


Attachment 7:
Alaska Major Highlights for FY 2022:

- 1: Eastern Interior Field Office Archaeological Surveys – 2022
- 2: Eastern Interior Field Office Section 106 Projects – 2022
- 3: University of Alaska Museum of the North, Archaeology & Earth Sciences Departments’ BLM Collections
- 4: Mammoth Tusk Rescue (Central Yukon Field Office)
- 5: Atigun River Section 110 Monitoring (Central Yukon Field Office)
- 6: 2022 Winter Dinosaur Excavations with the University of Alaska Museum of the North (Arctic District Office)
- 7: 2022 Archaeological Surveys in the Eastern National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (Arctic District Office)
- 8: 2022 Tukuto Lake Mapping (Arctic District Office)
- 9: Rohn CCC Cabin Restoration (Anchorage Field Office)
- 10: Campbell Tract Recreation Area Management Plan (Anchorage Field Office)
- 11: GFO SE Problematic Parcels-Pennock Island Native Cemetery
- 12: GFO Tahini and Chilkat Rivers Archaeological Survey
- 13: GFO Tangle Lakes Archaeological District
- 14: GFO Denali Post Office Stabilization (changed to Dalton Cache & Blue Moon Café)

1. <i>Project title:</i>	Eastern Interior Field Office Archaeological Surveys - 2022
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Eastern Interior Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKF02000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration's goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>Eastern Interior Field Office archaeologist Robin Mills organized four proactive, cultural resources and paleolandscape surveys this year along (1) the Dennison Fork, a scenic portion of the Fortymile River Wild & Scenic River (FWSR), and (2) along Beaver Creek Wild River, with all four trips undertaken with inflatable river rafts. The crew members also included two BLM Fairbanks District seasonal archaeologist technicians, two archaeologists from the Glennallen FO, two archaeologists with the University of Alaska Museum of the North, in Fairbanks Alaska, one hired archaeology contractor, and a paleoecologist with the Alaska Quaternary Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. This was the eighth year that BLM and UAMN have partnered to survey and test in the EIFO. The surveys and testing in 2022 focused on monitoring known historic sites, finding new prehistoric sites along these waterways, as well as continued test excavations at 49-EAG-00938, a late Pleistocene archaeological</p>

	<p>site dating 13,100-13,700 years ago (cal BP). Work here included 14.5 m² of excavation, and a lake coring project at the adjacent Dennison Lake (21-NHB-001) via snowmachines in April. The lake study will focus on paleoenvironmental reconstruction during the late Pleistocene and Holocene.</p> <p>BLM Seasonal employees' base wages were funded under BPSS 11908. The Beaver Creek survey was funded by BPSS 11913 (\$11,000). The Dennison surveys are not linked to a funded BPSS project, but used (1) funds obtained from BLM-HQ NLCS Science Initiatives, for which an assistance agreement between the BLM and UAMN was written created (L21AC00151), (2) funding in FY2021 used to create an assistance agreement with the AQC-UAF to fund the paleolandscape lake work (L21AC10140), and (3) base 1050 funds in EIFO used for per diem & OT for 5 BLM employees and 1 contractor (\$14,048).</p>
7. BPSS project number:	11913 (Beaver Creek); 11908 (Seasonal employees)
8. BLM funding amount:	\$25,048
9. Subactivity:	1050
10. Partners/contribution:	University of Alaska Museum of the North, UAF. Alaska Quaternary Center, UAF.
11. PE units:	6 MY, 7 FD, 50 BC
<p>12. Photo file name: Mills_ LLAKF02000-01_Dennison Lake</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Dr. Nancy H. Bigelow (left) and BLM employee Colter Franz preparing to core Dennison Lake. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.</p> 
<p>13. Photo file name: Mills_ LLAKF02000-02_Beaver Creek</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> BLM seasonal archaeology technicians Noah Simmons and Anastasia Jepsen floating on Beaver Creek. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.</p>



14. Photo file name:
Mills_LLAKF02000-
03_Beaver Creek

Caption: BLM seasonal archaeology technicians Anastasia Jepsen and Noah Simmons screening sediments from a test pit on the edge of a high terrace overlooking Beaver Creek. Note the wildfire smoky conditions in the background. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.



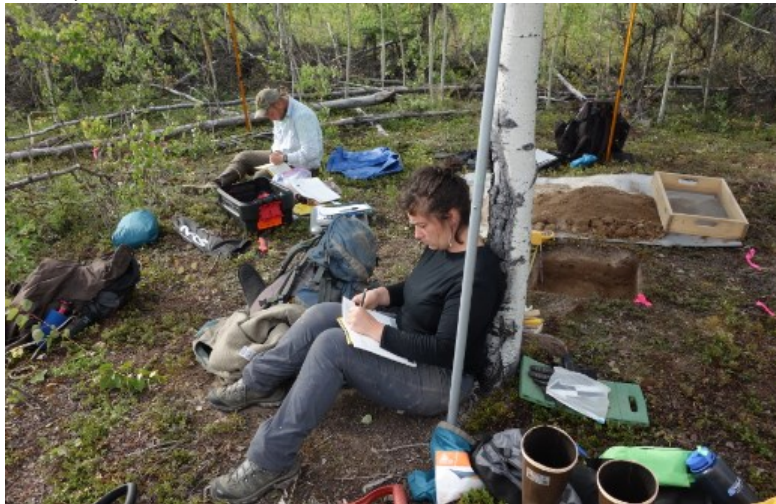
15. Photo file name:
Mills_LLAKF02000-
04_EAG-938 Excavation

Caption: BLM archaeologist Caroline Ketron, John Jangala, Robin Mills, and UAF archaeologist Brooks Lawler, excavating at EAG-00938, overlooking Dennison Lake. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.



