

**Bureau of Reclamation Executive Order (EO) 13287, *Preserve America*,
2020 Report to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

Section 3 of EO 13287 requires that Federal agencies report every 3 years on progress made toward addressing the EO requirements. Below are Reclamation's responses to questions posed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in reporting guidance posted in May 2020.

1. Building upon previous Section 3 reports, have your identification methods changed during this reporting period? Approximately what total percentage or portion of inventory has now been surveyed and evaluated for the National Register, and does this represent an increase from your agency's 2017 progress report?

Reclamation has not significantly altered its methods for identification of historic properties since 2017. Reclamation's cultural resources management obligations are delegated to regional and area offices, as such there a wide variety of data sources utilized across the agency. This includes State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and state archaeologist site data bases, internal data sources including GIS and relational data base systems, as well as a number of other federal agencies which partner with Reclamation. Federal agencies that partner with Reclamation for land and site management include the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Geospatial data is utilized most notably within Section 106 inventory assessments and Section 110 property oversight. The percentages of lands inventoried and sites evaluated vary across Reclamation regions and are given below by region and area office when appropriate.

The **Lower Colorado Basin Region (LCB)** has not altered its methods for identification of historic properties since 2017. Most of the work done within the region is associated with National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance for agency actions. Thus, identification methods and survey area selection are compliant with law and other project restrictions.

Depending on funding availability, LCB will undertake Section 110 surveys annually. Site identification standards, survey methods, and recording/reporting processes are consistent with each state requirements where the work is conducted. Selection of Section 110 survey areas depends on funding, previous work undertaken in the vicinity, and accessibility.

The percentage of LCB lands that have been surveyed and evaluated for the National Register is around thirty-eight percent. Some surveys counted in this number were undertaken in the 1920s and subsequent decades when methods, strategies, and recognition of feature/artifacts types were different than the modern requirements.

Digital information for LCB region is gathered by agency staff and contractors working on Reclamation lands. This information is essentially in two forms, a narrative report and a GIS database. The reports and GIS databases are kept electronically with access for Reclamation cultural resource staff only.

Columbia-Pacific Northwest Region (CPN) reports little change from most offices in identification methods used over the past three years in comparison with the previous reporting period. A recent review of the data in the Federal Real Property Profile system (FRPP) and comparison with cultural resources management files indicates that the FRPP data regarding National Register status of properties is not accurate. Another difficulty with the data in the FRPP is that it is not granular enough when it comes to elements of the CPN built environment to provide an accurate inventory of historic properties. For example, entries in FRPP typically list all laterals and canals as a single element, while these features are often evaluated individually for historic preservation purposes. This issue has been brought to the attention of leadership and Reclamation is working on developing a more consistent inventory system.

Regarding archaeological resources and historic properties of religious and cultural importance to Indian tribes (HPRCITs), Reclamation faces a related challenge when it comes to inventory. In many cases, CPN does not have a complete inventory of all the lands for which it has management responsibility. Because of this, it is difficult for cultural resources staff to discern how many sites and properties they need managed. Leadership is also aware of this problem, and a concerted effort is being made to update Reclamation land ownership records. It will also be important for CPN to understand not only what land it manages, but also the nature of relationships with other agencies that may have land management responsibilities. This means that this is not just a matter of looking at titles and deeds, but also understanding the multi-layered agreements and documents that designate land management responsibilities.

Much of the land ownership and jurisdiction information is being entered into GIS systems, and most offices report that they are also entering information about elements of the built environment, archaeological resources, and HPRCITs into that system. Integration of land management and cultural resources management data will allow CPN offices to better understand the progress they are making in inventory. Unfortunately, most offices lack the data at present to be able to report on the percentage of Reclamation-managed lands inventoried for cultural resources.

Offices in the CPN typically work closely with the relevant SHPOs and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) on inventories, including development of GIS data. The Oregon SHPO maintains an on-line GIS database, based on data provided by various federal and state agencies. GIS data is used primarily to identify previous surveys, previously recorded sites/historic properties (e.g., literature searches). External geodatabases maintained by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is used to obtain data on existing surveys and resources. Electronic SHPO data are available in Idaho by request. In addition, Idaho SHPO requires payment for access its GIS records. Wyoming data is available through an online portal. Reclamation works closely with the US Forest Service and the Montana SHPO regarding data for projects in Montana, especially Hungry Horse Dam.

The Grand Coulee Power Office (GCPO) has the most highly developed program for inventory of historic properties. Reclamation and its partners in the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) have completed survey of 42,466 acres of Grand Coulee Project Lands. There are 105,253 acres of federal lands within the Grand Coulee Area of Potential Effect (APE). This is an increase of 4,467 acres since 2017. The number of identified sites has increased from 975 in 2017 to 1,104 at the time of most recent reporting. The total percentage of survey on federal lands is 40 percent. However, lead federal agencies are very close to considering that the accessible lands of the Lake Roosevelt APE, which encompasses the Grand Coulee Project, completely surveyed since over half of the federal lands of Grand Coulee are inaccessible due to the impounded waters of Lake Roosevelt.

GCPO also manages the Hungry Horse Project and there has not been an increase in surveyed areas or sites evaluated, because Reclamation and its FCPRS partner agencies completed the survey of the full accessible acreage of federal lands at Hungry Horse in 2017. Current surveyed acreage is 25,672 of the total federal lands within the Hungry Horse APE. This represents 82 percent of federal lands, but the remaining acreage is inaccessible due to the impounded waters of Hungry Horse Reservoir. Reclamation has identified 31 sites at Hungry Horse to date.

With over 1000 archaeological, historical, and traditional cultural properties to evaluate the FCPRS program partners have increased reliance upon the use of districts and multiple properties determinations (MPD) at Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse dams over the past three years.

The GCPO shares a GIS database with its partners in the FCRPS program. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) maintains the database with data provided by Reclamation, the NPS, Flathead National Forest (FNF), The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT), The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT), the

Spokane Tribe of Indians (STI), and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

Some CPN offices are reporting limited success in implementing Section 110 surveys. For example, the Snake River Area Office (SRAO) reports that most surveys and evaluations are conducted under the Section 106 process, but Section 110 surveys have also been accomplished in the reporting timeframe. Digital information about lands previously surveyed and sites previously evaluated is sought from a variety of sources, both internal and external. SRAO has also worked to evaluate several major properties over the reporting period. At least four major components of USFO's built environment have been successfully recorded and evaluated in the past three years. These components are the Palisades Government Townsite (PGT), the Teton Dam (TDHD), The Minidoka Gravity Division (MGD), and the North Side Pumping Division (NSPD) Historic Districts. The TDHD and MGD have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register, while the PGT and NSPD were found not eligible. In addition, a site condition assessment of a portion of the American Falls Archaeological District (AFAD) was completed in 2018. Ongoing post-wildfire surveys have also increased the surveyed inventory Reclamation lands within the field office. Total in the last three years has exceeded 2000 newly surveyed acres. While difficult to calculate acreage, the recordation of the two irrigation-related historic districts resulted in the coverage of linear historic resources extending over more than 400 square miles in the Minidoka Project.

Within the **Missouri Basin Region (MBR)**, methods have not appreciably changed. Specific to each area office, the Eastern Colorado Area Office (ECAO) reports that there has not been significant change in identification methods. Digital sources of information about location of historic properties comes primarily from Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's Compass database, as well as internal documentation of historic water project infrastructure.

