

Bureau of Reclamation Executive Order (EO) 13287, Preserve America, Progress Report
for Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 through 2010

Section 3 of EO 13287 requires that Federal agencies report every 3 years on progress made toward addressing its requirements. Reclamation is responding to 18 questions posed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in a May 18, 2011, guidance memorandum.

1. Explain how many historic properties have been identified and evaluated by your agency in the past three years? Has your inventory improved?

Reclamation continues to inventory and evaluate historic properties, with much of that work completed to comply with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Inventory and evaluation status is summarized below. Table 1 provides further data on the number of identified properties; the number that are National Historic Landmarks (NHL); the number listed in, determined eligible for listing in, or determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register); and the number that remain unevaluated. Data are presented for FY 2007 and FY 2010, to show improvements in that 3-year period. Comparison of the FY 2007 and FY 2010 data does not provide a completely accurate picture of progress, because a number of properties were transferred out of Reclamation's ownership during the reporting period.

At the end of FY 2010, 12,097 individual properties were recorded and 90 districts identified on land under Reclamation's control or within agency infrastructure. National Register eligibility was assessed for 81 districts, 1,055 individual properties, and 1,395 properties that are contributing to districts. Some of the contributing properties are also individually eligible for or listed in the National Register. There are:

- eight NHLs, consisting of three individual properties and five NHL districts with 87 contributing properties;
- 60 National Register listed properties, consisting of 43 individually listed properties and 17 listed districts with 291 contributing properties; and
- 1,065 properties determined eligible by consensus, including 1,006 individual properties and 59 eligible districts with 1,017 contributing properties.

In FY 2007, Reclamation estimated that archaeological inventory had been completed of 1,499,945 acres of land under agency jurisdiction. An estimated 1,611,862 acres had been inventoried by the close of FY 2010.

2 and 9 Combined. Describe your agency policies that promote and/or influence the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties.

Reclamation's mission is to "manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public."

Evaluative Category	Buildings		Structures		Archaeological Sites		Historic Sites		TCPs		Districts		Total	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
NHL	1	1	1	0 ¹	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	5	7	8
Contributing to a NHL district	25	26	55	56	0	0	4	5	0	0	--	--	84	87
Register Listed	4 ²	3	17	18	20	20	1	1	1	1	15	17	58	60
Contributing to a listed district	34	41	27	40	209	209	1	1	0	0	--	--	271	291
Determined Eligible	36	33 ³	179	171	1,438	795 ⁴	3	5	1	2	53	59	1,710	1,065
Contributing to an eligible district	70	76	126	197	19	743	0	1	0	0	--	--	215	1,017
Total # of Historic Properties	170	180	405	482	1,687	1,769	9	13	2	3	72	81	2,345	2,528
Determined Not Eligible for Listing	12	106	49	133	1,408	1,647	7	6	0	0	4	4	1,480	1,896
Unevaluated	74	90	40	105	8,842	7,559	0	0	3	4	2	5	8,961	7,763
Total # of Resource Sites	256	376	494	720	11,937	10,975	16	19	5	7	78	90	12,716	12,187 ⁵

Table 1: Status of Inventory and Evaluation Efforts as of the end of FY 2007 and FY 2010

¹ The individually listed structure reported in 2007 is, in 2010, reported as contributing to a NHL district that is newly reported in 2010 (Hoover Dam NHL).

² One property reported in 2007 as a building is actually a structure. By 2010, this error was corrected, thereby reducing the number of reported National Register listed buildings by one and increasing the number of listed structures by one.

³ Three properties reported in 2007 as individually eligible are, in 2010, reported as contributing to a National Register district.

⁴ Many properties reported in 2007 as determined to be individually eligible are, in 2010, instead reported as contributing to National Register eligible districts. Furthermore, in 2007 a number of properties that are not owned by Reclamation were accidentally included in the reported number.

⁵ The decrease in total number of reported resources between FY 2007 and FY 2010 occurs largely because of removal from the list of properties not owned by Reclamation, and because of the transfer of properties out of Reclamation's control.

Identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic properties is secondary to this mission. However, Reclamation recognizes that an increasing number of its buildings and structures are historic properties (using the term as defined in NHPA), and therefore plans and implements maintenance and modification actions with due consideration of their historic character and value. Reclamation recognizes and is addressing its responsibility to manage and protect other types of historic properties located on bureau land, such as archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties (TCPs). Reclamation also manages archaeological and other collections recovered from its land as museum property.

