the collection’s artifact types; shading indicates time period representation at localities.

7. Bibliography: *The following references should be added to the bibliography:*

a. FCRPS funded.

None in FY2010.

b. Funded by other sources.

Ferguson, D.E, R.R. McCoy, and M.J. Root. 2008. *Archaeological Survey and Auger Testing of the BNSF Idaho Bridge 3.9 Project Area, Sandpoint, Idaho.* Rain Shadow Research Inc., Project Report 179. Pullman, Washington.

Hodges, C.M. and N. Gillis. 2007. *Archaeological Investigations at 10-BR-14, Dover Bay Cutbank Stabilization Project, Bonner County, Idaho.* Northwest Archaeological Association, Inc., Seattle. *(This is an update of a bibliographic entry in the first annual report)*

Mauser, L. 2007. *Archaeological Monitoring, Gates Wetland Restoration Project, Morton Slough, Bonner County, Idaho.* North Wind Inc. Idaho Falls, Idaho.

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APPENDIX R

Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project,

Additional Narrative Information

1. Project Description The Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa Project (Project) is on the Kootenai River in Lincoln County, Montana, 222 river miles upstream from the confluence of the Kootenai and Columbia Rivers. The 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. The 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 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 the Project were transferred to and are now managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Kootenai National Forest (KNF). Nearly 2,000 acres within the Project are administered solely by the Corps.

2. Cultural Resource Management

During the reporting period the cooperating group met to discuss issues related to management of cultural resources at Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa. The cooperating group held 4 quarterly meetings to discuss annual planning, project status, mitigation planning, monitoring, and any other issues that needed to be discussed. On behalf of BPA and Corps, Corps contracted with the CSKT and KNF for archaeological investigations.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data Data for tables in this annual report was derive from several sources. The following discussion presents information about the data sources and their status and reliability. Data came mostly from the Project's HPMP, which was approved in 2007. Data from the last three years was taken from other sources, including reports and the OMBIL. Volume 1, Section 4 of the 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.

Total Project and APE Acres in FY2010

Total Project Acres (Fee & Easement Lands)

- Project area information is derived from the OMBIL.

- The APE acreage changed from 72,850 acres in the FY2009 Annual Plan to 53,867 acres in FY2010 Annual Plan because last years information was incorrect.

APE Acres

- The APE is a 300-foot buffered full-pool polygon and all fee owned and easements directly or indirectly affected by operations that extend beyond the full-pool
- APE does not include the original river surface area
- The APE includes all submerged lands and the area around the reservoir being affected by pool operations.
- Distant areas of potential effects (e.g., Bonners Ferry vicinity) are not included in the APE maps as the level of project impacts and boundaries are not precisely known.
- APE acreage changed from 29,626 acres in FY2009 to 37,986 acres in FY2010 because of a more accurate APE GIS layer that could calculate the acreage correctly.

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.

APE Mapped

- APE map was updated to exclude areas where there is no current real estate interest.
- The APE layer was constructed using 2010 data from real estate and a buffered polygon (300ft.) approximating the full pool.

Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites, Historic Sites, and HPRCSITs IN FY2010 APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey

This information is not available as there is no elevation data waterward of the high pool to utilize for this calculation.

Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites & Standing Historic Structures as of FY2009.

Information on extent of archaeological survey is contained in geodatabase layers provided by georectification of scans of original field project maps or aerial photographs with information about surveyed areas in polygons or lines. BPA's GIS staff provided the rectifications and traced the surveyed area information into geodatabase features. Survey areas for CSKT TCP surveys were rectified by the Corps. Data are current as of June 2009 but may not include some recent KNF survey work conducted in the APE for unrelated purposes; there may be additional survey coverage data in archives and if the data are found, they will be incorporated into future reports. 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 a 10 meter wide swath covering the length of the line.

Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 (new survey)

- 46 acres were surveyed for Section 106 compliance for recreation.

Acres Inventoried for TCPs/HPRCSIT as of FY2010 (cumulative).

- Acres inventoried for TCPs/HPRCSIT were calculated by georectifying survey boundaries for available reports as CSKT GIS data were not accessible at the time of writing.
- A large scale place name study that extended across the APE and neighboring areas was calculated as covering the entire 37,987 acres of the APE. There may be additional survey coverage data in archives and if the data are found, they will be incorporated into future reports.

Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY2010 (cumulative).

This was calculated by adding the cumulative APE acres surveyed for archaeological site and standing historic structures as of FY2009 to the Areas Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY2010 (new survey), for a total of 9,130 acres.

Archaeological/Historic Sites Documented in FY2010.

Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY 09 (cumulative).

- Data was drawn from Table 4-1 and 4-2 of the HPMP. The HPMP presents current data up to December 2006. Since then, no known new sites have been recorded.
- The number of sites reported in the FY2009 annual report and this FY2010 annual report changed from 250 to 421, because only the sites from one archaeological district were counted last year. The FY2010 site number includes sites from both archaeological districts.

Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY2010 (cumulative).

- Data was drawn from Table 4-1 and 4-2 of the HPMP. The HPMP presents current data up to December 2006. Since then, no known new sites have been recorded.
- The number of sites reported in the FY2009 annual report and this FY2010 annual report changed from 250 to 421, because only the sites from one archaeological district were counted last year. The FY2010 site number includes sites from both archaeological districts.

Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY2010.

Site records were updated when KNF visit sites for monitoring

Determinations of Eligibility Completed in FY2010.

- The values in this table are derived from information in the project's approved HPMP. Most of the site evaluation occurred in the mid-1980s. This table also contains counts after 1996 derived from work by others or not funded by the FCRPS program.
- Data includes sites evaluated as eligible under criteria D for their ability to contribute to the LJAD and MKRAD archaeological districts. Recent and current efforts to evaluate the eligibility of sites under criteria A-C have yet to be tabulated.

Individual, District and Multiple Property Listings in FY2010.

- There are two districts determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, the LJAD and the MKRAD, but they are not listed in the NRHP.
- The number of Sites Eligible for FY2009 changed because only one of the two districts was included last year.

Sites Not Eligible (Individually, or those w/in a District/Multiple Property Listing that are Non-Contributing

The number of sites not eligible in FY2009 changed from 47 in the FY2009 annual report to 173 in the FY2010 annual report because sites from only one district were counted in FY2009, and sites from both districts were counted in FY2010.

FY2010 FCRPS Funded Work Supporting Determinations of Eligibility

- No sites were tested for eligibility in FY2010.
- 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.

Work Performed to Support Determinations of Eligibility in FY2010

- Many recommendations for site eligibility have been made as the results of research and condition monitoring. This figure is anticipated to be much higher than depicted. Correction of this figure will require an extensive literature and records review.
- Data is not available for work performed outside of program funding, tribal traditional and cultural evaluation, or for work not intended to produce recommendations.
- Data cannot be tabulated at this time for recommendations made from monitoring efforts.

Sites Monitored in FY2010

The number of sites monitored by the KNF was reported during a co-op group meeting. The number of sites may change in the FY2011 annual report, after the final report from the KNF is complete.

HPRCSIT & TCP Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment Efforts at FCRPS Projects as of FY2010.

- CSKT efforts since 1997 were counted as a single study in 2009. These study's are listed individually here.
- Video, GIS data, and interview transcripts are not listed but are also generated by these studies. This data is considered proprietary and is available only from the CSKT upon request.

Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds.

- Funding amounts listed in the FY2009 annual report were corrected.
- Funding increases yearly per the 5 year curation contract to account for cost increases.

ARPA Activities at FCRPS Dams and Reservoirs in FY2010.

Nearly all of the reservoir margins are owned by the KNF. Accordingly, the KNF conducts ARPA activities with non-FCRPS funds and not reported in this annual report.

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

Figures are as reported by the LD Natural Resources Manager.

FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures in FY2010.

Figures are as reported by NWD.

4. Notable Achievements during the Reporting Period.

In FY2010, we accomplished many major preservation, protection and planning efforts as-well-as completing routine cultural resource management tasks. Notable achievements in FY2010 include:

- Stabilization of eroding banks at Barron Creek
- Planned and implemented a tribal monitoring program at Big Creek pictograph
- Completed final review, printing, and distribution of cultural resource protection posters and pamphlets
- Completed an interpretive plan
- Began a protection plan for Big Creek pictograph
- Completed FY2010 site condition assessment field work and draft report
- Produced a final FY2009 site condition assessment report and final FY08 and FY2009 reports of National Register criteria A-C evaluations at Tobacco Plains and Rexford Bench
- Scoped continuing bank stabilization and site protection work at Alexander Creek
- Investigated remote sensing techniques (such as Magnetometry and Ground Penetrating Radar) as alternative subsurface testing method at select sites
- Conducted law enforcement monitoring and an ARPA investigation.

Bibliography.

No corrections or additional entries have been made in FY2010 due to time and funding constraints.