16. *Photo file name:*
Mills_LLAKF02000-
05_EAG-938 Excavation

Caption: UAF archaeologists Sam Coffman and Brooks Lawler taking notes during excavating at EAG-00938. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.



1. <i>Project title:</i>	Eastern Interior Field Office Section 106 Projects - 2022
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Eastern Interior Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKF02000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	In 2022, BLM Eastern Interior Field Office archaeologist Robin Mills directed two Section 106-related field projects. The first involved subsurface testing at EAG-00070, a prehistoric site in Eagle, Alaska. The site is inside the boundaries of historic Fort Egbert, on a high bluff overlooking the Yukon River. A determination of eligibility has never been written for the site, despite years (1980s-present) of trenching and testing and monitoring at the site owing to maintenance activities associated with National Park Service buildings associated with Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. Prompted by yet another buried telephone wire, BLM and NPS archaeologists jointly undertook a testing program, including use of ground penetrating radar, to determine the extent and integrity of subsurface deposits, in order to write a DOE (winter 2022-2023). A 4 m long trench, along with 71 50x50 cm excavation test units, were excavated by

	<p>5-6 archaeologists over 13 days in June and July. In short, excepting a small area at the northern part of the site, the rest of the area has been heavily impacted by historic Ft. Egbert activities that occurred on site in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, resulting in the thorough mixing of historic items and the sparse traces of the prehistoric occupation.</p> <p>The second project involved Hazmat remediation and a land transfer to the State of Alaska of old federal mining claims. A 1930s-era historic ball mill, and associated features, are present on federal claims approximately 50 miles NE of Delta, Alaska. Accessible only by helicopter, Mills was joined by State Office of History & Archaeology architectural historians Maria Lewis and Amy Hellmich. The trio gathered enough data to write a determination of eligibility for the site, in order to move ahead with any necessary mitigation of adverse effects prior to Hazmat removal at the site.</p> <p>BLM Seasonal employees' base wages were funded under BPSS 11908. The testing at EAG-00070 was not associated with a BPSS project, but instead used base 1050 funds in EIFO used for per diem & OT for 3 BLM employees and 2 BLM volunteers (\$6,288). The funding for the Delta ball mill (~\$3,000) came from the Hazmat program, not a specific BPSS project, and covered helicopter operations and Mills' OT.</p>
7. <i>BPSS project number:</i>	11908 (Seasonal employees)
8. <i>BLM funding amount:</i>	\$9288
9. <i>Subactivity:</i>	1050, 1644
10. <i>Partners/contribution:</i>	State of Alaska Office of History & Archaeology; National Park Service
11. <i>PE units:</i>	3 FD, 5 BC
12. <i>Photo file name:</i> Mills_LLAKF02000-06_EAG-070 Testing	<i>Caption:</i> Testing at EAG-00070 near the NPS compound, Eagle, Alaska. Red dots are tests that are positive for buried cultural material, and white were sterile. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.



13. Photo file name:
Mills_LLAKF02000-
07_EAG-070 Testing

Caption: BLM and NPS archaeologists testing at EAG-00070 near the NPS compound, Eagle, Alaska. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.



14. Photo file name:
Mills_LLAKF02000-
08_EAG-070 GPR

Caption: NPS archaeologists conducting a ground penetrating radar survey at EAG-00070 near the NPS compound, Eagle, Alaska. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.



15. Photo file name:
Mills_LLAKF02000-
09_Historic Ballmill

Caption: Aerial view of 1930s mining ball mill, 50 miles NE of Delta, Alaska. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.




16. Photo file name:
Mills_LLAKF02000-
10_Historic Ballmill

Caption: 1930s mining ball mill, 50 miles NE of Delta, Alaska. Photo: Robin Mills, BLM.



1. <i>Project title:</i>	University of Alaska Museum of the North, Archaeology & Earth Sciences Departments' BLM Collections
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Fairbanks District Office & Arctic District Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKF00000 & LLAKR00000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration's goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>The BLM and the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN), in Fairbanks, Alaska, continue to work together to properly house and care for existing BLM-owned artifacts and fossils housed at that repository. The BLM has more than 1,700 accessioned archaeology collections at UAMN, including 207,945 catalogued artifacts and specimens, and an estimated 90,000 more artifacts and specimens that have yet to be digitally catalogued. The UAMN Earth Sciences Department has the largest collection of fossils in Alaska, including Cretaceous dinosaurs & Ice Age mammals. About 1/3 to 1/2 of these collections come from BLM-managed land: more than 140 accessions from 1000 localities, including more than 20,000 specimens.</p>

	<p>A 5-year assistance agreement between the BLM and UAMN Earth Sciences ended in FY15, after successfully bringing up to modern curatorial standards <u>all</u> BLM-managed fossils (>20,000) in the facility. In FY20, a new 4-year agreement between the BLM and UAMN’s Archaeology Department was signed (L20AC00271), which provides funding to UAMN to continue the work of bringing existing “legacy” collections up to modern curatorial standards. In total in FY22, 7,562 artifacts in 70 different museum accessions (BD units of accomplishment) were rehoused and partially cataloged, and 48 linear feet of documentation was upgraded and catalogued.</p> <p>This project is not linked to a BPSS project, but used 1050 funds provided by the Alaska SO, the Fairbanks District Office, and the Anchorage District Office.</p>
7. BPSS project number:	n/a
8. BLM funding amount:	\$99,500 (2020-2021)
9. Subactivity:	1050
10. Partners/contribution:	University of Alaska Museum of the North
11. PE units:	70 BD (FY22)
<p>12. Photo file name: Mills_UAMN Collections_LLAKF0000 0 & LLAKR00000_01</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Drawer of objects from UA67-082 not yet rehoused. Photo: Scott Shirar.</p> 
<p>13. Photo file name: Mills_UAMN Collections_LLAKF0000 0 & LLAKR00000_02</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Drawer of rehoused objects from UA68-070. Photo: Scott Shirar.</p>



14. Photo file name:
Mills_UAMN
Collections_LLAKF0000
0 & LLAKR00000_03

Caption: Documents at UAMN related to the Northwest Gas Pipeline project. Photo: Scott Shirar.



