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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CIVIL WORKS
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WASHINGTON DC 20310-0108

NOV -9 2017

Mr. Milford W. Donaldson, FAIA
Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001-2637

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

I am writing pursuant to the requirements set forth in Section 3 of Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" and its corresponding advisory implementation guidelines. Please see the enclosed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Section 3 report for the reporting period ended September 30, 2017, in accordance with Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America".

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the report, please contact Mr. Charles "Chip" Smith, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, 703-693-3655, charles.r.smith567.civ@mail.mil.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ryan A. Fisher".

Ryan A. Fisher
Acting Assistant Secretary Of the Army
(Civil Works)

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR CIVIL WORKS
ARMY HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, DC 20315-5001



NOV - 9 2017

Mr. Milford W. Donaldson, FAIA
Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001-2837

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

Enclosed for you are the report and the information requested in your letter of October 13, 2017. The report is titled "Executive Order 13777: Preserve America" and its corresponding Army identification guidelines. Please see the enclosed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 3 report for the reporting period ended September 30, 2017, in accordance with Executive Order 13777, "Preserve America".

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the report, please contact Mr. Charles J. Smith, Chief of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, 303-693-3656, or email at charles.j.smith@army.mil.

Charles J. Smith
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)

NOV 27 2017

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Implementing Executive Order 13287 "Preserve America"

Section 3: Reporting Progress on the Identification, Protection and Use of Historic Properties