APPENDIX S

Grand Coulee Dam and Lake Roosevelt Project Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: The Grand Coulee Dam Project (Project) is the largest concrete gravity dam in North America, and it is located at about Columbia River Mile (RM) 596.5 near the upper end of the Grand Coulee. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) began work on the dam in 1933 using funds from the presidentially administered Works Progress Administration. After the Supreme Court found that the President did not have the authority to order the construction of a dam across a navigable waterway without Congressional approval, Congress authorized the Project for the following purposes in 1935: flood control, power generation, irrigation, stream flow regulation, navigation, recreation, and other beneficial uses. Reclamation completed construction of the original dam by 1941, with the installation of generators continuing throughout the 1940s; the pump-generator plant that feeds the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project was completed later in 1951. Following the approval of the Columbia River Treaty with Canada in 1964, Congress approved funding for the construction of the Third Power Plant in 1966, which involved demolition of about 300 ft. of the original dam and construction of a new Forebay Dam attached to the east abutment. The Third Power Plant was completed by 1974, with installation of generators continuing until 1980.

The reservoir behind the dam (Lake Roosevelt) inundates lands up to RM 741, a distance of almost 150 miles. Reservoir levels vary slightly within the span of a single day, but there is significant seasonal variation. Full pool has an elevation of 1290 ft. above sea level, but the reservoir can be drawn down to 1208 ft. while maintaining power generation and pumping functions. The period of maximum draw down generally occurs in early May, and because of the flood control function of Grand Coulee Dam, the extent of the draw down is largely dictated by the amount of snow pack in the upper part of the Columbia River drainage. The depth of the draw down varies each year, but the average minimum elevation is usually between 1240 ft. and 1250 ft. There is a second, smaller draw down in August of each year to help enhance flows for anadromous fish, but this draw down rarely goes below 1270 ft.

Congress authorized the withdrawal or acquisition of about 91,000 acres of land for the Grand Coulee Project, including lands within the Colville and Spokane reservations. These lands are owned in fee simple by the federal government. Table 1 of this report shows the current total Project lands for Grand Coulee as 105,253 acres. This increased acreage includes the original river course, which was not included in lands withdrawn for the Project.

Under the provisions of the 1990 Lake Roosevelt Cooperative Management Agreement, Reclamation manages the federal project lands in the immediate vicinity of Grand Coulee Dam on both sides of the river and downstream to RM 590, where the Chief Joseph Dam Project begins. The federal project lands along Lake Roosevelt within the exterior boundaries of the two Indian reservations are managed by the respective tribes: the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT) and the Spokane Tribe of Indians (STI). The other federal project lands along Lake Roosevelt outside the reservations are managed by the National Park Service as a part of the

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. The reservoir does inundate some private or state lands in the upper part of the reservoir, and Reclamation is currently in discussions with the State of Washington to clarify ownership in this area.

2. Cultural Resource Management: During the reporting period, two cooperating groups met to discuss issues related to the management of cultural resources in the Grand Coulee Dam Project area. The Main Stem Coop Group, which covers lands around and within the reservoir that were within the traditional territories of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, held four regular quarterly meetings and two technical meetings (annual planning and mitigation planning). On behalf of Reclamation and BPA, BPA contracted with the CCT History/Archaeology Program and the National Park Service for archeological site monitoring services on Lake Roosevelt. History/Archaeology Program work included preparation of a testing report for excavations at 45ST438, a report regarding site monitoring, preparation of a geodatabase of site information for the Kettle River, and on-going collection of information regarding HPRCSITs, among other tasks.

The second group, the Spokane Arm Cooperating Group, covers the Project lands within the traditional territories of the Spokane Tribe of Indians. This group held four quarterly meetings³⁸ and two technical meetings (annual planning, and a mitigation planning field trip on the Spokane River). Most of the contracted work was conducted by the STI Preservation Program, which completed a testing report for two sites along the Spokane River, prepared survey reports, monitored site condition, and prepared related reports, among other tasks.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data: Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but mainly rely upon data presented in the First Annual Report Under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for management of historic properties (2010). 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 FY2010 Annual Report tables. Note that many acreages are based on GIS data, the accuracy of which will improve as more accurate data becomes available.

Tables 13 and 14 list FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expenditures for the Grand Coulee Project. The total expenditure amounts listed in this table are accurate as of December 2010. The breakdown of expenditures by compliance activity is an estimate based on budgets provided in contracts for individual tasks, invoice amounts, descriptions of work performed in quarterly and annual reports, and the total percentage of the contract expended as of December 2010.

Total Project Acres

- Boundary of Reclamation managed lands - I:\GCPO Data Final\GCPO Map Server.mdb
- Boundary of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area - I:\GIS\correctedbndry\parkbndry2004.mdb

³⁸ The September 2010 meeting was moved to October 2010, meaning that it technically fell within FY2011, but it is included as a FY2010 meeting for the purposes of this report.