15. Photo file name:
Mills_UAMN
Collections_LLAKF0000
0 & LLAKR00000_04

Caption: A sample page of the finding aid for the Northwest Gas Pipeline project documentation. Source: Scott Shirar.

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32

A	B	C
Box 1 NAGP	Box 2 NAGP	Box 3 NAGP
NW Alaskan Field Work Guidelines	Environmental Master Guide Level I (00258)	Field Work Guidelines - 1981 Field Arch. Survey Program
Backhoe Trenching Forms	Summary of Arch. Surveys in AK 1978-1981	Field Work Guidelines - Standard Guidelines for Preconstruction
Quad Maps for Fault Stability Study	Maps with Notes	07/14/1979 Memorandum - Modifications to Proposal
Test Trenching Forms	AHIS with Artifacts & Locations Printout	Shinkwin & Agner Report on Arch Survey Delta Junction-Yukon Border
1980 Cannon - Notes, Logs, Reports & Forms	Environmental Master Guide Level I (00259)	BLM Permit Application - Alaskan NW Natural Gas Co
1980 Fetter et al - Logs & Forms	Environmental Master Guide Level I (048) '81	Checklist Summary Results - Arch Recon - Delta Junction - Canada
MSL-1 Exploration Plans IV - M. Baker 1979	Environmental Master Guide Level I (182)	BLM Public Affairs - North Slope Haul Road - Alaska Magazine
Borehole Clearance Forms Aug-Nov 1979	Ownership Vol 1 Rev 3	Temporary Easement - 1979 M. Hansen & NW Alaskan Pipeline CO.
Arch. Sites Along Proposed NW Pipeline		Alaska Heritage Resources Survey Record Card - Nabesna, AK
1980 Leitgeb - Notes, Logs, Reports & Forms		Handwritten List - Plants & Drawings
1980 Dale - Notes, Logs, Reports & Forms		Handwritten List - Animals
		Chart of Animals & Locations
		Schedule Winter Backhoe Programme - R. Dale
		Borehole, Backhoe, Compressor Station Form - S. Fetter
		Photocopy of Daily News Miner Article - Delta Farms assess damage
		Borehole/Compressor Drilling Program - Arch Survey Form
		Site Bone ID Form
		Culture Checklist
		Geologic Units in Study Area Table
		Unfinished List - Terrain, Cult. Resources, Development
		1980 Material Site Exploration - Livengood North
		Material Site Backhoe Excavation Schedule - Attachment B
		Handwritten List - Visuals, Surveys
		1979 - Delta Jct. Arch Survey Schedule - Handwritten
		Handwritten Note from Ross to Brian - About Summary Sheets
		1980 - Office of Federal Inspector - Rights of Way Permits
		UAF Work Order No. 8
		Permit Report for 1980 Arch Survey Delta Jct to Purdoe Bay
		Interoffice Correspondence - Changes in Soil Borehole Locations (2 Copies)
		Frost Heave Field Test Site Forms & Handwritten Note from Ross to Jean
		Highway Gas Mileage Note
		UAF Handwritten Note - To do List
		Copy of Missing Field Notes from Therese
		Letter & Request for Quotation Packet
		Field Schedule for EMS's July-Aug 1979
		Work Order to Existing Contract
		Letter to Flour/NW from UA


Boxes 1-3 Boxes 4-6 Boxes 7-8 Boxes 9-12 Boxes 13-16 Boxes 17-19 Boxes 20-23 Boxes 24-25




16. Photo file name:
Mills_UAMN
Collections_LLAKF0000
0 & LLAKR00000_05

Caption: An example of digitization efforts: Photograph of house excavation at the Sikoruk Site (1960s). Source : Scott Shirar.




1. Project title:	Mammoth Tusk Rescue
2. Field or district:	Central Yukon Field Office
3. Org. code:	LLAKF03000
4. Department of the Interior Priority (2022) ¹ :	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. Theme ² :	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):	<p>In June, Central Yukon Field Office (CYFO) archaeologist Crystal Glassburn removed a mammoth tusk from the bank of the Middle Fork Koyukuk River due to stability and public interest concerns. The tusk was first identified sticking out of the riverbank in 2020, but due to the location and bank stability, was considered unsafe to remove at that time. Therefore, in collaboration with law enforcement, game cameras were installed to monitor the tusk. For two years, law enforcement officers and other staff regularly monitored the location to ensure it wasn’t being damaged or disturbed. However, in May of 2022, the general location of the tusk was posted in a Reddit forum and the post went viral and was shared several million times on various platforms. This generated enough interest for NPR to publish a story about the tusk (https://www.npr.org/2022/06/14/1104158719/woolly-mammoth-tusk-koyukuk-river-alaska), bringing further attention to the location.</p>