Reclamation complies with cultural resources management (CRM) requirements using processes defined in law and regulation or by the Department of the Interior. To affirm and integrate these requirements into its programs and processes, Reclamation has written two policy statements, *Cultural Resources Management* (LND P01) and *Museum Property Management* (LND P05). Associated Directives and Standards (D&S) further define internal CRM program requirements, delineate processes, and clarify roles and responsibilities. These D&S are: *Cultural Resources Management* (LND 02-01), which outlines CRM program requirements for compliance with all applicable mandates; *Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Project Works that are Historic Properties* (LND 02-03), which further defines responsibilities and processes to protect Reclamation-owned historic buildings and structures; and *Museum Property Management* (LND 02-02), which further delineates processes to address requirements identified in Departmental Manual Part 411, *Managing Museum Property*. Policies and D&S are periodically reviewed to ensure they remain relevant and up-to-date. During FY 2008 through 2010, Reclamation finalized a new D&S, LND 02-03, and reviewed and updated existing policies LND P01 and LND P05, and existing D&S LND 02-02.

The Great Plains (GP) Region, one of Reclamation's five administrative regions, maintains CRM policy memoranda that further define program requirements. In FY 2010, the GP Region completed minor revisions to their Policy Memorandum *Review of Historic Structures and Buildings* (ENV-01). ENV-01 stipulates that NHPA requirements shall be met before changes are made to historic buildings or structures.

The ACHP requested information on bureau policy on nomination of historic properties to the National Register. Reclamation has no specific policy on, and does not emphasize nomination of properties to, the National Register. This is because a determination of eligibility provides the same level of protection to an historic property as does listing, but requires far less time and expense to complete. However, offices are encouraged to consider nominating properties of particular historical value. Significant National Register nomination efforts occurred during this reporting period. In FY 2010, Owyhee Dam and 17 associated buildings and structures were listed in the National Register as a historic district. A multiple property listing (MPL) nomination was drafted for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) features at Lake Minatare, Nebraska, and is under review by the National Register program staff. This MPL incorporates five CCC-built buildings and objects and the archaeological remnants of CCC camp BR-1. Three additional nominations were drafted and will go forward for review during the next reporting cycle. These are for Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, as a historic district with 36 contributing properties; the Salt River Project, Arizona, as a MPL with 16 contributing properties; and the Central Valley Project, California, as a MPL with 11 contributing properties.

These nominations encompass some of the most technologically and historically significant irrigation and power facilities built in the United States during the 20th Century, as well as architecturally significant works by Marcel Breuer.

During this reporting period Reclamation's Policy and Administration office (Policy) continued its program to develop broad historic context statements that have agency-wide application. These context statements facilitate completion of determinations of eligibility and preparation of National Register nominations in a more cost effective manner, by reducing the amount of property-specific research needed to meet documentation requirements. Between FY 2008 and FY 2010, Policy completed and published a new context statement, entitled *The Bureau of Reclamation's Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy: 1933-1942*. It discusses CCC work on Reclamation projects, and summarizes key information about all Reclamation CCC camps.

3. How has your agency established goals for the identification and evaluation of historic properties? Have they been met?

Reclamation has no agency-wide goals or performance measures. Agency-wide progress is measured using information collected from regional offices as part of an array of required reports, including the Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal Archaeology Program (SRC), the Agency Financial Report (AFR), Preserve America, and the Government Performance and Results Act.

Reclamation offices develop location or activity-specific plans for inventory and evaluation as needed, and also include CRM goals in Resource Management Plans (RMPs). RMPs are documents used by Reclamation to integrate planning, prioritization, and implementation of recreation, resource management, and land management actions at a location that typically is the focus of competing uses. Goals defined in RMPs and office CRM plans are not centrally reported, and information about accomplishments under those plans is collected only in association with preparing the SRC, AFR, and Preserve America reports.

