

Bureau of Reclamation 2023
Executive Order (EO) 13287, *Preserve America*,
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. Specifically, the 2003 EO states: *“Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 16 U.S.C. 470h–2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs.”*

Where appropriate and applicable, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has included in its report responses to the questions posed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in its May 2023 reporting guidance. Reclamation recognizes that the questions prepared by the ACHP are for the agency’s consideration only and that not all questions are applicable to all Federal agencies. Rather, the Section 3 reporting is intended to provide a platform for agencies to showcase their efforts in identification, protection and use of historic properties in their ownership. Therefore, Reclamation has attempted to address the relevant questions posed by the ACHP in a format and form that is consistent with Reclamation’s own internal program reviews in order to provide a greater value for both the bureau cultural resources program and to the reader.

It is important to note that Reclamation’s cultural resources management obligations are delegated to regional and area offices, and as such there is a wide variety of sources for the data presented in this report. In addition, unlike many land management agencies, Reclamation partners with other Federal agencies for land and site management. These agency partners include the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Therefore, often cultural resources management duties and information for some Reclamation owned land and sites is not available within Reclamation. Indeed, there is often some confusion as to what agency owns the property a site is located on. This can cause discrepancies in some quantitative site data reporting.

I. Summary of site and survey data

Reclamation has not significantly altered its methods for identification of historic properties since the 2020 report. Currently, the number of historic sites identified for the bureau is 23,186. These include archaeological sites, standing structures, canals, etc. The sites include 993 that have been recorded over just the last three years. A total of 4,744 of the recorded resources have been evaluated as potentially eligible for the National Register (a.k.a. historic properties); 5,942 have been evaluated as ineligible for the National Register. The remaining 12,500 sites remain unevaluated.

In terms of archaeological and historic survey work, Reclamation has inventoried approximately 846,182 acres of land, or roughly 20.5 percent of the Reclamation owned lands currently under the bureau’s management for cultural resources. Most of the survey has been conducted as a result of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements (704,065 acres). The remaining 142,117 acres of survey was conducted for Section 110 of NHPA purposes, or 16.8 percent of the work done to

date (this includes almost 33,757 acres surveyed for Section 110 just in the last 3 years.) Of the 993 new sites recorded, 154 sites were found because of Section 110 survey. Reclamation has expended approximately 281,355 dollars for Section 110 survey over that three-year time. In addition, Reclamation has spent 356,121 dollars for other Section 110 requirements including site inspections, GIS system updating, data call responses and site assessments.

II. Policies and Programs

Reclamation approved major revisions to its Reclamation Manual (RM), Directives and Standards (D&S) “*Cultural Resources Management*” [LND 02-01](#) in 2023. This document delineates the management of cultural resource requirements “as required by statutes and in a spirit of stewardship, to clarify Reclamation’s roles and responsibilities related to cultural resources and Cultural Resources Management (CRM), and to provide direction for consistent implementation of Reclamation’s CRM responsibilities”.

In addition, Reclamation performed a program-wide Internal Control Review (ICR) of its compliance with NHPA Section 110 as it applies to archaeological resources and associated lands. This ICR occurred in fiscal year (FY) 2021 and was a follow-up to the FY 2020 ICR for NHPA Section 110 of the built environment. The FY 2020 ICR was described in the previous Preserve America report. The 2021 ICR identified a lack of emphasis on Section 110 when it comes to managing Reclamation’s archaeological resources, and not all regions were conducting NHPA Section 110 surveys on a regular basis, nor were they maintaining NHPA Section 110-specific budgets. The ICR also identified that Reclamation lacks an agency-wide database system that reliably provides property inventories. Finally, the ICR found that monitoring and assessment of archaeological sites is currently done on an ad-hoc or random basis. The review resulted in Reclamation attempting to increase its efforts to comply with the many requirements of NHPA Section 110, including site inventory. This review resulted in the additional 33,757 acres surveyed under NHPA Section 110 over the last 3 years, as mentioned above. The additional work has increased the total percentage of land surveyed for historic resources under NHPA Section 110 survey versus Section 106 survey from 10 percent to 16 percent of the total survey acreage.

