

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Implementing
Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America”**

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

For the Period August 2017 – July 2020

**Prepared
September 2020**



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

A. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for a large nationwide cultural resources program managed by 38 Districts and eight 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 July 2020, the Corps employed 190 historic preservation specialists throughout its Districts, Centers of Expertise and Research Centers to administer this expansive program.

B. IDENTIFYING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. *Building upon previous Section 3 reports, have your District's 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?*

- *In addressing this question, agencies are encouraged to evaluate their progress in identifying and evaluating historic properties.*
- *What sources of digital information about the location of historic properties does your agency use? Is the information internal to the agency, managed by a State Historic Preservation Office or other state agency, shared, or from another source? In what aspect of your agency's preservation work is geospatial information about historic properties most used?*

Since 2017, USACE have identified 17 historic properties. With these new additions, the total percentage of USACE's inventory that has been surveyed and evaluated for the National Register is approximately 12%. Although it continues to survey acreage annually and identify additional cultural resources, the total percentage of inventory that has been evaluated for the National Register has remained at about 12% from 2017 to 2020.

Districts utilize, where available, the digital GIS databases from the various State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) as well as provide geospatial information on surveys and sites to state offices. A number of districts within USACE have developed

or is in the process of developing a GIS database of surveyed location and historic property locations. The information is typically used to when identifying historic properties within a project area of potential effect or for stewardship and land management activities:

- St. Paul District has developed an online EGIS cultural portal to accurately identify previously surveyed areas and historic property locations. The cultural resources team can access this data in the field and use Collector for ArcGIS® to gather field survey information that directly populates the EGIS cultural portal. The portal allows cultural resources staff to streamline reviews and connect the District's projects and studies into a single database.
- Albuquerque District has its own internal cultural resources GIS databases and a data sharing agreement with the New Mexico SHPO that includes the delivery of customized data requests and database materials from the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System. The District uses this geospatial information to examine potential impacts to sites resulting from lake level fluctuations or drawdowns.
- Kansas City District maintains a GIS database of historic property locations as well as all other cultural resource sites and inventories for its 18 lake projects and Missouri River Recovery Project areas. The database is updated periodically from GIS data provided by the SHPOs from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska and the District shares information with SHPOs and THPOs upon request. The database is crucial to maintain updated information for site stewardship and project planning purposes. Since 2017, the District has worked to further update, improve, and refine information and reduce errors and discrepancies in the data.
- The Portland District uses GIS to track the location of historic properties. Older survey reports and site records have been scanned and digitized for better access. The District has cross referenced its database with the data managed by the Oregon and Washington SHPOs and continues working with these States to improve accuracy and consistency between the data sets.
- Wilmington District uses digital information from multiple sources to record the location of historic properties. This GIS survey data is shared with the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), the North Carolina SHPO, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), and the Virginia SHPO. Wilmington District also has access to North Carolina OSA and Virginia DHR historic properties records. Historic Properties Management Plans at multiple Wilmington District lake projects are being developed and/or updated to include comprehensive historic properties location data. For timber harvesting activities, the review of proposed recreation facilities, and the review of land use requests such as roads or utilities, the District uses geospatial information to identify cultural resources and historic properties requiring avoidance measures or buffering.
- The Sacramento District does not house a large database of GIS data on site locations outside its fee lands, but submits this data to the California Historic Resources Information System, which manages a data base of known sites across the state. For its operating projects, Stanislaus River Parks and Martis Creek, Black Butte, Hensley and Englebright Lakes, the District maintains a

database of site locations and surveyed areas to meet its stewardship responsibilities.

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

- *Describe any new policies, or new benchmarks or performance measures instituted to meet existing requirements.*
- *Federal agencies are encouraged to share information about whether evaluation of the effectiveness of existing agency policies, procedures, and guidelines that promote awareness and identification of historic properties has led to improvements during the reporting period or planned updates not yet implemented.*
- *For the last three years, estimate the percentage of historic property identification completed in the context of Section 106 for specific undertakings and programs versus that completed for unspecified planning needs (“Section 110 survey”).*

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. USACE is in the process of completing an update of the PGN, including the cultural resources appendix.

