

Bureau of Reclamation Executive Order (EO) 13287, *Preserve America*, Progress Report  
for the Period Covering Fiscal Years (FY) 2011 through 2013

Section 3 of EO 13287 requires that Federal agencies report every 3 years on progress made toward addressing the EO requirements. Reclamation is responding to 18 questions, posed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in guidance posted in May 2014, that elicit information demonstrating agency progress.

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

Reclamation continues to identify 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, with further data provided in Table 1 on the number of identified properties and their National Register of Historic Places (National Register) status. Data is presented for end of FY 2010 and FY 2013, to show improvements since the last reporting period.

In summary, as of the end of FY 2013, 13,864 individual properties were recorded and 92 historic districts identified on land under Reclamation's control or involving agency infrastructure. National Register eligibility had been assessed for 85 historic districts, 1,561 individual properties, and 1,599 properties that are contributing to districts. There were:

- eight National Historic Landmarks (NHL), consisting of three individually listed properties and five NHL districts with 108 contributing properties;
- 59 properties listed on the National Register, consisting of 42 individually listed properties and 17 listed historic districts with 286 contributing properties; and
- 1,580 properties determined eligible by consensus for listing on the National Register, including 1,517 individually eligible properties and 63 eligible historic districts with 1,204 contributing properties.

Reclamation estimates that 1,644,547 acres of land under agency jurisdiction had been inventoried for archeological resources by the close of FY 2013. In comparison, at the end of FY 2010 an inventory had been completed of an estimated 1,499,945 acres of land.

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

Reclamation's core 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. As part of this mission, Reclamation implements programs and manages land and resources to address with cultural resource management requirements of law. An increasing number of dams, powerplants, and other buildings and structures constructed by Reclamation in the last century are historic properties, and therefore Reclamation plans for and implements maintenance and

Table 1: Status of Inventory and Evaluation Efforts as of the end of FY 2010 and FY 2013														
Evaluative Category	Buildings		Structures		Archeological Sites		Historic Sites		TCPs		Districts		Total	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
NHLs	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	8
Contributing to a NHL district	26	26	56	74	0	3	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	87	108
Register Listed	3	3	18	16 <sup>1</sup>	20	21	1	1	1	1	17	17	60	59
Contributing to a listed district	41	48	31	31	209	<sup>2</sup> 206	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	282	286
Determined Eligible	33	40	171	243	795	1,217	5	16	2	1 <sup>3</sup>	59	63	1,065	1,580
Contributing to a eligible district	76	94	197	318	743	791	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	1,017	1,204
Total # of Historic Properties	180	212	473	682	1,769	2,240	13	24	3	2	81	85	2,519	3,245
Determined Not Eligible for Listing	106	122	133	234	1,647	2,567	6	36	0	0	4	4	1,896	2,963
Unevaluated	90	88	105	114	7,559	7,441	0	6	4	4	5	3	7,763	7,656
Total # of Resources	376	422	711	1,030	10,975	12,248	19	66	7	6	90	92	12,178	13,864

<sup>1</sup> The reduction in count occurs to correct a prior reporting error, where properties were counted twice in the inventory. It represents no actual change in the number of historic properties in Reclamation's inventory.

<sup>22</sup> The reduction occurs because three sites reported as individual properties in 2010 are reported in 2104 as properties contributing to the Hoover Dam NHL District.

<sup>3</sup> The reduction occurs because one traditional cultural property reported in 2010 is on land that was no longer needed for Reclamation's project purpose, and so in 2012 Reclamation sold the land to the Indian tribe for which the property holds cultural significance.

modification actions with due consideration given to preserving their historic character and value. Reclamation recognizes and is addressing responsibilities to manage and protect other types of historic properties located on agency land, such as archeological sites and traditional cultural properties (TCPs), and also manages archeological and other collections from its land as museum property in accordance with Departmental Manual Part 411, *Identifying and Managing Museum Property* (411 DM).