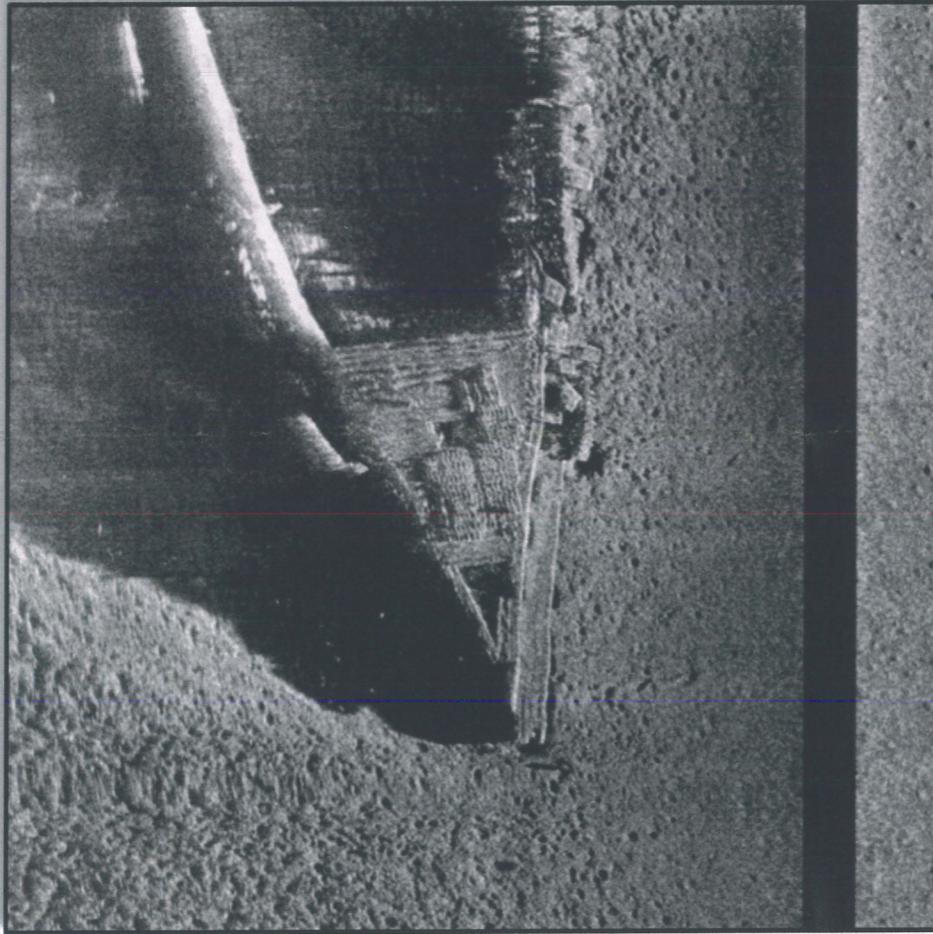
September 2017

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for a large nationwide cultural resources program managed by 38 Districts and 8 Divisions which span the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii. USACE has three centers of Technical Expertise to support internal and external needs: the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, St. Louis District; the Technical Center of Expertise for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures, Seattle District; and the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineer Research Laboratory, Engineer Research and Development Center, Champaign, Illinois. USACE is responsible for stewardship of over 12 million acres of public lands and waters and over 60,000 recorded cultural resources sites including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP). Approximately 880 of these sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and thousands have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Heritage Assets under the jurisdiction of USACE include a wide variety of archaeological and historic sites, historic structures, shipwrecks, and paleontological resources, including two *Tyrannosaurus rex* dinosaurs. USACE is responsible for over 48,000 cubic feet of artifact collections retrieved from Corps lands. As of 2017, the Corps employed 155 historic preservation specialists to administer this expansive program.

- 1. Building upon previous Section 3 reports, how many Historic Properties have been identified by your agency in the past 3 years? Have your identification methods improved? Approximately what percentage or portion of inventory has been surveyed and evaluated for the National Register?***

Since 2014, at least 394 newly recorded individual properties and two historic districts were reported by 12 USACE District offices. The majority of new sites were located as result of Section 106 undertakings, although Section 110 work has increased in the past three years in Savannah, Mobile, Albuquerque, Omaha, and Portland Districts. Acreage surveyed varies greatly between Corps Districts located in urban areas (100% inventoried) and those in sprawling rural areas with large land management responsibilities (<1% inventoried). Omaha District was able to update inventories on approximately 95% of their managed lands since 2004.

USACE highly trained staff utilize state of the art methodology and equipment to effectively identify historic properties and they are strongly encouraged to annually update their skills in both fieldwork and compliance. Identification efforts have evolved with new mapping technology and 3D scanning, improving the ability to identify both terrestrial and marine resources. One example is the highly detailed survey of the sunken Confederate vessel "Phoenix" in Mobile Bay.



Side scan sonar view of the sunken Confederate vessel *Phoenix* in Mobile Bay, AL

As of 2016, over 880 sites were formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places with thousands determined eligible. National Register listed Fort Norfolk in Norfolk District is currently being recommended for National Historic Landmark status. Although much progress has been made on evaluation of sites for National Register eligibility, e.g. 200 sites evaluated in Fort Worth District, many sites remain unevaluated due to funding and staffing constraints. In Northwestern Division alone, approximately 60% of over 15,000 recorded archeological and historic sites have been evaluated.



Fort Norfolk (NAO PAO)

2. Does your agency have policies that promote awareness and identification of historic properties?

USACE has two major regulations that govern historic properties: Engineer Regulation 1105-2-100, dated April 2000, and revised April 2003, is commonly referred to as the Planning Guidance Notebook (PGN). Appendix C, Part 4 of the PGN contains guidance for consideration of cultural resources in USACE planning studies, along with compliance requirements relevant to the identification, evaluation and treatment of these resources. Cultural resources guidance in the PGN is essential to the environmental principles employed in USACE water resources development projects and programs. It is important to note that lands and resources associated with the authority provided by the PGN are not normally owned or controlled by the USACE. They are offered by a non-Federal partner as part of their participation in a water resources project or program.