Chapter 6 of Engineer Regulation (ER) / Pamphlet (EP) 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 8 million acres of land administered by the Civil Works Program.

As required by ER/EP 1130-2-540, 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).

USACE does not make a distinction between historic property identification completed in the context of Section 106 for specific undertakings and programs versus that completed for unspecified planning under Section 110 in its accounting of lands surveyed. Most of the surveys conducted on USACE fee-owned land are conducted for unspecified planning under Section 110.

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?

- *Agencies are encouraged to examine their policies, procedures and capabilities to increase opportunities for partnership initiatives involving non-federal collaboration and investment and report on their progress.*
- *Have any partnerships involved the collection, exchange, or co-management of geospatial data about historic properties in your inventory? If so, please briefly describe the partner(s) and protocol for data transfer and long-term data management. Is the geospatial data accessible to others outside your agency?*

Most District have developed data-sharing agreements with THPOs and SHPOs to access and share digital site information:

- Portland District has developed relationships with local historic preservation groups to help identify and evaluate historic properties. These groups include Restore Oregon, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, Oregon Historical Society, Multnomah County, and the Columbia River Gorge Commission.
- Both the Seattle and Portland Districts participate in the Federal Columbia River Power System Cultural Resources Program, which partners with the Bureau of Reclamation, three SHPOs and six tribal partners. The Districts and their partners work together to identify sites, including sites of religious and cultural significance to the Tribes.
- Mobile District participates in an annual traditional plant gathering activity with the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and is working with the Chickasaw Nation to participate in similar activities on District managed lands. The District also partners with state and federal law enforcement to investigate Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violations within the District's fee-owned land. The current program has focused on Mississippi, but is looking to expand to the District's lands in Alabama and Georgia.
- Wilmington District shares data with the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), and the Virginia SHPO and has access to North Carolina OSA and Virginia DHR historic properties records.
- Sacramento District archaeologists work closely with its tribal partners in cultural resources identification efforts and shares geospatial data with the United Auburn Indian Community.
- San Francisco District has partnered with Sonoma County and the Dry Creek Pomo Tribe to monitor construction of the Dry Creek Restoration Project. Outreach, which has included mentoring of younger tribal members in the identification of traditional cultural resources.

C. PROTECTING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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 (Lease or Exchange of federal property; 54 U.S.C. 306121-306122) of NHPA, changed over the reporting period in ways that benefit historic properties?

Agencies are encouraged to describe any changes over the last three years in the manner in which the agency manages compliance with Sections 106, 110, and 111 and to share successes in this area.

- *How has the number of full-time cultural resource professionals in your agency assigned to help the agency fulfill its responsibilities under the NHPA changed over the last three years?*
- *Has the distribution of responsibilities to federal agency employees, contractors, and applicants for compliance with Sections 106, 110, and 111 changed over the last three years within your agency?*

USACE workforce overall, and cultural resources staff in particular, has varied over the past three years as a result of the aging workforce and changes in project workload and priorities. Overall, most Districts have either maintained or expanded their cultural resources staff and a few Districts that had vacancies in these positions, have recently been filled. Some Districts have even expanded staff to include historians and architectural historians. Other expertise is accessed through USACE's centers of expertise and research centers or contracts with consultants.

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

Agencies frequently work with SHPOs, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, certified local governments, and other organizations to protect and manage historic properties. This would include partnerships/activities sponsored by other federal/non-federal agencies in which the agency has participated using the historic properties or the information from the historic properties within its area of responsibility.

