

**FY2013 Cultural Resources
Annual Report**

CULTURAL RESOURCE ANNUAL REPORT

Complete sections 1 through VIII. Field offices/units/NLCS units transmit their responses to the appropriate State Office. The State Office consolidates the field response into one State Office report. The consolidated State Office report is transmitted to the Washington Office (240). The Washington Office consolidates the State Office responses.

Unless instructed otherwise, provide the information requested as totals completed during the reporting year.

FISCAL YEAR

REPORTING OFFICE/UNIT

I. Inventory (8110)

A. Total number of proposed undertakings for which literature searches were performed for BLM or non-BLM lands to standards in BLM Manual Section 8110.21A.2, regardless of whether BLM or non-BLM entities performed the search.

B. Number of undertakings on BLM and non-BLM lands for which Class III field inventories were completed.

C. Number of Class I Regional Overviews performed to standards in BLM Manual Section 8110.21A.1.

D. Total acres of BLM-administered surface inventoried at the Class III level, regardless of whether BLM or non-BLM entities performed the inventories.

E. Total acres of non-BLM-administered surface (i.e., split estate; non-BLM surface in areas of "checkerboard" [mixed] land ownership pattern) inventoried at the Class III level, regardless of whether BLM or non-BLM entities performed the inventories.

F. Total number of cultural properties recorded on BLM-administered surface for which site records were completed. Include only newly reported properties (i.e., updating or otherwise modifying existing inventory records should not be reported).

G. Total number of cultural properties recorded on non-BLM administered surface for which site records were completed. Include only newly reported properties (i.e., updating or otherwise modifying existing inventory records should not be reported).

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H. Total number of locations of the cumulative number of archaeological sites discovered to date are mapped using a GIS or CAD system.

GIS

CAD

I. Number of archaeological properties listed on the National Register that passed out of control of the reporting Federal agency during the reporting period.

II. National Register of Historic Plans (8110) (FOR REPORTING YEAR)

A. Total number of BLM "historic properties" (sites, districts, and discontinuous districts) listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) during the reporting year.

B. Total number of "contributing properties" included in II.A. that were listed on the National Register during the reporting year.

C. Total number of properties that were determined eligible for the NRHP by the Keeper of the Register, through agency-SHPO concurrence, or under the National Programmatic Agreement.

1. BLM

2. Non-BLM

D. Total number of properties that were determined not eligible for the NRHP by the Keeper of the Register, through agency-SHPO concurrence, or under the National Programmatic Agreement.

1. BLM

2. Non-BLM

E. Number of archaeological sites under Federal control that were formerly but are no longer listed on the National Register because of natural causes or human induced destruction.

Natural Destruction

Human Induced Destruction

III. Physical and Administrative Protection (8120) (FOR REPORTING YEAR)

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Provide the following information for physical and administrative measures protecting cultural resources. Note that specific properties may be counted in more than one protection measure if several measures are used. Only properties that receive direct and site-specific protection should be included.

A. Total number of cultural resources directly protected by one or more of the protection measures listed below in sections III.A. 1 through 6. Report each cultural resource protected only once, even though it may be included in more than one protection category. 1109

1. Monitoring: Number of cultural properties visited on-the-ground for the purpose of monitoring property condition, that resulted in at least minimal level of documentation (i.e., updating baseline data or existing site records).

a. Number of monitored properties in stable condition 473

b. Number of monitored properties noticeably deteriorating 44

2. Signing: Number of anti-looting/anti-vandalism signs installed specifically to protect cultural resources. 19

3. Fencing/Gating: Number of properties enclosed or otherwise specifically protected by permanent fencing/gating projects. 7

4. Stabilization or Restoration: Number of properties on which actions were taken to maintain them in their present condition and/or to arrest natural and human-caused deterioration. 227

5. Ongoing Protection Measures: Number of protection efforts or efforts directed toward maintenance or upkeep of existing protection strategies (e.g., number of damaged signs replaced, number of previously installed fences repaired, number of treatments maintained, such as reapplying mud to seal adobe walls or refilling holes dug by vandals). 34