Chapter 6 of Engineer Regulation / Pamphlet 1130-2-540, Environmental Stewardship, establishes guidance for collecting, preserving and curating archeological and historical materials at Civil Works water resource projects, as well as establishing a Historic Preservation Program for construction, operations, and maintenance activities at these locations. This regulation and its accompanying pamphlet apply Section 110 and other historic preservation authorities to the approximately 12 million acres of land administered by the Civil Works Program. In addition to these two regulations,

most USACE operating projects have Cultural Resources Management Plans (CRMPs) or Historic Properties Management Plans (HPMPs) which guide the identification, evaluation, and treatment of properties located on Corps District fee-owned and easement lands. Several USACE Districts offer training to non-cultural resources staff which promotes awareness and protection of historic properties, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP).

Protective as well as educational signs are installed at numerous water resources projects to promote awareness of historic and cultural heritage. The Corps also partners with various cooperating associations that provide resources and volunteers to protect and interpret historic and cultural sites. In 2016, 174 Corps operating projects conducted historic and cultural interpretive programs for 30,037 visitors on-site, and another 13,500 contacts at off-site programs at schools and other community venues. Historic properties categories are included in national awards programs such as photo contests to further inspire the visitor to enjoy the historic heritage of the Corps projects.

3. Describe reporting mechanisms or programs your agency uses to manage information about historic properties. What information do they contain about your historic properties?

Each of 38 USACE Districts is annually required to complete the Heritage Assets Report which includes the name and location of all heritage assets (listed and eligible sites/structures) owned by USACE. The Operation & Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) provides a count of all archaeological sites, historic structures, and TCPs (evaluated and unevaluated) at each operating Project. OMBIL also includes management information such as monitoring requirements, HPMP status, artifact collections, and also includes a reporting module for Section 106 actions on Corps Regulatory Permits. In addition to these USACE-wide databases, each Corps District normally maintains their own site databases including GIS information.

4. Has your agency employed partnerships to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties?

USACE Districts routinely partner with other federal agencies, tribes, states, universities, and local groups to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties. Some examples of partnerships:

- Many USACE Districts developed agreements with THPOs/SHPOs to access and share site information.
- Mobile District worked with National Park Service (NPS) to conduct surveys in the Gulf Islands National Seashore, MS.
- Jacksonville and Mobile Districts developed agreements with 27 federally recognized tribes for treatment of human remains and cultural items.
- Huntington District and West VA Division of Highways performed geotechnical investigations at a major archaeological site in central West VA.
- Huntington District partnered with the Narraganset Tribe to identify and evaluate ceremonial landscapes on Corps fee managed lands.

- Nashville District and Middle Tennessee State University cooperated in the development of a National Register nomination for a site on J. Percy Priest Reservoir.
- Albuquerque District partnered with University of Oklahoma to conduct an archaeological field school at Corps' Abiquiu Lake.
- Albuquerque District worked with NPS to identify and interpret portions of the Old Spanish Trail through the Chama Valley.
- Since 1997, Portland, Seattle, and Walla Walla Districts continued work with 9 tribes, 4 SHPOs, and Bonneville Power Administration in the Federal Columbia River Power System Cultural Resources Program to annually identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties.
- Kansas City District partnered with Universities of Kansas, Iowa, and Oklahoma; Kansas State Historical Society, Kansas Archaeological Training Program, and three tribes to evaluate and excavate three National Register listed and eligible sites.
- Omaha District annually partners with signatories of the 2004 Missouri River Programmatic Agreement, including 25 tribes, for identification of TCPs and development of management plans.
- Seattle District's Lake Washington Ship Canal cooperates with Friends of the Lock, a local volunteer group to preserve historical materials related to Hiram M. Chittenden Locks and Carl English Gardens.