- *Does your District partner with friends groups, Preserve America Stewards, colleges or universities, or other organizations on site-specific preservation strategies? If so, how are such groups involved in historic property protection?*
- *Rock Island District has developed a working relationship with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to protecting Putney Landing site from looting and vandalism. The District worked with the USFWS to complete a damage assessment, tribal coordination with the findings from the damage assessment, and the placement of temporary protection to cap exposed cultural materials and features. The USFWS is assisting the District to complete the ARPA investigation.*

- Kansas City District has partnered with, Missouri State University (MSU), to conduct National Register of Historic Preservation eligibility on an inadvertent discovery at Harry S. Truman Lake. The District has also partnered with the Center for American Paleolithic Research for a survey of erosional areas at Harlan County Lake.
- Portland District has an ongoing contract with Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE) to patrol the three lower Columbia River Projects, creating a unique partnership within the area. The CRITFE patrol 148 miles of river across two states and ten counties. The CRITFE Officers provide free ARPA training to local law enforcement, park rangers, and tribal members in the area. The District also conducts monthly meetings with a cultural resource working group, Wana Pa Koot (WPKK), which includes USACE, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bonneville Power Authority and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe and the Oregon and Washington SHPOs.
- Wilmington District has partnered the B.W. Wells Association to preserve and conserve the historic properties at Rock Cliff Farm, located on USACE-owned land on Falls Lake in Raleigh, North Carolina. The District is working with the Association and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office on proposed repairs and improvements to the property, which was the retirement home of B.W. Wells, North Carolina's first plant ecologist. The Association works with the District to educate the public about the history of the site as well as the conservation ethic of B.W. Wells.
- The San Francisco District has partnered with Sonoma County and the Dry Creek Pomo Tribe to monitor construction of the Dry Creek Restoration Project. Outreach to other Tribes and consultation had led to a partnership with the Dry Creek Pomo Tribe to mentor younger tribal members in the identification of traditional and natural cultural resources.

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

- *Has your agency developed any new Section 106 program PAs or used existing program alternatives/program comments during the reporting period? For what projects or programs?*
- *What effects have program alternatives produced in terms of resource protection and time and cost savings for the agency's Section 106 review responsibilities? How does your agency measure the effectiveness of program alternatives, if the agency uses them?*
- Baltimore District is in the process of developing an operation and maintenance Programmatic Agreement with the Pennsylvania SHPO for a District lake project.
- Portland District is in the process of developing a Programmatic

Agreement to manage 13 dams in the Willamette Valley.

- Seattle District is working with stakeholders, including the SHPO and Tribes, a Programmatic Agreement for the District's levee rehabilitation program.
- In December 2019, Albuquerque District executed a Programmatic Agreement with the SHPOs of New Mexico and Colorado, and with the THPO of Santa Ana Pueblo, to facilitate and streamline Section 106 compliance for routine and ongoing Operations undertakings.

D. USING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Section 4(a) of EO 13287 states federal agencies will ensure the long-term preservation and use of federal historic properties as assets and, if possible, to contribute to local economies and communities through proper management.

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

- *Has consideration of local economic development in your asset planning changed over the last three years? If so, how?*
- *Does your agency use historic properties to foster heritage tourism, when consistent with agency mission? If so, please describe any new heritage tourism efforts during the reporting period and whether they include public access to historic properties.*
- Omaha District manages six major dams; one of which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the other five have been recommended as eligible for listing. These historic properties contribute to the local communities and economies through the generation of hydroelectricity. Electrical power is transmitted through an extensive network to serve local and regional residential, commercial and industrial users with some of the lowest priced rates in the nation. The numerous beaches, parks and marinas along the shores provide recreational opportunities that contribute to the local economy by bringing outside revenue to the area. The dams and visitor centers also service as regional tourist destinations. The District has interpretative displays at all of the six dams and Fort Randall, a National Register Historic Places listed site in South Dakota. At Fort Randall, the original post chapel is still partially standing and has been stabilized. The site features a walking path with interpretive signage and includes the nearby Fort Randall Cemetery, which is also open to visitors (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Fort Randall cemetery with new ADA walkways installed in 2019 and new interpretive panels installed in the spring of 2020.

During the regular season, the projects have scheduled tours for the dams and powerhouses or by appointment during the offseason. Four of the District main stem dams have visitor centers; three are open Memorial Day through Labor Day and the Fort Peck Interpretive Center is open mid-April through November. The centers are designed to appeal to all ages and feature a combination of traditional displays, videos, interactive units and hands-on activities. Each center showcases human and natural history from the surrounding area (Figures 2 and 3).