III. Section 106 Agreements

Section 106 of NHPA often requires Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) in order to resolve adverse effects to historic properties that may result from a proposed Federal action. The resolution of project adverse effects also may be mitigated through the implementation of an action-specific Programmatic Agreement (PA). At any one moment, Reclamation is working under many such agreement documents. Examples of such agreements implemented within the last few years are provided below.

Two MOAs were developed by the Lower Colorado Basin (LCB) region in the last three years to mitigate effects to historic properties. These included the agreement for Proposed Safety Improvements to the Top of Hoover Dam, and also the Administration Building and Training Center Lawn Xeriscape Project in Boulder City, Nevada. Both agreements were with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

In the California-Great Basin region (CGB), implementation of the Friant Kern Canal PA has led to the identification of four new historic properties. In addition, under the B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Modification Project PA, a new historic district has been identified that includes 10 contributing features.

The Columbia-Pacific Northwest region (CPN) executed two new PAs for projects in Washington State. A PA for compliance activities in the Cle Elum Reservoir has the potential to help identify new historic properties as the agreement includes methods for identification for new undertakings within the scope of the project. The Kachess Safety of Dam PA is more site specific but includes a stipulation for traditional cultural property (TCP) studies by the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, both of which will likely identify historic properties.

Agreements within the Missouri Basin region (MBR) include an MOA amongst the Dakotas Area Office (DKAO), the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND), and the Stutsman County Park Board for the Transfer of Recreation and Permitted Cabin Lands at Jamestown Reservoir, Jamestown, North Dakota in March 2021. This MOA allowed for the protection of existing historic properties on transferred lands and defined responsibilities for the identification of new historic properties on the transferred lands (transfer was mandated by Public Law 115-308). DKAO also executed a MOA for Reclamation with SHSND and the Dickinson Department of Parks and Recreation for the transfer of recreation and permitted cabin lands at E.A. Patterson Reservoir, Dickinson, North Dakota in March 2021. This MOA allowed for the protection of existing historic properties on transferred lands and defined responsibilities for the identification of new historic properties on the transferred lands (transfer was mandated by Public Law 115-306). The Montana Area Office (MTAO) reports a new FY 2023 MOA for the St. Mary Canal Diversion works dam replacement which has the potential to identify new historic properties with a pedestrian survey stipulated in that agreement.

IV. Program Alternatives

Reclamation has considered a variety of program alternatives for managing its compliance with NHPA Section 106 requirements. This includes a Program Comments for its water distribution infrastructure, a Nationwide PA for grant programs, and Program Exemptions for certain redundant parts of its water infrastructure. To date, the only successfully implemented program alternatives have been project-specific and statewide PAs, primarily for routine maintenance and grant programs.

Previously reported project-specific agreements include the Salt River Project PA in Arizona, the Yuma Project Historic Features PA also in Arizona, and the Newlands Project PA in Nevada. Reclamation also has a number of new project-specific agreements; these include the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project PA authored by Upper Colorado Basin (UCB) region which includes the ACHP, the New Mexico SHPO, the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah SHPO's, the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This PA deals with management of effects on historic properties arising from construction of the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project in New Mexico and specifically outlines the identification, assessment of eligibility, and treatment of affected sites within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Through tribal consultation, a tribal construction monitoring program was also established.

The CPN region recently signed a PA for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) System Cultural Resource Program (SWPA) for the management of historic properties. The SWPA is an agreement amongst Reclamation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Administration, four SHPOs, ten Federally recognized tribes, the ACHP and a number of other interested parties. The agreement covers compliance with Section 106 of NHPA for the FCRPS dams and reservoirs. The FCRPS SWPA governs most of the cultural resource compliance for the Grand Coulee Power Office (GCPO) at Lake Roosevelt and Hungry Horse Reservoir. The 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 while supporting the mission of public involvement with preservation activities.

