

**US Fish and Wildlife Service  
Preserve America 2017 Update**



**Cover:** Photo is the Allee House on Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. This is the oldest standing house in the Fish and Wildlife Service. The structure has undergone stabilization since 2015.

## Foreword

Since our 2014 update reporting for Preserve America, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has made strides in many areas of its historic preservation program. Our staff, though the smallest among Interior's land managers, continues to be steady and busy with respect to our Section 106 mission. An updated cultural resources policy was released in 2016 (<https://www.fws.gov/policy/614fw1.html>) and a new museum property policy will be released in 2017. Several new term positions have facilitated greater management of historic resources across several of our Regions.

The 2017 update is divided into two main sections:

***Protecting and Promoting History***—describes our successes around the Service, describing projects from our Regions that have helped develop the historic preservation program among our staff and partners. This section will address PA Guidance questions: 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, and 16

***Identification, Evaluation, and Policies***—Historic Structures Identification and Reporting—describes our program statistics and policies and procedures that we have in place for ensuring the sustainability of Service historic assets. It also contains information on outreach via avenues such as monitoring of historic structures, use of historic structures, and training for staff and partners aimed at supporting the historic preservation program. This section will address PA Guidance questions: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 18.

*Refuges are places where the people of today can renew the ties to their cultural heritage by viewing ancient and historic sites. These ties, delivered through the System's public use programs; strengthen the connection between wildlife and people."*

Fulfilling the Promise 1999

*"We [Refuges] also strive to expand the application of science within the Refuge System beyond biological sciences and include physical, social, historical and cultural sciences in our programs and management."*

*Conserving the Future 2011*

## **Protecting and Promoting History**

Throughout FY16 Service cultural resources staff engaged in **Science and Research** projects that collected and used data recovered from archaeological and historic sites. These data can be applied to larger issues, such as climate change, and can be used to help understand why a habitat has changed over time. **Training** projects help illustrate the importance of historical resources and provide guidance for their preservation to Service employees. **Partnership** opportunities help continue or establish corroborations between Service and other organizations. Tribes are an important partner when it comes to cultural resources and their cooperation is invaluable. **Education and Outreach** projects, a cornerstone of the Service, take on a new dimension when coupled to archaeology and history. The interest people have in these subject areas connect well to larger environmental education programs already in place on Refuges and Hatcheries.





Figure 1. Regions of the US Fish and Wildlife Service

## Headquarters



## Education and Outreach

HQ Cultural resources completed a much needed update to the program's website. The new site offers a cleaner user interface and important updates for information like [Policy](#), and [Training](#), and offers a new section that focuses on how Refuges blend natural and cultural resource information to provide a richer experience for our visitors. [Every Refuge Tells a Story](#) is an important reminder that Refuges are connected to the environment and the histories of the communities in which they reside.

Additionally, HQ led efforts to highlight the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although the actual anniversary was in October (technically FY17) planning for several key milestones began and most executed in FY16.

Milestones to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the NHPA:

(1) a podcast series to mark the anniversary. One set of podcasts were by long standing Service Federal Preservation Officer, Kevin Kilcullen who offered his reflections and thoughts of the NHPA and how he has seen it change over his career. Another podcast with Tim Binzen, Northeast Region archaeologist, examined Section 106 and projects derived from work associated with Hurricane Sandy. Tim offered interesting perspective on how he has seen Section 106 evolve;

(2) Historic Places Matter—a program to capture images of our important historical resources and the staff who actively manage them—was launched by the HQ with the intent of documenting our most important historical resources; and

(3) A new Service Historic Preservation Award that will highlight efforts made by Service staff to protect and use our important cultural and historic resources. The award was announced in December of 2016.

Check our website under [NHPA 50<sup>th</sup>](#) to learn more about these.

## The Southeast



## Education and Outreach

Savannah National Wildlife Refuge hosted recent Discovery Day event. Rick Kansaki, the Regional archaeologist was on hand to teach kids about archaeology and to assist them with a 'mock' excavation set up on the Refuge (figures 1 and 2). Kids got hands on experience in a great setting and Rick got some much needed help.



Figures 1 and 2. Rick Kanaski and 'friend' teach children about archaeology.

During Sanannah Coastal Refuge's Volunteer Appreciation Day & Get-Together, Rick discusses the WWII years of Harris Neck, when it was an Army Airfield, using the 1943-44 Pyrotechnic Assembly Building [now the Refuge's maintenance shop]. Then, at Thomas Landing talks about the 19<sup>th</sup> century uses of that area as a plantation (figures 3 and 4).



**Figures 3 and 4.** Rick Kanaski discusses the WWII era and Harris Neck and the history of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century country estate Livingston House.



**Figure 5.** GSU students at a public outreach event featuring artifacts recovered from Camp Lawton, a civil war prison located within the boundary of Bo Ginn Fish Hatchery.

In late October, Camp Lawton artifacts (recovered from Bo Ginn Fish Hatchery, outside of Savannah GA) were featured in a display called "Georgia, can you dig it?" as part of a public outreach event at the 2016 Southeastern Archaeological Conference.



The event was a success with the general public and other archaeologists. Both groups showed a good deal of interest in the archaeology of Camp Lawton. The event booth was staffed by Georgia Southern University (GSU) graduate and undergraduate students (figure 5). Georgia Southern has led the research efforts at Camp Lawton for the past several years.



## The Northeast



## Science and Research

Dealing with the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy has been a long road for the Service. Impacts to resources had to be inventoried and then restoration and resiliency projects developed to absorb, as best as possible, impacts from the storm. All of these projects required compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and some offered unique research opportunities that shed light not only on cultural resources but on better ways to manage critical habitats. At John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge one such project sought to raise the elevation of the marsh surface in order to maintain habitat that is threatened by sea level rise.