Reclamation complies with cultural resources management (CRM) requirements using processes defined in law and regulation or required by the Department of the Interior. To affirm and integrate these requirements into internal programs and processes, Reclamation has two policy statements entitled *Cultural Resources Management* (LND P01) and *Museum Property Management* (LND P05). Associated Directives and Standards (D&S) further define internal Reclamation 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;
- *Museum Property Management* (LND 02-02), which further delineates processes to address requirements identified in 411 DM;
- *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;
- *Administration of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) on Bureau of Reclamation Land* (LND 02-04), which further delineates processes to implement requirements of this law; and
- *Museum Records* (LND 02-05), which defines requirements to maintain museum records to comply with 411 DM and to use the Interior Collection Management System.

Reclamation writes new policy and D&S as needed. Two D&S, LND 02-04 and LND 02-05, were written during this reporting period and finalized in 2012. Additionally, policy and D&S are reviewed periodically to ensure they remain relevant and up-to-date. During the reporting period, Reclamation reviewed and updated both policy statements and D&S LND 02-01, LND 02-02, and LND 02-03.

The ACHP requested information on agency policy on nomination of properties to the National Register. Reclamation has no specific policy, and does not emphasize nominating properties to the National Register. This is because a “consensus” determination of eligibility with a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) provides the same level of protection to a historic property as does listing, but requires far less time and expense to accomplish. However, offices are encouraged to consider nominating properties of particular historical significance, and many offices now commit to property nomination as a section 106 mitigation action. Substantial progress was made upon two nominations during the reporting period. The first is a multiple property listing (MPL) nomination for the Salt River Project, Arizona. Five dams are nominated as individual properties under that MPL, as well as a historic district that includes the irrigation diversion dam and its associated canal system. The second nomination is of a historic district consisting of Pathfinder Dam, Wyoming, its associated operational facilities, and the archeological remains of the dam construction camp. These nominations encompass some of the

most technologically and historically significant irrigation and power facilities built in the United States in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The nominations have been reviewed by National Register Program staff, and Reclamation anticipates they will be listed in FY 2015.

**Question 3. How has your agency established goals for the identification and evaluation of historic properties?**

Reclamation relies upon the requirement to comply with CRM law that is clearly defined in agency policy and D&S. Reclamation-wide performance and progress on inventory and evaluation is measured using information collected from regional offices as part of an array of required reports, including the annual Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal Archaeology Program (SRC), the Agency Financial Report (AFR), and this Preserve America report.

Reclamation offices develop location or activity-specific CRM plans for inventory and evaluation as needed, and also include CRM goals in resource management plans (RMPs) and other land or facility management plans. RMPs are land use plans prepared 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 other plans are not centrally reported. Information about accomplishments under those plans is collected in association with preparing the SRC and Agency Financial Report.

**Question 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 report, responses to questions 1 and 4, remain in effect. Briefly, the numbers of archeological sites, historic sites, TCPs, buildings, structures, and historic districts (including numbers of contributing properties to historic districts) under Reclamation's jurisdiction, as well as acres surveyed, are reported annually to Policy and Administration staff in Reclamation's Denver headquarters office. The data is presented within the categories shown on Table 1. Reclamation follows the requirements and procedures for museum property reporting established in 411 DM and internal D&S. Please see the 2008 Preserve America progress report for more detailed information.

**Question 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 Reclamation's CRM program, enhancing and facilitating the identification and evaluation of historic properties. The Lower Colorado (LC) Regional Office 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 Team), the Nevada 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 funding. The team was awarded the Secretary of the Interior's 2013

Partnership in Conservation Award for its numerous accomplishments. In the current reporting period, this partnership, under Reclamation's leadership, completed two inventory planning actions that were initiated during the prior reporting period. The first action, which began in 2008 and completed in 2012, updated an existing prehistoric archeological context for southern Nevada to aid in conducting future inventory across all jurisdictions across that area. The updated context has been uploaded to the SHPO's website. The second project, which began in 2009 and completed in 2013, developed a sensitivity model to guide the inventory of land submerged in Lake Mead below the elevation of 1,080 feet. As a follow-up, the LC Regional Office has entered into an interagency agreement with the NPS, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, to test the model. Testing will begin in FY 2015.