In its Preserve America report, the Pacific Northwest (PN) Region indicated that in FY 2010 they finalized a plan that defines long-term CRM inventory, evaluation, and treatment goals for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) CRM program. The FCRPS CRM program is a section 106 program that addresses the effects on cultural resources from operation of two Reclamation and 12 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) dams and reservoirs located in the Pacific Northwest. Reclamation, the Corps, and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), as FCRPS co-lead Federal agencies, finalized short-term (2-year) and long-term (5-year) goals, with implementation to begin in FY 2011. Short-term goals for the Reclamation reservoirs are, in FY 2011, to define the areas of potential effect, identify inventory gaps, and define priority sites for evaluation and treatment. Inventory will begin in FY 2012, and be completed for archaeological resources in FY 2017 and for TCPs in FY 2018. National Register evaluations for the 10 highest priority sites at each reservoir will be completed by the close of FY 2013. One treatment action will occur at each reservoir annually, beginning in FY 2011. Goal accomplishment is reported quarterly to a committee of regional agency managers and in an FCRPS Annual Report. Although occurring outside of the reporting period, it is worthwhile to note that the FY 2011 goals were completed in a timely manner.

4. Describe any internal reporting requirements your agency may have for the identification and evaluation of historic properties, including collections.

Reporting requirements presented in the 2008 Preserve America progress report, responses to questions 1 and 4, remain in effect. Briefly, the numbers of archaeological sites, historic sites, TCPs, buildings, structures, and districts (including numbers of contributing properties) under Reclamation's jurisdiction are reported to Policy and to Reclamation's Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). These data are presented within the categories of NHLs, National Register listed, National Register eligible, National Register ineligible, or properties not yet evaluated. Data on the number of acres surveyed annually is collected in the SRC. Reclamation follows the requirements and procedures for museum property reporting established by the Department.

5. Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

Partnerships play an important role in four of five Reclamation regions, enhancing and facilitating the identification and evaluation of historic properties. The Lower Colorado (LC) Region continues to work in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (collectively, the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership Cultural Resources, or SNAP, Team), the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Lost City Museum to implement CRM and public education activities on and related to Federal land in southern Nevada. These efforts are funded using Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) money. During the reporting period, this partnership initiated two inventory planning actions under Reclamation's leadership. The first, begun in 2008, is to update the existing prehistoric archaeological context for southern Nevada to aid in conducting future inventory. Working cooperatively with the SNAP partnering agencies, SHPO, and the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System, Reclamation developed the context framework, a contract statement of work for an updated context, and is overseeing the contract. The updated context will be completed in 2011. The second project, begun in 2009, is development of a sensitivity model to guide the inventory of land submerged in Lake Mead below the elevation of 1,080 feet. The model will be completed in FY 2011.

The PN Region continues to partner with BPA and the Corps to implement the FCRPS CRM program at two Reclamation reservoirs. The NPS, USFS, three Indian tribes, and two SHPOs are also integral to this partnership. Actions implemented by the partnership included preparation of 5-year action plans that prioritize investigative and management activities to ensure satisfaction of defined FCRPS CRM goals, re-inventory of reservoir lands, site monitoring and condition assessment, further oral history and records research to identify TCPs, and test excavations to support site evaluation. PN Region also continued its partnership with Central Washington University (CWU), Department of Anthropology, for archaeological survey of Reclamation-owned land on Wenas Creek in Washington State; the surveys are conducted pursuant to section 110 of NHPA. In FY 2009 and 2010, an additional 400 acres were surveyed, seven new archaeological sites recorded, and 57 previously recorded sites relocated. CWU contributed an estimated 1,200 hours of volunteer effort annually. This mutually beneficial partnership provides Reclamation with information needed to manage the resources, and

provides CWU archaeology students with a field school venue for training in survey and site documentation methods.

6. Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes and/or opportunities your agency has experienced in identifying historic properties over the past three years.

Significant section 110 accomplishments occurred in the GP and LC Regions. GP Region inventoried a combined 19,821 acres at Pueblo Reservoir, Colorado, and Pathfinder Reservoir, Wyoming. Additionally, at Pueblo Reservoir, 89 new archaeological sites were recorded, and 38 previously recorded sites were relocated and re-evaluated. In Arizona, LC Region continued to relocate and assess the condition of sites in Lake Pleasant Regional Park (LPRP) and sites recorded during construction of the Central Arizona Project (CAP). Condition assessments were prepared for 185 sites relocated in the LPRP. Site relocation efforts and condition assessments were completed for two of the five reaches of the CAP's Tucson Aqueduct and for the entire Salt-Gila Aqueduct alignment. The CAP investigations documented that 30 to 40 percent of the previously recorded sites were either destroyed during construction or are on lands that are no longer under Reclamation's jurisdiction.