In collaboration with other agencies, the Service extracted vibra-cores beneath the bottom of the Narrow River. In some locations, the core profiles revealed peat deposits indicative of an ancient, inundated landscape. This information was of particular interest to the Narragansett Indian Tribe, who were a consulting party for the project. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal in the peat yielded a date of approximately 1,700 years ago, when marine inundation of the Narrow River first occurred. (Prior to that time, the Narrow River was a closed freshwater system, not an estuary.)

The results of other cores, in combination with bathymetry and historic aerial photography, enabled Service archaeologists to identify modern sand deposits in the Narrow River (figure 6). These sands can be used as dredge sources for the project, without impacting the ancient inundated landscapes and the cultural resources they may contain. This strategy ensures compliance with NHPA, and respects the concerns of the Narragansett Indian Tribe.

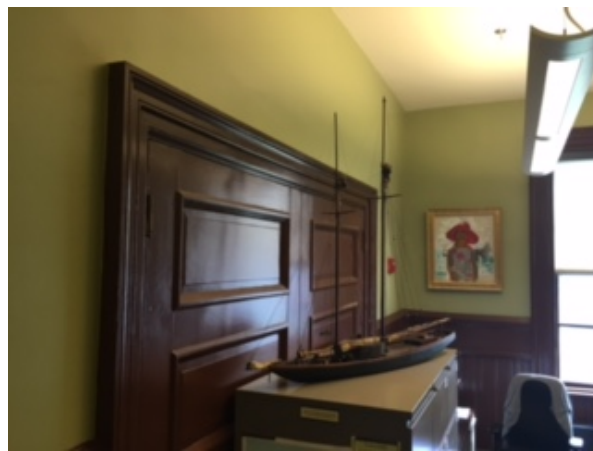


**Figure 6.** Tim Binzen, R5 Archaeologist near profiles from Narrow River vibra-cores tell the story of 14,000 years of marsh development in coastal Rhode Island. Alternating layers of sand, silt, gravel, shell, and peat are visible. A pale gray layer at the base of each profile is Pleistocene clay from the last glacial period. The core pictured on the left was obtained from the saltmarsh surface next to the Narrow River. The green grass represents the present-day surface of the marsh.

## Education and Outreach

Sometime between 1976 and 1999 the Department of the Interior, via the Fish and Wildlife Service, donated a scaled model of the [Schooner Mayflower](#) to the Provincetown Massachusetts Heritage Museum. When the museum closed in 1999, the schooner, along with the other artifacts, disappeared into various storage locations and out of the public's memory.

In 2009, the [Provincetown History Preservation Project](#) was conceived by Provincetown citizens concerned with the loss of their history after the closure of the Heritage museum. One of the founders, Doug Johnstone, the Provincetown town clerk, took it upon himself to begin peeking into the dark attics and basements where many of the Heritage museum's treasures had been stored. The goal was to re-display these items throughout buildings in the Town.



**Figure 6.** The Schooner Mayflower, on display

In 2012, after locating the Mayflower, its rigging and masts in shambles after almost 13 years in storage, Mr. Johnstone undertook the task of restoring it, which he did. Today the Schooner Mayflower is part of an exhibit in the Provincetown Clerk's office (figure 6). It rejoins the majority of materials from the old Heritage Museum and once again tells its unique story to a new generation.

## Mountain-Prairie Region



### Education and Outreach

Historic preservation work at the Miller House has resulted with the Refuge's premier cultural resource now sporting new logs that will help maintain the structure's integrity (figure 7). The aging wooden buildings known as the Miller Ranch have been on site since the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Miller House and surrounding land was the first property purchased by the Federal government to become part of the National Elk Refuge, which was established in 1912. The Miller House is open during the summer season, allowing visitors to step back in time and listen to stories of homesteading, ranching, and conservation.

Read more [here](#) about this great example of historic preservation.



**Figure 7:** Fernando Escobedo hews the flat side of a log to fit against the backside of the wall's interior paneling.

## The Pacific Northwest and Hawaii



### Education and Outreach

Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's most prestigious academic honor society, has recognized Portland State University's Archaeology Roadshow as part of their efforts to celebrate Portland as the Society's second Arts & Sciences City of Distinction (figure 8).

During a 2016 reception, PSU's Dr. Virginia Butler accepted the recognition, as well as a \$5000 donation from the Society, after the selection committee chose Archaeology Roadshow for "its cross-disciplinary efforts to nurture fascination with archaeology among new and diverse audiences in Portland by showcasing local history, paleontology, geology, and more." In the process, the committee noted, "Archaeology

Roadshow fosters stronger connections and knowledge exchange among individuals and organizations across Oregon: universities, federal and state agencies, tribes, archaeology companies, and nonprofits. As a result, you introduce new audiences to the science of archaeology and instill a sense of stewardship for Portland's cultural resources."



**Figure 8:** Student volunteers and federal, state, tribal, and CRM-based historic preservation professionals all came together to put on the Archaeology Roadshow.