6. Administrative Measures: Number of cultural resources protected by administrative measures taken for the express purpose of directly benefitting cultural resources (e.g., closure to off-highway vehicles and other use restrictions, withdrawal from mineral entry, ACEC designations). Count only known sites that receive protection from the administrative measure. 1

IV. Avoidance, Mitigation, and/or Data Recovery (8130) (FOR REPORTING YEAR)

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Provide information for all undertakings or actions involving avoidance, mitigation and/or data recovery of effects on cultural properties for the purpose of complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The undertakings or actions may involve either BLM- or non-BLM-administered lands.

A. Total number of properties where potential adverse effects of actions were avoided during the reporting year regardless of the reason for the avoidance (e.g., properties avoided by project redesign). 702

B. Total number of completed data recovery projects for purposes of complying with Section 106. Report all data recovery efforts including recordation, surface collection and excavation conducted to mitigate effects to a cultural property threatened by destruction or disturbance. Do not include data recovery projects on unanticipated cultural properties discovered subsequent to completion of the Section 106 review process. 4

1. Number of cultural properties involved 57

2. Number of properties from which collections were made and deposited in repositories. 1

C. Total number of archaeological data recovery projects in progress during this reporting year. 24

D. Total number of properties that were recorded but allowed to be damaged or destroyed without further mitigation. 56

E. Total number of undertakings resulting in the discovery of unanticipated cultural properties subsequent to completion of the Section 106 review process. 5

1. Number of cultural properties involved 7

F. Total number of undertakings resulting in the discovery of unanticipated cultural properties that required data recovery. 4

1. Number of cultural properties involved 5

2. Number of properties from which collections were made and deposited in repositories 3

G. Total number of completed non-Section 106 data recovery projects (e.g., research proposals). 2

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1. Number of cultural properties involved	6
2. Number of properties from which collections were made and deposited in repositories	1
V. Cultural Resource Use Permits	
A. Total number of permits in effect during the reporting year (including any that expired prior to or at the end of the year).	100
B. Total number of permits under which work was conducted during the reporting year.	13
C. Total number of permittees whose work was field-checked.	17
D. Total number of Repository Receipt for Collections (Confirmation of Museum Collections Deposition) received.	0
E. Total number of permit applications received.	51
F. Total number of ARPA notifications to Indian tribes or Alaska Native groups of proposed work (i.e., work to be done under permit, by agency or under contract that may possibly harm or destroy properties having religious or cultural importance for the tribes). Report the number of individual actions for which Indian tribes were notified, not the actual number of tribes notified.	1
VI. Enforcement	
Note: States are required to collect data on archaeological enforcements and prosecutions from their field offices and compile it for their States. Please coordinate, as necessary, with your Special-Agent-in-Charge in the completion of this section.	
Provide the following totals for actions taken only during the reporting year pursuant to ARPA.	
A. Number of incidents detected.	7
B. Number of incidents where individual(s) were arrested.	0
C. Number of individual(s) arrested.	0
D. Number of cases that individual(s) were guilty or liable.	0
E. Number of cases that individual(s) were not guilty or liable.	0

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F. Number of individual(s) convicted of a felony.	0
G. Number of individual(s) convicted of a misdemeanor.	0
H. Number of individual(s) convicted of a petty offense (citations).	0
I. Number of individual(s) found liable (civil penalty).	0
Provide the following totals for actions taken only during the reporting year under other laws.	
J. Number of individual(s) convicted of a misdemeanor.	0
K. Number of individual(s) convicted of a felony.	0
L. Number of individual(s) found not guilty of charges.	0
M. Total fines to Treasury.	0
N. Total restitution to agency (includes civil penalties).	0
O. Total forfeitures.	0
P. Total rewards.	0
Q. Cost of restoration and repair in site damage assessment.	4000
R. Value of damaged archaeological resources (for each incident use the greater of commercial value or archaeological value, but do not use both values for the same resources).	4000
S. Amount spent on law enforcement for archaeological resource protection.	0
T. Total amount of restitution imposed or ordered, including civil penalties.	0
U. Total summed estimated costs of restoration and repair in site damage assessments.	0
V. Total commercial value of personal property and artifacts seized and either retained or sold.	0
VII. Public and Professional Outreach and Education (FOR REPORTING YEAR)	

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Note: Units are not the same as quantity. For example, one new brochure is 1 unit, but the number printed (quantity produced) could be 1,000.