Reclamation's Pacific Northwest (PN) Region, Columbia-Cascades Area Office, entered into a partnership with the Washington State Department of Ecology and the Yakama Nation for cultural resources studies associated with feasibility stage investigations for a water resources development planning initiative within the Yakima River Basin, Washington. The area has long been known to contain scientifically important and culturally sensitive archeological sites. Investigations will be ongoing for a number of years, as component projects advance beyond the feasibility stage. Anticipated cultural resources investigations include site inventory and evaluation, TCP studies, site protection, and data recovery. The data collected will aid in the development of the water resources of the Yakima River Basin in a culturally sensitive manner.

The PN Region continues to partner with Bonneville Power Administration and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Northwestern Division, to implement the Federal Columbia River Power System CRM program at two Reclamation and 12 Corps reservoirs. The NPS, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, USFS, Region 1, the Washington and the Montana SHPOs, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Spokane Tribe of Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Colville Tribes) are also integral to this partnership for efforts involving Reclamation's two reservoirs.

**Question 6. Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes and/or opportunities your agency has experienced in identifying historic properties over the past 3 years.**

Challenges to identifying historic properties remain the same as identified in the 2011 Preserve America report, and will not be reiterated here. Particular successes involve extended efforts by the Phoenix Area Office (PXA) and the Snake River Area Office (SRAO) to relocate and assess current condition of sites recorded during inventories several decades in the past.

Reclamation first reported in 2011 on PXA's efforts, which began in 2007, to relocate and assess the condition and current National Register eligibility status of sites recorded in the 1980s in preparation for construction of the Central Arizona Project's (CAP) Tucson Aqueduct. PXA completed that work in 2012, and Reclamation can now summarize the outcome. Of the 199 archeological sites that had been recorded along the construction corridor, 49 would appear to have been destroyed by construction. Of the remaining 150 sites, 19 were found to lie outside of Reclamation's canal right-of-way and Reclamation will take no further action related to those properties. Another 19 of the relocated sites appear to be ineligible in their current condition, and 42 appear to remain eligible. The eligibility status of 70 sites could not be assessed using

methods applied during the relocation effort. PXAO recently submitted the site assessments to the Arizona SHPO for review. After SHPO review is completed, PXAO will determine management actions for the unevaluated and eligible properties within Reclamation's right-of-way. PXAO and their contractor encountered a number of issues during the relocation and assessment effort, starting with difficulties inherent in attempting to relocate properties recorded prior to the advent of Global Positioning System technology, and that are in areas that have been impacted by canal construction and more than three decades of erosion. Furthermore, questions arose when assessing current eligibility. At the time of recordation, in order to streamline the mitigation process in advance of construction, essentially all the sites in the construction impact area, from artifact scatters to Hohokam townsites, were assessed as eligible. In some cases there was little information to support these assessments, and consultations concerning eligibility were at times informally conducted leaving little record of the basis for having determined a site to be eligible. Technically all remained eligible today, even after they were largely collected and/or excavated as part of the CAP mitigation program. Assessing the significance of "dug up" sites poses interesting questions when viewing properties in a section 110 context. PXAO has now begun the site relocation and assessment process on the Hayden Rhodes (Salt River to Colorado River) stretch of the CAP main canal. The sites inspected included several that had been previously determined not eligible for listing on the National Register, allowing Reclamation to compare past determinations to current standards. Results to date would seem to indicate that past determinations of ineligibility will stand up to current definitions.