The Service's Cultural Resources Team members in our Portland office participated in every aspect of this project, from sitting on the planning committee, to serving on the panel of experts and hosting hands-on activities during the event itself. For more information about Archaeology Roadshow, go to <https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologyRoadshowPDX/>



# Identification, Evaluation, and Policies

## Program History

Cultural resources (also known as historic properties or heritage assets) include: archaeological sites (both prehistoric and historic and their associated documentation), buildings and structures, landscapes, objects, and historic documents. As an agency of the Federal government, Service is responsible for, and committed to, protecting and managing these irreplaceable resources in a spirit of stewardship for future generations to understand and enjoy. A Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program was established in the 1970s to manage the rich array of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. Its primary goals are to:

- identify, evaluate, and encourage preservation of cultural resources
- manage museum property collections
- consult with a broad array of interested parties
- promote heritage education
- provide expertise to programs, some of whom include, Federal Assistance, Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Realty, Endangered Species, Refuges, Fire, and Planning with respect to Cultural Resource needs

Since its inception, the program has expanded as cultural resource laws, requirements, and public concerns, continue to increase. The Federal Preservation Officer, located in Arlington Virginia, coordinates the Service CRM program with many responsibilities delegated to regional staff. These include professional archaeologists, architectural historians, and museum specialists. Each cultural resource professional in the Service meets the [Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for historic preservation](#) qualifying them to conduct this type of work and serve as experts for this resource type.

Each Region employs at least one cultural resources specialist. These Regional Historic Preservation officers (RHPOs) provide expertise and management advice to Senior Regional leadership with respect to cultural resources (table 1).

**Table 1. Service Regional Historic Preservation Officers**

Region	Name	Contact
1 and 8	Anan Raymond	20555 SW Gerda Lane Sherwood, OR 97140 503.625.4377; fax: 503.625.4887
2	David Siegel	P.O. Box 1306 Albuquerque, NM 87103 505.248.7396; fax: 505.248.7950
3	James Myster	5600 American Boulevard West, Suite 1049 Bloomington, Minnesota 55437 612-713-5439 (phone) 612-713-5287 (fax)
4	Richard Kanaski	694 Beech Hill Lane Hardeville, SC 29927 843-784-6310 (ph), 843-784-2465 (fax)
5	Amy Wood	300 Westgate Center Drive Hadley, MA 01035-9589

		413.253.8560; fax: 413.253.8297
6	Meg VanNess	P.O. Box 25486 Denver Federal Center Denver, CO 80225 303.236.8155 x258; fax: 303.236.8163
7	Edward DeCleva	1011 E. Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99503 907.786.3399; fax: 907.786.3976
9	Eugene Marino	5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041 703.358.2173; fax: 703.358-2517

The primary responsibilities of the Cultural Resource program and the RHPO is to facilitate Service compliance with the NHPA and comply with other authorities pertinent to cultural resources. Program staff also comments on cultural resource related policy and guidance and offer opportunities for training and education on cultural resources to both Service staff and the general public.

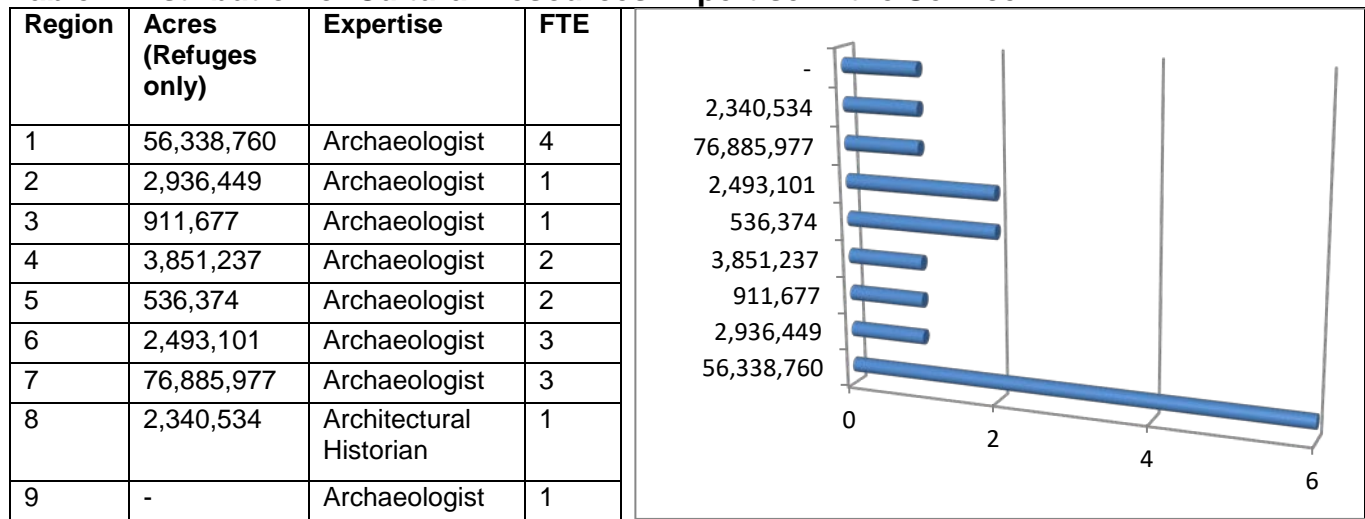
### Staff and Budget

In FY16, several regions were successful in adding term positions specifically for cultural resource work, Alaska Region has added 2 terms positions (one for archaeology and another for museum collections); the Southeast Region added a term position for archaeology. The idea of only 1 individual assessing projects across a wide variety of programs is arcane and inefficient. Many Regions are realizing that even as they grapple with the best response.

Funding for NHPA compliance comes from individual program dollars with the majority of these activities being conducted on Refuges and Hatcheries. This funding is used to support 18 cultural resource FTE (the smallest cultural resources staff in DOI, Table 2), but does not include costs of cultural resource related contract work (e.g., survey, excavations, etc...that are not completed in house).