	<p>There was a lot of concern within CYFO that the publicity would lead to the tusk being illegally removed. Luckily, a monitoring trip was already planned and when staff arrived at the tusk location (after a seven-hour car ride and 2 hour float down the river), it was clear that a significant amount of material had eroded from the top of the bank and from around the tusk over the winter, leaving only a short section of the tusk still in the bank. Glassburn and seasonal archaeologists Noah Simmons and Ana Jepson carefully excavated a small amount the gravels from around the tusk and safely removed it. Then the tusk was loaded onto an inflatable kayak and transported down the river to the BLM Marion Creek Field Station, approximately 2.5 miles downstream.</p> <p>The tusk was wrapped in Saran wrap for two months to allow it to slowly dry without the ivory flaking off and will be sealed with Vinac. The tusk is being accessioned to the University of Alaska Museum of North, Earth Sciences collections in Fairbanks, but will remain on permanent loan to the BLM and will be displayed in the Arctic Interagency Visitor Center in Coldfoot, Alaska. The tusk has generated a lot of public interest, and Glassburn plans to work with interpretive staff to develop a display for the tusk in the future.</p>
7. BPSS project number:	N/A
8. BLM funding amount:	\$2,500
9. Subactivity:	L1050
10. Partners/contribution:	N/A
11. PE units:	1 HD
<p>12. Photo file name: LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Tusk_1</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Mammoth tusk in unconsolidated river gravel on the east bank of the Koyukuk River before it was removed (BLM/C. Glassburn, June 2022).</p> 
<p>13. Photo file name: LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Tusk_2</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Seasonal archaeologists Ana Jepsen and Noah Simmons excavating the river bank gravels from around the tusk (BLM/C. Glassburn, June 2022).</p>

	
<p>14. Photo file name: LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Tusk_3</p>	<p>Caption: Seasonal archaeologists Ana Jepsen and Noah Simmons placing the tusk in an inflatable kayak (BLM/C. Glassburn, June 2022).</p> 
<p>15. Photo file name: LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Tusk_4</p>	<p>Caption: Mammoth tusk as cargo (BLM/C. Glassburn, June 2022).</p> 
<p>16. Photo file name: LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Tusk_5</p>	<p>Caption: Seasonal archaeologists Ana Jepsen and Noah Simmons holding the tusk at the BLM Marion Creek Field Station (BLM/C. Glassburn, June 2022).</p>



1. <i>Project title:</i>	Atigun River Section 110 Monitoring
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Central Yukon Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKF03000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
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6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>In July, Central Yukon Field Office archaeologist Crystal Glassburn and seasonal archaeologist Noah Simmons floated 25 miles of the Atigun River in the Brooks Range to monitor known prehistoric sites along the river and gather updated GPS points and photos and to assess site condition. Wildlife biologist Erin Julianus also joined the trip to conduct breeding bird surveys along the river, and public affairs specialist Teri Balsler joined to learn more about the archaeology of the region and gather information to share in public outreach and education.</p> <p>During the trip, a total of 400 acres were inventoried to Class III levels, 8 new prehistoric sites were identified and recorded, and 10 previously documented sites were revisited. Revisiting one of the sites (PSM-00222) was especially informative as the site record (written in the 1980s) only provided a vague description that a boulder cache pit was located somewhere in the vicinity. It turns out that there are at least seven boulder cache pits at the site, which would have been used to</p>

	<p>store caribou meat during communal hunts in the fall. The site likely functioned as a lookout, and caribou would have been intercepted and killed during fall migrations along the Atigun River Valley. There is likely a large butchering area near the cache pits, and a living area where tents and cooking fires would have been, although these activity areas haven't been identified yet. There may also be a caribou driveline associated with the site as several large white boulders located in a line were identified, but more work is needed to determine this. A radiocarbon date was collected from a spruce pole wedged into the rock wall of one of cache pits, and it returned a date of 1624-1680 AD. The presence of spruce wood at the site is significant because the site is above tree line, and the nearest spruce trees would have been located on the other side of the Atigun Pass, at least 25 miles away.</p> <p>The Atigun River Valley is a rich archaeological landscape and further work is needed there. However, sites are generally in good condition and inventory and monitoring should proceed as time and funding allows.</p>
7. <i>BPSS project number:</i>	N/A
8. <i>BLM funding amount:</i>	\$9,500
9. <i>Subactivity:</i>	L1050
10. <i>Partners/contribution:</i>	N/A
11. <i>PE units:</i>	400 BC, 8 FD, 10 MY
12. <i>Photo file name:</i> LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Atigun_1	<p><i>Caption:</i> Inflatable kayaks lined up in the evening sun along the Atigun River in the Brooks Range, Central Yukon Field Office (BLM/C. Glassburn, July 2022).</p> 
13. <i>Photo file name:</i> LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Atigun_2	<p><i>Caption:</i> BLM employees ready their inflatable kayaks before floating down the Atigun River in the Brooks Range to monitor known archaeological sites (BLM/C. Glassburn, July 2022).</p>



14. Photo file name:
LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Atigun_3

Caption: Boulder cache pit at an archaeological site in the Brooks Range (BLM/C. Glassburn, July 2022).



15. Photo file name:
LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Atigun_4

Caption: Seasonal archaeologist Noah Simmons records soil information about a shovel test at an archaeological site in the Brooks Range (BLM/C. Glassburn, July 2022).



<p><i>16. Photo file name:</i> LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Atigun_5</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Wildlife biologist Erin Julianus looks at a prehistoric hunting blind that would have been used to hunt caribou in the Atigun River Valley (BLM/C. Glassburn, July 2022).</p> 
<p><i>17. Photo file name:</i> LLAKF030000_Glassburn_Atigun_6</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Sunrise at 4:00 am along the Atigun River, Central Yukon Field Office (BLM/C. Glassburn, July 2022).</p> 

1. <i>Project title:</i>	2022 Winter Dinosaur Excavations with the University of Alaska Museum of the North
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Arctic District Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKR00000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>In April 2022, Patrick Druckenmiller (Earth Science Curator at the University of Alaska Museum of the North [UAMN]) led a small, 6-person crew from the UAMN to conduct winter excavation work at a site 25 miles south of the Beaufort Sea to retrieve samples from the Prince Creek bone bed in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A). BLM RDO archaeologist Joe Keeney accompanied the team, assisting with logistics, transportation, camp management, and fieldwork. This project was the continuation and final year of work conducted around the same time in 2021.</p> <p>The bone bed contains a variety of Cretaceous period taxa including dinosaur and other contemporaneous fish, reptile, and mammal bones, which were deposited together in what was likely a low energy area within a river channel (i.e., a lag deposit). The crew camped along the Colville River in winter conditions reaching -50° F and spent two weeks at the site in the NPR-A removing frozen sediments containing bone dating to approximately 75 million years ago. Excavation involved</p>