A. Total number of public presentations (e.g., on-site or off-site, avocational meetings, community groups, classroom, fairs, etc.).	290
B. Total number of people directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations.	11265
C. Total number of K-12 or youth group presentations (e.g., on-site or off-site, classroom visits, youth groups, science fairs).	75
D. Total number of students directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations.	8760
E. Total number of college presentations or field schools hosted.	5
F. Total number of college students directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentation.	77
G. Total number of professional conference presentations and articles published in professional journals.	9
H. Total number of cultural properties for which public enhancement projects were completed. (This includes on-the-ground measures which increase public awareness and appreciation for cultural properties such as interpretive signing, visitor trails, kiosks, brochures, CDs, and other media. Many of these measures may be done in conjunction with the recreation program). List in your narrative the actual cultural properties for which these actions were completed by site name or number.	12
I. Total number of educational or interpretive projects created (This includes curricula or lesson plans, artifact kits, loan trunks, and non-site specific museum or booth exhibits created). List in your narrative the actual projects for which these actions were completed by project or site name or number.	2
J. Total number of new web pages uploaded.	10
K. Total number of updated web pages.	26

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L. Total number of popular media presentations and articles (e.g., press releases, magazine articles, radio or TV presentations, newsletters. Do NOT include public notices.).	6
M. Total number of poster or event calendar units created.	2
VIII. Native American Consultation	
A. Total number of face-to-face consultation meetings and, in the case, of Alaska, phone contacts between BLM and representatives of governments of Federally recognized Indian tribes, including Alaska Native villages and corporations.	37
B. Total number of face-to-face consultation meetings between BLM and representatives and governments of non-Federally recognized Indian tribes.	0
IX. Paleontological Localities in Good Condition (8270)	
A. Total number of recorded paleontological localities. These are the number of localities reported for the last reporting period (see table in the INSTRUCTION tab/worksheet for localities from last year) plus or minus decreased localities for this reporting period. New localities may include legacy localities that have been field checked. Decreased localities are sites that are no longer considered significant or have been sold, destroyed, or transferred out of ownership.	9343
B. Number of paleontological localities listed in (A) in good condition. Good is defined as a locality having no known impacts that will result in damage to the fossils or the fossil-bearing formation.	9286
X. Paleontological Resource Use Permits	
A. Total number of new permits issued during the reporting period.	
Survey	6
Excavation	9
Consulting	14
B. Total number of permits renewed, reissued or extended during the reporting period.	
Survey	34

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	Excavation	20
	Consulting	11
C. Total number of active multi-year permits not reported in A or B in effect during the reporting period.		
	Survey	2
	Excavation	3
	Consulting	1
D. Total number of Repository Receipt for Collections (Confirmation of Museum Collections Deposition) received.		
	Survey	31
	Excavation	15
	Consulting	9
XI. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (FOR REPORTING YEAR)		
A. Intentional Excavations and Inadvertent Discoveries		
1. Number of intentional excavations of Native American human remains.		0
2. Number of inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains.		10
	Number stabilized	5
	Number excavated	3
3. Number of transfers of custody following Notice of Intended Disposition publications in newspapers (Number of actual notices is not requested because copies should be sent to WO.).		1
B. NAGPRA Collections		
1. Number of NAGPRA summaries completed.		3
2. Number of NAGPRA inventories completed.		4

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3. Number of repatriations following publication of Notices of Inventory Completion or Notices of Intent to Repatriate in the Federal Register (Number of Federal Register notices is not requested because all go through WO.).	3
Number of individuals	7
Number of associated funerary objects	321
Number of unassociated funerary objects	0
Number of sacred objects	1
Number of objects of cultural patrimony	0
XI. Museum Collections (FOR REPORTING YEAR)	
Refer to the IM and Attachment 5 for reporting on museum collections.	