A workload study completed in FY11 for the program indicated an additional **16** FTE are required to *keep pace* with **current** workloads. Table 3 notes that 169 NHPA reviews were left uncompleted for FY16. Most were not reviewed because of a lack of staff. The impact here is that roughly 169 projects were not able to advance or advanced without complying with NHPA in FY16. An investment in the additional FTE called for in the FY11 Workload Study (appendix 3 of the [FY11 Annual Report](#)) would alleviate these obstacles and would allow better Service to the field to execute the projects considered to be important to field station and Regional priorities.

**Table 2 Distribution of Cultural Resources Expertise in the Service**



Note: Acreage is Refuge land only (from 2015 Lands report. No update for 2016 as of this publication). Does not include water acreage from 2016 National Monument additions/creations.

### Internal Policies, Guidance, and Reporting for Cultural Resources

[614 FW chapters 1-6](#) provides policy for compliance with the NHPA. This 2016 update replaces our previous policy that was issued in 1992.

[126 FW chapters 1-3](#) provides policy for the Service museum property program. It outlines responsibilities under federal statute as well as DOI standards

An update for FW 126 (FW 126 1-2 draft) will be issued in 2017.

FY16 saw the culmination of a multi-year effort to determine the application of NHPA to the Service's Incidental Take Permit program under the Ecological Service (ES) program. After much assistance from cultural resources, ES released its guidance handbook ([https://www.Service.gov/endangered/improving\\_ESA/hcp-handbook.html](https://www.Service.gov/endangered/improving_ESA/hcp-handbook.html)) that outlines, among other environmental requirements, the NHPA process as it relates to issuance of this permit.

### Performance

Because of Cultural resources are included in the Service Strategic Plan, several reporting requirements specifically for performance are also the purview of the RHPO. The Refuge Annual Performance Plan (RAPP) and Operations Plan (Ops) plan measures specific to cultural resources are:

- Number of archaeological sites in good condition
- Number of historic buildings in good condition
- Number of museum collections in good condition

- Number of paleontological sites in good condition

Data for the RAPP and the Service Division of Finance Required Stewardship Information (RSI) report are embedded within other data categories noted under Compliance with the NHPA and other sections of this report.

### **Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act**

NHPA, specifically, Section 106, requires federal agencies to consider potential effects of their mission related activities on cultural resources. These activities can range from the construction of a cell tower to creation of impoundments for duck habitat. In many instances, the RHPO is able to provide information on the potential of these projects to impact cultural resources very quickly. In other examples, further research and consultation is required. Table 3 shows data for NHPA compliance activities of the program during the FY.

The Service RHPOs and, where applicable, their staff are the primary points of contact in each Region for cultural resource or historical/heritage asset related activities. They are the subject matter experts for their Regional Directors, who retain final decision authority as per Service cultural resource policy (98% of RHPO time is spent assisting the Regions of the Service to comply with Section 106 of NHPA.

Service RHPOs also provide assistance in the development of Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and provide comments on Service grants that might have the potential to affect cultural resources. Not all Regions are equally active in CCP and HCP development.

**Table 3. Cultural Resource Program—Compliance Activities**

<b>Cultural Resources Compliance</b>	<b>R1</b>	<b>R2</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>R5</b>	<b>R6</b>	<b>R7</b>	<b>R8</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Number of completed NHPA Reviews this FY	278	35	579	135	105	563	168	198	<b>2061</b>
Number of uncompleted NHPA Review this FY	9	0	10	49	5	40	4	52	<b>169</b>
Number of archeological surveys this FY	0	18	13	19	9	65	16	0	<b>140</b>
Number of acres surveyed this FY	6009	210	2060	300	15	3000	120	3456	<b>15170</b>
Number of archeological sites this FY	45	0	27	16	17	10	4	25	<b>144</b>
Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Total number of historic buildings or	188	5	9	72	203	1350	47	53	<b>1927</b>



structures in the Region									
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
Dollars spent on condition assessments for historic buildings this FY		0	0	0	0	10000	0	0	<b>10000</b>
Total Number of archaeological sites in the Region	917	590	3598	2538	979	1870	3957	1349	<b>15798</b>
Total Acreage surveyed for archaeological sites in the Region	4000	8300	0	440400	17	510000	620810	1500	<b>1585027</b>

Regions note the following with respect to Compliance related activities:

Southeast—

- A final technical report describing archaeological investigations for a large-scale Service-DU wetland enhancement project on the Busseltown Unit, Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge was submitted to the Tennessee Historic Commission and the relevant Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. This report consolidated two phases of archaeological investigations on the Busseltown Unit.
- A historic architectural and archaeological assessment was completed for the proposed rehabilitation of the Ray House at Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. The house is part of a late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead or plantation complex. Surrounding the house are several intact outbuildings, such as a barn, a two-story ice house, and stables. Also associated with the farmstead was a cotton gin and store. The cotton gin, which not stands, consists of above-ground architectural ruins and a two-hole wooden outhouse.
- Kanaski visited the Byrd Hammock Site, which was recently acquired by the St. Marks National Wildlife. The trip was to aid the Refuge and the Refuge Association, in the development of a cultural resource management plan. The Refuge Association, in recognition for their efforts to protect and preserve this National Register-listed site, received a preservation award from the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Rehabilitation of the National Register-listed St. Marks Lighthouse continued this fiscal year. Work focused on the restoration of the lantern room and exterior gallery. The work was funded by a state historic preservation grant won by the St. Marks Association, Inc.
- Historic Structure Assessment of the Fry-Conter House, a National Register-listed property acquired by the Service for use as the Administrative Office/Visitor Center for St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge.