	<p>removing intact blocks of frozen sediment from the side of the bluff that runs along the west side of the Colville River to collect a sample of the bone layer. The winter methods were necessary due to the instability of the thawing sediments in the summer, which pose significant safety hazards to personnel if material breaks loose above the worksite. In the winter, the bluff sediments remain frozen solid, stable, and safe to work below while excavating and late winter/early spring offers enough daylight to work effectively. The crew was able to retrieve between 1-2 cubic yards of material from the bone bed that contains a variety of bones from different dinosaur species and other animals that lived with them. The University of Alaska Museum of the North is still studying the samples, and the results and findings are forthcoming.</p> <p>While research of all materials is ongoing, preliminary results from materials retrieved in 2021 include the identification of fish and early bird species along with numerous dinosaur bone and teeth fragments from the Cretaceous period. The 2021 project was featured on an episode of PBS's Nova that aired in January 2022. A film crew also accompanied the 2022 team to film the project for a forthcoming documentary on Curiosity Stream.</p> <p>Some RDO 1050 Ops funding for Cultural/Paleontological Program base work helped fund Keeney's involvement in, and contribution to, the project, which resulted in one site intensively studied. BLM lent support for the UAMN project through 1050 Ops funding for RDO Cultural/Paleontological Program base work. BLM CYFO also provided lodging to the crew at the BLM field camp at Marion Creek in Coldfoot. The field and film crews travelled in a convoy along the Dalton Highway from Fairbanks to its terminus in Deadhorse, followed the infield oil roads past the Kuparuk 2DP Pad onto a snow trail to the vehicle staging area near the Colville River, and travelled the last 5 miles to the dig site via snow machine.</p>
7. BPSS project number:	N/A.
8. BLM funding amount:	\$3,192
9. Subactivity:	1050
10. Partners/contribution:	Unknown
11. PE units:	1 FD

12. Photo file name:
Keeney_Dino 2022_
LLAKR00000_01

Caption: Tent below excavation & crew working on bluff



13. Photo file name:
Keeney_Dino 2022_
LLAKR00000_02

Caption: Excavation crew on the bluff breaking loose a block of frozen sediment.



14. Photo file name:
Keeney_Dino 2022_
LLAKR00000_03

Caption: Dinosaur bone fragments in a saw-cut block of frozen sediment



15. Photo file name:
Keeney_Dino 2022_
LLAKR00000_04

Caption: Field camp along the Colville River in the evening



1. <i>Project title:</i>	2022 Archeological Surveys in the Eastern National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Arctic District Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKR00000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>Over two weeks between July 20-27 and August 18-24, 2022, BLM archaeologists conducted proactive archaeological survey and monitoring work in the eastern National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A). BLM RDO archaeologist Joe Keeney led the field projects and was aided by RDO/FDO shared seasonal archaeologists Anastasia Jepsen and Noah Simmons.</p> <p>The crews focused most of the survey efforts within approximately 75 miles of the BLM camps at Inigok and Umiat on the North Slope. The goal of this helicopter-based survey was to 1) revisit known sites in the area to monitor their condition and update locational information using high-precision GPS, and 2) identify and record previously undocumented archaeological or paleontological sites in the area. The archaeology crew would visually search for landforms and settings where identification of cultural materials would be likely and/or</p>

	<p>possible and would land at those locations to inspect the areas on foot or (in some cases) by low-level overflights. This included the yearly monitoring of archaeological sites along the Beaufort Sea coast, areas of which have been actively eroding at a high rate in recent decades.</p> <p>As most of the overall land area used for permits authorized by the BLM Arctic district Office relates to non-ground-disturbing activities (namely overland transportation and studies and camping in remote backcountry areas), the archaeology crew focused on surface sites, which are most susceptible to the types of activities generally permitted in the NPR-A without requiring prior archaeological survey. As buried sites are protected by the overlying sediments and vegetation and less likely to be disturbed by overland transportation, the archaeology crew limited the amount of subsurface testing during this project.</p> <p>BLM conducted the project using 1050 Ops funding for RDO Cultural/Paleontological Program base work and use of RDO’s fixed wing contract and exclusive use helicopter (under 1310). Aided by unusually few weather delays, the 2022 NPR-A archaeology crew aerially surveyed 54,331 acres in search of suitable areas for more intensive survey on-foot. The 2022 crew surveyed 215 acres on foot, which resulted in seven newly documented sites and monitoring and updated mapping at seven sites. New sites included one prehistoric isolate, five sites associated with historic oil exploration, and one recently historic jettisoned aircraft fuel tank. Sites revisited for monitoring included two historic Iñupiaq sites, four prehistoric sites, and one site relating to historic survey and mapping along the Beaufort Sea.</p>
7. BPSS project number:	N/A
8. BLM funding amount:	1050: \$23,176 1310: Aviation costs unknown
9. Subactivity:	1050, 1310
10. Partners/contribution:	N/A
11. PE units:	137 BC, 7 FD, 7 MY
12. Photo file name: Keeney_NPRA_Survey_2022_LLAKR00000_01	<i>Caption:</i> Sod house ruin at site HAR-00030 revisited during site monitoring in NPRA.



13. Photo file name:
Keeney_NPRA_Survey_2022_LLAKR00000_02

Caption: Fuel tank to an F-4 Phantom jet in the NPR-A, jettisoned in the 1970s.



14. Photo file name:
Keeney_NPRA_Survey_2022_LLAKR00000_03

Caption: Isolated stemmed projectile point found in an upland area near the Colville River.