Cedar City Field Office
Laurel Glidden & Nate Thomas

Although not easily seen in the Annual Report, the majority of my time was spent on the **Sigurd to Red Butte Transmission Line**. At this time the line is under construction and Bighorn Archaeology Consultants are in the field conducting the testing, excavation and monitoring of approximately 80 sites prior to construction. I have also overseen variance requests and cultural resource inventories for over 10 changes in the project on the ground. I also completed a programmatic agreement this year for the Enel Cove Fort Project. This PA and subsequent historic properties treatment plan were completed under an extremely rushed time frame of about 2 ½ months.

Inventory

Some of the more substantial inventories conducted this year in the Field Office included the CML Rex Project, Kinross Exploration, Bawana Mine Expansion, the Beaver County Road Improvement and we are reporting both the San Francisco and Carbonate Gulch Abandoned Mine Lands Project this year. The CML Rex Project is one that was done for a future expansion of an iron mine near Cedar City. This report was outstanding in that it could be one of the best examples of recordation of a WWII area mining facility in the state of Utah.

Public Involvement

This year we didn't teach the Archaeology Merit Badge but we continue to provide outreach to the local 4-H kids in Cedar City. We hosted one 4-H archaeology camp at Parowan Gap. The course consisted of one classroom day and a field day.

This month we will be hosting Ethneos Academy from Kearns for an archaeology day camp. This is our fourth year working with this "exploration" charter school. We expect to have around 50 students at the activity. .



Our 4-H crew at the Parowan Gap.



The 4-H Crew visiting Frontier Homestead State Park in Cedar City.

Probably the biggest success this year in our public involvement was the partnership with the Nevada Rock Art Foundation. Through an assistance agreement we were able to bring them on board to help recruit and train volunteers in the technical aspects of rock art recording. The Nevada Rock Art Foundation hosted two training events for local volunteers to learn about the archaeology in the Great Basin and learn how land managing agencies are trying to protect these fragile resources. These training events were each followed by a 5-day session in the field recording the petroglyphs along the Black Point. See the attached Glyph Notes from the Nevada Rock Art Foundation.

For 2014 we expect to still be busy with Sigurd to Red Butte, the Resource Management Plan, grazing reports and various Fuels projects. We will continue our public outreach with an

additional training event and Field Session with the Nevada Rock Art Foundation in October. If you have any questions about our numbers please give me a call at (435) 865-3031.

Below is the Narrative from Laurel Glidden regarding the Color Country Fuels Program.

The following narrative describes the accomplishments of primarily fuels driven cultural resource projects in the Color Country District for the 2013 Fiscal Year.

Introduction

In all, a total of 10 projects are reported to have been completed in FY 2013. Several cultural resource inventories resulted from wildland fires during the 2012 season, but the subsequent ESR projects were completed in 2013. This included several large fires including the Baboon, White Rocks, and Roundabout fires. The remaining 7 projects consisted of urban interface fuels reduction projects and habitat enhancement projects. In total 35,019 acres were inventoried at a Class III level, resulting in the identification of 424 archaeological sites. An additional 2,530 acres were investigated at a Class I level.

Contracting

With the exception of the Pine Point Hand Thin Class I inventory, each project was completed by a contractor. The three ESR projects were completed by utilizing an agreement between the Utah BLM and the Utah Department of Natural Resources. Through this agreement, the BLM is able to transfer funds to the Utah Division of Wildlife who maintains an “on-call” contract with several archaeological contractors at competitive rates. Due to the emergency nature of fire stabilization and rehabilitation efforts, this allows the BLM to expedite the cultural resource inventory process, thus ensuring a higher chance of overall success of the rehabilitation efforts. In addition, through the process it enables the BLM to partner with other state and federal agencies to combine the CRI and inventory non-BLM lands, resulting in reduced costs to all agencies involved and a more complete record of cultural resources impacted by the fire. The remaining Class III inventories were contracted through the BLM and when combined with the ESR contracts, a total of \$595,407.55 was spent on cultural resource inventory, or an average of \$17 per acre.

