

**2012 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. 539

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 459

b. Number of monitored properties noticeably deteriorating 31

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. 5

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. 17

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). 26

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. 2

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).

985

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.

6

1. Number of cultural properties involved

64

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

6

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

1

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

20

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

0

1. Number of cultural properties involved

0

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

0

1. Number of cultural properties involved

0

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

0

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

1

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1. Number of cultural properties involved	24
2. Number of properties from which collections were made and deposited in repositories	0
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).	84
B. Total number of permits under which work was conducted during the reporting year.	17
C. Total number of permittees whose work was field-checked.	18
D. Total number of Repository Receipt for Collections (Confirmation of Museum Collections Deposition) received.	1
E. Total number of permit applications received.	22
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.	0
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.	5
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.	0
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).	0
S. Amount spent on law enforcement for archaeological resource protection.	7000
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.).	84
B. Total number of people directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations.	3429
C. Total number of K-12 or youth group presentations (e.g., on-site or off-site, classroom visits, youth groups, science fairs).	57
D. Total number of students directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations.	854
E. Total number of college presentations or field schools hosted.	7
F. Total number of college students directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentation.	102
G. Total number of professional conference presentations and articles published in professional journals.	7
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.	23
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.	2
K. Total number of updated web pages.	11

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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.).	3
M. Total number of poster or event calendar units created.	5
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.	135
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.	8878
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.	8875
X. Paleontological Resource Use Permits	
A. Total number of new permits issued during the reporting period.	
	Survey 0
	Excavation 0
	Consulting 0
B. Total number of permits renewed, reissued or extended during the reporting period.	
	Survey 0

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	Excavation	0
	Consulting	0
C. Total number of active multi-year permits not reported in A or B in effect during the reporting period.		
	Survey	0
	Excavation	0
	Consulting	0
D. Total number of Repository Receipt for Collections (Confirmation of Museum Collections Deposition) received.		
	Survey	0
	Excavation	0
	Consulting	0
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.		3
	Number stabilized	2
	Number excavated	0
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.).		0
B. NAGPRA Collections		
1. Number of NAGPRA summaries completed.		0
2. Number of NAGPRA inventories completed.		0

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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.).	0
Number of individuals	0
Number of associated funerary objects	0
Number of unassociated funerary objects	0
Number of sacred objects	0
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.	

2012 Annual Report, Cultural Resources Narrative

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

M. Zweifel

8/14/2012

The FY 2012 for the GSENM Cultural Resources program was marked by two impressive and productive projects featuring our partnership with the Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance (CPAA). In the first project, BLM and CPAA personnel and volunteers accomplished a cultural resource inventory in the Paria River Canyon between Little Dry Valley and Kitchen Canyon, a distance of over 20 miles of main and side canyons and covering over 1100 acres. The focus of the project was twofold; first, GSENM needed a thorough cultural resource inventory within the canyon for baseline data, and second, the project was designed to assess the impact to cultural resource sites from decades of recreational use. The project was deemed necessary due to increasing ATV use of the river corridor for several years prior to and following the establishment of GSENM. ATV use has recently been restricted, but questions remained as to the overall condition of cultural resource sites.



Wranglers and archaeologists setting up camp along the Paria River.

A total of 28 previously undocumented sites was recorded and three previously documented sites were revisited and the site forms updated. The majority of the sites were historic signature panels dating from the late 1800s and early 1900s, but prehistoric structural, residential, and rock art sites were recorded as well. One such site was an early Anasazi farmstead representing one of the most northern residential sites in the Virgin Anasazi culture area. In Deer Creek, a tributary to the Paria River, an Anasazi granary was recorded and, using a sample of rabbit brush twigs from within the mud mortar, the structure was dated to approximately 750 AD. Overall the condition of most sites was judged to be good, although it was clear that several sites had been suffering from vandalism facilitated by ATV access. The closure of the Paria River canyon to ATV use has undoubtedly been beneficial to Paria River cultural resource sites.

In our second project involving CPAA, we accomplished 640 acres of cultural resource inventory on Fiftymile Mountain. The project was planned to take an intensive look at sites in the vicinity of a pollen core collected at Lake Pasture (see below). The inventory area was designed to cover a swath of plateau top from the cliffs on the western edge to the cliffs on the eastern edge-- a sample inventory across the landform from west to east. Fiftymile Mountain is archaeologically interesting in that it was the home to people of the Fremont culture at least as early as 500 AD, and who were later followed by the Anasazi in the 1100s. They left a mixture of site types scattered across the plateau top, including residential sites, farmsteads, and temporary camps. Personnel involved with this project included CPAA staff and volunteers, BLM archaeologists from GSENM, the New Mexico SO, and the St. George FO, an archaeologist from Glen Canyon NRA, and palynologists from Northern Arizona University (NAU); this was truly a cooperative project. Fiftymile Mountain is a rugged and roadless area, and support for the many personnel was provided with equipment ferried in by helicopter, and carried out by GSENM Range staff and a pack train of horses.