Existing statewide agreements include the Utah statewide PA for minor agency projects, which was signed in FY 2017 between Reclamation and the Utah SHPO. This agreement continues to help streamline the bureau and other Federal agency cultural resources compliance efforts in Utah. Another PA in Utah was enacted that helps to manage mitigation for adverse effects to the irrigation infrastructure by standardized mitigation efforts. This was signed in early FY 2020 also between Reclamation and the Utah SHPO. Other agreements include the previously reported PA between the DKAO and the SHSND that was first implemented in 1993. The agreement guides the identification and management of historic properties on Reclamation's property in North Dakota and continues to be utilized with positive results. The PA between Reclamation's South Dakota Rapid City Field Office and the State of South Dakota was renewed in FY 2023 and 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's effectiveness is tracked using an annual report that is submitted each year to the South Dakota SHPO.

New statewide agreements that have passed since the prior Preserve America Report include the Wyoming statewide PA for "Water Carriage Systems". The PA was signed and implemented in February of 2021 by the Bureau, Wyoming SHPO, ACHP, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), NPS, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the USFWS, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming. The PA covers operation, maintenance, repair and improvements to irrigation facilities and infrastructure and helps to streamline the compliance process and standardized mitigation of project effects to those resources. The agreement also helped support the completion of a Wyoming statewide historic context for the same resources.

A second new statewide PA in Colorado was completed that addresses water control features. The agreement includes the Colorado SHPO, the ACHP, Reclamation, the BLM, NRCS, USFS, and the USFW and was signed in the summer of 2022. Like the Wyoming and Utah PAs, the Colorado PA helps to streamline the cultural resources compliance requirements under Section 106 of the NHPA and standardizes mitigation when adverse effects are likely to occur to the water infrastructure features in the state of Colorado. Benefits from this agreement are already becoming evident in the first year of implementation with 22 undertakings being covered under the PA and 3 undertakings utilizing the PA mitigation options. Reclamation estimates the PA saved 44,000 dollars and 19.8 months of project waiting time on the projects covered by the PA for consultation. In addition, Reclamation saved 12,000 dollars and 10 months of project waiting time on projects utilizing the PA's "Storymap" mitigation.

Reclamation is grateful for the agreement. These savings, while modest during its first year of use, are real-time and money savers for both the project proponents and the Federal Government.

As a result of the successes of the Utah, Wyoming and Colorado PAs, Reclamation is continuing to work toward more statewide PAs. This includes an effort by the Snake River Area Office, in partnership with the Columbia-Cascades Area Office and the UCB regional office, ACHP and the Idaho SHPO to develop an agreement that would cover most Reclamation undertakings in the State of Idaho. Consultation on this comprehensive agreement has also included Pacific Northwest tribes that attach religious and cultural importance to properties in Idaho. This agreement, while still in draft, takes advantage of some of the existing language in agreements from Colorado and Wyoming. Finally, UCB is working on a statewide PA with the New Mexico SHPO and interested Native American tribes. Formal discussions are in the beginning stages for this effort, but the outlook is positive for an agreement.

V. Partnerships

Reclamation continues to work with several Federal and non-federal partners in the identification and evaluation of historic properties, and as reported in previous Preserve America reports. These include 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). The federal agencies Reclamation partners with for land and site management include the NPS, BLM, USFS, and the USFWS. States with which Reclamation has partnerships include Nebraska, California, Utah, South Dakota, 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.

Examples of newly implemented partnerships include the LCB Yuma Area Office (YAO), which partnered with the Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) of the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe and a private contractor hired by Imperial Irrigation District (IID), to inventory 40 acres of Reclamation withdrawn land in support of the East Highline Reservoir and Intake Channel Project. The UCB Western Colorado Area Office's (WCAO's) continues its partnering in recreation management with the Colorado Parks & Wildlife (CPW). The result of the partnership includes CPW hiring a full-time archaeologist to assist in completing NHPA Section 110 surveys to inform CPW stewardship management plans. The survey included the re-recording of 34 sites at the Dallas Creek Project in 2022 and an intensive survey at the Silt Project in June 2023. The LCB Albuquerque Area Office (AAO) is working with Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico to document the Isleta Diversion Dam. Previously, AAO worked with the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico to revitalize their acequia system and an erosion control effort along the Rio Grande.