- Pursuant to a request of the architectural staff at Georgia Historic Preservation Division, Kanaski submitted a revised and more detailed report “Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery, Jenkins County, Georgia: History and Determination of Eligibility” in November 2015.
- Submitted a formal Determination of Eligibility for the Meridian National Fish Hatchery prior to the reversion of fee title to the city of Meridian. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History requested a more detailed history of the hatchery, as well as floorplans and archival photographs, as mitigation for the transfer of the facility out of federal hands.
- Provided background information, including citations, to enable the Regional Director to respond to the Gule Nation’s objection to listing Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge on the U.S. World Heritage Tentative List.
- Kanaski served as a panelist on the forum “Bridging the Gap: NHPA, THPO and Federal Agencies, A Discussion of Best Practices and Lessons Learned” at the Society for Historical Archaeology 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, January 6-9, 2016, Washington, D.C.
- Kanaski, as well as Brant, wrote a number of reports to accompany the internal reviews and/or consultation letters. Examples include:
  - “Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery, Jenkins County, Georgia: History and Determination of Eligibility” [November 2015];
  - The Shannon Road Site (30MO115), Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge, Monroe County, Arkansas: Damage Assessment Report [Draft]
  - Archaeological Assessment of Beacon 42 Boat Ramp Rehabilitation Project, Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, Brevard County, Florida;
  - Archaeological Investigations for the Ducks Unlimited Wetland Enhancement Project, Busseltown Unit, Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, Decatur County, Tennessee;
  - Meridian National Fish Hatchery, Lauderdale County, Mississippi: History and Determination of Eligibility;
  - Historic Architectural & Archaeological Assessment of the Ray House Rehabilitation, Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Twiggs County, Georgia;
  - Archaeological Assessment of Southern Pine Outbreak Treatment Measures, Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge, McIntosh County, Georgia; and
  - Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Land Exchange [Strazulla Marsh], Arthur M. Marshall National Wildlife Refuge, Palm Beach County, Florida.
- Kanaski, as part of the Service’s National Cultural Resource Team, reviewed cultural resource protocols and/or provided input to Regional staff on the following actions:
  - Programmatic Eagle Take Protocol;

- Updated Service Chapter 614fw1-5: Cultural Resource Management;
  - Excluded Undertaking and Compliance With Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Partners for Fish and Wildlife and Coastal Program Projects on Private Lands; and
  - BIA's Reserved Treaty Rights Lands Program and Wildland Fire Management Programs.
  - The last item related to a potential source of funding for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge's fire program and its efforts to reduce fuel load.
- In addition to the mandatory training, Kanaski participated in the following webinars dealing with climate change, traditional ecological knowledge, and fire:
    - Ensuring Social Equity in Preparing for Climate Change: Challenges and Solutions [National Adaptation Forum];
    - Importance of Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Adaptation Planning [National Adaptation Forum];
    - Assessing Cultural Resource Vulnerability to Climate Change [Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park] [North Pacific Landscape]; and
    - Finding the Best Science Available on Fire Effects and Fire Regimes in Southeastern Ecosystems [Southern Fire Exchange].



**The Ray House - front elevation  
(Kanaski 2016).**



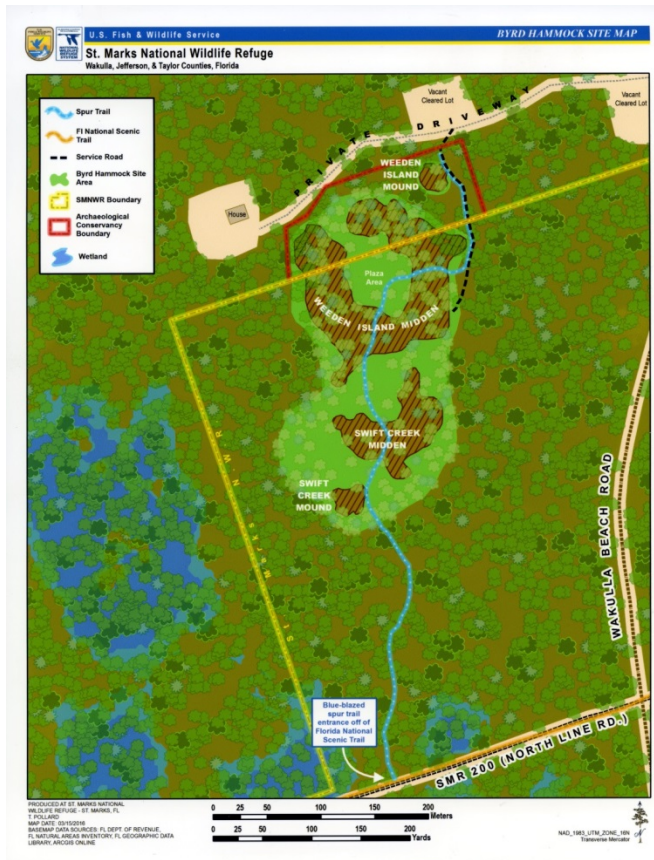
**Brick pad (Ray House) for exterior stair exposed in Test Unit 4 (Kanaski 2016).**

**The Ray Farm's Barn - south elevation (Kanaski 2016).**

**Concrete base for the Ray's Cotton Gin (Kanaski 2016).**







The Byrd Hammock Site - proposed hiking or interpretive trail. Refuge staff generated the map for use in the development of a cultural resource management plan for the National Register-listed site. The site was recently added to St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge due to the efforts of the St. Marks Refuge Association, Inc.



The Florida Trust for Historic Preservation presented a preservation award to the St. Marks Refuge Association, Inc. in recognition of their efforts to protect and preserve the Byrd Hammock Site, now part of St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.