Significant accomplishments also occurred for inventory of historic buildings and structures in the Mid-Pacific (MP), LC, and GP Regions. MP Region completed research to develop an evaluative context for and assess the historic significance of the Central Valley Project. This information has been used to draft a MPL document for that project, and will streamline future section 106 compliance actions. LC Region completed a historic context for, and continued efforts to document the facilities of, the Colorado River Front Work and Levee System. This work will support preparation of a section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) that will streamline O&M work on the levee system. GP Region is reviewing dams and irrigation facilities in North and South Dakota and collecting associated historical records and data. The materials will be used to determine National Register eligibility of unevaluated facilities, aid in planning land and facility O&M activities, and enable decisionmaking for the long-term protection of these resources. One outcome of the research effort is scanning of associated historic photographs and documents, creating a readily usable copy of, and allowing for widespread sharing of, these images. After scanning, the original documents are submitted to the appropriate Records Management group for long-term retention and protection. During this reporting period, scanned documents included all historic records of the construction of Belle Fourche Dam and its laterals, National Register listed or eligible properties (see Figure 1).

Most challenges to accomplishing CRM inventory and evaluation efforts correlate to limitations on available staff time and funding. These limitations preclude implementing a comprehensive National Register program, or completing most CRM actions other than in association with section 106 compliance requirements. Discretionary funding for section 110 inventories has declined in conjunction with general Federal budget reduction. LC Region noted that SNPLMA funding, which is generated from the sale of Federal land, is expected to significantly decrease due to a drop in land sales associated with the sharp decline in the southern Nevada housing market. LC Region offices have received over \$16 million in SNPLMA funding, which has been integral to their rehabilitation and interpretation efforts at Hoover Dam NHL. Reductions in that funding would severely limit similar future efforts at the NHL.



Figure 1. Images of project engineers M. E. Green, R. F. Walter, and W. W. Patch, conferring in the U. S. Reclamation Service Belle Fourche Project office in 1906, scanned as part of historic documentation investigations.

Another challenge impacting the inventory and evaluation of irrigation systems is their size, complexity, and broad geographic distribution. These factors greatly increase the cost to assess and document the features as a unified operational system, and reduce Reclamation's ability to fund system-wide documentation and eligibility assessments. LC Region noted that work on the historic context for and documentation of the features of the Colorado River Front Work and Levee System has been hampered by the sheer size and geographic distribution of that system.

7, 10, and 11 Combined. **Explain how your agency has protected historic properties and how partnerships are used to assist in their protection. Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes and/or opportunities.**

Challenges in protecting historic properties remain as identified in the 2008 Preserve America report, responses to questions 7, 9, and 10, and are not reiterated here. Reclamation protects historic properties through an array of processes including: public education to increase understanding of the historical value and vulnerability of resources; integrating CRM into management planning and design efforts; site monitoring; protection and preservation; sensitive design of modifications to historic buildings and structures; and protection of museum property.

Public education: Policy commissioned and distributed an award-winning anti-looting film, *Helluva Way to Treat a Soldier*. The film depicts pillaging of graves at the Fort Craig Cemetery near Socorro, New Mexico, and the multi-agency efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Outreach by three GP Region offices included providing financial support to the Colorado SHPO and the Colorado Historical Society (CHS) for preservation activities, public awareness programs, training, and workshops; constructing kiosks at project facilities to inform visitors of the history of the irrigation works; and outreach efforts by staff archaeologists that included giving presentations on the history, prehistory, and archaeology of the Kansas and Nebraska areas, and serving on a CHS task force on historic preservation and prevention of vandalism.

Improved planning and coordinated management: The MP Region, with its land management partners, developed RMPs for three reservoirs and two recreation areas, thereby integrating CRM into recreation and land management planning and implementation programs at those locations.