MBR's DKAO reports that it has ongoing partnerships with the North Dakota Game and Fish at Lonetree Wildlife Management Area, the Garrison Conservation District in the Garrison Diversion Unit, and with the Tri-Cities Joint Job Development Association (JJDA) at Heart Butte Reservoir -- to protect historic properties at those respective locations.

VI. Contributions to the local communities and economics by historic properties

In UCB, the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and the State of Colorado drafted *Archaeology for a Changing Colorado* [HOME | Archaeology (archaeologybenefitscolorado.com)]. The document outlines the economic and community impacts of cultural resources throughout Colorado, including resources managed by Reclamation. It states, “The artifacts and sites identified and studied by archaeologists fill Colorado’s museums or become tourist destinations of their own, which attract visitors and benefit local economies – creating additional business opportunities and jobs. Each of these economic activities, and others, result in direct and indirect economic benefits to the state and local economies.” Many of these places are managed, sustained, or were created by Reclamation. For instance, BLM’s Canyons of the Ancients Museum and Visitor Center shares with the public artifacts from the Dolores Project and has become a tourist attraction in southwest Colorado. Also, in UCB, the Elephant Butte Historic District and Dam Site in New Mexico sees regular visitation, including lodging facilities, marina, and recreational vehicle park. According to the concessionaire’s records, in 2021 there were 131,392 visitors, and in 2022 there were an estimated 167,564 visitors. This includes day use and lodging.

LCB’s Administration Building is a part of the Boulder City Historic District and provides interpretive kiosks that are situated along the Boulder City Historic District Walking Tour. Also, in LCB, Hoover Dam is a world renowned National Historic Landmark that receives around seven million tourists each year. Near Hoover Dam, Reclamation has leased lands to Clark County to build the Clark County Wetlands Park, which is situated within the Las Vegas Wash Archaeological District and provides visitors an interpretive experience of both the cultural and natural resources within it. In Arizona, LCB has the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area (YCNHA) which includes two state historic parks, one National Historic Landmark, two riverfront parks partially situated on Reclamation land (the Yuma West Wetlands and Yuma East Wetlands) connected by a multi-use path, 400 acres of restored wetlands, and an interpretive plaza. The YCNHA provides recreation to the community and diversifies the local economy through tourism.

The Colorado River State Historic Park (CRSHP) encompasses the old Quartermaster Depot that became Reclamation headquarters during construction of Laguna Dam and the Yuma Project. The CRSHP contains permanent interpretive displays that tell of Reclamation’s history.

In CGB there is the Old Powerhouse, a Reclamation-owned component of the Folsom Powerhouse National Historic Landmark (NHL). The site is managed through a partnership with California State Parks. California State Parks conducts educational tours and makes portions of the Folsom Powerhouse NHL available for public access.

In CPN, the most significant examples include visitor arrival centers at Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse dams. Both dams - Grand Coulee and Hungry Horse - operate visitor arrival centers (VACs) and seasonal tours through the facilities’ public affairs programs. Since these are historic properties, heritage tourism has impacts on the economies of the areas. Heritage tourism, with over 150,000 visitors per year at Grand Coulee Dam, is 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, GCPO 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 Dam. During the reporting period, Reclamation staff updated the displays at the Hungry Horse VAC. The displays make ample use of historic-period photographs from construction to illustrate the significance of Hungry Horse Dam.

The Adobe House is the only rammed earth constructed house documented in Kansas, built in 1893 (Figures 1 and 2). The Adobe House is located at Reclamation's Norton Dam and Reservoir and now serves as an interpretive opportunity for visitors. The house is decorated with period furniture and open to the public upon request. The property is managed and maintained by staff of the Prairie Dog State Park, Kansas Department of Parks and Wildlife.