- The Civil Works operating projects within Portland District are all historic properties, The District's dams contribute heavily to the local communities and their economies by providing hydroelectric power as well as flood risk reduction. The dams also provide recreational opportunities, as their pools are large lakes with adjacent at parks and sites.
- The Seattle District uses the Lake Washington Ship Canal to foster heritage tourism. The site is the location where the public can visit the Lake Washington Ship Canal Historic District and the USACE's only National Register-listed garden, the Carl S. Jr. Botanical Garden.



Figure 2: The exterior to the Lewis and Clark Visitor Center. The facility is operated in partnership with the National Park Service.



Figure 3: The Lewis and Clark Visitor Center interior overlooking the topographic display.



Figure 4: The Fort Randall Visitor Center: The exterior monument and displays were designed in collaboration with the Yankton Sioux Tribe



Figure 5: The Fort Randall Dam and Lake Francis interpretive signage atop the visitor center's overlook.



Figure 6: The Fort Peck Interpretive Center designed to harmonize with the Art Deco architecture of the Fort Peck Dam powerhouse.



Figure 7: A representative display in the Fort Peck Interpretive Center

- The Bay Model Visitor Center, a historic property operated by the San Francisco District, is a fully-accessible visitor center that hosts a working hydraulic model of San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta System. The visitor center is used for public meetings by the local maritime community, state and local water resources agencies, and state and local academic institutions. It is frequently used for water resources conferences, educational symposia, training workshops, community art exhibitions, including the annual Sausalito Arts Fair. Most recently, the Visitor Center was utilized for the preparation of emergency medical kits for medical workers in the COVID-19 Virus Pandemic.

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?

- *What factors are considered in agency decisions about disposing of or retaining historic properties?*

The two most prominent laws that effect USACE strategies in its strategies to protect and use historic properties are the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Historic properties that have been subject to looting or vandalism, especially if they are known to have associated human remains, are likely to receive the most attention through the fulfillment of funding requests for protective or mitigative measures and monitoring.

Consideration in the disposal or retention of historic properties, when they occur, reflect agency needs, the state of repair of the properties, and existing land leases which can sometimes limit the re-purposing of historic properties.

- For the Kansas City District, considerations and decisions about retaining or disposing of historic properties have involved issues related to extant historic properties that the District has acquired when the District assumed ownership. The District has a number of houses or structures that were repurposed as state or county offices, outbuildings, or employee residences after the District lake projects were developed. These buildings, which no longer meet the needs of the other agencies, have become a maintenance requirement for the District. The District must budget for the maintenance of the structures, finding alternative uses and/or the disposal of these properties to other entities. Further complicating the re-use is that the original state or county agencies retain the lease of the land on which the historic properties are located, which often restricts re-use or re-purposing.

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

- *If so, please provide information on how often the authority is used and describe any uses of such authority over the last three years to outlease historic properties.*
- *Does your agency have protocols to identify historic properties that are available for transfer, lease, or sale?*
- *Are there obstacles to your agency using Section 111 or other authorities to enable the continued use of historic properties in your inventory?*
- *Does your agency generally retain the proceeds from Section 111 leases for the purposes of managing historic properties in the agency's inventory? Have these proceeds increased in the last three years?*

- In 1991, the lockmaster moved out of the Lock and Dam 10 lockmaster house located in Guttenberg, Iowa, within the St. Paul District. With this move the last remaining lockhouse on the Upper Mississippi River that is in its original location, became vacant. This vacancy became an opportunity for the District to partner

with a local heritage society, the Guttenberg Heritage Society, to preserve and maintain the house in its original location and condition. The Guttenberg Heritage Society, under a lease with the District, currently operates a museum dedicated to the history of the Upper Mississippi River and the City of Guttenberg. In 2019, the District completed paint analysis on the house to identify the locations of lead-based paint. Abatement of these areas as well as activities to rehabilitate the house and restore its historic character began in 2020 (Figures 7 and 8).



Figure 8: Rehabilitation of the Lock and Dam 10 Lockmaster house for use as a museum.



Figure 9: Front of the Lock and Dam 10 Lockmaster house undergoing rehabilitation as

a local history museum.