During the reporting period, SRAO began to implement an on-going effort to relocate and assess current the condition of 161 sites on Reclamation land that lie within the American Falls Archaeological District in southeastern Idaho. The majority of the sites were first recorded in 1992, in association with preparation of a RMP for Reclamation land along a stretch of the Snake River below American Falls Dam and upstream of the Lake Walcott reservoir. The area and its sites had not been systematically revisited since that time. As of the end of FY 2013, 109 sites of the 161 sites had been relocated and assessed. In addition, archeologists examined cliffs within the district that are used by rock climbers to determine if that use was impacting the sites and identify actions needed to manage impacts. In 2013, archeological and law enforcement personnel worked with rock climbers to educate them about the impacts of their sport on sites and discuss conditions to enable their continued use of the area. The rock climbers provided their assistance in removing pitons from rock faces in the vicinity of sites.

In 2013, the Great Plains (GP) Region's, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office (NKAO) implemented safety of dams modifications of Red Willow Dam, which required a deep and sustained drawdown of the associated reservoir. In 2012 and 2013, this drawdown afforded NKAO the opportunity to conduct archeological survey and site evaluation investigations in locations normally inundated by the reservoir. The work was conducted by NKAO staff working in partnership with archeologists from the University of Nebraska State Museum and Kansas State University. The surveys showed that all or portions of 36 sites, out of 61 known sites within the pool area, were exposed by the deep drawdown. The 36 sites represent all of the major cultural traditions in central Nebraska, from the Euro-American settlements of the recent past back to the Paleoindian period. In particular, one site, a probable mammoth butchering area dating to approximately 16,000 years ago, represents one of the oldest occupations in North America. All of these 36 relocated sites showed evidence of erosion and/or looting. To date, evaluative work

indicates that 12 sites have the potential to yield additional information and therefore will be determined eligible for listing on the National Register in future consultations. Work is on-going, taking advantage of continued deep drawdowns, and it is likely that additional sites will be found to warrant listing. Once the test investigations have been completed, consultation with the Nebraska SHPO and interested Indian tribes will commence, leading to formal determinations of eligibility and identification of preservation actions and mitigative treatments. Treatments will focus on addressing the effects of erosion and vandalism. Since those impacts primarily affect portions of sites that are at or near the surface, it is likely that mitigative data recovery will focus on more shallow components. The report of investigations and findings will be completed in the fall of 2015.

**Questions 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 integrating CRM into management planning and design efforts; site monitoring; sites protection and preservation; and public education to increase understanding of the historical value and vulnerability of resources.

Integrated planning and coordinated management: During the reporting period, offices in Reclamation's Upper Colorado (UC) and GP regions completed RMPs and associated environmental assessments (EAs). The UC Region's Provo Area Office finalized two RMPs/EAs for lands surrounding Steinaker and Red Fleet Reservoirs, both located northeast of Vernal, Utah. Associated investigations included literature searches, "Class III" systematic cultural resource inventories, and SHPO and tribal consultations. GP Region's Dakotas Area Office (DKAO) completed RMPs for lands around the Angostura and Belle Fourche Reservoirs in South Dakota. These plans were completed in partnership with the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks.

In 2013, DKAO instituted a new procedure to aid planning and compliance actions for three historic irrigation systems in South Dakota. Under the procedure, the irrigation districts that manage the operation and maintenance of these systems will develop work plans that present routine activities and newly proposed projects planned for the following year. The work plans will be updated annually. This prior-year notification provides Reclamation with information about planned and proposed actions with sufficient lead time to work with the irrigation districts to seek means to avoid or minimize adverse effects. It also allows additional time to complete any necessary section 106 consultations and implement mitigation actions for unavoidable adverse effects. In conjunction with instituting this new procedure, DKAO archeological staff have provided training to irrigation district personnel to increase their understanding of preservation requirements and procedures. Use of this new procedure and continued training efforts are commitments defined in a section 106 programmatic agreement (PA) discussed in the response to question 8.