Figure 1. Adobe House, 2017



Figure 2. Adobe House, 1893

The Rose Hill schoolhouse is also located within MBR's NKAO management area, on Reclamation-owned land (Figure 3). Rose Hill Schoolhouse is a limestone masonry school built in 1878 for School District No. 50. The schoolhouse is located at Reclamation's Lovewell Dam and Reservoir and continues to serve as a facility for Sunday church services. Church services first began with the White Rock Scandinavian Lutheran Evangelical Congregation, organized in 1880. The property is managed and maintained by staff of the Lovewell State Park, Kansas Department of Parks and Wildlife.



Figure 3. Rose Hill Schoolhouse, 2017

VII. Successes

The LCB region began the Monument Plaza Rehabilitation Project at the Hoover Dam. This project is restoring the architectural dedication plaza to the dam workers, designed by the late Oskar Hansen, by fixing well-worn terrazzo flooring and brass statues. LCB's Administration Building and Training Center in Boulder City, Nevada is undergoing a turf removal project and preparing to install a xeriscape landscape with an interpretive walkway experience within it. This new walkway will tell the story of the Boulder City's history as well as interpret the property of the Administration Building and its connection to the city.

The Phoenix Area Office contracted three surveys to help identify and manage cultural resources on Reclamation land. These surveys include a 2020 – 2022 survey at Lake Pleasant that resulted in the relocation, re-assessment, and re-recording of 82 previously recorded sites. A 2022 survey on the northern half of the Tucson Mitigation Corridor resulted in the relocation and reassessment of 3 previously recorded sites and the identification of 30 new sites. Finally, a 2022 – 2023 survey at Bartlett Reservoir resulted in the identification of 20 new sites.

LCB's YAO coordinated with tribes on completing the NHPA Section 106 process for IID's EHL water conservation project, documenting, and ensuring resource avoidance and protection. Utilizing the NHPA Section 106 process, listening, and acknowledging the tribes' concerns with resource protection ensured YAO's relationship with the tribes was not impacted and further helped YAO successfully complete the project. Also, new interpretive panels were installed at the Arizona Sluiceway Bridge at Laguna Dam.

UCB's WCAO has been working to train the next generation of cultural resource professionals. The area office has utilized the Bureau's Resource Assistance Internship (RAI) program to train possible future employees. In the summer of 2023, an RAI student began conducting research on the Dallas Townsite at Reclamation's Dallas Creek Project in Ouray County Colorado as part of their master's thesis research. Research will inform if intact archaeological deposits are present and at the site and will refine the site's boundaries. In addition, the student is being trained in pedestrian survey, legacy collection curation, consultation letter drafting, and presentation to stakeholders and agency leadership.

The public attraction to UCB’s Elephant Butte Historic District continues to grow, especially with more funding going toward the restoration of many features within the district. Additionally, maintaining good working relationships with New Mexico State Parks in various Reclamation-owned locations continues to aid the public as recreation activities have remained important to the economy of the State of New Mexico.

In CGB, as a resolution of adverse effects for the Lahontan Power Plant Title Transfer, three interpretive panels were developed in coordination with that regional office, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada and the Nevada State Parks (NSP). The 3 panels with the mounting stands were fabricated and delivered to NSP in January 2023 (Figures 4-6).