Site monitoring: In partnership with SNAP Team agencies, the Nevada SHPO, and others, LC Region continued to maintain the Southern Nevada Site Stewardship Program (SNSSP). During FY 2008, LC Region CRM staff assisted the partnership with and participated in several volunteer training sessions. On Reclamation land, SNSSP volunteers monitored sites in the Las Vegas Wash Archaeological District, at Lost City/Pueblo Grande de Nevada, and at the Mesa House Site. SNSSP is one of the country's most successful site stewardship programs, with some 800 volunteers who donate their time to monitor sites on Federal land. The program has received numerous awards. Awards received in FY 2010 included the City of Las Vegas Preservation Award, presented by the Las Vegas Historic Preservation Committee; a Preserve America Stewardship Award, received from the Department and the ACHP; and a second Preserve America Stewardship Award, presented by First Lady Michelle Obama.

A GP Region office implemented monitoring efforts on several reservoirs using cooperative agreements, volunteer services, and in-house efforts as time permitted. Several members of the public regularly monitored certain sites that otherwise would not have been protected. In PN Region, Reclamation employed USFS and NPS law enforcement personnel and contracted cultural resource monitors to systematically patrol shoreline areas at two reservoirs during spring and summer drawdown, seeking to prevent looting and inadvertent recreational damage to hundreds of archaeological sites, TCPs, and burial locations.

Site protection and preservation: The GP Region entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Heart Mountain, Wyoming, Foundation for the administration and O&M of the Honor Roll area, and for public interpretation of the larger area of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, a NHL located in Wyoming. GP Region also completed studies to assess the structural stability of, and identify stabilization options for, the Boiler House chimney, a contributing property to the NHL.

In FY 2008, PN Region completed bank stabilization to provide long-term protection to the Fort Hall NHL, Idaho. The site had been listed by the NPS as a Level 2 Endangered Landmark since the 1980s due to bank erosion that threatened important archaeological remnants of Fort Hall. Stone riprap was placed to armor more than 3,000 feet of bank adjacent to and upriver of the fort site (see Figure 2). Reclamation worked closely with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, NPS, and the Idaho SHPO throughout all phases of the project.



Figure 2. View of rock armoring installed to stabilize and protect eroding banks upstream of the Fort Hall NHL, Idaho

The LC Region continued to implement projects at Hoover Dam NHL using SNPLMA funding. Deterioration is occurring to Monument Plaza, and the responsible office initiated a series of studies to identify the causes and possible means for repair/rehabilitation. A Light Detecting and Ranging study was completed to document the current condition and determine if seasonal expansion and contraction is contributing to deterioration. Further physical studies are on-going.

As part of the FCRPS CRM program, PN Region completed data collection and design work for stabilization of an archaeological site at Lake Roosevelt, Washington. The site is an early historic period Native American cemetery that is being eroded due to reservoir operation. Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) signage was also installed at two reservoirs. At Prineville Reservoir, Oregon, in partnership with Oregon Parks & Recreation Department and using cost-share funding, protective fencing was placed and informational signage installed around an abandoned CCC-constructed building threatened by users of a nearby recreation site.

In GP Region, when the location of a National Register eligible dam tender's house, garage, and privy associated with the Lower Yellowstone Diversion Dam could not be avoided during construction, the responsible office moved the buildings to a temporary safe location. The buildings will be offered for adoption, with preservation covenants, or will be returned to a place near their original location after construction is completed.

Sensitive design: In 2009, LC Region received an Historic Preservation Award from the Nevada SHPO for the sensitive manner in which handicap accessibility modifications were made to the original Hoover Dam Exhibit Building. The Exhibit Building is individually eligible and contributes to Hoover Dam NHL. The design goals were to: meet accessibility standards to the extent possible given the constraints imposed by the building's status as a historic property; reverse, where possible, earlier unsympathetic changes, and restore the building as closely as possible to its 1940s appearance; and clean and repair remaining historic structural fabric. To achieve these goals, a Historic Structure Report was prepared to guide the rehabilitation; unsympathetic additions were removed and some elements replaced with modern equivalents close in style to what would have been available to the builders in the 1940s; special techniques were applied to clean and repair historic fabric; and missing elements, such as the clock on the face of the building, were replicated consistent with original specifications but using modern materials. The rehabilitation efforts were accomplished using SNPLMA funding.