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

In the past three years, USACE can document multiple success stories in the identification of historic properties across the nation. Some specific examples from USACE Divisions:

- Within North Atlantic Division, New England District identified 19th century flood control structures at the National Register listed Olmstead Park System in Boston. Ground Penetrating Radar and magnetic gradiometer surveys were successfully conducted at National Register listed Fort Norfolk in Norfolk District.
- South Atlantic Division has entered into Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contracts with qualified firms to assist with their heavy workload. Wilmington District has benefitted from a successful relationship with North Carolina SHPO, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Committee, and North Carolina State University to improve inventory data and facilitate Section 106 compliance at the Jordan Lake Project.
- Within South Pacific Division, Albuquerque District conducted several large Section 110 inventories with over 6,000 acres surveyed at Conchas Dam and Lake, Santa Rosa Lake, John Martin Dam, and Abiquiu Dam and Lake, with over 216 newly recorded sites. Los Angeles District evaluated a unique 1976 Bicentennial mural located on the Corps' Prado Dam. The mural itself was recommended as not eligible for the National Register even though there is exceptional public support for its preservation.
- Within Northwestern Division, Walla Walla District undertook a reanalysis of a large artifact collection from the Bruce's Eddy site excavated in the 1960s at Dworshak Dam, northern ID. They also conducted a comprehensive study of Columbia River burials and cemeteries that were relocated prior to dam construction in the 1940s through 1970s. Omaha District conducted

three large Section 110 inventories, including a post-2011 Missouri River Flood damage assessment.

Major and pervasive challenges across the agency include lack of funding to identify and evaluate properties on USACE land; inadequate resources to update aging Historic Properties Management Plans; loss of experienced staff due to retirements; identification of sites on lands which were never surveyed prior to construction of USACE operating projects; and problems with inefficient contracting processes resulting in delayed contract awards. There are, however, several success stories in that some USACE Districts have recognized the importance of filling vacant cultural resources positions and even increasing staff beyond historical levels.

6. *Have your agency's programs and procedures to protect historic properties, including compliance with Sections 106, 110, and 111 of NHPA, changed over the past 3 years in ways that benefit historic properties?*

- Norfolk District reports an increased program of outreach and public education within the agency including joint training sessions with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
- To meet Civil Works and Military needs, Southwestern Division has acquired a Regional Planning and Environmental Center which provides centralized cultural resources services to four USACE Districts.
- Mobile District developed a new tool "RECENTPAST" to assist with management and protection of sites on USACE project lands. This tool consists of digital maps showing culturally sensitive areas overlaid with areas where the District is planning water and land management activities. E-mail alerts are provided to the District archaeologist regarding potential impacts to historic properties, assisting with proactive management and preventing looting.
- Seattle District Technical Center of Expertise for the Preservation of Historic Structures and Buildings produced an analysis and treatment plan for cleaning and repairing historic masonry on Corps dams, an increasing need on aging operating infrastructure.
- Sacramento District is embracing larger landscape considerations through increased tribal consultation and identification of research domains of interest to local tribes.
- The overall USACE planning process has changed significantly with the advent of SMART Planning. This process is more risk informed and decision focused with the goal of reduced time and costs to plan new water resources-related projects. Integrating Section 106 compliance into this new SMART Planning framework continues to be a challenge.

7. *Has your agency employed partnerships to assist in the protection of historic properties?*

USACE has a large network of partners who provide invaluable assistance with protection of historic properties. Some examples include:

- Norfolk District partnered with the Norfolk Historical Society in the preservation of National Register listed Fort Norfolk, which is now proposed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL).
- Mobile District, Department of Justice, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. marshals, and tribes formed a task force for protection of historic properties on Mobile District land. This led to a

sharp decrease in looting and resulted in 13 successful Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) convictions, the only convictions ever achieved in Mississippi.

- Buffalo District in cooperation with Black Rock Historical Society and Black Rock Riverside Alliance provide volunteers for maintenance and interpretation of historic properties at Black Rock Lock and Canal in Erie County, NY.
- Nashville District partners with the Monticello, KY Women’s Club to manage the National Register Mill Springs Mill Historic Park and NHL Mill Springs National Battlefield.
- Portland District has a unique partnership with Columbia River Intertribal Fish Enforcement (CRITFE) to patrol over 150 miles of shoreline on three lower Columbia River reservoirs, resulting in reduced looting of historic properties. CRITFE also provides training to local law enforcement, park rangers, and tribal members.
- Walla Walla District manages a cultural resources cooperating group comprised of five tribes who meet on a regular basis to prioritize protection of historic properties along the Columbia and Lower Snake Rivers in eastern WA and western ID.
- Seattle District worked with national committees and other USACE Districts to foster best practices for the treatment of historic structures affected by floods.
- Kansas City District partnered with Kansas State Historical Society, Osage Nation, and Kaw Nation to conduct excavations at a National Register archaeological site located at Perry Lake, KS. This site, threatened by erosion, was excavated by 180 volunteers and supervised by professional archaeologists.