The Oklahoma-Texas Area Office (OTAO) reports that identification methods have not changed during this reporting period. The Dakota Area Office (DKAO) Bismarck, ND Area Office reports no changes to methods and reports approximately 98 percent inventory completion. Approximately 75 percent of resources have been evaluated for the National Register. The DKAO – Rapid City, ND Area Office reports no changes to methods and approximately 98 percent of inventory is complete. Seventy five percent of resources have been evaluated for the National Register.

The Montana Area Office (MTAO) reports identification methods have changed during the three-year reporting period. MTAO used contracting to conduct a block inventory in 2019 and is preparing another contract to do additional inventory in 2021. The 950-acre 2019 inventory looked at both archaeological sites and buildings and the property was evaluated for National Register eligibility.

The Nebraska Area Office (NKAO) reports identification methods since the 2017 reporting period have not changed. NKAO's historic property inventory has changed since the 2017 reporting period. One property was found eligible for the National Register: the Rosehill Schoolhouse (14JW206). NKAO utilizes both internal and external digital information for the management of cultural resources data. This data is referenced continually for historic preservation compliance activities. Internally, NKAO maintains a geospatial information system containing cultural resources data layers such as Reclamation facilities, past archeological surveys, recorded archeological sites, isolated finds, historic trails and cemeteries, and human remains discoveries. Externally, NKAO has user-access to three digital cultural resources databases managed by State Historic Preservation Offices. The external databases used by NKAO are the Colorado Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation's "Compass" database and the Kansas State Historical Society's "Kansas Historic Resources Inventory" database.

The WYAO reports that identification methods have not changed over the reporting period. The WYAO uses a combination of internal project files and GIS data and the Wyoming SHPO database to obtain information about the location of historic properties.

Upper Colorado Basin Region (UCB) incrementally increases its survey acreage each year, primarily through Section 106 activities, averaging approximately 600 acres per year. Each cultural survey location is recorded in a spatial database (ArcGIS) with survey attributes: Project name, location, year, report link, internal control number (CE/EA #), etc. Data is shared with the SHPOs that we work with and compared against each other.

In addition, the Provo Area Office (PAO) hires seasonal GIS interns to digitize land records. This work will create a GIS database of land holdings with links to the scanned documents for reference. Once completed, PAO will have a complete GIS system for evaluating and maintaining spatial data.

California Great Basin Region (CGB) reports 50 individual properties were recorded and 2 historic districts identified on land under Reclamation's control or involving agency infrastructure over the last 3 years. National Register eligibility had been assessed for 2 historic districts and 40 properties. There were eight properties determined eligible for listing on the National Register, 32 were determined not eligible, and 10 properties remain unevaluated. One historic district was determined eligible for listing on the National Register, and one historic district was determined not eligible. Data sources of information include Tessel (internal to Reclamation and includes some information on Reclamation facilities and land ownership relevant to cultural resources management), ArcMap, Nevada and Oregon SHPO databases, and California CHRIS system.

2. Has your agency implemented any policies that promote awareness and identification of historic properties over the last three years?

Reclamation approved major revisions to its Directives and Standards (D&S) "*Implementation of Historic Preservation Responsibilities for Operation, Maintenance and Replacement of Project Works*" [LND 02-03](#) . As part of this revision, Reclamation clarified the roles and responsibilities that the agency has when dealing with properties that are owned by Reclamation and operated by non-federal entities. The D&S emphasizes the need for maintaining up-to-date inventories of historic properties in addition to Section 106 responsibilities.

In addition, Reclamation has performed a program-wide Internal Control Review (ICR) of its compliance with Section 110 as it applies to the built environment. Reclamation currently conducts few Section 110-driven surveys. Most inventories are the result of proposed actions which require Section 106 compliance. It is estimated that less than ten percent of the inventories that have occurred have been Section 110 specific. In response to the finding of the ICR, Reclamation is implementing Corrective Actions to include emphasis on increasing Section 110 survey.

Within **LCB**, there have been no new regional policies implemented. Awareness is promoted through recognition of important cultural resources by public/professional lecture and outreach events. LCB staff have presented more than seven papers and presentations on their cultural resources. In addition, the awareness of cultural resources is promoted through LCB staff participation with the Nevada Site Steward Program and the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership.

LCB staff participated in Reclamation's major revisions to its Directives and Standards (D&S) "*Implementation of Historic Preservation Responsibilities for Operation, Maintenance and Replacement of Project Works*" [LND 02-03](#). As part of this revision, Reclamation clarified the roles and responsibilities that the agency has when dealing with properties that are owned by Reclamation to include those operated by non-federal entities. The D&S emphasizes the need for maintaining up to date inventories of historic properties in addition to Section 106 responsibilities. In LCB, approximately 80 percent of the historic property identification (or re-evaluation) was done in the context of Section 106. New properties are identified by Section 110 surveys, while Section 106 work can focus on known resources (e.g., Hoover Dam).

CPN has had no new policies developed over the past three years to promote awareness and identification of historic properties. All the offices in the CPN Region reported that Section 106 inventories are typically the means through which new properties are identified. This constitutes perhaps 95 percent of the work completed.

Each individual office with cultural resources personnel typically document a few other sites per year for the purposes of compliance with Section 110, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

MBR reports the following from each individual office. The ECAO reports that cultural resources staff gave a presentation to operation and maintenance (O&M) staff regarding the historic aspects of their area office's water projects and encouraged staff that is regularly in the field to report any cultural materials that may be noticed. Most historic property identification takes place during Section 106 implementation rather than under Section 110.

The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports no new policies implemented. One hundred percent of new historic property identification occurred under Section 106. The DKAO – Rapid City, ND Area Office reports no new policies implemented. Approximately 80 percent of new historic property identification occurred under Section 106. Approximately 20 percent occurred under Section 110. The MTAO reports an emphasis on Section 110 inventories. It estimates more Section 110 inventory (950 acres) completed than new Section 106 inventory on federal property for the three-year period.

The NKAO reports it has not implemented or evaluated the effectiveness of policy. In the last three years, all historic property identification at NKAO was related to Section 106 review and consultation conducted for specific federal undertakings. In the last three years, there were no Section 110 surveys conducted to identify and evaluate historic properties. The WYAO reports WYAO historic property identification has all been in the context of Section 106 for specific undertakings and programs.

3. How has your agency employed partnerships (with federal or non-federal partners) to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties over the last three years?

Reclamation currently works with several federal and non-federal partners in terms of identification and evaluation of historic properties. This includes management of Reclamation land by other federal agencies for recreational purpose, operation by state agencies for recreational purposes, and cooperation with water operators to manage Recreation infrastructure (transferred works). Federal agencies Reclamation partners with for land and site management include the NPS, BLM, USFS, and the USFWS. States with which Reclamation has partnerships with include Nebraska, California, Utah, and Wyoming. Partnerships are typically handled through formal agreements between Reclamation and the operating or consulting entity. In the case of federal agencies, inventory and management of historic properties is often included in the agreement. In the case of non-federal entities, cultural resources management responsibilities remain with Reclamation, while property management, recreation and law enforcement are typically handled by the state. Transferred works operators manage and maintain the water works, but typically do not extend their management to Reclamation land.