Challenges / Opportunities

Typically, these types of projects result from a need to improve the vegetative communities. ESR, fuels reduction and vegetation enhancement projects are necessary because grasses, forbs and shrubs have either been consumed by fire or out competed by other vegetation such as pinyon and juniper trees. Archaeological sites located within the project boundaries are subject to the same conditions and often exhibit evidence of erosion. The challenge (or opportunity), therefore, becomes how to improve the vegetation located within a site boundary without negatively affecting the site. Past similar projects where eligible sites have been avoided have often resulted in islands of vegetation where cattle and wildlife congregate, as well as made sites vulnerable to looting and vandalism as they are made more obvious. Through a variety of methods, including the use of chainsaws, mastication and aerial seeding, we made efforts to improve the vegetation on archaeological sites and thus reduce the incidence of significant erosion. Monitoring of past projects where similar methods were used continue to educate us on the best methods of treating vegetation within site boundaries and also the benefits of doing so.



42BE3539 – June 2010. Datum behind mugboard.



42BE3539 – April 2011. Datum flagged in pink near right.



42BE3539 – May 2012. Photo taken from datum.



42BE3539 – July 2013. Datum at GPS near right.

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Matthew Zweifel

Field work in the FY 2013 season was dominated by projects run in cooperation with the Colorado Archaeological Alliance (CPAA), a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting archaeological conservation and research. In a continuation of the pollen core project begun last year, CPAA volunteers (mostly U of U students) and GSENM archaeologists conducted a 640 acre, block inventory of the canyon bottom, cliff faces, and plateau top in the vicinity of Meadow Canyon. This is the location of the second pollen core collected in an effort to document past climatic conditions, vegetation trends, and human land use on GSENM. This 640 acre inventory was designed to collect information regarding the archaeology surrounding the pollen core and further characterize the archaeology of GSENM. More than 50 sites were recorded, including historic signatures, pueblo-era occupation and storage sites, prehistoric rock art, and some of the earliest upland Anasazi sites yet documented on GSENM.



CPAA crew and volunteers preparing to hike into the project area.

Paleoecologists and graduate students from Northern Arizona University (NAU) made a field trip to the location and collected a preliminary pollen core in April, and then collected a second core in August. Robert D'Andrea, a grad student at NAU, has decided to take on the pollen core and analysis as his graduate research topic, and the staff GSENM Archaeologist has been asked

to serve on his graduate committee. Robert also worked at GSENM this summer as part of the CPAA field crew.

CPAA/GSENM cooperation continued with inventories and site monitoring projects designed to supply background information regarding the archaeology of GSENM. With the upcoming grazing EIS in mind, inventories were conducted in allotments that have little or no existing information although the information contributes to the GSENM cultural data base in general. Many sites, some of which had not been visited in decades, were monitored for overall condition.

The Old Corral Springs project was initiated with the help of the Kaibab Paiute tribe. This project is designed to rehabilitate Old Corral Springs by removing invasive vegetation and fencing the spring to exclude livestock. The overall goal of this project is to return the spring to a natural condition, and then replant with certain species of value to the Paiutes for traditional materials and ceremonial uses. In the longer term, the spring area will be managed through traditional Native American practices in an effort to promote Paiute use of the spring and GSENM. This is seen as a pilot project, with the eventual goal of promoting more Native American management techniques across GSENM as possible and practical.



A Paiute crew clears invasive tamarisk from Old Corral Springs.

In some regards the GSENM Cultural Resources Program was hampered by the assignment of the staff Archaeologist to the Lake Powell Pipeline Project (LPPP). Duties associated with this project have taken a large amount of time in an already full work load, and these difficulties will only increase as the LPPP workload increases.