- Total Project Acres = all Fed lands and inundated areas within Federal boundary
 - I:\Archeology\Sean_GIS\GCD Property\Grand Coulee Federal Lands.shp
 - Note: This shapefile combines the two above datasets. Boundaries between overlapping polygons were erased.
 - Note: Acreage of Federal Lands, including water surface = 105,253.4 acres

APE Acres

Total APE Acres presented in the FY2010 report are considered preliminary and will be updated when APEs are finalized at the end of FY2012. The basis for preliminary APE figures presented in this year's report follows.

- APE Acres = Total Project Acres – Original River Acres
 - = 105,253.4 – 14,320.2
 - = 90,933.2 acres³⁹
- Boundary of the Original Columbia River Before Grand Coulee Dam -
I:\Archeology\Sean_GIS\GCD Property\Original_River_Polygon.shp
 - Note: Based on location of original Columbia River shown on USGS quad maps.
- Boundary of the Original Columbia River Within Federal Lands -
I:\Archeology\Ownership\GCD Property\Original_River_in_Fed_Lands.shp
 - Note: Generated by using "Grand Coulee Federal Lands.shp" to clip out of "Original_River_Polygon.shp" only those parts of the river within Fed. boundaries
 - Note: Acreage of original river within Federal land boundaries = 14,320.2 acres

APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey

- Lowest elevation that reservoir can be drawn down to: 1026 ft.
 - Based on Reclamation Drawing No. 222-D-2418 (May 24, 1938), which shows the design of the intakes on the penstocks feeding the main generators in the LPH and RPH.
 - Note: Reclamation does not have data that will allow for acres inundated when the reservoir is at 1030 to be computed accurately. The contours shown in the shapefile do not match up well with contour lines as shown on USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle maps, so it is probably not accurate enough for determining the acreage. However, it appears that the reservoir would still inundate areas as far upstream as about RM 636, which is just upstream of the mouth of Hawk Creek.

³⁹ Note: In the 1st Annual Report, this acreage was reported as "Project Area".

- Lowest elevation that reservoir can be drawn to and still retain pumping and power generation functions: 1208 ft.
 - Based on Reclamation Drawing No. 222-D-3203 (Nov. 4, 1938), which shows the design of the intakes on the John W. Keys III Pump Generator Plant.
 - The upper edge of the intakes for the pumps is 1202, but when they start sucking in, they tend to form whirlpools when the water is shallow. Pumping does not start until the reservoir reaches a minimum of 1208 in order to avoid sucking air into the pumps.
 - Extent of the area that would be inundated if the reservoir were drawn down to 1210 ft., which closely approximates 1208 ft.
 - I:\Archeology\LR General\LR Data\bathimetry\bath files\bath1160_1210.shp
 - Total acreage of area inundated when reservoir is at 1210 ft.: 46,937.7 acres

- Accessible Acres = Total Project Acres – Area Inundated When LR is at 1210 ft.
 - = 105,253.4 - 46,937.7
 - = 58,315.70 acres

HPRCST and TCP Evaluation

Assessment of the level of inventory completed to date for Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes and Traditional Cultural Properties at Grand Coulee is characterized in terms of the number of ethnographic studies performed. Some of these key documents are listed below. Additionally, the National Park Services has been conducting oral history interviews with various residents in the Grand Coulee vicinity.

- George, Matilda. 2003. *Traditional Cultural Property Overview Report and Native American Place Name Document for Traditional Territories of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, North Central Washington*. CCT History/Archaeology Program, Nespalem, Washington.
- STI. 2005. *Ethnographic Overview of the Spokane Tribe of Indians, Volume I and II*. Spokane Tribe of Indians Cultural Preservation Office. Wellpinit, Washington.

It has been reported by Lawr Salo (Corps) and Don Shannon (CCT) that the CCT History/Archaeology Program conducted an inventory or overview of TCPs on Reclamation lands between Grand Coulee Dam and RM 590 as a part of the work funded by the Corps for the Chief Joseph Dam Project, so additional information pertaining to Grand Coulee may be available and included in the Chief Joseph appendix to this report.

Although we are reporting that all (or nearly all) Project lands have been inventoried for HPRCSITs, we also acknowledge that this conclusion needs to be verified through consultation with the CCT and STI. The two studies that are mentioned above, along with the studies provided in the attached Project bibliographies, show that numerous reports regarding traditional uses at the Project have been completed, resulting in the identification of nearly 500 places with Indian names. Traditional uses and activities are known for many more places. At the same time, both of these reports are explicitly labeled as “overviews,” meaning that they attempt to assemble known information about HPRCSITs, but may not necessarily represent comprehensive inventory efforts.