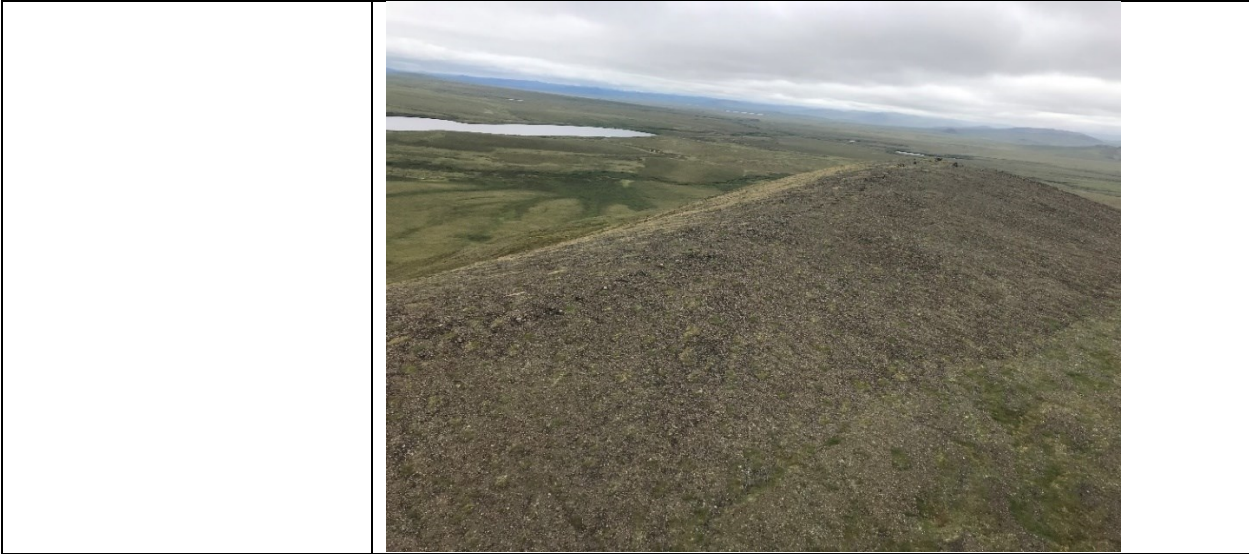
15. Photo file name:
**Keeney_NPRA_Survey_
2022_LLAKR00000_04**

Caption: Overturned hull of an M29 Weasel discarded on the tundra by the Navy during operations in NPR-4 between 1944-53.



1. Project title:	2022 Tukuto Lake Mapping
2. Field or district:	Arctic District Office
3. Org. code:	LLAKR00000
4. Department of the Interior Priority (2022) ¹ :	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. Theme ² :	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):	<p>In late July to early August 2022, BLM RDO archaeologist Joe Keeney and collaborators from the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN) conducted a collaborative project aimed at understanding the design and strategies associated with caribou drive line systems. Dr. Josh Reuther (Archaeological curator, UAMN) is the primary researcher, and the Tukuto Lake crew consisted of Keeney, Dr. François Lanoë (Assistant Research Professor, University of Arizona), Haley McCaig (University of Alaska Fairbanks anthropology graduate student), and two others; McCaig is also studying the Tukuto Lake caribou drive lines as part of her master’s thesis.</p> <p>Located 32 miles west of Ivotuk in the southern NPR-A, the Tukuto Lake Archaeological District contains several known archaeological sites immediately around the lake dating to approximately 600-1,500 years ago, including several habitation sites with houses, cache pits, and numerous caribou bones. The district also includes several miles of</p>

	<p>stone lines, arranged by past people presumably as part of a drive system to efficiently herd caribou into an area for hunting them in large number. Previous research at Tukuto Lake in the 1970s and 1980s exclusively focused on sites immediately around the lake, leaving virtually no documentation of the expansive driveline sites west of the lake until the 2022 work.</p> <p>The 2022 work involved recording (photographing, notation, and detailed mapping with sub-meter GPS) the drivelines and other nearby features, and attempting to recover organic material (animal bone, wood, seeds, etc.) underneath the stones that could be used for radiocarbon dating when the drive systems were built. The 2022 crew limited excavation to two small (50x50cm) test pits at one of the driveline sites near Tukuto Lake, and crewmembers carefully lifted rocks along the driveline to locate materials suitable for dating and replaced all stones in their original positions (no larger stone features were disassembled). The 2022 crew successfully mapped in detail three sites consisting of lines of cairns, hunting blinds, cache pits, and stone tool making debris near Tukuto Lake. The archaeological team limited artifact collection to only organic materials recovered beneath the rocks and materials recovered from the subsurface tests; all materials are now housed at the University of Alaska Museum of the North. Results from 2022 will determine the need for additional archaeological fieldwork at Tukuto Lake in the future, but additional visits are likely to map additional driveline sites beyond what could be reached in 2022. Preliminary results from radiocarbon testing some of the organic remains recovered in 2022 indicate construction and use of parts of the drivelines between the late 17th to mid-20th Centuries. The Tukuto Lake archaeology crew based out of a spike camp at Tukuto Lake, accessing the location via fixed wing to a BLM camp at Ivtok and helicopter between Ivtok and Tukuto Lake. BLM supported the project through 1050 Ops funding for RDO's Cultural/Paleontological Program base work and use of RDO's fixed wing contract and exclusive use helicopter (under 1310). Besides the detailed mapping and collections at the known driveline site near Tukuto Lake (XHP-00288), the 2022 crew identified and similarly documented two other nearby driveline sites, identified and recorded two undocumented flake scatter sites, and monitored one historic site.</p>
7. BPSS project number:	N/A
8. BLM funding amount:	1050: \$4,269 1310: Aviation costs unknown
9. Subactivity:	1050, 1310
10. Partners/contribution:	Unknown
11. PE units:	78 BC, 5 FD, 1 MY
12. Photo file name: Keeney_NPRA_Tukuto_2022_LLAKR00000_01	<i>Caption:</i> Aerial overview of XHP-00288 hill w Tukuto Lake in background and stone line visible in foreground along hill crest



13. Photo file name:
Keeney_NPRA_Tukuto_2022_LLAKR00000_02

Caption: Small piles of stone at XHP-00288 aranged in a line- presumably part of a system for guiding caribou to a hunting ambush area atop the hill



14. Photo file name:
Keeney_NPRA_Tukuto_2022_LLAKR00000_03

Caption: Stone cairn atop the hill at at XHP-00288 near several hunting blinds (one in background) on either side of the line of stones.