Volunteer training session at Perry Lake, KS

- Tulsa District partnered with several organizations and tribes to evaluate the Deer Creek Site at Kaw Lake, OK. Information retrieved will assist with preservation of this National Historic Landmark site. A summary report is included in **Appendix A**.

8. *Does your agency use program alternatives such as Programmatic Agreements, Program Comments, and other tools to better manage and protect your agency's historic properties?*

USACE routinely uses Programmatic Agreements (PA) for civil works projects and planning studies, as well as military projects.

- Northwestern Division supports two major long-term PAs for management of thousands of historic properties affected by operations and maintenance of multiple USACE dams along the Columbia and Missouri Rivers. These agreements consist of the 2009 Federal Columbia River Power System PA for 12 dams and reservoirs in Portland, Seattle, and Walla Walla Districts; and the 2004 Missouri River PA for 6 dams and reservoirs along the Missouri River Mainstem System within Omaha District. Additionally, Portland District is developing a PA to address historic properties affected by operations of 18 dams in the Willamette Valley, OR. Kansas City District is in the process of drafting a PA for the Lower Missouri River Recovery Management Plan.
- Mobile District and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma developed a special use agreement for ancestral plant gathering on Corps land.
- Albuquerque District is developing a PA with New Mexico and Colorado SHPOs, and Pueblos of Cochiti and Santa Ana to streamline consultation for routine maintenance activities at Corps operating projects. This agreement will benefit historic properties by encouraging avoidance of effects.

9. *Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and/or opportunities your agency has encountered in protecting historic properties over the past 3 years.*

Site vandalism and looting are major challenges for almost all USACE operating projects. Fort Worth District alone documented vandalism at over 100 archaeological sites in the past 3 years. Walla Walla District resorted to permanent closure of a recreational island in the Columbia River due to continued vandalism and deposition of trash on a National Register archaeological site and TCP. Albuquerque District is taking a proactive approach and is conducting a controlled experimental study with New Mexico SHPO and tribes at Abiquiu Lake to address recreational access and impacts to historic properties. The "Cerrito Recreation Area Site Protection Measure Study" was implemented in 2014 and will provide valuable data to resource managers regarding effective site protection measures in high traffic areas. Omaha District has established a toll free hotline for the public to report looting of archaeological sites. USACE Districts commonly use wildlife cameras and regular monitoring to track public access to historic properties on Corps managed land.

Because USACE operating projects are normally situated along major rivers and lakes, shoreline erosion with associated impacts to historic properties is a persistent problem. Seattle, Walla Walla, and Omaha Districts plan and implement annual bank stabilization projects to protect historic properties along eroding reservoir shorelines. These stabilization projects range from simple placement of rip rap, to

complex engineered structures. Experimental biological treatments and vegetation are increasingly used to protect sites as well as restore the natural environment.

10. Do your agency's historic federal properties contribute to local communities and their economies? Is the use of historic properties encouraged and promoted within your agency?