LCB has many important partnerships with operating entities (e.g., water districts) and agencies. To illustrate, Reclamation and the NPS, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, share cultural resource site databases and LCB, through a PA, funded the NPS to examine lands being exposed in the Recreation Area (Lakes Mohave and Mead) by drop in the reservoir pools. In addition, the Phoenix Area Office has important partnerships that include the Salt River Project for the management of Reclamation canals and facilities. Site information is shared with our partners so that the agency can manage the resources.

All the offices in **CPN** Region report a variety of partnerships with other federal or non-federal entities when it comes to management of historic properties. In almost every case, these partnerships are built around mutual interests in seeing various undertakings move forward. Therefore, Section 106 is the legal basis for many of these relationships. A few examples are provided below.

In CCAO, Reclamation has partnered with Clean Water Services on a Safety of Dams (SOD) project at Scoggins Dam and Hagg Lake. This is called the "Tualatin Joint Project." Reclamation's non-federal partner in that

undertaking has hired an archeological consultant to conduct Section 106 survey/site documentation on both federal land and non-federal lands that may be included in the APE. Also, in CCAO, Reclamation has partnered with Washington Department of Ecology on the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP). Several Interagency Acquisition agreements (IAs) have been signed between Ecology and Central Washington University or the Yakama Nation to complete Section 106 inventories and site evaluations for projects under the YBIP.

For CSRO projects, Reclamation frequently partners with other federal, state, and tribal agencies to complete their projects, and the associated cultural resource processes. This has led to many projects being conducted as co-leads with BPA. Additionally, inventory and monitoring efforts have been conducted by Reclamation, BPA, NRCS, and the Confederated Tribe of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). Finally, Reclamation has conducted surveys on lands owned or managed by other federal, tribal, and state agencies, including the USFS, BLM, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Oregon Department of Transportation, and various private lands.

Through the FCRPS program partnership, BPA and Reclamation allocate roughly \$4.5 million of appropriated funds and money from the sale of hydropower toward archaeological, cultural and historical resources at Lake Roosevelt and Hungry Horse Reservoir for effects caused by hydropower operations and maintenance. Other federal and non-federal agencies are involved in this management process. Reclamation and BPA, at the two reservoirs, work with three cooperating groups to actively manage Section 106 related work within the project APEs. At Lake Roosevelt the Hungry Horse Cooperating Group consists of Reclamation, BPA, Flathead National Forest, Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, and the MT SHPO. At Lake Roosevelt, two Cooperating Groups include Reclamation, BPA, NPS, CTRC or CCT, STI, and the Washington SHPO.

While not a formal partnership, SRAO has worked closely with the Boise National Forest (BNF) on several projects within the reporting timeframe. Because the USFS manages lands around several Reclamation facilities, communications and data exchanges have increased with BNF for those areas, such as lands involved in the Boise Feasibility Study: Anderson Ranch Dam Raise and the Denver Technical Services Center Deadwood-Reeves Creek Fault Study projects. Geospatial data related to site locations has been exchanged between agencies to be added to the respective internal GIS databases; the information is not available to outside entities.

In **MBR**, ECAO reports that in the past three years, they have entered contracts with consultants to perform field work, and also worked with consulting tribes in site identification. The OTA reports it has developed a relationship with the Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas personnel at the State Historic Preservation Offices in the review of undertakings at Reclamation projects.

The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports that the North Dakota DKAO has established a MOA with the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) for an annual update for GIS spatial data for cultural resources and cultural resource inventories on Reclamation lands. Reclamation provides the SHSND with updated Reclamation boundaries on an annual basis, and the SHSND provides updated site and survey data for Reclamation properties. The data is transferred via email and a DOI encrypted hard drive and is not available to other agencies/parties. The DKAO – Rapid City, reports that no partnerships have been used in the past 3 years. The MTAO reports no agreement documents in the last three years. The NKAO reports that in the last three years, it has not employed partnerships to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

The WYAO reports partnerships with the BLM, NRCS, WAPA, and FHWA on various linear projects which crossed jurisdictional boundaries to assist in the identification, evaluation and protection of historic properties within WYAO's jurisdiction. WYAO contracted with permitted cultural resource consultants to identify and evaluate historic properties on Tunnel segments of the Fort Laramie Canal.

UCB, PAO recently signed an agreement with the Utah State University for investigating canal and agricultural infrastructure. This agreement includes collecting and interpreting geospatial data about historic properties that are canal infrastructure. Collected data will be shared with UT SHPO for broader distribution. The agreement

includes investigation of modern, historic, and prehistoric irrigation systems and patterns within Utah using multiple lines of evidence (LiDAR, photogrammetry, aerials, ground-truthing, etc.). Data management responsibilities will be shared between the university, UT SHPO, and Reclamation with each entity receiving a copy of the data collected.

In the **CGB**, GIS data is managed in-house. The Cultural Resources Branch is working with the regional GIS specialists to set up a GIS database to better manage geospatial data. At this time, information is only available to branch members, although on occasion information is shared with partners such as the SHPOs, other federal agencies, cultural resources contractors, Native American tribes, and operations and maintenance managers.

CGB has a small amount of funding set aside by our Lahontan Basin Area Office (LBAO) in Nevada to digitize cultural resources data within Reclamation lands of that area office in order to provide this information to BLM law enforcement personnel, who partners with Reclamation for patrolling and monitoring of archeologically sensitive areas. The GIS data can assist with where to concentrate those efforts.

4. Have the programs and procedures your agency has in place to protect historic properties, including compliance with Sections 106 (54 U.S.C. 306108), 110 (54 U.S.C. 306101-306107 and 306109-306114), and 111 (54 U.S.C. 306121-306122) of NHPA, changed over the reporting period in ways that benefit historic properties?

There have been no major changes to the program and procedures in place for addressing NHPA over the past three-year period. However, a greater emphasis has been made in pursuing Reclamation-wide and region-wide solutions for addressing the challenges of cultural resources compliance, rather than an emphasis on the field or area office level. This includes pursuing statewide PA's to address compliance challenges as well as reviewing possible nationwide alternatives. Staffing levels have remained fairly constant. Specific staffing changes are addressed within the regional responses given below.

Over the last three years, **LCB** has replaced retiring staff. There have been no major changes to the program and procedures in place for addressing NHPA over the past three-year period. As mentioned above, the region has placed a greater emphasis has been made in pursuing Reclamation-wide and region-wide solutions for addressing the challenges of cultural resources compliance, rather than an emphasis on the field or area office level. This includes pursuing statewide PA's to address compliance challenges as well as reviewing possible nationwide alternatives.

The offices in the **CPN** Region report that they have all continued to address Section 106 and (to a much lesser degree) Section 110 compliance during the reporting period. For small projects, most of the workload is handled by Reclamation personnel. Large projects often include staff supplied by contractors.

There have been a few cases in which CPN has partnered with other organizations to help provide staffing. For example, CCAO has been utilizing volunteers from the Archaeological Society of Central Oregon (ASCO) to regularly monitor a fragile historical site at Prineville Reservoir. ASCO volunteers undergo a two-hour training on monitoring, reporting, and safety, and submit a monitoring report and photographs on a schedule determined by the respective agency archaeologist.

The **MBR** ECAO reports that the biggest change that positively supports protection and identification of historic properties in our agency is two new archaeologists. Previously the office had only a single archaeologist. The OTA reports that there have been no changes to programs and procedures to protect historic properties. The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports no changes in procedure and policy since 2017. The DKAO – Rapid City, area office reports no changes.