Site monitoring: The PN Region's Grand Coulee Power Office (GCPO) continued to employ USFS and NPS law enforcement personnel and contracted with Colville, Spokane, and Salish and Kootenai tribal cultural program staff to systematically monitor shoreline areas during spring and summer drawdown periods at Lake Roosevelt in Washington State and Hungry Horse Reservoir in Montana. The monitoring focuses upon preventing looting and inadvertent damage from recreational use to hundreds of archeological sites at both reservoirs as well as to burial locations at Lake Roosevelt.

The LC Regional Office continued to partner with the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership Cultural Resources Team to coordinate and implement site stewardship efforts involving hundreds of volunteers to monitor archeological sites in southern Nevada.

Site protection and preservation: GCPO, in partnership with Bonneville Power Administration and the NPS, and with the cooperation of the Colville Tribes, completed a multi-year site stabilization project to protect a portion of archeological site 45FE1, on Lake Roosevelt within the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. The protected area of the site is also an early historic period burial site for people affiliated with several of the constituents of the Colville Tribes. Stabilization was accomplished using Reno mats stacked on gabion baskets. Reclamation contracted with the Colville Tribes for site monitoring during and after the construction activities. In 2013, GCPO and Bonneville Power Administration, with the cooperation of the Spokane Tribe, also completed the planning for construction of a stabilization structure at an archeological site at Lake Roosevelt located on Reclamation land within the boundary of the Spokane Indian Reservation.

In 2011, Reclamation reported the completion of studies to identify stabilization options for the Boiler House chimney, a contributing property to the Heart Mountain Internment Center, Wyoming. The internment center is a NHL. The stabilization effort was completed during the current reporting period. The work was implemented by the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation, using funding largely provided by the NPS, Rocky Mountain Region.

The LC Region continued on-going efforts to preserve properties associated with the Hoover Dam NHL. In 2011, Reclamation reported that Monument Plaza on the crest of Hoover Dam was deteriorating, and studies were occurring to document the current condition as the first step to resolving the problem. As the next step, in the winter of 2012-2013 the LC Regional Office contracted with a well-known historic preservation firm for a condition assessment of the plaza to increase understanding of the character and extent of the deterioration and its cause(s). The work was accomplished using Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act funding. Using information obtained from this study, a series of alternatives for the repair of the plaza have been developed, and section 106 and National Environmental Policy Act compliance is in progress to enable repairs to go forward.

Also at Hoover Dam, in 2011 to 2012 the LC Regional Office stabilized and restored a World War II (WWII) pillbox gun emplacement, built during the war to defend the dam in the event of an enemy attack. The pillbox is a reinforced concrete structure entirely encased in native rock veneer to reduce visibility. In the 1980s, vandalism had caused the collapse of the rock veneer on the exterior of the eastern wall of the structure. In 2011, the LC Regional Office contracted



with the NPS's Western Center for Historic Preservation for assistance in preserving the historic property. In 2011, NPS examined the property to assess its condition and in 2012 prepared a Historic Structure Report offering recommendations for stabilization and preservation. After completing section 106 consultations with the Arizona SHPO and ACHP, in the summer of 2012 the LC Regional Office contracted with the NPS to stabilize and restore the pillbox. All work was performed in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Photographs 1 and 2 show the pillbox before restoration and then after completion of the work. The work included:

- repairing deteriorated rock veneering. On the east and south elevations, veneer that had separated from the underlying concrete structure was restored or re-laid using stones that had tumbled from the walls. Recessed mortar was used to reinforce the veneer and yet maintain the appearance of dry stacking. On the north elevation, fallen stones from the roofline were restacked and reinforced with mortar. On the south elevation above the gun port, the failing rebar supporting the veneering was lifted back into place and stone was re-laid under it for support. All of the re-laying of the native rock veneering was done by a single mason to ensure the random pattern of the stonework matched that seen on the rest of the structure, but was also distinguishable from the intact veneering.
- removing rust from exposed structural metal elements, then painting of those elements to prevent future degradation. Rusting nails were removed from the concrete walls.
- removing offensive, non-historic graffiti from the interior of the structure.
- installing a specially constructed metal door that fully fills the entryway.