- There have been only a few new leases of historic properties the past three years, the Wilmington District continues to lease multiple historic properties to state and local governments including the Mason House, the Mangum House, the B.W. Wells House and Lock and Dam #2. The Albuquerque District leases out the operation of the Adobe Belle housing units at Conchas Dam, which are part of the NRHP-listed Conchas Dam Historic District. In addition, the District is negotiating with Cannon Air Force Base for a lease and partnership for the Base to take over the operation of the Adobe Belle housing units and for the rehabilitation of the NRHP-eligible Conchas Lodge.

E. SUCCESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES

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

- *Agencies are encouraged to identify particular successes they have achieved, as well as any challenges or impediments encountered, in their efforts to improve inventory of historic properties, protect historic properties, or use historic properties during the reporting period. Do such challenges or successes suggest opportunities to enhance the federal government's leadership role in historic properties stewardship at the agency or government-wide level? Case studies that highlight, exemplify, or demonstrate agency achievements should include images if available. Agencies are encouraged to include examples of how partnerships have been used to assist in their historic properties stewardship.*

Securing funding to accomplish the variety of activities, including public outreach and collaboration with Tribes and others, remains the challenge most often cited. The Districts prioritize funding requirements and looks for partnership opportunities with other agencies to maximize their efforts during the fiscal year.

- Rock Island District successfully partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to perform an Archaeological Resources Protection Act investigation at the Putney Landing site. Looting activities at the site focused on an area of erosion along the shoreline and within the mounds adjacent to the landward side of the property. In addition to the damage survey, the District conducted tribal coordination and was able to install temporary protection measures to prevent further erosion and cap exposed cultural materials and features. The temporary protection is in place until a permanent solution is developed. As of February 2020, no recent evidence of looting the erosion area was apparent.
- Vicksburg District has worked in coordination with Forest Service to prosecute multiple ARPA violations. The District has also coordinated with Tribes and the State to consolidate our collections in order to provide better access to cultural materials in our custody.

- Kansas City District has faced numerous challenges especially increasing vandalism and looting activities over the past three years. In response the District has increased staffing to develop geospatial data to manage the data associated with known historic properties, as well as to conduct more NHPA Section 110 surveys and evaluate sites for eligibility to the National Register (Figure 10).

Kansas City District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Published by Trisha Dorsey [?] · 18 hrs · 🌐

We need your help! If you have any information on the petroglyph vandalism please contact us or the staff at Kanopolis Lake.

"Resources at Kanopolis Lake are managed for the benefit of the American public and the Corps staff works hard to ensure these resources are available for future generations," said Ryan Williams, Kanopolis Lake park manager. "The assistance of the public in a case like this is critical."

Kanopolis Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers Kanopolis State Park
Pomona Lake, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wilson Lake, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Perry Lake, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism

Kanopolis Lake seeking information on vandalism
MARQUETTE, Kan. – The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Kanopolis Lake recently discovered vandalism to an ancient petroglyph and is seeking information from the public.
NWK.USACE.ARMY.MIL

Performance for Your Post

25,130 People Reached

1,161 Reactions, Comments & Shares 🗨️

Reaction	On Post	On Shares
103 Like	9	94
3 Love	0	3
1 😂 Haha	0	1
34 😲 Wow	0	34
153 😞 Sad	11	142
381 😡 Angry	52	329
203 Comments	9	194
290 Shares	290	0

6,355 Post Clicks

Click Type	Count
0 Photo Views	2,815 Link Clicks
	3,540 Other Clicks 🗨️

NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

8 Hide Post	0 Hide All Posts
0 Report as Spam	0 Unlike Page

Reported stats may be delayed from what appears on posts

👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share 🗨️

25,130 people reached [Boost Post](#)

👤 Ian Sackett, Lori Kruger and 58 others 7 Comments · 290 Shares

Figure 10: Vandalism of rock art at Kanopolis Lake, Kansas, damaged a prehistoric bison petroglyph at the lake.

Geoarchaeological assessments of the shore line at Stockton Lake, Missouri, conducted in 2019, has identified and recorded 46 new archaeological sites, including 34 that are eligible for the National Register (Figures 11 and 12).