The MTAO reports there is an emphasis on increasing Section 110 inventories and Section 106 inventories through contracts to allow for MTAO staff to spend more time managing and protecting historic properties under MTAO jurisdiction. No Section 111 actions took place during this three-year reporting period.

The NKAO reports in the last three years it has not changed its cultural resources program or procedures. In the last three years, NKAO has decreased its number of cultural resource professionals from two full-time employees to one full-time employee. In the last three years, distribution of compliance responsibilities has not changed. The WYAO reports that the program and responsibilities within the office have not changed over the reporting period.

UCB has had an increase in the number of full-time cultural resource professionals over the last three years. This has increased quality reporting and decreased backlog reporting. In addition, there is a push for digitization of records to better understand what historic properties have been previously identified.

In **CGB**, staffing levels have stayed consistent from 2017-2020. However, there have been some delays in filling vacancies. This led to relying more on contractors to perform surveys and reporting for Reclamation projects, as well as for applicants. The increase in proposed Title Transfer activities within Reclamation has led to an increase in the need for cultural resources contractors to support those efforts on the proponent/applicant side. The contractors work with federal agency technical leads.

5. How has your agency employed partnerships to assist in the protection of historic properties over the reporting period?

In addition to the partnerships previously mentioned in questions 1 and 3, Reclamation has also partnered with a number of colleges, universities, tribes and state agencies when addressing its management of historic properties, museum properties, curation, and NAGPRA compliance.

One unique project to help mitigate the potential for inadvertent discoveries of Native American burials is a monitoring program in Reclamation's CPN, GCPO, in collaboration with CCT, STI and BPA concerning lands around Lake Roosevelt and the use of Historic Human Remains Detection (HHRD) dogs. The effort began as a pilot program at three archaeological sites during 2017; HHRD dogs and handlers, accompanied by STI and Reclamation staff, visited three burial sites. The initial results of the pilot project were promising with dogs alerting on both recently removed (known) burials and also alerting to surrounding unknown areas that are likely to be intact burial features. The first year was promising and supported future use of the method as an effective and non-invasive technique to monitor site conditions at both known and suspected burial sites, even when the sites experience a cyclic pattern of reservoir inundation and exposure due to operation of Grand Coulee Dam. The program continued into 2018 when the STI again used HHRD dogs to conduct work at two additional archaeological sites. The STI continued their use of the dogs during the 2019 field season and the program expanded onto the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt as the CCT collaborated with Reclamation and BPA to use the dogs to investigate three known burial sites. Reclamation will be surface armoring one of these three sites to protect the burials from further exposure this coming year. Additional work with HHRD dogs is expected to continue in the future as it has proven useful to inform the agencies of areas where human remains might be exposed and identify areas where remains were not previously known to be buried.

LCB has numerous partnerships, and many of these are operators of Reclamation facilities. In addition, LCB partners with the NPS for the management of Lake Mead and Lake Mohave, as well as the BLM for lands from Davis Dam to the international boundary with Mexico.

LCB also partners with other agencies (e.g., BLM, NPS, SHPO, Site Steward Program, USFWS, USFS, Air Force) and museums of southern Nevada (Clark County). These relationships are established through the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP). This group of 20+ cultural resource professionals cooperates in outreach events, information sharing, and proposals for funding.

In addition to the example above, the offices in the **CPN** Region report few formal partnerships for the management of historic properties, especially in the sense of "friends' groups", Preserve America Stewards, colleges or universities, or other related historic preservation interest groups. However, as discussed above,

offices in the CPN Region work frequently with other federal and state agencies and tribes on cultural resource management issues of joint interest, especially in a Section 106 context.

In addition to the example at Prineville Reservoir mentioned above, CCAO also works with Washington County Parks and Recreation, the non-federal partner that manages recreation facilities around Hagg Lake on behalf of Reclamation. County Parks staff has been diligent in reporting “found artifacts” and has been informally trained in what to look for, who to contact, etc. when observing evidence of vandalism or looting of archaeological sites.

While GCPO does not currently work at all with public/private interests to protect its historic properties, the FCPRS program hires partner agencies to perform site-specific preservation and to assist the lead federal agencies in the protection of historic properties. Reclamation contracts the CCT and STI cultural programs to provide yearly monitor of both historical properties through the Section 106 process and burial sites to address NAGPRA compliance. During each year the two tribes visit an average of 60 sites and provide the agencies with information regarding ongoing effects to the sites due to dam operations and maintenance.

At SRAO, Reclamation has an informal partnership with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes for the protection of the Fort Hall National Historic Landmark which is located on both Fort Hall Indian Reservation and Reclamation lands.

MBR, ECAO reports regular consultation with Colorado SHPO and Tribal Nations on projects and agreement documents. They also have multiple university and museum partnerships for curating museum property and associated records. OTAO reports it consults with SHPOs in the protection of historic properties.

The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports no new partnerships have been established. The DKAO-Bismarck office has an ongoing partnership with the North Dakota Game and Fish to protect historic properties at Lonetree WMA. It also partners with the Stutsman County (ND) Park Board at Jamestown, City of Dickinson (ND) Parks and Recreation, and with JJDA at Heart Butte to do the same at those reservoirs. The DKAO – Rapid City, ND Area Office reports that no partnerships have been used. The MTAO reports none. The NKAO reports none.

The WYAO reports Reclamation provided funding to various irrigation districts who contracted for cultural resource inventories to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties, within WYAO’s jurisdiction, for the following projects:

WaterSMART Grant to Greybull Valley Irrigation District for Construction of the Roach Gulch Inlet Hydroelectric Power Plant and Outlet Hydroelectric Power Plant Projects, Park County, Wyoming.

WaterSMART Grant to Midvale Irrigation District for the Wyoming 5-mile and Wyoming 31.7 Laterals Rehabilitation Project, Conversion of Open Ditch Laterals to Buried PVC Pipeline, Fremont County, Wyoming.

WaterSMART Grant to Upper Bluff Irrigation District for the Pump Station #1 Replacement and Water Level Sensor Installations Project, Washakie County, Wyoming.

WaterSMART Grant to Hanover Irrigation District for the Cottonwood Check and Spill Replacement Project, Washakie County, Wyoming.

WaterSMART Grant to Heart Mountain Irrigation District for the Rattlesnake Canal Liner Replacement and Crossfloat Hydro Turbine Installations Project, Park County, Wyoming.

WaterSMART Grant to Lovell Irrigation District for Conversion of Moncur Lateral to Buried Pipe Project (Phase 1), Big Horn County, Wyoming.

Emergency Extraordinary Maintenance (EXM) Contract with Goshen Irrigation District for Emergency Work on Tunnel #2 of Fort Laramie Canal, Goshen County, Wyoming.

Extraordinary Maintenance (XM) Contract with Gering-Fort Laramie Irrigation District for Work on Tunnels No. 1, 2, and 3 of the Fort Laramie Canal, Goshen County, Wyoming and Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska.

In **UCB**, the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project, Reclamation has implemented a Tribal Construction Monitoring Program that facilitates tribal monitoring of construction activities near historic properties and TCPs, and could potentially identify and mitigate traditional cultural manifestations that would not be discernible by archaeologists.

The WCAO has good partnerships with many water districts. One example of partnering currently happening is the electrical upgrades being done by the Grand Valley Water User Association (GVWUA) to the Grand Valley Diversion Dam (Site 5ME301). The Diversion Dam is listed on the National Register, and since it was built in 1913-1916 and is still in use, several upgrades have been needed to the site in the last couple years. Currently the GVWUA under terms of a MOA is upgrading the electrical system running the dam and every effort is being made to retain the historic character of the structure.