15. Photo file name:
Keeney_NPRA_Tukuto_2022_LLAKR00000_04

Caption: Hunting blind at a nearby site, also with lines of stone, presumably part of another caribou drive system.



1. <i>Project title:</i>	Rohn CCC Cabin Restoration
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Anchorage Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKA01200
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>In summer 2022, the BLM Anchorage Field Office (AFO) undertook the restoration of the Rohn Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Cabin, Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) number AK-MCG-00019. The Rohn CCC Cabin and associated airstrip was built during the early days of aviation in Alaska and stands along the Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) in a remote, roadless area of the Alaska Range. It is used as a BLM public use cabin, and as a checkpoint during the Iditarod Sled Dog Race. As was common with log cabins, it was built directly on the ground, and the sill logs had significantly deteriorated over the past 90 years. The BLM AFO cultural program worked with the INHT Administrator and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to create a restoration plan for the cabin that would result in its long-term stability and maintain its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The BLM brought on staff from the National Park Service (NPS) with extensive experience restoring historic structures in Alaska.</p>

	<p>In June 2022, The INHT Administrator and NPS staff traveled to the site and completed the work. All personnel and 8,000 pounds of materials were flown to the site via fixed wing aircraft and helicopter.</p> <p>The cabin was jacked up off the ground, and the ground underneath the cabin was dug out, to allow airflow underneath the cabin. The ground around the cabin was regraded and covered with local gravel from the Kuskokwim River, to allow water to drain and flow away from the building. The sill logs and several floor joists and planks were replaced using local lumber milled on site, and the cabin was replaced onto piers in the dugout area, so it would appear to still be sitting on the ground surface. PVC pipe was also integrated into the building, but hidden from view, allowing fresh air to be drawn under the cabin to prevent rot. In ten days, the cabin restoration was completed, along with replacing the associated outhouse, and building an informational kiosk adjacent to the airstrip.</p>
7. BPSS project number:	N/A
8. BLM funding amount:	\$75,000
9. Subactivity:	L10500000, L12200000
10. Partners/contribution:	National Park Service
11. PE units:	1 HF
<p>12. Photo file name: IMG_8427 Rohn Cabin Raised</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> Rear of the Rohn CCC Cabin, raised off the ground during restoration.</p> 

13. Photo file name:
IMG_8374 Rohn Cabin
Interior

Caption: Interior of the Rohn CCC Cabin, with the flooring and floor joists removed.





14. Photo file name:
IMG_8644 Rohn Cabin
completed restoration

Caption: Exterior of the Rohn CCC Cabin after the restoration was complete.




1. <i>Project title:</i>	Campbell Tract Recreation Area Management Plan
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Anchorage Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKA01200
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i> T	<p>he BLM Anchorage Field Office (AFO) completed its Campbell Tract Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) in FY2022. The RAMP is a stepdown plan from the 1988 Campbell Tract Management Plan and guides the management of the AFO’s 730 acre Special Recreation Management Area in Anchorage, Alaska. There are two documented historic properties located on CT: a World War Two historic district that includes artifacts, historic earthworks, and features; and the Campbell Airstrip. The period of significance for the historic district and its contributing elements is 1942-1944.</p> <p>The RAMP will result in several benefits to the cultural resource program. There were multiple section 106 implementation actions that were authorized without having an adverse effect to the historic district. There were also some long-term management guidelines put in place that would minimize future impacts to the historic district,</p>

	<p>such as providing guidelines for Special Recreation Permits. The RAMP also ensures that future interpretive signs include information about the Dena'ina people that continue to live in the Anchorage area.</p>
<p>7. BPSS project number:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>8. BLM funding amount:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>9. Subactivity:</p>	<p>L12200000</p>
<p>10. Partners/contribution:</p>	
<p>11. PE units:</p>	
<p>12. Photo file name: CTF Guard Winter</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> A soldier stands near temporary structures at the Campbell Garrison, 1942.</p> 
<p>13. Photo file name: CTF Gate Guard</p>	<p><i>Caption:</i> A soldier stands at the gate guard post at Campbell Garrison, 1942.</p> 

**BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from **Alaska****

1. <i>Project title:</i>	GFO SE Problematic Parcels-Pennock Island Native Cemetery
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Glennallen Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKA02000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>The Ketchikan Indian Community (KIC) contacted the BLM in 2021 about working with the BLM Glennallen Field Office to maintain a Historic Native Cemetery, which is located on BLM managed lands on Pennock Island near Ketchikan. However rising COVID rates in Alaska at the time precluded any face-to-face meetings in 2021. Subsequently, BLM cultural resource staff met with KIC and US Forest Service cultural resource staff in June 2022 to visit the cemetery, record as many grave locations as possible and to discuss a long-term partnership for the removal of brush at the cemetery, as well as the cleaning and preservation of grave markers over one hundred years in age. Five grave loci were visited, GPSed, and recorded by the group. The group also discussed a long-term project and potential funding methods between the tribe, the BLM, as the land manager of the parcel, and the USFS, as an adjacent Federal partner with the tribe. The project will be developed in 2023 to help fund and carry out the</p>



**BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from **Alaska****

	goal of maintaining the historic cemetery and facilitating visits by the descendants of those buried on the island.
7. <i>BPSS project number:</i>	BPS-15617
8. <i>BLM funding amount:</i>	\$9000.00
9. <i>Subactivity:</i>	L1050
10. <i>Partners/contribution:</i>	USFS-8hrs, 2 staff and boat time; Ketchikan Indian Community-12Hrs, 2 staff time
11. <i>PE units:</i>	2 AJ, 50 BC, 1 HF, 1 MY
12. <i>Photo file name:</i> Pennock_KIC_Staff	<p><i>Caption:</i> Collapsed grave house on Pennock Island being recorded by Ketchikan Indian Community, BLM and USFS staff.</p> 

**BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from **Alaska****

1. <i>Project title:</i>	GFO Tahini and Chilkat Rivers Archaeological Survey
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Glennallen Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKA02000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>Although plans to survey up river locations were prevented by highwater levels and lack of access across private lands, The Glennallen Field Office conducted surveys along both highway accessible lands along the lower Chilkat River as well as Tee Harbor. Surveys along the Chilkat River resulted in no new discoveries. However, surveys along Tee Harbor were conducted jointly with the regional ANCSA Corporation, Sealaska Inc., cultural resource staff, locating a previous undocumented Alaska Native cemetery above the shoreline. This cemetery is of unknown age but predates 1950’s maps of the area. Stone grave markers at the site contain only names but not dates, therefore the BLM and Sealaska continue to investigate the limited history of the site to determine the living relatives of those interred at the site. This project also facilitated the monitoring one of</p>

**BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from **Alaska****

	Alaska's few National Register Listed TCPs, X'unaxi, which is partially located on a BLM managed parcel on Auke Bay.
7. BPSS project number:	BPS-16-3600
8. BLM funding amount:	\$25,000.00
9. Subactivity:	L1050
10. Partners/contribution:	Sealaska Corporation staff member, 8hrs
11. PE units:	4 AJ, 150 BC, 1 FD, 2MY
12. Photo file name: Tee_Harbor_Grave	<p><i>Caption:</i> Stone grave marker for two young women on Tee Harbor.</p> 
13. Photo file name: Auke_Bay_Photo	<p><i>Caption:</i> BLM Staff inspecting the exposed soil in the roots of a recently blown over tree at X'unaxi.</p> 

**BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from **Alaska****

1. <i>Project title:</i>	GFO Tangle Lakes Archaeological District
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Glennallen Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKA02000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	During the Summer of 2022, the BLM funded two seasonal archaeologists to conduct surveys in areas of the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District, which had been investigated in the 1960’s and contained prehistoric sites with limited information beyond a location on a map. Newly available notes from the original investigator allowed the relocation and documentation of 10 archaeological sites as well as the location of 2 additional prehistoric sites. This work allows the BLM and the State of Alaska’s Office of History and Archaeology to update sites with no data in the AHRS system for future management purposes.
7. <i>BPSS project number:</i>	BPS-25234
8. <i>BLM funding amount:</i>	\$18,000
9. <i>Subactivity:</i>	L1050
10. <i>Partners/contribution:</i>	State of Alaska/Staff Time for AHRS system updates

BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from Alaska

<i>11. PE units:</i>	1 AJ, 214 BC, 12 MY
<i>12. Photo file name:</i> TLAD Survey 2022	<p><i>Caption:</i> BLM archaeologist records a prehistoric site on a misty</p>  <p>ridge</p>

**BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from **Alaska****

1. <i>Project title:</i>	GFO Denali Post Office Stabilization
2. <i>Field or district:</i>	Glennallen Field Office
3. <i>Org. code:</i>	LLAKA02000
4. <i>Department of the Interior Priority (2022)¹:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Making investments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs. <input type="checkbox"/> Working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030. <input type="checkbox"/> Centering equity and environmental justice.
5. <i>Theme²:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> CRDP/NCRIMS <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Museum Property Management <input type="checkbox"/> NAGPRA <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 106 Project <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Inventory/Survey <input type="checkbox"/> NHPA Section 110 Data Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Nomination <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach, Interpretation, Education <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontology <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration/Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Consultation and Coordination <input type="checkbox"/> ARPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6. <i>Project summary (Describe the project purpose, outcomes or achievements, and list any project partners. If the project is research oriented explain the importance of the research):</i>	<p>The BLM was informed in the Spring of 2022 by U.S. Customs and Border Protection Service that winter damage had made the National Register Listed Dalton Cache inaccessible to members of the public visiting the U.S. and Canadian border near Haines. The money for the Denali Post Office project was therefore used to travel to the Dalton Cache to assess recent weather damage, meet with a local contractor and pay for repairing damage to the wooden boardwalk accessing the structure. It was also determined that a much larger project is needed to stabilize and protect this important local icon, which is seen by thousands of travelers yearly. Additionally, these funds were used for the research, writing and production of a BLM brochure on the history of the Tenakee Springs Blue Moon Café, which was</p>

**BLM Heritage Program Annual Report
2022 Major Highlights from **Alaska****

	demolished in 2020 by the owner of the structure. The structure's underlying property, a Mineral Springs Withdrawal, is managed by the BLM, necessitating a MOA and required mitigations, including this brochure.
7. <i>BPSS project number:</i>	BPS-8794
8. <i>BLM funding amount:</i>	\$15,000.00
9. <i>Subactivity:</i>	L1050
10. <i>Partners/contribution:</i>	U.S. Customs and Border Protection Service
11. <i>PE units:</i>	1 MY, 1 HF, 1 AE
12. <i>Photo file name:</i> Dalton_Cache_Deck	<p><i>Caption:</i> Dalton Cache wooden deck with rotted and broken boards, prior to repairs</p> 