Despite the fact that TCPs and HPRCSITs have been widely recognized as important kinds of historic properties since at least 1990 (when *National Register Bulletin No. 38* was published), the Program still needs to develop criteria for what will be seen as a reasonable and good faith effort to identify HPRCSITs or TCPs within the Project APE. The Program cannot do this in isolation, and will proceed with necessary consultation with Indian and non-Native American communities.

Through consultation, the Agencies may also decide that additional studies need to be done to “complete” a reasonable and good faith effort to identify HPRCSITs and TCPs, and so our conclusions may change.

HPRCSIT/TCP Products Not Listed in Appendix E:

- Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archaeology. 2006. *Legends and Landscape: “Coyote Stories Along the Columbia”* (DVD). Family versions by Tom Louie. Christopher Horsethief, Director. Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archaeology. 2006. *Grand Coulee Dam: Tribal Impacts* (DVD). Christopher Horsethief, Director. Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archaeology. 2006. *The Kettle Falls Fishery* (DVD). Christopher Horsethief, Director. Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archaeology. 2007. *Building the Grand Coulee Dam: A Tribal Perspective* (DVD). Christopher Horsethief, Director. Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- Spokane Tribe of Indians, Cultural Preservation Department. 2007. *Grand Coulee Dam as Remembered by Joe and Dan Brisbois* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- National Park Service. 2010. *Old Kettle Falls Oral Histories Part III. Partial Transcriptions* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- National Park Service. 2010. *National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area: Old Kettle Falls. Interview with Almind Sowards, December 2009* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.

- National Park Service. 2010. *National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area: Old Kettle Falls. Interview with Almind Sowards, December 2009* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- National Park Service. 2010. *National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area: Old Kettle Falls. Interview with Lenore Bible, November 2009* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- National Park Service. 2010. *National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area: Old Kettle Falls. Interview with Ruth Ray and James Northrup, December 2009* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- National Park Service. 2010. *National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area: Old Kettle Falls. Interview with Vera Fine, December 2009* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.
- National Park Service. 2010. *National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area: Old Kettle Falls. Interview with Ervin Palmer, December 2009* (DVD). Produced under contract to the Bonneville Power Administration for the jointly funded FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.

New Sites Documented

- 45GR2559 - This site is the northern portion of the USBR construction railroad, which ran from Electric City to Grand Coulee Dam. This site lies on Project lands downstream of Grand Coulee Dam.
- 45SR20 - new site documented by STI during 2010 burial site inspection project
- During site condition monitoring, NPS decided four sites that were previously recorded did not meet minimum criteria for site designation and were removed from site listings and are no longer subject to management consideration.

Sites Determined Eligible Through Consensus, Keeper Determination, or Listing in FY2010

- 3 consensus DOEs completed in March 2010 (45ST44, 45ST82, and 45GR146).
- The determinations from FY2010 are based on 4 consensus DOEs completed in June 2010: 45ST65, 45FE497, 45FE353, and 45FE355.

Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding

FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding supported monitoring at 73 sites in FY2010. A breakdown of the number of sites monitored by the CCT, the STI, and the NPS follows. The total number of sites monitored is less than the total number of visits because in some cases the same site was assessed by two different contractors over the course of the monitoring season.

- CCT History/Archaeology Program inspected 20 sites as part of site condition assessment under contract to the BPA.
- STI Preservation Program inspected 29 sites as a part of site condition assessment under contract to BPA.

FY2010 Annual Report Under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties – March 31, 2011

- The NPS inspected 25 sites as part of condition assessment under contract to the BPA.

Sites Monitored with Non-FCRPS Funding

- CCT History/Archaeology Program inspected 22 sites as a part of the 2010 burial site inspection contract with Reclamation (#R10PA17059)
- STI Preservation Program inspected 18 sites as a part of the 2010 burial site inspection contract with Reclamation (#R10PA17060)

Sites Recommended as Eligible but in Need of Further Evaluation

- Work is currently being done on 9 sites, in the form of testing and Nomination Form for the NRHP
- During monitoring 73 sites were recommended by the contractor to be potentially eligible but in need of further research

Damage Assessments

- STI Preservation Program assessed the damage to 4 sites, but no violations were issued because there were no witnesses

FY2010 Draft Reports and Other Deliverables

- The following deliverables were submitted as drafts during FY2010 and will be finalized in FY2011

Cook, Jackie. 2010. Digital copy of Artifact Catalog Database.