The educational and interpretive program at GSENM again fared well this year, with more than 40 presentations. These included grade school and high school visits, a presentation to the Boy Scouts regarding an archaeology merit badge, field trips for the public, a presentation to the

Youth Conservation Corps working on GSENM projects, and a field presentation for the Impossible-to-Possible (I2P) program. I2P is a youth program featuring “Youth Ambassadors” as they run several marathon-length courses (in this case, across GSENM), with a daily educational component. These young ambassadors record and broadcast a daily journal to more than 90 schools across the country, featuring interviews with the students and scientists. For their archaeology segment they hiked to Anasazi ruins on GSENM, where local archaeology and the problems and benefits of cultural resource management were discussed with the staff archaeologist. The primary topic of discussion involved climate change over time and how humans have had to cope with and adapt to these changes.

Other projects of note include the Hole-in-the-Rock trail and its potential to become, along with Dance Hall Rock, the first official historic Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) on GSENM. This will be a complicated process involving Glen Canyon Recreation Area, historians associated with the Mormon Church, GSENM, and possibly other BLM Field Offices as well. Although much of the trail has been accurately documented, the segment between Escalante and Fortymile Bench is largely an unknown and will require extensive field work.



Dance Hall Rock, showing the natural amphitheater and “dance floor.”

Finally, a report entitled *Excavations at the Arroyo Site 42Ka3976: A Pueblo II/III Virgin Anasazi Farmstead* was published as Utah BLM Cultural Resources Series No. 27/Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Special Publication No. 3. This report, by retired GSENM Archaeologist Douglas McFadden, is the result of an excavation on GSENM on which the BLM Kanab Visitor’s Center archaeological display was modeled. This report sums up the latest theories regarding Virgin Anasazi adaptation to the GSENM landscape and the possible influences of the Kayenta Anasazi, and will be considered a very important reference for Virgin Anasazi scholars for decades to come.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE ARROYO SITE,
42KA3976: A PUEBLO II/III VIRGIN
ANASAZI FARMSTEAD



DOUGLAS A. MCFADDEN

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY:
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UTAH CULTURAL RESOURCE SERIES No. 27
GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT SPECIAL PUBLICATION No. 3

**Monticello Field Office
Don Simonis
Trading Post Stabilization**



Figure 1: Volunteers working on the water diversion ditch.



Figure 2: Volunteers and BLM Ranger constructing access fence to trading post.



Figure 3: BLM engineer placing log on correct grade in water diversion ditch.



Figure 4: Volunteers carrying hand tools to trading post.



Figure 5: Volunteers drilling logs for rebar to anchor them in water diversion ditch.



Figure 6: Trading post after project completion.



Figure 7: Volunteers working on water diversion ditch.

**St. George Field Office
Beaver Dam Wash
Red Cliffs National Conservation Areas (NCAs)**

Described below are highlights of historic preservation activities completed during the current fiscal year in these units.

Site Monitoring and Protection:

Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OST):

- Ten Old Spanish Trail Association-trained trail stewards continue to monitor segments of the Main and Armijo Branches of the OST through Beaver Dam Wash NCA and SGFO.
- NCA Manager attended the annual OSTA Conference in Cortez, Colorado in June of 2013, updating OSTA Board and NPS Trail Administrator on RMP-level planning efforts related to management of the OST through Beaver Dam Wash NCA.
- Viewshed analysis for the two branches of the OST through Beaver Dam Wash NCA completed by SGFO staff, in support of draft RMP/DEIS for the NCA.

Santa Clara River Reserve Rock Art Site Protection Project:

- BLM cultural resources staff, volunteer site stewards, and BLM Law Enforcement Rangers continue to closely monitor more than 50 rock art sites, located within the Santa Clara River Reserve (SCRR). A system of non-motorized recreation trails, proximity to the urban St. George area, and the world famous rock art images of Land Hill, make the SCRR a popular destination for locals and visitors. To increase public awareness of the importance of the archeological resources and about appropriate site etiquette when visiting rock art sites, the SGFO Archeologist led site visits for a number of school and youth groups (Montessori School, Scout troops, National Guard Auxiliary Youth Camp) during this fiscal year.