The District has increased its inspection and monitoring of known historic properties at lake projects. At Harry S Truman Lake, District staff visited all recorded burial sites and many historic properties. Information from this monitoring effort has been critical in establishing correct locational data, status, and future needs and requirements (Figure 13).



Figure 11: Geoarchaeological assessment at Stockton Lake, Missouri.



Figure 12: Stockton Lake shoreline survey petroglyph of a hand.

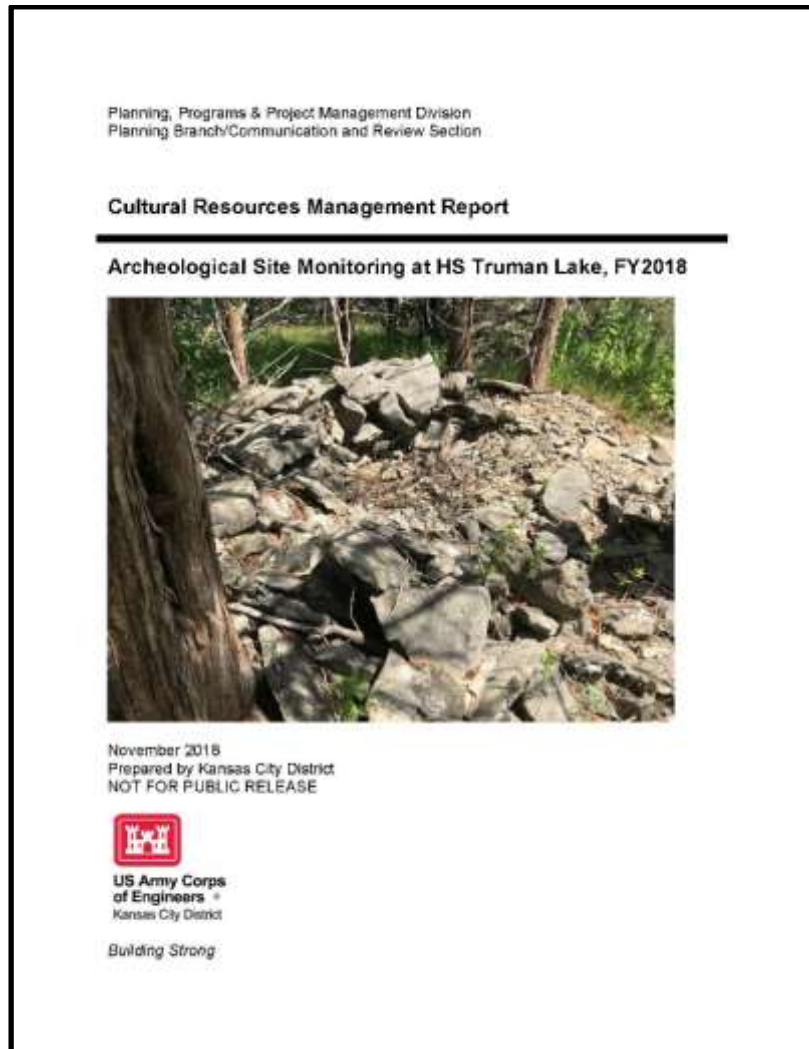


Figure 13: Harry S. Truman Lake monitoring report.

- The Omaha District has established a toll-free Hotline (1-866-NO-SWIPE) to provide an anonymous, simple way for the public and others to notify the District when they observe, know about, or suspect looting, or other suspicious activity. Information received through the Hotline is used to investigate, verify, and apprehend any individual or group that may be vandalizing or removing artifacts from cultural resource sites on District fee-owned land. All reports regarding suspected looting are treated as confidential to the extent allowed by law. NWO also sponsored a three-day Archeological Law Enforcement class in April 2018 at the North Dakota Historical Society in Bismarck, North Dakota. Approximately 50 students from federal, state, and Tribal agencies participated in the training.