Public education and outreach: Reclamation's Policy and Administration office continues to partner with the NPS, Rocky Mountain Region, and the National Register Programs Office to prepare an array of new internet-based educational and information materials about Reclamation's history and historic buildings and structures. In 2012, three essays on irrigation, Reclamation's mission, and agency engineering achievements that, along with descriptions of 25 historic dams, were finalized and posted on the National Register Programs Office's "Discover our Shared Heritage" travel itinerary Web site <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/ReclamationDamsAndWaterProjects/index.html>. Additionally, two lesson plans were completed and posted on their "Teaching with Historic Places" website [http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/140HooverDam/140Hoover\\_Dam.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/140HooverDam/140Hoover_Dam.htm). At the end of FY 2012, Reclamation and NPS renewed their partnership, and in FY 2013 began to prepare additional web-based educational materials that focus upon interpreting Reclamation's hydropower program. In 2013, an essay on the history of hydropower in the United States and Reclamation's role in 20<sup>th</sup> century power development was drafted, as well as site descriptions of eight historic powerplants. These materials, a lesson plan, and a 3-D "tour" of historic Shoshone Powerplant will be finalized and posted on National Register Programs Office Web sites in 2015.

Throughout the reporting period the LC Regional Office, as a member of the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership Cultural Resources Team, partnered in public education and outreach activities to aid in the protection of archeological sites in southern Nevada. Activities in 2013 included co-sponsoring the Three Corners Conference with the University of Nevada Las Vegas; presenting summaries of historic preservation work conducted using Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act funding at the Nevada Archaeological Association meeting; and co-sponsoring the annual Site Steward appreciation dinner with the SHPO.



Photograph 1: WWII pillbox at Hoover Dam NHL, in 2011 prior to restoration.



Photograph 2: WWII pillbox at Hoover Dam NHL, in 2012 after restoration.



**Question 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 the use of PAs.**

CRM program: Reclamation has a long-established CRM program, with 42 full-time professional CRM staff and one technician located in 21 offices throughout the western United States. Reclamation's CRM program staff consists of 34 archeologists, two historians, one architectural historian, two physical anthropologists, and three museum specialists. All professional staff meet Office of Personnel Management standards for their field, and 35 of 42 meet Secretary of the Interior's standards by holding an advanced degree and experience appropriate to their duties. Reclamation's Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) for most of the reporting period was Mr. Tom Lincoln, an archeologist with more than 30 years professional experience.

Policies and Procedures: As discussed in the response to question 2, Reclamation maintains CRM policy and D&S that define requirements, responsibilities, and processes for compliance with CRM requirements defined in law, regulation, EO, and by the Department of the Interior. They also define oversight responsibilities of the FPO and Reclamation's five regional archeologists. The FPO periodically conducts an Internal Control Review (ICR) of the CRM program, and prepares an ICR report with recommendations for resolution of any identified weaknesses. The FPO heads a CRM working group consisting of the regional archeologists and Policy and Administration CRM program leads. The working group meets via conference call monthly, as well as face-to-face twice annually when needed, to discuss policy interpretation, identify issues, and discuss issue resolution. The working group also assists the FPO to define corrective actions to address any weaknesses identified during an ICR. A museum property subgroup of the CRM working group, consisting Reclamation's National Curator and regional museum property program leads, focuses on museum property management topics and issues. They meet concurrently with the primary CRM working group when museum property issues arise. ICR outcomes and FPO CRM working group and museum property sub-group discussions form the basis for revising existing, or preparing new, policy and D&S.