The PN Region completed safety, accessibility, and energy conservation modifications to the Boise Diversion Dam Powerhouse in a manner that avoided adverse effects to the National Register listed property, and resolved negative visual effects of windows installed in the 1980s. Actions needed to meet safety and accessibility requirements would normally have required widening several window openings and converting them to doorways, removing original interior fixtures to improve egress, constructing an enclosed egress corridor, and partially infilling the very large window openings. A team comprised of the Regional Safety Officer and CRM, Accessibility, Engineering Design, and Contracts program staff mutually agreed that preservation of this particular historic structure outweighed the need to maximize compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and accessibility requirements. They defined an alternative that addressed the essential safety requirements while avoiding

structural alterations, and minimized fixture removal and insertion of new materials. A waiver from full safety compliance was obtained from OSHA, supported by a newly finalized OSHA rule that better integrates historic preservation with safety requirements. Replacement windows were specially designed using original specifications but modern materials, avoiding the need to fill in the window openings.

Collections conservation: The LC Region was awarded SNPLMA funding to assess the condition of and conserve items in museum collections associated the history of Hoover Dam. Conservation needs were identified and treatments applied; items photographed and described; historic photographs scanned; and photographs and descriptions placed onto a public accessible website. The condition of the Colorado River Basin Model was assessed, and it was cleaned and repaired. Funding was applied to assessing the condition of and preparing recommendations to conserve two boats, the *Boulder* and the *Marble*, used for early 20th Century surveys of the Colorado River for a location to build a high dam. Southern California Edison, who has possession of the boats, will transfer the *Boulder* to Reclamation for display at Hoover Dam, and the *Marble* to NPS for display at Glen Canyon Dam.

8. Describe the programs and procedures your agency has established to ensure the protection of historic properties, including compliance with sections 106, 110, and 111 of NHPA. Include training processes and the use of PAs.

CRM program: Reclamation has a long-established CRM program, with 39 full-time professional CRM staff and one technician located in 21 offices throughout the western United States. Staff consists of 33 archaeologists, two historians, one architectural historian, one physical anthropologist, and three museum specialists. All professional staff meet Office of Personnel Management standards for their field, and 33 of 39 meet Secretary of the Interior's standards. Reclamation's FPO is Mr. Thomas Lincoln, an archaeologist with more than 30 years professional experience.

As discussed in question 2, Reclamation maintains CRM policy and D&S that define requirements, responsibilities, and processes for compliance with cultural resources management requirements defined in law, regulation, EO, and by the Department. They also define oversight processes by the FPO and by the five Regional Archaeologists. The FPO conducts an Internal Control Review (ICR) of the CRM program every 5 years, and prepares an ICR report with recommendations for resolution of any identified weaknesses. The FPO heads a CRM team consisting of the Regional Archaeologists and Policy program leads. The team meets twice annually to discuss policy, identify issues, and discuss issue resolution. The team also assists the FPO to define corrective actions to address weaknesses identified during an ICR. ICR outcomes and FPO CRM team discussions form the basis for revising existing, or preparing new, policy and D&S.

Training: CRM program staff have access to training through various venues. They take classes or attend professional conferences and workshops, consistent with training policies in effect within their offices. Individuals select the courses they believe most pertinent to their work and personal training requirements. For example, MP Region CRM staff are attending training,

conferences, and workshops to further understand sustainability requirements and their application within historic buildings and structures.

The FPO organizes in-house training and workshops for CRM staff education. Training topics have included, in 2008, ARPA damage assessment processes, presented by Mr. Martin McAllister; in 2009, instruction in using the Interior Collection Management System database, and in 2010, preparation of required museum property management documents, both taught by Departmental and NPS museum property experts; and in 2010, preparation of National Register nomination forms and the nomination process, presented by Mr. Paul Lusignan.

Since 1995, Reclamation has presented, usually annually, a 2-day training workshop entitled *Cultural Resources Management for the Bureau of Reclamation*. The training course, specially designed for Reclamation by Dr. Leslie Wildesen of Environmental Training & Consulting International, Inc., educates attendees on the nature and value of historic properties, legal requirements to comply with NHPA, and integration of CRM requirements into Reclamation's programs and processes. The class is open to all Reclamation employees, but is particularly intended for program managers and staff who authorize, plan, or oversee land uses, ground disturbing actions, or facility modifications that might damage cultural resources.