Omaha District provides educational brochures and posters on the protection of historic properties to its partners as well as distributing them at boat shows and water safety events. Signage is also posted at all boat ramps and lake access points to inform the general public that unauthorized digging on USACE-managed lands is unlawful. The District estimates that these efforts reached approximately 10,000 recreationists and the general public attending boat shows and water safety events in the past year. The District also produced four different tri-fold brochures developed in collaboration with the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (Figures 14 and 15).

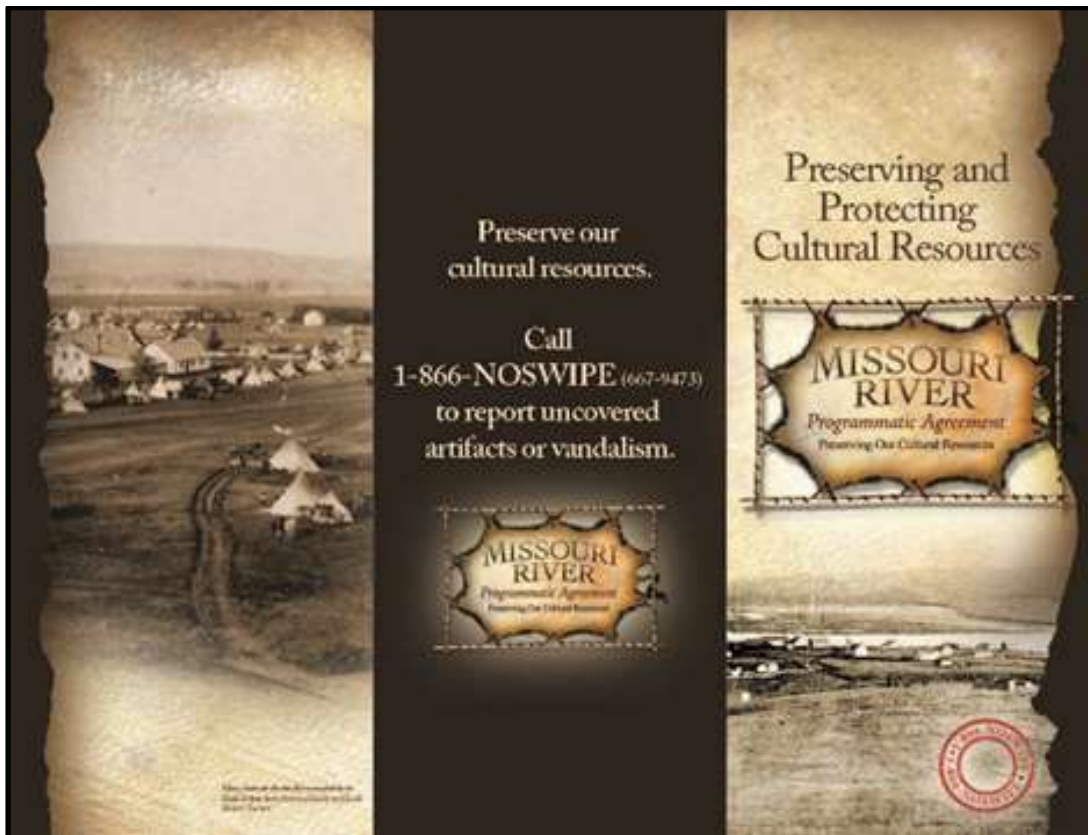


Figure 14: The exterior of the Omaha District brochure on cultural resources protection.