Replacing the glass in the St. Marks Lighthouse's lantern room. The work was funded by a state preservation grant awarded to the St. Marks Association, Inc. The association, in partnership with the Refuge, is rehabilitating the National Register-listed lighthouse for use as a visitor contact or museum. The completed Project provides an uninhibited view of the Refuge's marsh and the Gulf.



The Fry-Conter House, a National Register-listed historic property located in Apalachicola, Florida and previously used as the city's Museum of Art. The house, which was acquired in FY 2016, will serve as the Administrative Office/Visitor Center for St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge.

### Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources

Table 4 notes Service monitoring of its historic structures. These structures have been identified as requiring monitoring for various reasons, but mainly for interpretation. Many historic resources, for instance the Assateague lighthouse at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, are interpreted for visitors and their history incorporated into visitor opportunities. Many of these interpreted sites include exhibits in their visitor centers and/or interpretive programs offered by Service staff to visitors. Interpretation has always been a focus of Service.

**Table 4. Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources**

CR Monitoring and Use	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of sites or buildings interpreted for visitation	5	5	1	9	22	8	10	4	64
Total number of sites or buildings being maintained or stabilized for research purposes	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	7
Total number of sites or buildings being maintained or stabilized as a result of damage	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4

## Climate Change

Table 5 shows data from high-risk Refuges that was originally captured for the development of a Climate Change Primer for the Service (released FY13). The information was added to comment on how climate change is impacting various types of archaeological and historic sites. Erosion was the overwhelming impact factor identified by the RHPOs for all the Refuges. Other factors noted in lesser degrees were sea level rise and drought. Data collection for climate change is considered an important marker under monitoring of cultural resources and will become a permanent component for this report.

**Table 5. High Risk Refuges and the Climate Change Impacts most likely to affect the Refuge and its cultural resources**

Refuge	Sea level rise	Fire	Drought	Erosion
San Francisco Bay NWR	x			x
Brandon Marsh NWR	x			x
Willapa Bay NWR	x			x
Howland Island NWR	x			x
Midway Atoll NWR	x			x
Malheur NWR			x	x
Minidoka NWR			x	x
None				
Egmont Key NWR	x			x
Lower Suwannee NWR	x			x
Cedar Key NWR	x			x
Grand Bay NWR	x			x
Big Branch NWR	x			x
Pea Island NWR	x			x
White River NWR			x	x
Eastern Neck				x
Martin NWR	x			x
Chincoteague NWR	x			x
Prime Hook NWR	x			
Bombay Hook	x			x
Monomoy NWR	x			x
Nantucket NWR	x			x
Nomans Island NWR	x			x
Eastern Shore of Va NWR	x			x
Rappahannock NWR				x

Presquile NWR				x
James River				x
Plum tree Island NWR	x			x
EB Forsythe NWR	x			x
Great bay NWR				x
EA Morton NWR				x
Wertheim NWR				x
ME Coastal Complex	x			x
Moosehorn NWR				x
Parker River NWR	x			x
Potomac Complex				x
Rachel Carson NWR				x
Ninigret NWR	x			x
Trustom Pond NWR	x			x
Sachuest point NWR	x			x
Bear River				x
Fish Springs				x
Alamosa NWR			x	x
Monte Vista NWR			x	x
Baca NWR			x	x
Alaska Maritime NWR	x			x
Alaska Peninsula NWR	x			x
Arctic NWR	x	x	x	x
Becharof NWR	x	x	x	x
Innoko NWR		x	x	x
Izembek NWR	x			x
Kanuti NWR		x	x	x
Kenai NWR		x	x	x
Kodiak NWR	x			x
Koyukuk NWR		x	x	x
Nowitna NWR		x	x	x
Selawik NWR	x			x
San Francisco Bay NWR	x			x

### National Register Information

RHPOs also maintain National Register data for their Region (Table 6). As their time permits, they focus on addressing the backlog of sites that are listed as **eligible** to the National Register. These properties must be reviewed and a determination made as part of compliance with the NHPA.

**Table 6. National Designation Data**

National Designation Data	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Total number of NRHP eligible sites	6	20	32	72	192	305	3800	0	<b>4427</b>



Total number of NRHP sites actually listed (provide list)	14	11	13	29	12	17	8	10	<b>114</b>
Total number of national monuments	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	<b>9</b>
Total number of national historic landmarks (provide list)	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	<b>10</b>

Alaska Region had the following specific notations regarding their National Register information for FY16:

- There have been no changes to the resources identified in these categories. The Region continues to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on cleanup projects under the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program, on the Attu Battlefield and US Army and Navy Airfields on Attu National Historic Landmark within Alaska Maritime NWR. Also, late in the fiscal year, the region formed a planning team to initiate development of a management plan for the Alaska Unit of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument.

#### **Archaeological Resources Protection Act (APRA)**

The RHPO assists Service and Refuges Law Enforcement in cases that include an archaeological component or that violate the ARPA of 1979 (Table 7). This data is noted by the RHPOs but is also reported up through Service Law Enforcement channels.

Regions note the following with respect to ARPA related activities:

**Pacific Northwest/California-Nevada**—A rise in ARPA permit applications occurred this year in both regions. Pacific Northwest Region had one request that was withdrawn by the proponent and therefore not issued. Permits included limited collection and/or subsurface testing which triggered notification of affiliated Native American tribes. In most cases the researchers had already contacted the tribes and presented their research proposal. No objections were raised to issuance of those permits.