Use of PAs: Three new PAs were signed and one PA was updated during this reporting period. These are:

- *Historic Preservation Treatment for the Salt River Project System of Historic Main Canals, Laterals, and Associated Features Operated and Maintained by the Salt River Project for the Bureau of Reclamation.* Signatories are Reclamation (PXAO), the Arizona SHPO, and Salt River Project (the managing entity for the irrigation project of the same name). This PA, finalized in 2013, updates a PA signed in 2001. The 2001 PA identified actions that PXAO would take to mitigate "present and future adverse effects to the subject properties." As part of meeting that commitment, in 2012 PXAO completed an inventory of 123 miles of the remaining open lateral system and identified 27 miles of laterals worthy of preservation. The main canals were also surveyed, resulting in identification of archeological sites and historic-era properties, including standing structures. PXAO and Salt River Project also completed interpretive actions to convey the historic significance of the irrigation project, including installation of interpretive signs along the canal system, development of a Web site, and presentations to professional and

general public audiences. In the 2013 PA, PXAO and Salt River Project commit to continuing education and preservation efforts. The PA also defines survey and consultation processes for future actions that may have an effect upon the irrigation canal and lateral system.

- *A Process for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act on the Bureau of Reclamation Lands and Facilities in South Dakota*, signed in February 2013 and updated in May 2014. The PA is between Reclamation (DKAO), the South Dakota SHPO, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, and the Belle Fourche and the Angostura Irrigation Districts. Nine Indian tribes, the boards of commissioners of five counties, and four museums and historical societies were also invited to be consulting parties. The PA involves facilities for three irrigation systems that have been determined to be historic districts eligible for listing on the National Register. Among other things, the PA:
  - identifies programmatic procedures to streamline compliance by listing the types of actions exempted from further review; outlines procedures for different situations that do require further review; defines measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic irrigation facilities; and defines procedures for dealing with site discoveries during activities, inadvertent discovery of human remains, and emergencies.
  - commits DKAO and the three irrigation districts to a process of annual work plan preparation (as discussed in the response to questions 7, 10, and 11 combined).
  - requires that a DKAO archeologist annually conduct field inspections of a representative sample of the types of projects included in the work plan to verify that the terms of the PA are being carried out in the stipulated manner, and notifies the SHPO of any identified compliance issues using a letter report that indicates how those issues will be rectified.
  - defines curation commitments.
  - defines section 106 training commitments for the DKAO archeologist, and for other Federal and non-Federal personnel responsible for planning, reviewing, and implementing project activities under the PA.
- *Rangeland Management and Livestock Grazing Activities in the Big Horn Basin, Park and Big Horn Counties, Wyoming, Shoshone Irrigation Project*. The PA, finalized in 2013 by GP Region's Wyoming Area Office and the Wyoming SHPO, defines processes to efficiently comply with section 106 requirements for rangeland management and livestock grazing activities on 69,820 acres of Reclamation land. Ten Indian tribes were invited to participate in consultations. The PA addresses compliance requirements for grazing lease renewals, including protocols for survey and monitoring when those actions are necessary, as well as standard site protective measures. The PA does not cover improvements associated with leases; such actions would be undertakings subject to separate section 106 consultation.
- *Programmatic Agreement Among the Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, the USDA Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Stampede Dam, Safety of Dams Modification Project Sierra County, California*. The Washoe Tribe is a concurring party. The PA addresses section 106 compliance requirements at Stampede Reservoir, California, for the Stampede Dam Safety of Dams project. Although the PA was triggered by section 106 compliance requirements, the challenges of the

potential indirect effects led to an approach more typical of section 110 approach to identify and manage cultural resources. Implementation will occur in partnership with the USFS, who manages the land around the reservoir. The project would increase the height of Stampede Dam to accommodate a 250,000 year flood event, should one occur. Cultural resources were identified in the potential new inundation ring around the reservoir. In the PA, Reclamation committed to develop a sensitivity-effect model and to evaluate cultural resources, in consultation with the parties to the PA. These resources may never be affected, but the approach helps the USFS to identify and manage these resources on their land.