Reclamation's Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Plan (GCDAMP) partners with four Tribes to encourage and fund historic properties management programs within the Grand Canyon (and its environs). This partnership includes traditional cultural property management with prehistoric site management. This includes physical protection of historic properties, frequent monitoring, and training for river guides and tourists.

CGB signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to resolve adverse effects to the Truckee Canal, Derby Dam, and Newlands Project resulting from the Derby Dam Fish Screen Project. As part of the MOA, Reclamation entered a partnership with the Churchill County Museum to provide updated digital information (photos, archival documents) and technology (touch screens) for the museum's public displays. CGB also was awarded two interns through the National Council for Preservation Education in 2018 and 2019 to assist with museum property program activities. Through collaboration with the University of California, Davis museum repository staff and Reclamation staff efforts are ongoing to address NAGPRA items in the collections. The land ownership is not clear from when the items were first excavated and in this and similar circumstances, even a thorough review of county courthouse historical records of land sales often do not elucidate who was in ownership of the land at the time of collection. Joint efforts like this towards repatriation of NAGPRA items allows for better NAGPRA compliance and closer working relationships with Indian Tribes.

6. How has your agency used program alternatives such as Programmatic Agreements, Program Comments, and other tools to identify, manage, and protect your agency's historic properties over the last three years?

Reclamation does not have any agency wide program alternatives in place currently. However, several efforts have been initiated. These efforts have focused on the water distribution infrastructure and support of programs such as WaterSMART which help to increase water use efficiency and water conservation. A programmatic agreement (PA) has been signed with the State of Utah in support of this effort. The PA creates a partnership with the Utah State University, the Utah SHPO and Reclamation's UCB to cooperate in its mitigation efforts when dealing with canals and ditches. Another effort is ongoing between Reclamation, the State of Wyoming, the BLM and the USFWS to develop a statewide PA similar to that described for Utah. A third effort includes working with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to identify a program alternative that may be applicable to the water distribution infrastructure from a nationwide (17 western states) perspective. The ACHP and Reclamation have identified a program comment as a possible tool for such an effort. Reclamation has sent a letter of intent to request a program comment to the ACHP (September 1, 2020). Currently, Reclamation is soliciting comments from preservation partners, water operators, and the general public concerning a possible program comment. The comment period will end October 15 with a decision by Reclamation's Commissioner expected soon afterward on whether to formally request a program comment.

LCB is signatory on many Programmatic Agreements (PA). None of these have been revised during the reporting period. The PAs that are in-place (e.g., Boulder City Historic District, Las Vegas Wash, Yuma Project, SRP Canals,

SRP Dams) are effective and allow for facility operators to do routine maintenance without lengthy consultations.

All the offices in the **CPN** Region report use of program alternatives to a greater or lesser degree, especially PA's that are used to resolve adverse effects to historic properties identified as a result of consultation under Section 106. A few representative examples are discussed below.

At CCAO, the Ephrata Field Office is currently developing the Columbia Basin Project PA for Operations and Management of facilities and water conservation aiding Section 110 and 106 efforts. Anticipated signature date is November 2020.

CSRO continues to operate under the Yankee Fork PA. This agreement has been instrumental in the completion of several projects in the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River corridor in Custer County, Idaho. One of the resultant projects expected in the near term is a National Register nomination for the Yankee Fork dredge along the Yankee Fork River.

GCPO currently uses three different PAs to actively manage its historic properties at the Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse Projects. First and foremost is the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide PA for the Management of Historic Properties (SWPA). The SWPA is the long-term agreement between the lead federal agencies, SHPOs, tribes, and ACHP that covers compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for the FCRPS dams and reservoirs. The FCRPS Systemwide PA for Section 106 governs most of the cultural resource compliance for the GCPO at Lake Roosevelt and Hungry Horse Reservoir. There is no way to address how the SWPA impacts time and cost savings for Reclamation; however, there is little question as to the positive impacts the SWPA has had on the protection of historic properties at the Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse Projects. The FCRPS SWPA provides the framework that the lead federal agencies use to plan and fund cultural resources work averaging about \$4.5 million dollars per year at the two projects. The funding provides for identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, and treatment at historic properties and supports the mission of public involvement with preservation activities.

MBR, ECAO reports that they have entered MOA's and PA's for specific projects, which provide a consistent standard of state expectations for preservation throughout project development. The office is also working on a PA for routine maintenance with the Colorado SHPO in hopes of streamlining consultation for actions that pose no risk to cultural resources.

OTAO reports that it uses PA #14AG640054 among Reclamation, the Lugert-Altus Irrigation District, the Oklahoma SHPO, and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey regarding O&M of the W.C. Austin irrigation Project, Greer, Kiowa, and Jackson Counties, Oklahoma to assist in the protection of historic properties at the W.C. Austin Project.

The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports that the DKAO-Bismarck office worked the SHSND in late 2017 to create a PA for the mitigation of adverse effects due to the removal of municipal water towers at multiple rural communities in North Dakota. The water tower removal/replacement project is part of DKAO's State MR&I projects. The PA allowed for a streamlined and shortened review process on the multi-tower project. The DKAO – Rapid City, ND Area Office reports our PA with the State of South Dakota was renewed in 2018. It is used for project activities at reservoirs in South Dakota. The PA has streamlined review of projects allowing short review periods for many projects. The PA effectiveness is tracked using an annual report that is submitted each year to the State of South Dakota.

The MTAO reports It has not used these over the past three years but plans to in the future based on a 2019 Section 110 inventory and future Section 110 inventories. The NKAO reports none. The WYAO reports the following agreements were developed and/or are used for the protection of historic properties within the WYAO:

PA - Reclamation and the Wyoming SHPO Regarding Agricultural and Livestock Grazing Activities in the Boysen and Riverton Units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Fremont County, Wyoming (ongoing project).

MOA - Reclamation, The Eastern Shoshone THPO/Eastern Shoshone Business Council, Northern THPO/Northern Arapaho Business Council, Regarding Bull Lake Dam Safety of Dams Program Corrective Actions, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Riverton Unit, Fremont County, Wyoming (ongoing project).

MOA - Reclamation, the Wyoming SHPO, and the Midvale Irrigation District Regarding Wyoming 5-Mile and Wyoming 31.7 Laterals Rehabilitation Project, Conversion of Open Ditch laterals to Buried PVC Pipe, Fremont County, WY (completed project).

In **UCB** several Section 106 PAs were drafted, consulted upon, and signed during the 2018-2020 reporting period. These include a PA for Section 106 compliance for construction of the Paradox Valley Unit Project in Western Colorado. UCB also signed a statewide PA for small projects in Utah (less than 10 acres) that saves Reclamation approximately 360 days of consultation time with SHPO, and 90 days of report writing. The PA allows Utah SHPO and Reclamation to concentrate on more complex projects. UCB also signed a PA with Utah State University to perform canal infrastructure mitigation on Reclamation's behalf. Pre-existing PAs that remain in effect include a PA for Section 106 compliance for the construction of the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project in Northwest New Mexico and a PA for the Animas-La Plata Project Section 106 compliance, which includes a streamlined time saving approach for O&M actions. An appendix to the PA is a Section 110 CRMP and annual site monitoring plan for Ridges Basin. Under the annual site monitoring efforts 20 percent of the recorded potential historic properties are monitored each year, also new sites are being documented during the course of this fieldwork constantly rising the number of historic properties on Reclamation lands.