Cook, Jackie. 2010. Digital copy of the Artifact Location Database.

Covington, Brenda L. 2010. 45FE14 - Moonbeam Bay National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

DePuydt, Ray. 2010. FY 2010 Lake Roosevelt Quarterly Reports (total of four: Oct.-Dec. 2009, Jan.-Mar. 2010, Apr.-Jun. 2010, and Jul.-Sep. 2010).

DePuydt, Ray. 2010. National Park Service Contract #44707, FY2010 Annual Report.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. *Site Assessment and Erosion Monitoring Report: Annual Inspection of Site Condition by the Spokane Tribe of Indians Stevens County, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, 2010 DRAFT.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program. Wellpinit, WA.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. *Site Assessment and Erosion Monitoring Report: Annual Inspection of Site Condition by the Spokane Tribe of Indians Lincoln County, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, 2010 DRAFT.* Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program. Wellpinit, WA.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. 45ST15 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. Suyepi Beach Site National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. 45ST24 - Western Nuclear Pictographs National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. Sil-Pimt-Kin Archaeological District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. Summary Record of Data and Communications Surrounding 45LI377, the Cayuse Cove Site.

Martinez, Brent. 2010. Electronic copy of geodatabase.

Matt, John. 2010. FY2010 Spokane Arm Lake Roosevelt Monthly Reports dated Oct.-Nov. 2009, Dec. 2009-Jan. 2010, Feb.-Mar. 2010, Apr.-May 2010, and Jun.-Jul. 2010.

Matt, John. 2010. ARPA Monitoring Report FY2010 For Lake Roosevelt Funded by Bonneville Power Administration and Bureau of Reclamation. McCullough, Laura and Ray DePuydt. 2010. *Draft Report on the 2010 Monitoring of Archaeological Sites Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Stevens, Lincoln, and Ferry Counties, Washington*. National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. Coulee Dam, WA.

Pleasants, Camille. 2010. 2010 Grand Coulee Dam Project Annual Report, IGC #4497, Colville Confederated Tribes.

Pleasants, Camille. 2010. Grand Coulee Dam Project, Bi-Monthly Reports, IGC #44597 (dated Dec. 2009, Feb. 2010, Apr. 2010, Apr.-May 2010, Jun.-Jul. 2010).

Pleasants, Camille. 2010. Task 9 45GR146 Site Vicinity Pedestrian Survey, Map of Surveyed Area.

Pouley, John O. 2010. *Results of the 2009 Site Condition Monitoring, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington*. Colville Confederated Tribes History/Archaeology Department. Nespelem, WA.

FCRPS Curation

- The FCRPS Cultural Resource Program expended an estimated \$66,207 on curation of FCRPS collections from Grand Coulee Project lands in FY2010. Roughly \$48,394⁴⁰ supported curation of artifacts with the CCT, and \$17,813

⁴⁰ The actual invoice amount for collections curated with the CCT is not available. The number provided is an estimate, and was obtained by subtracting the percent (40%) of the contract not yet expended as of the end of FY2010 from the original budget estimate in the contract.

was dedicated to curation at the STI facility. Funding paid for continued curation of artifacts, field notes, photographs, maps, and other related materials; cataloging; maintenance of collections data bases, and other tasks. Funding also supported building upgrades at the CCT and STI curation facilities. Additionally, planning for an off-site records storage location for duplicates of original records housed at the CCT facility was conducted. Curatorial standards require curation of a copy of original collection records at a location removed from the curation site of the original records.

Four hundred eighty five (485) cubic feet of artifacts and 247 linear feet of records are currently curated for the Grand Coulee Project. The CCT curate 235 cubic feet of artifacts. Linear feet of records is unknown at this time and will be summarized in future Annual Reports. Approximately 250 cubic feet of artifacts are curated at the facility operated by the STI.

Non-FCRPS Curation

- Reclamation has contracted with the CCT History/Archaeology Program for the curation of two archeological collections from sites within Project lands: the so-called “Kettle Falls Collection,” which includes artifacts from throughout Lake Roosevelt collected by David Chance during the 1960s and 1970s; and the 45DO189 collection, which resulted from excavations at this site in the Grand Coulee Dam tailrace during the 1980s. Both of these collections pre-date the FCRPS Program but are related to impacts caused by operations and maintenance of the Project. In FY2010, Reclamation spent \$20,335 curating these collections. This funding was for curation of 286 cubic feet, and 7.4 linear feet of material. Curation of these collections will be paid for with FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funds beginning in FY2012.

FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures in FY2010

- Invoices from the various contractors did not break the billing into tasks. Estimates are based on estimates in contracts, and reduced proportionally by task according to the amount billed against each contract. Starting in FY2011, invoices will be broken out by tasks, making reporting of expenditures more accurate.

4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period:

- Worked on the APE boundary with the STI, CCT, and NPS. The APE for the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt is almost complete and will be sent to the Spokane Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, and the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer for concurrence in FY2011.
- Four consensus determination DOEs were completed in FY2010 (45ST65, 45FE497, 45FE353, and 45FE355)
- 36 final deliverables were completed in FY2010, and 4 draft reports were turned in and will be finalized in FY2011.

5. Graphics. Not included in this report.

6. Bibliography: The following references are final reports delivered in FY2010 and should be added to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program reference list:

a. FCRPS funded.

Brunson, Tiffany and Ray DePuydt. 2010. *Results of the 2009 Monitoring of Archaeological Sites, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Stevens County, Washington, Final Report*. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.

Covington, Brenda L. and John O. Pouley. 2009. *Results of the 2008 Site Condition Monitoring, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry County, Washington*. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. *Site Assessment and Erosion Monitoring Report: Annual inspection of Site Condition by the Spokane Tribe of Indians, Stevens County, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, 2009*. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. *2009 Site Relocation Along the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt: SIR-R4-0007 & SIR-R4-0008*. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. *Cooking Scatter Site and Rattlesnake Lookout-45LI372: Phase II Investigation and Determination of Eligibility, Lake Roosevelt Reservoir Archaeology 2009*. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. *Lake Roosevelt Reservoir Archaeology 2009: Archaeological Inventory of Sand Flat, Lincoln County, Washington Phase I Investigation*. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.

Jones, Jason M. 2010. *Suyepi Beach 45LI389: Phase II Investigation and Determination of Eligibility, Lake Roosevelt Reservoir Archaeology 2009*. Spokane Tribe of Indians. Wellpinit.

Pouley, John O. 2010. *Archaeological Investigations at 45ST438, Grand Coulee Dam Reservoir, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Stevens County, Washington*. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.

Pouley, John O. 2010. *Kettle Falls Culture Chronology: Prehistoric Varied Land Use, Traditions, Innovations and Adaptation Along the Upper Columbia River*. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology. Nespelem.

APPENDIX T

Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir Project

Fiscal Year 2010 Narrative Information

1. Project Description: Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir (hereafter called the Hungry Horse Project, or 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 (amsl) and its minimum operating pool elevation is 3,336 feet amsl. 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. In most of the last 10 years, the deepest drawdown has been about 100 feet below maximum pool. The reservoir generally refills by the end of July.

Land management is accomplished under the terms of a management agreement between the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and 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 remain with the USFS. Reclamation and USFS signed a management agreement in 1948, updated in 1969, that defined the management responsibilities of the two agencies on Project lands. Reclamation is responsible for operating the dam and power plant and managing the Project's physical assets, and retains control of a small "Reclamation Zone" in the immediate vicinity of the dam. The USFS manages the lands and recreation at the Project. The USFS is the Federal Land Manager for the purposes of the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and is the Federal entity with control of archeological collections from the lands. BPA markets and distributes the power produced at the Project.

In 1855, The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) ceded the lands within the FNF and affected by the Project. 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. Cultural Resource Management:

Program management: In 1991, BPA signed and Reclamation concurred to the Intertie Development and Use (IDU) Programmatic Agreement (PA), under which BPA would address the effects of hydropower operations on historic properties at five 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 the Project. Reclamation also requested that BPA take the lead for obtaining cultural resources investigation services at Hungry Horse, although both agencies would jointly scope and decide upon program priorities. BPA agreed. 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 Hungry Horse Project Cooperating Group.

Since 1994, Reclamation and BPA have implemented a program of systematic investigations and management at the Project to meet IDU commitments as well as commitments in the System Operation Review (SOR) Records of Decision (RODs). SOR commitments address Reclamation's and BPA's responsibilities for the effects of multi-purpose operations at 14 reservoirs. The program at Hungry Horse Project is implemented as a joint program between the USFS, Reclamation, and BPA, and in cooperation with the CSKT. From 1994 through 1997 the program was wholly funded by BPA to meet their commitments under the IDU PA. After 1997, the program has been funded by BPA and Reclamation to meet commitments in the SOR RODs. Investigations have been completed by the USFS and the CSKT under agreements or contracts with BPA.