Section 111: In 2012, the LC Regional Office completed rehabilitation of Buildings 100 and 200 on Date Street, Boulder City, Nevada. These buildings were constructed in the 1930s and 1940s by the Bureau of Mines for laboratory and office space, and then became part of Reclamation's administrative complex for the LC Regional Office headquarters. They are contributing properties to the Boulder City Historic District. In FYs 2008 through 2010, the LC Regional Office consulted with the Nevada SHPO and the ACHP concerning renovation of these buildings to address seismic, other structural, and hazardous material issues, to implement required energy efficiency improvements, and ultimately to modify the buildings for adaptive reuse. Although approached as a section 106 compliance action, the LC Regional Office completed actions that fulfill section 111 objectives when renovating these buildings. Date Street Building 100, which historically served as office space, was rehabilitated for use as a training and conferencing center. Date Street Building 200, which served multiple functions, was rehabilitated as a museum property and file storage facility. The retrofit and subsequent rehabilitation of the buildings was accomplished while maintaining their historic design features, and so they remain visually compatible within the historic district and surrounding buildings. The adaptive reuse of Date Street Buildings 100 and 200 was recently honored by *Preserve Nevada*. As part of the Nevada State Sesquicentennial celebrations, that organization created a list of 150 properties in the state that are preservation success stories or failures. They showcased Reclamation's rehabilitation of Date Street Buildings 100 and 200 among the success stories.

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

Please see the response to question 2.

**Questions 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.

**Questions 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.**

Most of Reclamation's historic dams, powerplants, and irrigation structures, and many buildings, continue in active use to support the mission to deliver water and power. As explained in prior Preserve America reports, security concerns and potentially hazardous conditions severely restrict public visitation opportunities at Reclamation's historic properties. The challenges for finding viable uses for historic properties no longer needed by Reclamation for project purposes also remain unchanged, and will not be reiterated here. Difficulties involved in protecting fragile archeological resources still deter 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 about its historic properties and foster heritage tourism. See the response to combined questions 7, 10, and 11 for information about Reclamation's partnership with NPS for providing web-based materials to allow "virtual visitation" of Reclamation's historic structures. Additionally, Reclamation continues to maintain 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 continue to occur and 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 an 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.

**Question 13. Explain the overall condition of historic properties within agency's control.**

Factors affecting the overall condition of Reclamation's historic properties, as well as the condition evaluation procedures Reclamation uses, 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 the delivery of water and power are maintained in good condition and are subject to regularly scheduled inspections. Historic properties that are not critical to Reclamation's core mission have not traditionally received the same level of attention, particularly where their operation and maintenance has been transferred to an irrigation district. Archeological sites present a challenge in that they are not related to Reclamation's primary mission and therefore the objective defined for retention of buildings in EO 13327 of "ensuring that they have a contemporary use to meet mission needs" is not relevant. Given the large numbers of archeological properties and their often remote location, assessing their condition, let alone maintaining them in good condition, is an enormous and costly task.

**Question 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 Services Administration, 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.

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

D&S LND 02-01 specifically addresses section 111 responsibilities, requiring that offices will seek to retain historic properties, and to consider compatible uses for properties no longer needed for mission purposes. However, Reclamation's excess buildings are rarely viable for other uses and so, when advertised, do not generate public interest. For this same reason, Reclamation has not identified opportunities to utilize section 111 to lease or exchange historic properties that are no longer needed. Adaptive reuse has occurred, as illustrated in the response to question 8, which discusses the renovation and adaptive reuse of Date Street Buildings 100 and 200.

**Questions 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.

**Question 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.**

Reclamation's policy, as defined in a policy document entitled *Sustainable Buildings* (ENV P08), is 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." 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.