CBG has been working on the Newlands Project PA to streamline some Section 106 activities related to the Operations and Maintenance of the Newlands Project. Although not executed yet, over the last three (four, really) years, we have been working closely with the Nevada SHPO; Reclamation's partner for the O&M on the project, Truckee-Carson Irrigation District; Native American tribes; and other stakeholders to develop exclusion lists for activities. Another large part of the project is to proactively inventory parts of the Newlands Project each year to address some of our Section 110 responsibilities.

CGB has also been working on the Carson Lake and Pasture Title Transfer MOA to transfer 23,130 acres from Reclamation to the State of Nevada executed January 20, 2020. This includes the development of a Cultural Resources Management Plan that will, when finalized, establish a decision-making process for considering potential effects on historic properties and addressing the long-term preservation of their National Register values.

7. How do your agency's historic federal properties contribute to local communities and their economies, and how have their contributions changed over the reporting period?

Several of Reclamation's historic properties are major contributors to the local communities and economies. The most obvious examples include Hoover Dam, Glen Canyon Dam, and Grand Coulee Dam. The power generated alone from these facilities is critical to the maintenance of the Western interconnection portion of the U.S. electrical transmission power grid. Visitors at these facilities also generate substantial funds to the local economies. The recreational opportunities resulting from the reservoirs are enormous and again generate substantial opportunities to the local economies. Other facilities such Guernsey State Park, Platte County, Wyoming also offer a mix of recreation and educational opportunities. Educational opportunities include the Heart Mountain Japanese Internment Center, Park County, Wyoming and the Folsom Power House, Sacramento County, California. The submission of a nomination to the National Register for Grand Coulee Dam should increase the interest in that important property if the property is listed.

LCB has nothing to add in addition to those presented above. Offices in the **CPN** gather little data regarding the economic impact of their historic preservation activities on local communities. That said, there are a number of examples of where Reclamation historic preservation activities will help feed on-going community efforts. In CCAO, the Columbia Basin Project PA, which is currently under development, is planned to include an element that will foster heritage tourism by preserving in situ selected facilities, providing signage, and an auto tour.

At GCPO, local economic development plays a role in GCPO's asset planning as Reclamation's mission is to provide power and water. Both Grand Coulee Dam and Hungry Horse operate visitor centers and seasonal tours through the facilities' public affairs programs. Since both dams are historic properties, heritage tourism has impacts on the economies of the areas. Heritage tourism, with over one hundred fifty thousand visitors per year at Grand Coulee, is certainly an important economic driver of the local community along with the recreational opportunities at Lake Roosevelt. As part of its heritage tourism and historic preservation program GPCO is currently in the initial planning stages of projects to repair the incline elevator and model dam at Grand Coulee Dam; completion of both repairs would be important improvements to the heritage tourism of the area. Heritage tourism is also important for Hungry Horse. During the reporting period, Reclamation and BPA partnered with historians to provide two articles to the Montana Magazine of Western History about the construction and logging histories at Hungry Horse. The two articles were centerpiece articles in the magazine in 2018 and 2020. Also in 2018, Reclamation partnered with the Montana Preservation Alliance for their "The Path Less Traveled: Montana Preservation Road Show" which featured a guided tour stop with Reclamation staff historians and tour guides at Hungry Horse Dam as part of the "Mid-century Modern Fieldtrip."

At SRAO, new kiosks have been developed for Minidoka Dam at Lake Walcott Park and efforts are underway to develop tourist information and facilities at Teton Dam and replace existing kiosks at Jackson Lake Dam, all three of which are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register.

MBR, ECAO reports that they regularly work to promote the historic aspects of Reclamation's water projects, especially the Colorado-Big Thompson Project. This past year they partnered with the Loveland Museum in an exhibition of historic photos from dam construction.

The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports that historic properties include large irrigation districts and dams that contribute significantly to the local economy as actively used systems. No changes have occurred in the past three years. DKAO-Bismarck does not currently have heritage tourism. The DKAO – Rapid City, ND Area Office reports its historic properties include large irrigation districts and dams that contribute significantly to the local economy as actively used systems. No changes have occurred in the past three years. It does not have heritage tourism.

The MTAO reports it has multiple NRHP eligible dams under its jurisdiction. These facilities provide a large recreation source to local communities along with the economic benefits associated with recreation. These contributions have not changed over this three-year reporting period. The NKAO reports historic properties in NKAO's rural jurisdiction do not promote local tourism or contribute to local economy.

The WYAO reports that historic property's (i.e. historic dams, powerplants and related infrastructure) contributions to local communities and their economies have not changed over the reporting period. WYAO finalized (through contract) the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) No. 97 titled PATHFINDER DAM, and distributed it to the NPS, Wyoming SHPO and Reclamation Library, Denver, Colorado.

In **CGB** there is ongoing management of the Old Powerhouse, a Reclamation owned component of the Folsom Powerhouse National Historic Landmark (NHL), by California State Parks. California State Parks conducts educational tours and makes portions of the Folsom Powerhouse NHL available for public access.

8. What other laws, regulations, or requirements (other than the NHPA) most directly affect your agency's strategies to protect and use historic properties? What factors have influenced agency decision making on the continued use or re-use of historic properties during the last three years?

As an agency whose mission is water management and power generation, in an environmentally sound and economic manner, Reclamation is often guided by considerations that are unique. Unlike land management agencies, Reclamation's mission and authorizing legislation requires the O&M of the same properties which make up the majority of the agency's historic properties. Example of acts that affect the agencies strategies concerning historic properties and influence how the agency makes a decision concerning its structures include the Reclamation Act of 1902, Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and Flood Control Act of 1944. The age of the infrastructure requires their consideration as possible historic properties and many of the Reclamation-owned facilities are considered historic properties. The importance of the infrastructure to western settlement and expansion is celebrated. Given Reclamation's mission, and the age of many of the facilities along with the related need for regular maintenance, there is a constant balance between historic preservation requirements and operational imperatives.

Recent laws and requirements that have directly affected Reclamation's strategies for historic properties include Public Law No. 116-9, the John Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (John Dingell Act) and Executive Order (EO) 13807. The John Dingell Act encourages and authorizes the transfer of federally owned water systems to private water operators (water districts). All of the transfers are complying with NHPA. There have been agreements with the transferee to continue cultural resources protections post-transfer similar to those that apply to federal properties. This is a significant achievement.

In addition, the requirements of EO 13807 focuses on the environmental review and permitting process for federal infrastructure projects, which include water storage and distribution. These, and other directives, include requirements to streamline the cultural resources compliance process and to examine new and creative ways to complete the process. Shorter time frames for the compliance process is also part of the implementation of these directives.

All offices in the **CPN** Region report that compliance with Section 106 is the major driver of cultural resources management activities. Other relevant federal statutes, regulations, executive orders, and agency policy also drive decisions, especially NEPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, EO 13007, and EO 13175.