USACE historic properties play a major role in local communities' economies and are critical for flood protection, water supply, power production, navigation, and recreation. Use of historic properties is encouraged as long as not detrimental to a specific property. Some examples include:

- In Norfolk District, the 1850s Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal National Register District is a vital part of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway for both commercial and recreational navigation in VA. The Dismal Swamp Canal in VA and NC is listed on the National Register and is a favorite route for recreational boaters and kayakers.
- Mobile District leases Fort Toulouse, GA and Allatoona Pass, GA to the states of AL and GA respectively. Visitation of these historic sites contribute to local economies. Both Mobile and Savannah Districts operate visitor's centers and public interpretive exhibits including artifact displays and historic watercraft.
- Albuquerque District leases the 1930s Officer's Quarters at Conchas Dam and it is now operated as the Adobe Belle Resort, a vacation destination in eastern NM. Segments of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail are located at John Martin Dam in southeastern CO and annually attract travelers, researchers, and historians to the Arkansas River Valley.
- Portland, Seattle, Walla Walla, and Omaha Districts manage 38 multipurpose dams and reservoirs within Northwestern Division USACE. Many of these dams are eligible for the National Register and Bonneville Dam is a National Historic Landmark. These projects contribute heavily to local communities through hydropower production and navigation. Many of the dams operate public visitor's centers which are tourist destinations.
- USACE has developed long term loans and curation agreements for two significant *Tyrannosaurus rex* skeletons discovered on Omaha District lands at Fort Peck Reservoir, MT. One is on loan to the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, MT and the other is loaned to the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History. The paleontology exhibit at Museum of the Rockies draws thousands of people annually and the exhibit planned for the Smithsonian will showcase the Corps' famous T. rex.

11. Explain how your agency uses historic properties to foster heritage tourism, when consistent with agency missions.

As mentioned previously, USACE is responsible for managing over 60,000 recorded sites and structures on Corps lands throughout the U.S. Many USACE operating projects such as dams, canals, and locks are also designated historic properties. The public recreation component of the Corps mission fits well with heritage tourism promoted by Executive Order 13287. A few examples from various geographic regions include:

- New England District utilizes interpretive displays and walking trails to showcase historic properties at the Cape Cod Canal, MA and other flood control facilities.

- Mobile District and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma host a cultural program for Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway, AL to educate the public about cultural resources on Corps land including culturally significant plants.
- Within USACE Great Lakes and Ohio River Division, Buffalo District sponsors tours and lectures in support of heritage tourism at the Mount Morris Dam and Recreation Area in NY. Black Rock Canal is hosting an open house in 2017 to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the opening of the Erie Canal. The Soo Locks in Detroit District is a major tourist attraction that encourages historic preservation. Huntington District provides educational tours at living history sites at Paintsville and Burnsville Lakes in KY and West VA.
- Fort Worth District reports a substantial increase in public visitation to the historic Penn Farm Complex located at Joe Pool Lake in northern TX and managed by Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept.
- The Stanislaus River Parks Visitors Center is managed by Sacramento District and attracts tourists with information on the rich history of the Stanislaus River in north central CA.
- Seattle District is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the National Register listed Hiram Chittenden Locks in Seattle. A video documentary was produced which highlights the construction of the locks and historic landscape values.
- Omaha District offers regular tours of its dams and powerhouses. Four Missouri River Mainstem dams have visitor's centers which are widely visited by the public including the paleontology exhibits at Fort Peck Dam in eastern MT.
- Portland District recently completed a decade-long project to clean and display multiple petroglyphs which were displaced during construction of dams on the lower Columbia River. With the assistance of four tribes, the rock art was displayed at Columbia Hills State Park in south central WA and is a tourist attraction in the Columbia River Gorge.



Rock Art trail in Columbia Hills State Park near The Dalles Dam, OR

12. If your agency is subject to the requirements of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act (Property) and the Federal Property Management Reform Act, how will their requirements affect your agency's ability to protect and use its historic properties?

No Data to Report

13. How is your agency meeting the requirements of EO 13693, Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade?

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been developing Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans since 2010, which address priority areas including: modernizing USACE programs and policies to support climate-resilient investment; managing USACE lands and waters for climate preparedness and resilience; supporting State, local and tribal preparedness; providing actionable climate information, tools and projections; and providing international leadership supporting climate preparedness.