**Southeast**—Seven ARPA permit applications were received and issued this fiscal year. Two queries regarding permits were received, but not formal applications were submitted. Specific highlights include:

- On-going archaeological investigations being conducted at Lower Suwannee and Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuges by the University of Florida's Laboratory of Southeast Archaeology under the supervision of Dr. Kenneth Sassaman. These investigations are part of a long-term scientific research partnership between the SERVICE and the University that have been on-going since 2009. An article describing these investigations and results over the past five years, appeared in the on-line version of the Journal of Coastal and Island Archaeology in April 2016.

Radiocarbon dates of A.D. 450-650 were obtained for the Richards Island Fish Trap Site, which corresponds to the economic intensification at the nearby Shell Mound Site.

- Drs. Tanya Peres and Geoffrey P. Thomas conducted the Florida State University's 2016 Archaeological Field School at the Mound Field Site (8WA8) located on St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. The theme of their investigations was "Maritime Adaptations and Woodland Period Subsistence on the Florida Gulf Coast.
- Drs. William J. Pestle and Carmen Laguer-Diaz conducted the University of Miami's 2016 archaeological field school at Laguna Cartagena and Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuges. They conducted Phase II testing of the La Tinaja-Camino Las Guanabanas Site [Laguna Cartagena] as well as a Phase I reconnaissance of Cabo Rojo. The later pedestrian survey identified six new archaeological sites. Pestle has submitted grant proposals to the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office and to the National Science Foundation for funding to continue the University's archaeological and historic investigations on these Refuges. Kanaski provided letters of support for both grant proposals.
- Brockington and Associates conducted a Phase 1 archaeological survey at Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT). The DOT was seeking to replace an aging bridge over Black and Little Alligator Creeks. They identified an earlier metal truss bridge on the Refuge. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century bridge is outside of the project's footprint and will not be impacted by the DOT project.
- Camp Lawton, Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery: Dr. Ryan McNutt has taken over supervision of the Camp Lawton Archaeological Project at Georgia Southern University. Kanaski and Bryan Tucker, the Georgia State Archaeologist, meet with Dr. McNutt and State Parks staff to discuss on-going and future research directions relating to the archaeological site. A more detailed research design or plan is anticipated in early FY 2017.
- Dr. Traci Arden, an archaeologist at the University of Miami, approached us regarding the potential to conduct archaeological excavations at 8MO25, a large shell midden site, on Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Dr. Arden provided a draft research proposal, which was shared with the Refuge Manager and the Complex's Project Leader for review. In response to several of our comments, she will broaden her research focus to better address the paleoecology at and around the site.

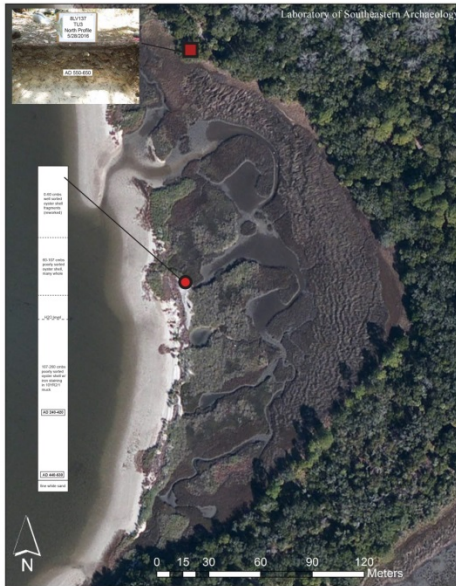
The relevant tribes were notified regarding the pending issuance of an ARPA permit issuance. A copy of the research proposal and/or design accompanied these notifications.

Several requests to conduct research using museum property collections and/or permission to use selected artifacts in exhibits were received and processed. Specific highlights include:

- The Chickasaw Nation returned the Swan Lake Dugout Canoe, Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge to the State Museum in Jackson, Mississippi in May 2016 as per their temporary loan agreement.
- Two temporary loans of artifacts from Camp Lawton Site occurred this year; the first for a presentation by Chapman in the Regional Office, the second for an outreach event at this year's Southeastern Archaeological Conference by Dr. McNutt.



**Iron Truss Bridge identified by Brockington and Associates during their ARPA permitted investigations at Carolina Sandhills. The abandoned span, though missing its wooden deck, appears to be in fair to good condition. It is similar to one in Pickens County, South Carolina that was built by the Greenville Steel Foundry Company in 1930.**



The Fish Trap Site in relationship to the Shell Mound Site, Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. The fish trap complex was originally identified by a local informant. Testing confirmed that it was an artificial or man-made feature. It was radiocarbon dated to A.D. 450-650.



Profile of Unit 1's south wall, La Tinaja Site [Source: Pestle and Laguer-Diaz 2016].



Zoomorphic adorno from the La Tinaja Site dating to the Late Ceramic Age/Ostionoid Tradition [Source: Pestle and Laguer-Diaz 2016].

**Alaska**—Four ARPA permit applications were received in FY 2016, but only one ARPA permit was issued. The three remaining applications were withdrawn by

the applicants prior to a decision. Law enforcement reported no ARPA violations during FY 2016.

**Table 7. ARPA data for the FY**

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of ARPA permits received this FY	7	0	9	9	3	4	4	2	38
Number of ARPA permits issued this FY	6	0	9	7	3	4	1	2	32
Number of ARPA consultations this FY	3	0	0	12	0	0	3	2	20
Number of ARPA violations this FY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of ARPA arrests this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### **Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)**

In 2009, the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) was passed directing Federal agencies to protect these resources on their lands. Paleontological resources are located in specific areas because the remains of Dinosaurs are limited to certain specific formations across the country. Table 8 shows paleontological sites across the country.