In some cases, implementation of these policies has led Reclamation to take land management actions to preserve important resources. For example, in CCAO, consultation with local tribes and state agency management partners, EFO has determined that closure of two site areas are necessary to protect archaeological and tribal values. In 2020, Reclamation signed the decision to close an area surrounding a prehistoric burial site and traditional cultural property at a state park to all public access due to ongoing impacts from visitor use. Reclamation is working to implement the closure with signs and log booms. Reclamation is also in the process of executing a seasonal vehicle closure of a looting-prone area. The dates of the seasonal closure have been carefully coordinated with local tribes to provide access to tribal members who continue to use the area for traditional harvesting of first foods.

MBR, ECAO reports that the safety of infrastructure, particularly safety of dams is top priority in deciding what parts of historic infrastructure can continue to be used or re-used. Cost is also a prohibitor in historic building stabilization or re-use. The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports that Public Law No. 115-306, directs Reclamation to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Recreation Lands and Permitted Cabin Lands at E. A. Patterson Reservoir to the City of Dickinson Department of Parks and Recreation and Public Law No. 115-308, which directs Reclamation to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Recreation Lands and Permitted Cabin Lands at Jamestown Reservoir to the Stutsman County Board. These laws are echoed by reports from MTAO, NKAO and WYAO.

9. Does your agency use, or has it considered using, Section 111 (now 54 U.S.C. § 306121) of the NHPA or other authorities to lease or exchange historic properties?

Reclamation includes Section 111 requirements in the consideration of all lease and property exchanges. The requirement is codified within Reclamations D&S [LND 02-01](#) see section 5.D. The proposal to dispose of a historic property out of Reclamation ownership must be coordinated with the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). The FPO in turn ensures that any candidate for deconstruction, demolition or disposal is considered for alternative use such as internal reuse, acquisition by other federal agencies, or sale or lease to a non-federal entity which would continue to operate it in a manner which would retain its historic integrity. The recent ICR for Section 110 identified the need for training and an update of the current D&S in order to ensure new Reclamation employees are aware of this requirement. The update of the D&S will include a revision of the organization of the D&S so that the Section 111 requirements are emphasized within the roles of the area and field cultural resources specialists as well as within the FPO responsibilities section.

Current actions which have included Section 111 considerations include a proposed disposal of buildings located within the Seminole Government Camp historic district. This example is detailed in question 10.

None of the area or field offices in the **CPN** reported using Section 111 to facilitate lease or exchange of historic properties during the reporting period. Most of Reclamation's historic properties have extremely specialized functions related to either irrigation or power production that make them unsuited for other uses.

MBR reports no additional Section 111 considerations beyond those mentioned above.

CGB points out that many of the properties they own are engineering in nature and are not leasable. Many of the buildings are also not ideal in terms of location (many are rural) or size (small 4 room houses) and these buildings are often part of works that have had their O&M transferred to non-federal entities. This could make it contractually infeasible to lease the property for non-project purposes.

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

Reclamation nominated the Columbia Basin Project Irrigation Division Headquarters Office, today commonly known as the Ephrata Field Office/Columbia Basin Project Building No. 2201, for listing in the National Register. Reclamation's Columbia Basin Project Irrigation Division Headquarters Office in Ephrata, Washington is historically significant under National Register Criterion A for its direct connection to the Columbia Basin Project. Completed in 1951, the building served as home for all of Reclamation's Supply, Finance, Legal, Land, Information, Camp Maintenance, Project Development, and Personnel departments for the Columbia Basin Project. It also was the headquarters for construction along with the O&M work at Grand Coulee Dam and throughout the Columbia Basin Project. As a building that served as the heart of the Columbia Basin Project, the nominated resource is significant at the statewide level of significance. The site was accepted and listed on the National Register on June 21, 2019.

The Gateway site, a prehistoric rock art site located in Lincoln County, Wyoming was nominated to the National Register by Reclamation. The site was subsequently listed on August 24, 2020. The nomination was completed by the Wyoming SHPO in cooperation with the UCB, which owns and manages the site. Reclamation leadership and FPO supported and nominated the site in cooperation with the Wyoming SHPO.

Reclamation completed a National Register nomination to list the Grand Coulee Dam Historic District. Grand Coulee Dam is a massive concrete gravity dam and its associated powerhouses and other infrastructure located in Douglas, Grant and Okanogan counties, Washington. The Okanogan County side of the district is on federal land within the boundaries of the Colville Indian Reservation. Reclamation manages the federal land within the district. The nomination was submitted to the Keeper of the National Register on September 14, 2020. No

decision on final listing has been made at the date of this report. More details on Grand Coulee Dam are provided within the CPN portion of this section, below.

The Palisades Dam and Powerplant Historic District, Bonneville County, Idaho was added to the National Register on August 6, 2018. The USFO, CPN completed the nomination to mitigate the adverse effects of several modifications to facilities at the dam.

An example of a challenge faced by Reclamation pertaining to protection of historic properties is Seminoe Government Camp building disposal. Reclamation proposes to excess or dispose of seven buildings within the Seminoe Government Camp historic district. Several of the buildings are contributing elements to the district. The buildings proposed for disposal have not been used by Reclamation personnel for several years and are no longer required for project purposes. There are no plans or intentions to utilize the buildings in the future and Reclamation no longer wishes to sustain the liability and expense of owning and maintaining these buildings that are not utilized. Examples of current maintenance activities that would be eliminated include performing safety inspections, completing safety recommendations, performing roof inspections, conducting roof maintenance, lead paint notification, preventing rodent infestations, and the presence of asbestos. The structures are in a very remote area of eastern Wyoming. Attempts to find either federal or non-federal entities that would be interested in acquiring or leasing the structures has failed. As a result, Reclamation has concluded that disposal of the structures via General Service Administration is the most viable option. The remote nature of many of Reclamation's structure can often make reuse or lease of its excess property difficult. Seminoe Government Camp is an example of these challenges.

A sample of the major successes, opportunities, and challenges reported within the **CPN** Region include the challenges from the acceleration of workload related to transfer of title under the Dingell Act. For example, agency leadership is actively exploring ways that Reclamation might prepare for forthcoming title transfer processes by using the authority provided under Section 110 to inventory Reclamation lands for historic properties before a title transfer process formally starts. This proactive step will help Reclamation follow the tight timelines provided in the Dingell Act.

The best example of historic preservation in the context of a Dingell Act title transfer has been the work done by SRAO in the transfer of the Minidoka Gravity Division (MGD). The MGD is operated and managed by the Minidoka Irrigation District (MID), as it has been for 103 years. MID applied for title transfer under the new PL 116.9 in 2019. As part of the title transfer process, Reclamation recorded and evaluated the irrigation features as historic resources. Working with the Idaho SHPO guidelines on eligible and contributing irrigation facilities. It was found that the overall MGD historic district is eligible for listing in the National Register, as are many of the main canals, secondary canals, main drains and pumping plants.

Other historic preservation challenges at Reclamation facilities can be directly linked to their on-going importance in local economies and their increasing age. At GCPO, the primary challenge is working at National Register eligible historic properties that are still important producers of regional hydropower. This requires Reclamation to balance the NHPA's requirements with ongoing reservoir operations and upgrades and improvements at the dams designed to maintain the reliability of the U.S. power transmission grid. Both Hungry Horse and Grand Coulee Dam are in the middle of large overhaul and modernization efforts and the staff works diligently to report, consult, and consider the impacts of the various project/programs on the historic character of the dams and communities. Adverse effects are often unavoidable and must be mitigated. For the historic built environment, creative treatments are often applied to educating the public and enhancing the historic experience in other ways. In the archaeological environment at both reservoirs there have been many actions to stabilize and protect archaeological sites conducted in tandem with data collection activities, public education programs, and a variety of creative treatments aimed at protecting indigenous cultural practices tied directly to the sites being adversely affected.