3. Notes on the FY2010 Data: Data for the tables in this report derive from several sources, but mainly rely upon data presented in the First Annual Report under the Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties (2010). 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 FY2010 Annual Report tables. Note that acreages are based on GIS data, the accuracy of which will improve as more accurate data becomes available.

Table 13 lists Program expenditures for the Hungry Horse Project. The total expenditure amounts listed in this table are accurate as of December 2010. The breakdown of expenditures by compliance activity is an estimate based on budgets provided in contracts for individual tasks, invoice amounts, descriptions of work performed in quarterly and annual reports, and the total percentage of the contract expended as of December 2010.

Total Project Acres

Not available

APE Acres

APE Acres = **22,260.7 acres**

This may not include the entire APE. This acreage is based on the acreage of the area inundated by the reservoir minus the acreage of the original river. It includes, therefore, lands below the minimum pool elevation that will not be exposed for access during the lifetime of the dam. Additional areas outside of the reservoir pool are likely to be affected by the operation of the reservoir, but the extent of this area has not been well defined.

APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey

Not available

Acres of TCP Survey

Not available

New Sites Documented

None in FY2010

Sites Determined Eligible through Consensus, Keeper Determination, or Listing

Indigenous Trail Network Multiple Property National Register Determination for 21 sites at the Hungry Horse Project was sent to the Montana State Historic Preservation Office by the Flathead National Forest in FY2010. Comments received in August 2010 were reviewed by the Cooperating Group, and will be incorporated into the final document by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe under a contract with BPA in FY2011.

Sites Monitored with FCRPS Funding

FCRPS Cultural Resource Program funding supported monitoring at 9 sites in FY2010 by the Flathead National Forest as part of site condition assessment under contract with the BPA.

Sites Monitored with Non-FCRPS Funding

None in FY2010.

ARPA Damage Assessments

None in FY2010.

FY2010 Draft Reports and Other Deliverables

Sam, Donald, Ira Matt and Kevin Askan, 2010. *Hungry Horse Reservoir FY2009 Draft Monitoring Report. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Department.* Pablo.

Sam, Donald. 2010. IGC Contract #44604, FY2009 Federal Reporting Form. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

Sam, Donald. 2010. IGC Contract #44604, FY2010 Quarterly Progress Report dated Apr. 2010. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

Sam, Donald. 2010. IGC Contract #44604, FY2010 Field Season Schedule. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

Sam, Donald. 2010. IGC Contract #44604, Draft Hungry Horse Survey Plan and GIS Model. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

Schwab, Dave. 2010. IGC Contract #44604, Draft *Indian Trails of the Northern Rockies* DVD. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

Light, Tim. 2010. IGC #44440, FY2010 Letter Report for Work Completed at the Hungry Horse Project by the Flathead National Forest.

Light, Tim. 2010. IGC #44440, FY2009 Federal Reporting Form. Flathead National Forest

Light, Tim. 2010. IGC #44440, FY2010 Quarterly Progress Reports for Work Performed by the Flathead National Forest at the Hungry Horse Project, IGC #44440 (dated Jan. 2010, Apr. 2010, Jul. 2010, and Sep. 2010)

Light, Tim. 2010. IGC #44440, Transmittal Letter: Draft Multiple Property Document National Register nomination form for Indigenous Trails Network to MT SHPO

FCRPS Curation

Not available.

Non-FCRPS Curation

Not available.

FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures in FY2010

- Invoices from the various contractors did not break the billing into tasks. Figures are based on estimates provided by contractors in the FY2010 contracts, and reduced proportionally by task according to the amount billed against each contract. Beginning in FY2011 invoices will be broken out by task.

4. Notable Achievements During Reporting Period:

- Completion of draft DVD, *Indian Trails of the Northern Rockies*, will be updated for public distribution in FY2011. This DVD is a mitigation action, and also contains ethnographic information that could be used to support TCP work.
- Received Montana SHPO comments on MPD Indigenous Trail Network Multiple Property National Register Determination for 21 sites at the Hungry Horse Project. Comments were reviewed by Cooperating Group, and will be incorporated into the final document by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe in FY2011. Flathead National Forest will transmit consensus letter.
- CSKT produced Survey Plan based on georectified pre-dam aerial maps, topographic maps and historic maps.
- Documentation for 21 sites was reviewed, and inconsistencies in site names and numbers were reconciled.

5. Graphics. Not included in this report.

6. Bibliography: The following references are final reports delivered in FY2010 and should be added to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program reference list:

a. FCRPS funded.

Sam, Donald, Ira Matt and Kevin Askan, 2010. *Hungry Horse Reservoir Project FY2009 Monitoring Report*. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Department. Pablo.