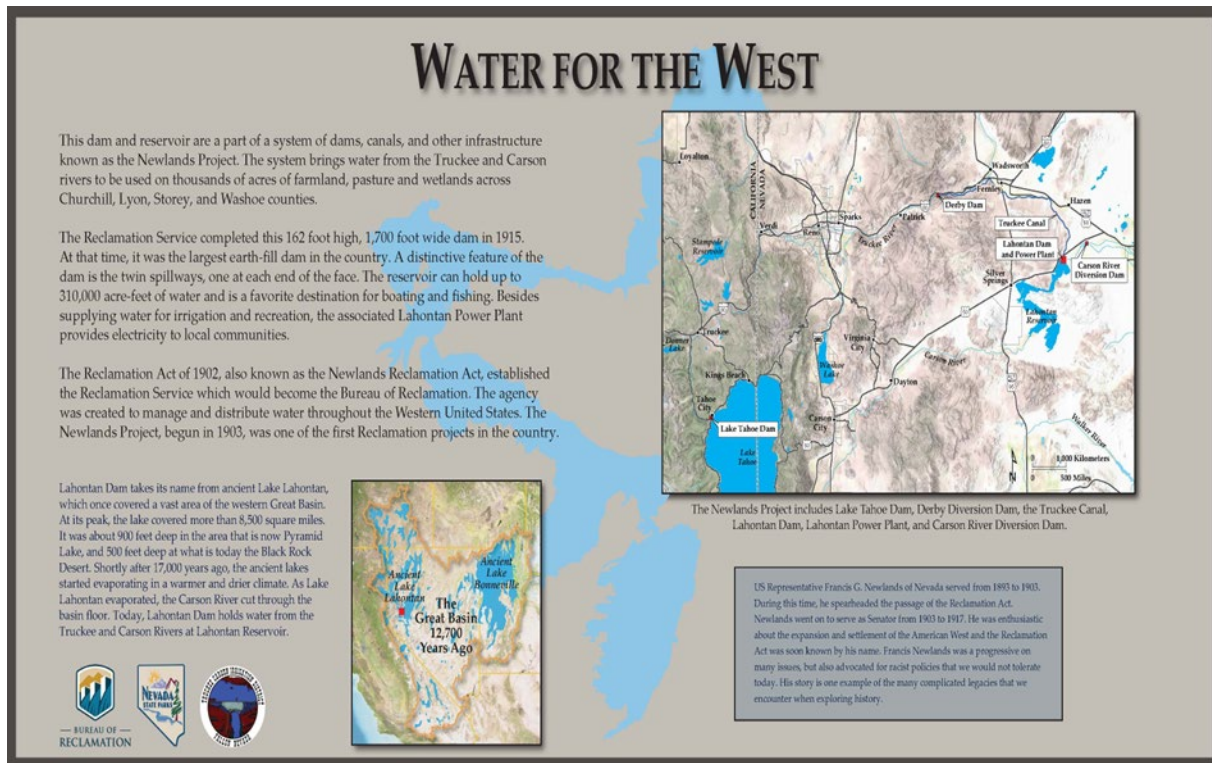


Figure 4. Lahontan Mitigation Panel “Water for the West.”