Despite this challenge, Reclamation has taken the opportunity to advance historic preservation on several fronts. Through the FCPRS partnership, Reclamation stabilized 330 feet of shoreline to halt bank erosion at the Marble Beach site at Lake Roosevelt. Reclamation planned and constructed the installation using concrete block retaining walls and reinforced the site surface with riprap. The width of the area protected ranged from 50 to 100 feet, for a total stabilization area of 20,200 square feet (about 0.5 acres). Due to adjacent private land ownership and restricted access, the proposed construction had to be barge-based. Further, wheeled or tracked equipment was limited to lighter tracked vehicles on the project site and only after the base course had been laid to minimize resource disturbance. After prolonged contracting, construction began in late winter 2020 and was completed in early spring of the same year. Several factors necessitated this speedy scheduling including the date the contract was signed, rapidly dropping spring lake levels at Lake Roosevelt, and pandemic shutdowns in Washington State.

As previously mentioned, Reclamation recently provided the Keeper with the Grand Coulee Dam Historic District National Register nomination. It is currently under review. The Grand Coulee Dam Historic District comprises the resources associated with the period of initial construction and continued development of Grand Coulee Dam. The feature of primary significance is the dam itself, a massive gravity-type structure nearly a mile across and 550 feet high. In addition to the dam, the district includes the associated power houses, pumping infrastructure, buildings, and structures in the Grand Coulee industrial area.

Reclamation's work in the CPN also encompasses close relationships with tribes. In 2019, SRAO issued an ARPA permit to Ms. Diane Teeman, a member of the Burns Paiute Tribe and a PhD candidate at the University of Nevada-Reno, to conduct an indigenous archaeological field school at Beulah Reservoir in eastern Oregon. The location was chosen because it is the site of the former Malheur Indian Reservation (1872-1879) Agency Headquarters site. Ancestors of present-day Burns Paiute Tribal members (as well as many other Tribes) were placed on that reservation to teach them Western societal norms such as learning how to plant and grow crops. Ms. Teeman chose this location to embrace the trials that tribal members faced and use the site to teach other Native Americans the skills necessary to better learn about their own past. The agency site is below the high-water level of Beulah Reservoir, behind Agency Valley Dam, and is inundated annually in an area very difficult to protect. The field school participants were all Native American, and the event was (from what we understand) the first wholly indigenous archaeological field school to take place on Reclamation lands in the Pacific Northwest.

Finally, cultural resources staff in CPN Region are trying to address the difficult legacy of Teton Dam, which failed catastrophically in 1976. In 2018-19, SRAO completed the recordation and evaluation of the Teton Dam Construction Site under Section 110. Although most buildings and structures have been removed, the foundations and key elements of the dam, water control and inspection features remain. The dam was evaluated under all four National Register Criteria and was found eligible for listing in the National Register for its contributions to the National Dam Safety Program and Reclamation building practices for earthen dams moving forward. The project recorded all remaining visible features and found that only those specifically related to the dam, flood, and inspection following the flood were contributing elements of the district. The remainder of the features include building foundations, roads, and borrow pits.

Because the dam was not 50 years old at the time of evaluation, Reclamation employed extraordinary significance under Criteria Consideration G. The Teton Dam was the linchpin of a trio of dam failures to bring dam safety to national attention, ultimately leading to national dam safety program. The significance of the Teton Dam truly lies in its being a linchpin to the national discussion, legislation, regulation, and policy that has become the dam safety program of today. Therefore, Reclamation has determined the TDHD eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its contributions to government and politics.

MBR, ECAO reports that this past year they changed the eligibility recommendation of and mitigated an adverse effect to stone walls that were identified by the Southern Ute Tribe as being fortifications from skirmishes

between the Ute and Arapaho. Mitigation of indirect effects to the setting of an eagle trap site were by documenting the site in its original setting before the reservoir was built, using imagery taken from a helicopter. The OTOA it was able to have a University of Oklahoma student assist through a cooperative agreement with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey to visit archeological sites and update site forms.

The DKAO Bismarck, ND Area Office reports that the DKAO-Bismarck has finalized a MOA with the SHSND and the Dickey-Sargent Irrigation for the transfer of the Oakes Test Area from Reclamation to the Dickey-Sargent Irrigation District (Public Law 116-9). The transfer of the Oakes Test Area will result in Adverse Effects due to the loss of federal protection under the National Historic Preservation Act. The MOA presented a strategy to mitigate the Adverse Effects and outlined Dickey-Sargent's responsibilities for the protection of cultural resources on the transferred lands. Similar MOAs have been drafted for the transfer of Jamestown (Public Law 115-308) and Dickinson (Public Law 115-306) Reservoirs but the documents have not been finalized as of the date of this report. The DKAO – Rapid City, ND Area Office reports no specific successes, opportunities, and/or challenges within the last 3 years.

UCB relies on facilities and land management partners to help protect historic properties. CRM staff located in Reclamation field offices work with these land and facilities managers to educate them on the cultural and historical value of the properties, their role and responsibilities in resource stewardship, the Section 106 process, and the requirement to coordinate with Reclamation to ensure Section 106 compliance. In-house training of Reclamation staff also takes place. The focus of this training is to better integrate historic preservation into planning and to ensure timely Section 106 compliance. Examples are provided from individual area offices.

WCAO opened lands and a reservoir outside Durango, Colorado, in Ridges Basin, for recreation in 2017. Cultural resource sensitivity materials were developed during the prior reporting timeframe and are continuing to be used. City of Durango recreation staff, who are partners to manage the recreation, internal agency staff, water district operations and maintenance staff, outside contractors, and other individuals working on these Reclamation lands are all required to take the training.

WCAO archeologists have provided numerous training sessions to all agency staff and construction contractors involved in building the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project (NGWSP). Trainings focused on identifying cultural resources, the laws that protect them, how to recognize and report discoveries during construction, and understanding and being sensitive to the project being built on Navajo Nation lands. The training has greatly improved the relationship between the cultural staff and other groups and has led to the construction contractor eagerly reporting potential discoveries.

The WCAO is improving Reclamation's relationship with consulting tribes through the NGWSP project by inviting tribes take a more active role in the Section 106 process and assisting in determining meaningful mitigation. The tribes participate in site field visits, frequent face to face consultations, funding tribal monitoring programs, and participation in writing the Section 106 best practices manual. WCAO is currently working with tribes to develop mitigation that is meaningful to the descendant communities. As part of the NGWSP, Reclamation and the BIA jointly funded and developed a database for the Navajo Nation Heritage and Historic Preservation Department (NNHHPD) has improved record keeping on all Navajo Nation projects.

CGB reports several successes. These include grazing contracts which will include additional areas for survey on an annual basis to inventory and evaluate cultural resources; the Newlands Project Operations and Maintenance PA which will allow for continued documentation of the system; and the full documentation of the 150+ mile long Friant-Kern Canal, including identifying contributors and non-contributors to the canal, as well as identifying its character defining features. Finally, the successful transfer of portions of Tule Lake Segregation Center owned by Reclamation (land and two buildings) to the NPS in 2019 allows NPS to develop their interpretative plan and develop the site as a whole for preservation and education.