Community Partnerships:

- **Citizens for Dixie's Future/Southwest Utah National Conservation Lands Friends**
Challenge cost share and 1711 funds were added to an existing Cooperative Agreement with Citizens for Dixie's Future to build volunteer support and organizational capacity for the newly-formed Southwest Utah National Conservation Lands Friends (SUNCLF).

During FY 13, SUNCLF assisted SGFO to develop new training materials, recruit, and train 20 new volunteer site stewards, to monitor 30 at-risk archeological and paleontological sites in SGFO, Beaver Dam Wash and Red Cliffs NCAs.

SUNCLF partnered with Western Rock Art Research (WRARA) to train 15 volunteers to assist with field inventories and detailed site recording of rock art sites, conducting 150 acres of Class III level inventories in Red Cliffs and Beaver Dam Wash NCAs and in Canaan and Red Mountain Wilderness areas. Twenty-three rock art sites were identified and recorded by these inventories during field work in November and May. Principal investigators David Lee and Don Christensen presented special public

education outreach programs on rock art site protection at the SGFO BLM Office, Dixie College, Southern Utah University, and Dixie High School during their field work in Washington County.

SUNCLF and WRARA received an FY13 \$14,000 NLCS Science Initiative Research Grant to continue volunteer training and rock art recording in Red Mountain Wilderness, within Red Cliffs NCA.

- The Wilderness Society, in partnership with BLM, SUNCLF, and the Colorado Plateau Archeological Alliance, sponsored a training opportunity for volunteers to assist with Class III level archeological field inventories in the Red Cliffs NCA. Principal Investigator Jerry Spangler, Executive Director for the Colorado Plateau Archeological Alliance, worked with 10 volunteers over a 6 day period in November and January, to inventory 647 acres of land within Red Cliffs NCA, recording 24 new archeological sites.

Public Education and Outreach:

Orson B. Adams House and Farmstead Tours:

Six volunteer docents continued to provide educational public tours of the restored 1860s era house and adjacent farmstead in the Red Cliffs NCA, allowing the house to open for public visitation for 8 days each month. Docents provide information to visitors about the history of the Adams house, the 19th century Mormon community of Harrisburg, UT, and the restoration program for the Adams house that BLM completed in 2005.

View of Historic Orson B. Adams House, Red Cliffs NCA



Orson B. Adams House Garden Project

The late 19th century vegetable garden at the Adam house was re-established in May of 2013, through an Eagle Scout project. Historic photographs showed the garden as having been located immediately east of the house and surrounded by a wooden, white-washed picket fence. To earn his Eagle Scout badge, local Scout Braxton Barnes solicited donations of materials for the fencing and organized volunteers to clear and level the garden area, install a drip irrigation system, build a new picket fence around the garden, and repaint the existing picket fencing along the roadway in front of the Adams house. Watermelon, beans, and sunflower seeds were planted in the garden, as archeological data recovery at this site in 2003 revealed that these were among the crops grown by the Adams family in their garden.

Views of Scouts and other Volunteers Fencing and Planting Garden at Adams House



Youth Outreach:

SGFO Archeological Technician judged 4th grade and 5th grade student projects for Science Fairs held at five elementary schools in St. George and guided a local Boy Scout troop on a visit to the interpreted Ancestral Puebloan public use site in Red Cliffs NCA.

In April, 2013, 60 7th graders from Washington County Schools spent a “Day in the Desert” in the Red Cliffs NCA, participating in curriculum-based learning activities in a field setting. In the photos below, SGFO Archeologist demonstrates flintknapping techniques and encourages students to try their hand at making an obsidian projectile point.

View of SGFO Archeologist Demonstrating Flintknapping and Student Efforts