Use of PAs: Reclamation uses section 106 PAs, although finds that the time and effort needed to prepare and achieve signature of these agreements is often prohibitive. Due to difficulties in addressing tribal concerns using programmatic approaches, Reclamation PAs are typically for historic period properties. Four new PAs were signed during this reporting period, by:

- The LC Region, for undertakings for the O&M of Reclamation's historic properties in Boulder City, Nevada, which are contributing elements to the Boulder City Historic District. The PA exempts routine O&M tasks from section 106 consultation. The Region noted that development of an increased level of trust among the consulting parties was an unanticipated benefit of working together to prepare the PA.
- The LC Region, for erosion control and recreation projects at the Clark County Wetlands Park; the park is on Reclamation land and includes listed historic properties. In accordance with the PA, a Cultural Resource Coordination Committee was created to provide recommendations on preservation, public education, and interpretation of historic properties in the park. They are also developing a CRM Plan and research design.
- The LC Region, for O&M and replacement of seven dams and related features of the Salt River Project. The PA allows the non-Federal managing entity to carry out designated activities without consulting Reclamation or the SHPO, and identifies a process to evaluate other activities that still do require section 106 consultations.
- The PN Region, for the FCRPS CRM program. The PA outlines basic compliance, consultation, and coordination standards to be commonly applied across the 14 involved Reclamation and Corps reservoir projects. It also contains a list of categories of actions that are considered to have little or no potential to effect historic properties. If, after review, an agency archaeologist assesses that a specific activity fits within a listed category and fulfills other defined conditions, then the activity may proceed with no further consultation or compliance action.

9. Describe your agency policies that promote and/or influence the protection of historic properties.

Please see the response to question 2.

10 and 11 Combined. Explain how your agency has employed partnerships to assist in the protection of historic properties, and provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and/or opportunities.

Please see the response to question 7.

12, 16, and 17 Combined. Explain how your agency has used, or employed partnerships to assist in the use of historic properties, and major challenges, successes, and opportunities.

Reclamation's primary mission to deliver water and power defines the use of its facilities, historic or otherwise. Historic dams, powerplants, irrigation structures, and buildings that continue to support that mission are in active use. As explained in prior Preserve America reports, security concerns and dangerous conditions severely restrict public visitation opportunities at Reclamation's historic properties. The challenges for finding viable uses for historic properties no longer needed for Reclamation's primary mission also remain unchanged, and will not be reiterated here. The difficulties involved in protecting fragile archaeological resources deters Reclamation from promoting their use for heritage tourism except in the rare cases where on-site management exists.

Although security and safety concerns limit opportunities to utilize active historic properties to promote local economic development and heritage tourism, Reclamation continues to seek "off-site" opportunities to inform the public of its historic properties and foster heritage tourism. Reclamation maintains a cultural resources internet site with a page called "Promoting Our Past" (<http://www.usbr.gov/cultural/promotingpast.html>) that provides information on viewing Reclamation historic properties and visitor centers. Hoover Dam NHL continues to be a tourist destination for visitors to the Las Vegas area, and behind-the-scene tours of the dam remain popular. The LC Region maintains a page on its internet site devoted to the dam (<http://www.usbr.gov/lc/hooverdam>) that provides historic data and visitor information. Grand Coulee Dam is regionally known for a laser light show projected on the dam's downstream face. The light show, supported by a pre-recorded narrative, presents Reclamation's account of events leading to construction of the dam. It is a sufficiently significant tourist attraction that local hotels note a reduction in business when the light show is not operating.

During the reporting period, Reclamation partnered with NPS to prepare an array of new internet-based educational and information materials about Reclamation's history and historic buildings and structures. These include essays on irrigation, Reclamation's mission, and agency engineering achievements that, along with descriptions of 25 historic dams, will be posted on the National Register's "Discover our Shared Heritage" travel itinerary website. This work was initiated in FY 2010 and, along with lesson plans on Hoover Dam and the Rio Grande irrigation project, will be completed and posted in FY 2012.

13. Explain the overall condition of the historic properties within your agency’s control.

Factors affecting the overall condition of Reclamation’s historic properties, and condition evaluation procedures in use, have been described in prior Preserve America reports. Briefly, Reclamation has improved real property condition information and identified maintenance deficiencies through condition assessments conducted in compliance with EO 13327, *Federal Real Property Asset Management*. Historic properties that are integral to Reclamation’s mission to deliver water and power are maintained in good condition and are subject to regularly scheduled inspections. Historic properties that are not critical to Reclamation’s mission have not traditionally received the same level of attention, particularly where their operation and maintenance has been transferred to an irrigation district. Archaeological sites present a challenge in that they are not related to Reclamation’s mission and therefore the objective of “ensuring that they have a contemporary use to meet mission needs” is not relevant. Given the large numbers of archaeological properties and their often remote location, assessing their condition, let alone maintaining them in good condition, is an enormous and costly task.