14. Does your agency use, or has it considered using, Section 111 of NHPA to lease or exchange historic properties?

USACE commonly leases lands to states, local municipalities, and private entities and all lease agreements contain requirements for protection of historic properties located on those lands. For example:

- Norfolk District leases property to the City of Chesapeake at Great Bridge along the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, a National Register historic district in VA.
- Nashville District leases an historic building to the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County Parks and Recreation.
- Detroit District leases a building on the Soo Locks property for use as a maritime museum. Soo Locks is a National Historic Landmark located in the Great Lakes, MI.
- Portland District leases historic Fort Stevens to Oregon Parks and Recreation. Fort Stevens, built in 1865, was once the primary military defense installation in a three-fort, Harbor Defense System at the mouth of the Columbia River in northwestern OR.
- Kansas City District leases National Register listed Longview Farm to Jackson, County, MO; also National Register listed Deister Farm, located at Clinton Lake, KS is leased to Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism.

15. Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the use of historic properties.

USACE values its partnerships with other agencies and the public and several outstanding examples were mentioned in the responses to questions #11 and #14 above. In addition:

- Norfolk District, City of Chesapeake, VA, Camden County, North Carolina State Parks, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service sponsor "Paddle for the Border" an annual kayak event on National Register Dismal Swamp Canal.

- Huntington District has partnered with the local county Chamber of Commerce for utilizing historic properties for outreach and education. This partnership provided increased visibility of historic buildings and educational opportunities.
- Portland District maintains a partnership with Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife for management of the Bonneville Fish Hatchery, which is a contributing structure to the National Historic Landmark Bonneville Dam in northwestern OR.

16. Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and/or opportunities your agency has encountered in using historic properties over the past 3 years.

USACE Districts consistently report that lack of funding for maintenance of historic buildings and structures is reaching critical levels. Albuquerque District is challenged with the regular maintenance and operation of National Register listed Conchas Dam that functions as an important public safety infrastructure. Maintenance of the dam has caused conflicts between historic preservation needs and efficient operation of the dam. This is a common story across the nation as many USACE dams and locks are National Register listed and some are National Historic Landmarks. All are aging and require repairs to keep them functioning properly and to address essential public safety needs.

New Orleans District is responsible for maintaining several critical flood control structures which are also listed National Register properties. The Bonnet Carrè Spillway located in southern Louisiana was constructed in 1927 in response to the disastrous Mississippi Valley flood of 1927. The Spillway is of national significance in terms of twentieth-century engineering technology and New Orleans District has so far been successful in utilizing an existing historic property while balancing requirements for maintenance and preservation. The National Register listed Charenton Floodgate in the Atchafalaya Basin was constructed in 1941 to divert water from Baton Rouge and New Orleans. Several modifications have been made to the historic floodgate over the years but it is still deficient in height to protect local communities from flooding, including the Chitimacha Indian Tribe. The National Register eligibility of the structure coupled with its current deteriorating condition, create a serious challenge for the management and continued use of the floodgate.

APPENDIX A

Summary Report – Investigations at the National Historic Landmark Deer Creek Site, Kaw Lake, Oklahoma