Regions note the following with respect to PRPA related activities:

**Pacific Northwest**—received an inquiry as to professional fossil collection at McKay NWR. McKay is an overlay refuge on a Bureau of Reclamation Project. In discussions with the Refuge Manager and BOR staff it was decided that BOR would manage the PRPA process.

**Alaska**—Two PRPA permit applications were received during the fiscal year, one was withdrawn by the applicant prior to a decision, and one permit was issued. Law enforcement reported no PRPA violations during FY 2016.

**Table 8. Paleontological sites for this FY**

PRPA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Number of Paleo site in the Region	2	1	0	1	0	50	326	5	385
Number of PRPA permits received this FY	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Number of PRPA permits issued this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Number of PRPA consultations this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of PRPA violations this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Number of PRPA arrests this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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### Native American Graves Protection Repatriation Act

In addition to its responsibilities under NHPA, the Service also complies with [NAGPRA](#) and its regulations ([43 CFR Part 10](#)). NAGPRA addresses the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations (parties with standing) to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. The statute requires Federal agencies and museums to provide information about Native American cultural items to parties with standing and, upon presentation of a valid claim, ensure the item(s) undergo disposition or repatriation.

In 2009 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a survey of federal agency compliance with NAGPRA. They directed the National NAGPRA office of the National Park Service to collect data from agencies that documents their NAGPRA compliance (Table 9).

**Table 9 Status of Regional NAGPRA Compliance**

NAGPRA	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
Number of published notices of inventory completion this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice ID(s) this FY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total MNI in Notice(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assoc Funerary Objects in Notice(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of published notices of intent to repatriate this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice ID(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MNI Repatriated this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Associated Funerary Objects Repatriated this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of NAGPRA consultations this FY	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	1
Total MNI Repatriated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total AFO Repatriated	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0

Regions note the following with respect to NAGPRA related activities:

**Pacific Northwest**— A possible sacred item or burial object was observed at Minidoka NWR. Consultation to determine the nature of the item has been requested.

**Southeast**— Four specific ARPA and/or NAGPRA related issues continued this past year:

- The Indian Bayou Mound ARPA case at Tensas River NWR continued this fiscal year. The Service's Regional Solicitor, in consultation with Solicitors at DOI HQs, discussed the Notice of Violation. The NAGPRA consultation process, including the Notice of Inventory Completion/Intent to repatriate will be initiated following completion of the ARPA civil process.
- Formal NAGPRA consultation was initiated with the Chickasaw Nation for culturally unidentified remains recovered from Wheeler and Tennessee National Wildlife Refuges. At their request, the Eastern Band of Cherokees, the Cherokee Nation, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokees, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana were invited to participate. The Eastern Band of Cherokees, the Cherokee Nation, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokees agreed to a joint repatriation with the CUI remains directly transferred to the Chickasaw Nation. Formal transfer is anticipated to occur in early FY 2017.
- The partial mandible of a child was re-interred at or near its original location pursuant to the instructions of the Quapaw Tribe. The mandible was found near the mouth of an animal burrow at the Shannon Road Site (30MO115) during the initial assessment of a potential ARPA violation.
- A single human tooth was discovered by the Coastal Environments archaeological crew during their archaeological survey for the PO-169 Landbridge Marsh Creation Project, a jointly funded undertaking by the Service and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. The tooth was left in-situ. As the finding occurred on private land, Louisiana's State Archaeologist took the lead in notifying the eight relevant Tribes.

**Alaska**—No notices or repatriations occurred during FY 2016. However, the region continued work towards development of an inventory for collections from Chirikof Island, and continued to participate in consultations with the Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak, AK. A Notice of Inventory Completion is expected to be published in FY 2017.

**California-Nevada**—One inadvertent discovery of Human Remains occurred on Desert NWR. The local Sheriff's department was contacted and they recovered the remains. No obvious indication whether they are Native American. Determination and consultation is underway.

### **Training, Education, Youth and the Visitor Experience**

In addition to responding to active NHPA undertakings and maintaining National Register designation data, the RHPO is also responsible for maintaining, when possible, opportunities for training and volunteering related to cultural resources. Table 10 shows all such outreach and volunteer activities reported in the FY with respect to Service cultural resources.

**Table 10. Cultural Resources outreach and volunteer activities**

<b>CR Outreach</b>	<b>R1</b>	<b>R2</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>R5</b>	<b>R6</b>	<b>R7</b>	<b>R8</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Number of volunteer hours this FY	1260	0	0	646	0	32	0	0	<b>1938</b>
Number of presentations to/for Youth this FY	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Number of projects involving Youth this FY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>

In addition to actual work being conducted using volunteers or youth, many Refuges have a core mission to enhance the visitor experience using resources located on or unique to that Refuge. In many cases, the resources sought out most by the public are historic and cultural in nature. In FY16, the Service updated its listing of all archaeological and/or historic sites in the Refuge System that offer some kind of visitor experience and the medium through which that interpretation is offered

(<https://www.Service.gov/HistoricPreservation/SERVICEInterpretedSites.html>) .

The list provides useful information and is a reminder that these resources can be used by the Service to attract and maintain its visitors.

In FY16 the Service continued offering its online Section 106 Introduction course and its Google sites for cultural resources training updates.

The Service Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) offers law enforcement training programs government wide for compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Several offerings of this course are made during the year. They are attended primarily by archaeologists and federal law enforcement officers. FLETC works with the Service cultural resources program to update this course and to market it to Federal cultural resource staff.

FY16 launched an update cultural resources website

(<https://www.Service.gov/HistoricPreservation/>). The site features new information on training, policy, use of historical sites and museum collections for visitation, reporting, and permitting.