14. Describe your agency policies that promote/and or influence the use of its historic properties.

Use of historic properties is largely determined by continued agency need for that property. Those still needed for mission purposes are retained, continue in their original use, and are maintained in good condition. Those that are no longer needed for agency purposes are often subject to disposal or demolition, after consideration is given to whether an alternative compatible use might exist that would allow retention. Since, for most Reclamation buildings and structures, an irrigation district is responsible for a share of their maintenance cost, it can be difficult to justify placing a financial burden on the district by retaining and maintaining facilities no longer needed for project purposes. Typically, when Reclamation no longer has need for a building or structure and its associated land, it is either declared to be excess and is transferred to the General Administrative Services, or it is transferred to another entity under a specific Congressional authorization (e.g., title transfer). When the land is still needed, the improvements may be demolished for public safety reasons or to minimize maintenance expenses to the government and associated irrigation districts.

15. Explain how your agency has used section 111 of NHPA in the protection of historic properties.

LND 02-01 specifically addresses section 111, stating that Reclamation will seek to retain historic properties, and to consider compatible uses for properties no longer needed for mission purposes. However, Reclamation has not utilized section 111 to lease or exchange historic properties that are no longer needed. Oftentimes Reclamation’s excess buildings are not viable for other uses and, when advertised, do not generate public interest.

Although approached as a section 106 compliance action, LC Region is completing actions that fulfill section 111 objectives. In FY 2008 through 2010, LC Region began consulting with the Nevada SHPO and the ACHP concerning the renovation of Date Street Building 100 and Building 200, which are contributing to the Boulder City Historic District. Date Street

Building 100 historically served as office space and will be rehabilitated for use as a training and conferencing center. Date Street Building 200, which currently serves multiple functions, will be rehabilitated as a file storage facility. Adaptive reuse of these buildings will occur in the FY 2011 to 2013 reporting period.

16 and 17 Combined. **Explain how your agency has employed partnerships to assist in the use of historic properties. Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and/or opportunities your agency has encountered.**

Please see the response to question 12.

18. Describe your agency's sustainability goals in accordance with EO 13514 and how these goals are being met, taking stewardship of historic properties into account.

In November 2010, Reclamation finalized a policy, *Sustainable Buildings* (ENV P08), that affirms its commitment to fully comply with EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*. ENV P08 states "When upgrading or retrofitting historic buildings, Reclamation shall preserve their historical value and comply with the standards to the greatest extent possible." A list of Reclamation buildings that exceed 5,000 gross square feet has been compiled, and their current conformance to sustainability goals is being assessed. Several historic buildings are on the list, including two contributing to the Boulder City Historic District.

Reclamation approaches the sustainability program as it approaches all section 106 actions that affect historic buildings and structures. CRM staff work closely with staff in the Property and the Design and Construction programs to integrate historic preservation into planning for and implementing sustainability requirements. MP Region CRM staff are working with other staff responsible for sustainability planning to raise their awareness of the requirements to consider protection of historic properties and ability to recognize historically important characteristics of properties which might otherwise be overlooked.

The PN Region, in partnership with BPA, made changes to improve lighting efficiency in two of the historic powerplants at Grand Coulee Dam, earning them an Environmental Protection Agency "Champions of Environmental Leadership and Green Government" award in 2010. Reclamation CRM staff and Engineering personnel worked together with the lighting contractor to find lighting solutions that would be energy efficient and provide better light, while maintaining the historic character of the structures.

During this reporting period, LC Region designed a new "Green Building" on Date Street at the margin of the Boulder City Historic District. The building was designed specifically to meet sustainability goals, while taking into account the indirect visual effects of its construction on the adjacent historic district. The design for the new building, undertaken in close coordination with the Nevada SHPO, fits the 1930s/1940s industrial historic context of the Date Street property. The Nevada SHPO now cites this project as an excellent example of how to design a new building to "fit" into an historic setting.