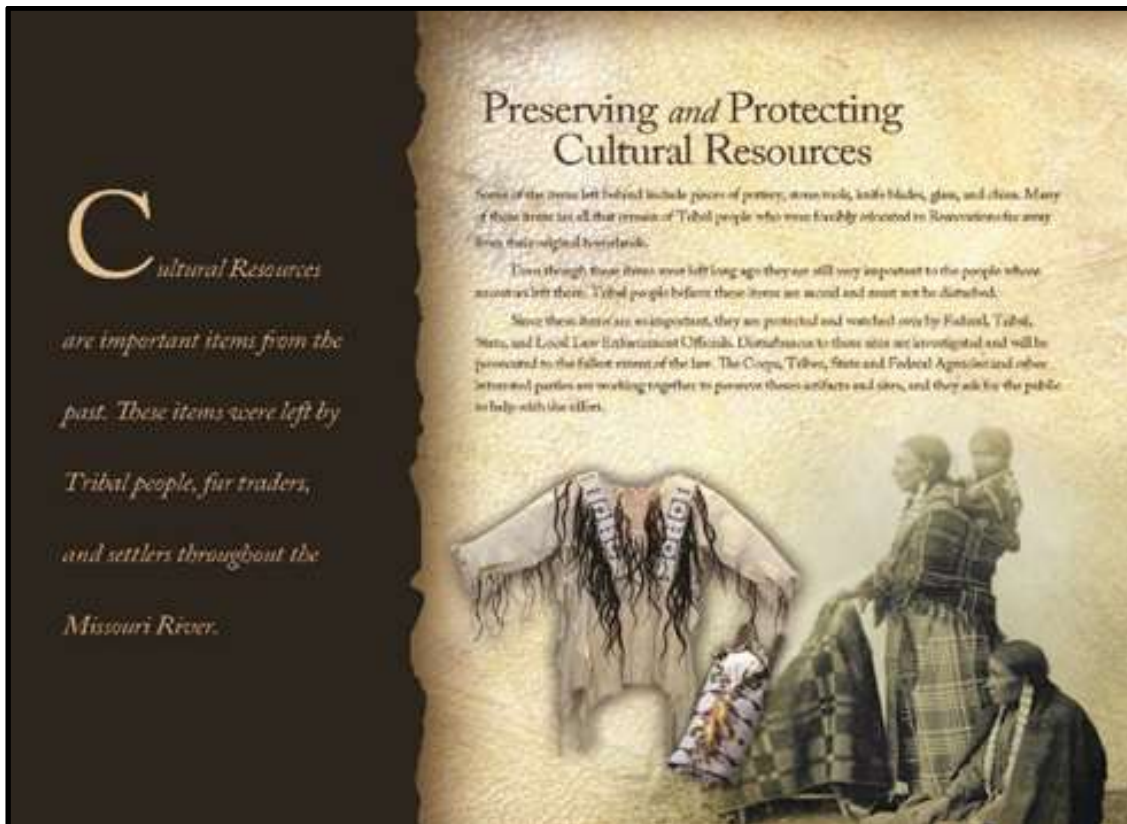


Figure 15: Reverse of Omaha District brochure on cultural resources protection.

In another effort to raise awareness of the need to protect archeological resources, Omaha District archeologists have partnered with the South Dakota Historic Preservation Office on a summer day camp for children. The camp is

designed to teach participants archeological field techniques and the importance of preserving and protecting cultural resources.

- Successes in Albuquerque District include: (1) a project to stabilize and protect a large eroding archaeological site at Trinidad Reservoir in Colorado; and (2) development of Programmatic Agreement for Operations undertakings, including routine management and maintenance.
- At the Lake Mendocino Coyote Valley Dam, the San Francisco District and the Dry Creek Pomo Tribe are refurbishing the cultural resources interpretive center to educate the public about Pomo culture and the importance of natural and cultural resources. Education programs will provide information and opportunities to share the culture and history of the Dry Creek Pomo and other Tribes and to preserve their sites, petroglyphs, ethnobotanical sites and other natural resources. The District has also consulted with Coyote Valley Tribe during development of the Coyote Valley Dam Master Plan that includes a future partnership developing cultural resources. Another success has been the partnership between the District, the Yurok Tribe USACE's Engineering Research and Development Center for floodplain research in dam removal, river restoration and fisheries improvements.
- The St. Paul District History Committee has been working to fulfill the recommendations of the historic property management plans to establish interpretive or visitor centers at its recreations sites to provide information on the recreational facilities but also the history of the site. In 2017, the District completed the interpretive center at Eau Galle recreation area in Wisconsin to celebrate the Eau Galle Reservoir's 50th anniversary (Figures 16 and 17). In 2020, the District will complete the visitor center at Lake Ashtabula.



Figure 16: The opening of the Eau Galle interpretive center in 2017



Figure 17: Setting up the Eau Galle interpretive center.