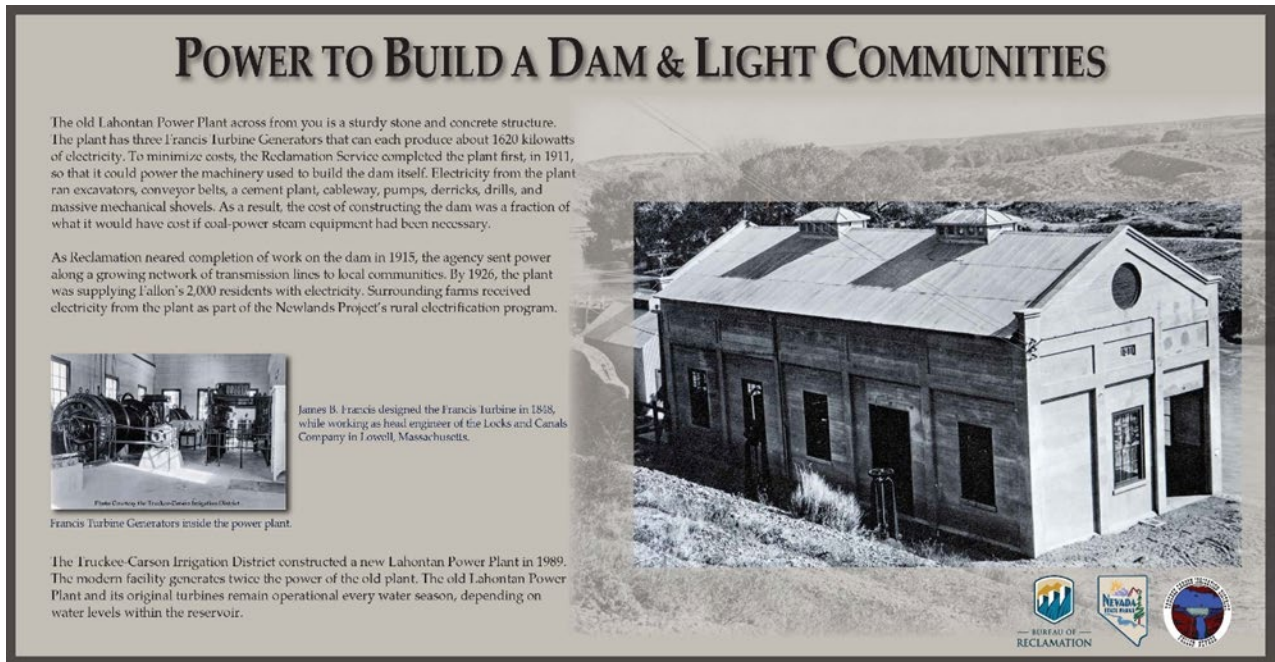


Figure 5. Lahontan Mitigation Panel "Power to Build A Dam & Light Communities."

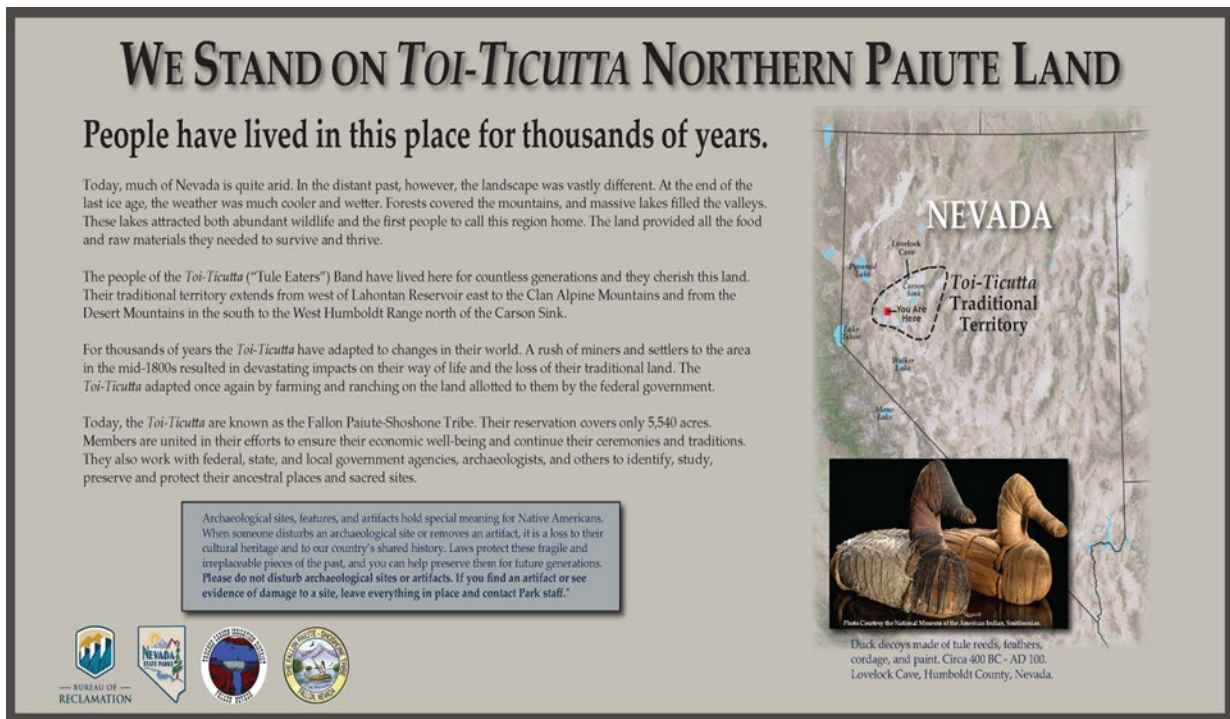


Figure 6. Lahontan Mitigation Panel "We Stand on Toi-Ticutta Northern Paiute Land."