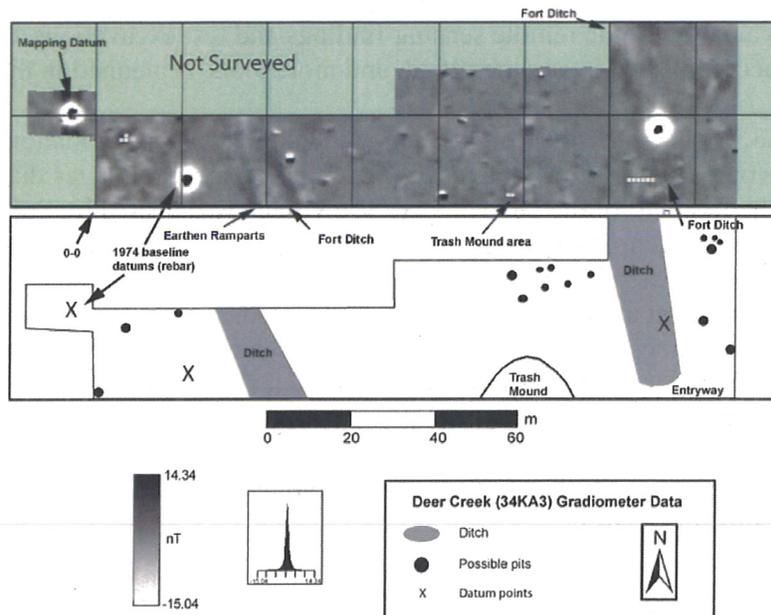
A partnered effort between the Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey at the University of Oklahoma; Oklahoma State University; the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes; and the Oklahoma Anthropological Society was undertaken in 2014, as a part of the Corps' Challenge Partnership Agreement program. The purpose of the project was to evaluate the current state of preservation and the context of cultural features and deposits at the Deer Creek site, a National Register of Historic Places listed and National Historic Landmark site located at Kaw Lake. The project was designed as a multi-phased effort to identify subsurface features at the site and then to assess the degree to which the site may have been impacted by natural processes, land management activities, and pool operations. Work began in 2014 with the removal of trees from a portion of the site and remote sensing of cleared areas. Work continued in 2016 with the evaluation of the remote sensing findings and test excavations. Additional test excavations were accomplished in summer 2017, and more work is planned in the near future.

Deer Creek, 34KA3, is one of the most significant archeological sites in Oklahoma. It has long been recognized as one of only a few known fortified Wichita Indian villages that were occupied by the Wichita in the first half of the 18th century. The village was visited by French traders who had extended their activities up the Arkansas River into Oklahoma. For the Wichita, the arrival of French traders brought their first extended interaction with Europeans, thus allowing the Wichita to obtain significant amounts of European trade goods including guns and ammunition, metal tools such as axes, hoes and knives, decorative items such as glass beads and colorful fabrics, and other items that were incorporated into native technologies. This site is also one of the earliest recorded in historic records for Oklahoma; Spanish and French reports provide brief descriptions of the site and the people. However, much remains unknown about Wichita lifeways during this time of extensive culture contact, and archeological research is the only method available to obtain this information.

Deer Creek is on a terrace of the Arkansas River which is now on the shores of Kaw Lake. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers obtained the site in the 1970s when Kaw Lake was built. At that time, the site was evaluated through surface survey and a detailed aerial mapping of the visible features. Deer Creek is unusual in that about 90% of the occupation area has remained in pasture with only 10% plowed after settlement in the 1890s. The undisturbed portion of the site contains visible trash mounds, depressions that might be house locations, and a complex fortification. Aerial photographs available since 1939 show the fort's earthworks clearly.

The first stage of the project was to safely remove trees, with as little surface impact as possible, from a portion of the site so that geophysical surveys and excavations could be conducted. Then in early spring of 2014 and 2016 geophysical surveys (magnetometer and gradiometer) were conducted at the site. The magnetometer survey resulted in the identification of numerous anomalies that were considered to be probable cultural features. These anomalies ranged from large features such as fortification ditches and ramparts to possible pits or hearths of about one meter in diameter. The gradiometer survey confirmed two large segments of one fortification ditch, which was also visible on the surface. Test excavations were subsequently conducted in

2016 and 2017. These efforts confirmed a visible linear depression as part of a fortification ditch, and we identified this specific ditch as a subterranean structure similar to one seen inside at least two other known Wichita forts. Overall, the 2014-2017 geophysical surveys and limited test excavations have revealed good information about this 18th-century Wichita village and its fortification without significantly impacting the site. Ultimately, the information resulting from this Challenge Partnership Agreement will greatly assist in the protection and preservation of this National Historic Landmark.





Aerial views of Deer Creek site. Left image is from 1963 showing the native prairie on the site and the portion that had been plowed. Right is a 2014 Google Earth image with the fort part of the 1976 map superimposed – note the dense forest on the site.