Also in CGB region, under the Derby Dam Fish Screen MOA, the resolution of adverse effects included a museum contribution. Reclamation updated the public Newlands Project exhibit at the Churchill County Museum and Archives which included purchase and delivery of touch tables to be used in the Museum's "water exhibit". It is stipulated by Reclamation that the public will have access to the digital touch

tables that will be installed with historic and updated information concerning the Newlands Project, including the Truckee Canal, Derby Dam, and Derby Dam Fish Screen. Reclamation also provided the final version of a time lapse video for the construction of the Fish Screen and a hard drive and customized application that that is used to update the exhibit. The touch tables were delivered in January 2021 and installed (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Newlands Project interpretive panels and touch tables at the Churchill County Museum

CPN region continues to complete archaeological site stabilization projects at Lake Roosevelt. In June 2023, Reclamation's stabilization project at 45LI377, a pre-contact village site on the Spokane River (inundated by Lake Roosevelt), reached the stage of being substantially complete. The primary challenge was to stabilize over 1,000 feet of shoreline along Lake Roosevelt, which has an average annual change in elevation of about 50 feet. A second challenge was the limited budget available for this work, which meant that the construction had to be spread over a three-year period. Reclamation cultural resources staff and engineers designed a stabilization project that could be broken up into three phases, allowing work to proceed during those periods when the elevation of Lake Roosevelt would allow barge-based construction. The three phases also enabled Reclamation to spread out

expenditures, making the project fiscally feasible. The involved parties, including the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, have been pleased with the results of the project. Reclamation, the NPS, and the STSR will continue to monitor the performance of this stabilization project over the coming years to determine if it is fulfilling its long-term function.

In MB region, DKAO's managing partner at Heart Butte Reservoir, Tri-Cities JJDA, recently completed construction of a new visitor's center at Lake Tschida (Spring 2023). DKAO was able to provide historic photographs of Heart Butte Dam and Lake Tschida for the new visitor's center. DKAO and Tri-Cities JJDA are also currently looking into producing replicas of precontact artifacts recovered at excavations at Heart Butte reservoir for interpretive exhibits for the visitor's center.

DKAO also successfully executed MOAs regarding the protection of historic properties on transferred lands at Jamestown and Dickinson (Lake Patterson) Reservoirs in North Dakota. DKAO has worked with SHSND since 2017 to re-box Reclamation's collections housed at the SHSND curation facility. This included the re-boxing of materials from the Beadmaker site (32GT238) in 2021. The site is an important pre-contact site at Heart Butte Reservoir. The materials from Beadmaker site were catalogued and entered into the Department's Interior Collection Management System (ICMS) and placed into appropriate acid-free archival storage boxes (Figure 8).



Figure 8. View showing re-boxed materials from the Beadmaker site.

VIII. Conclusions

This report demonstrates that Reclamation has continued to complete many historic property inventories and National Register eligibility evaluations over the reporting period. In addition, Reclamation has implemented many agreement documents for the management of historic properties. Reclamation has demonstrated a robust historic preservation program that includes many partnerships with other Federal and non-Federal agencies. Reclamation continues to update its guidance documents pertaining to Cultural Resources Management, as well. Reclamation also continues to provide publicly accessible, publicly interpreted, and popular historic properties and National Landmarks. Finally, Reclamation's ICR program has been successful in identifying flaws in the program and providing a system for making corrections when necessary.