The Lake Pasture Pollen Core Project had been in the planning stages for several years. Funding was recently obtained, and in May of 2012 professors and students from NAU accompanied archaeologists to Fiftymile Mountain for extraction and collection of the pollen core. This project is designed to look at past climatic conditions on the Kaiparowits Plateau, with a focus on vegetational changes associated with historic and prehistoric use of the area. Analysis of the core will begin soon, but indications from the field hint at a good record of the first half of the Holocene (approximately the past 5,000 years). When viewed in conjunction with the cultural resource inventory noted above, we should be able to develop a picture of the rise and fall Fremont and Anasazi agriculture in the area, and what changes occurred with the introduction of livestock in the late 1800s. In the broader picture, we have the potential to obtain a picture of past climatic fluctuations on the Kaiparowits Plateau as well as a history of natural and anthropogenic fire regimes. This study is designed as one part of a two part study; collection of a similar pollen core from the Grand Staircase physiographic province is planned for late 2012 or early 2013.



Pollen core location at Lake Pasture; note the archaeological team at work on the hillside overlooking the meadow.

On a completely different front, stabilization and limited reconstruction of the historic Frank Watson cabin was initiated in April of 2012. This cabin represents one of the earliest historic structures on GSENM, having been constructed in the late 1890s or very early 1900s. When homesteading the area proved not feasible, the cabin was adopted by local ranchers and used as a line shack for decades before falling into disuse in the second half of the 1900s. Age and the weather had taken its toll on the cabin, but this spring specialist John Azar, working through the Grand Staircase-Escalante Partners (GSEP), began the process of replacing the roof, replacing missing and rotten logs, re-pointing the native rock chimney, and a host of other tasks designed to insure that the cabin stands for many more decades. The cabin has become a favorite stopover for hikers in Hackberry Canyon, and appears on many blogs and hiker's web sites. GSENM Range staff will aid in the construction of a period-appearing fence to restrict livestock from "shading up" in the structure. The project was scheduled to have been completed by the fall of 2012, but recent monsoon rains have made access to the cabin difficult. John and his volunteer labor spend a week or more at a time at the cabin location, supported by supplies and equipment brought in on their backs or via pack train.



The Frank Watson cabin with front wall reconstructed, chimney re-pointed, and ready for a new ridge beam.

The GSENM Site Steward program, run through GSEP, is now in its second year and a big success. Karolyn Tenny, our first Site Steward coordinator, retired from that position this spring but continues as a Site Steward. Our new coordinator is Loretta Clayson, who moved up into that position from the ranks of the stewards. The Site Steward program held three separate field trainings this year for new stewards (two in Kanab and one in Escalante). We now have more than 20 trained stewards monitoring dozens of sites and amassing hundreds of volunteer hours, with well over 100 individual visits to GSENM sites. Some stewards go above and beyond their required duties of site monitoring and accomplish detailed recordings of sites for which they are responsible, describing rock art elements that were not noticed or visible when the sites were initially recorded. Several Site Stewards have attended additional training programs, such as GPS training provided by the GSENM GIS specialist and a flint knapping demonstration by the GSENM Archaeologist.

Two graduate students completed their Masters degrees at NAU this year with studies based on the archaeology of GSENM and adjacent KFO. Michael Terlep focused his research on a rock art form which he terms “Cup and Channel Glyphs” (locally known as “waterglyphs”) which are unique to the Kanab area. The results of his investigation indicate that these were most likely ceremonial features associated with the need for water by Basketmaker II peoples, the earliest agriculturalists in the American



A group of GSENM Site Stewards receives field training and orientation at a series of Virgin Anasazi granaries.

southwest. Michael is currently working as the GSENM seasonal archaeological crew chief. Jared Lundell's research considered the conflicts between road systems, increasing ATV use, and cultural resource sites and concerns. Jared, who worked at GSENM for several seasons, is now a permanent archaeologist on the Richfield FO. The GSENM staff Archaeologist was invited by professors at NAU to serve as a member of the Graduate Committee for both of these students. The collaboration between NAU and GSENM continues, as one or more graduate students will take on the research and analysis regarding the Lake Pasture pollen core noted above.

Cultural Resources field work at GSENM this past year has largely been focused on preparation for the upcoming grazing EIS. We accomplished a total of more than 3000 acres of inventory in the Lake, Upper Hackberry, Round Valley, Upper Paria, Cottonwood, and Last Chance allotments. Over 70 previously undocumented sites were recorded (with another 70 located but yet to be recorded), and more than 120 previously recorded sites were monitored by GSENM staff and Site Stewards across the Monument.

The GSENM Cultural Resources education and interpretation program continued with 41 presentations this year. These included presentations to local grade schools, to the GSENM MAC, local interested groups and individuals, wilderness volunteers, the American Conservation Expedition, Amazing Earthfest

participants, Site Stewards, and a rock art research report to the Utah Rock Art Research Association (URARA). GSENM also hosted a Paiute Days event at our Cannonville Visitor's Center in which Kaibab Paiute tribal members gave presentations and constructed a traditional wikiup. Our educational and interpretive program took a hit this year with the loss of Wade Parsons, a long-term GSENM and GSEP employee, who accepted a job with the USFS in California. Wade had been very active in educational programs and worked with the local school systems to develop a variety of curricula concerning archaeology, paleontology, range, and botany; Wade will be missed.

In April the GSENM Kanab Visitor's Center concluded a temporary display of historic photographs from the collection of James J. Hanks. James was the photographer for the Kluckhohn Expeditions of 1927 and 1928, and the collection is an inspiring series of photographs from the four corners region including several from within the present GSENM. Thomas Hanks, the son of James, is a geologist for the USGS, and also specializes in repeat photography and the use of computer generated mapping systems for relocating the original photo points. Tom introduced the temporary display with a presentation regarding the history of the photographs and his work at GSENM accomplishing repeat photography. The photographs were on loan from the Cline Library at NAU.

Stake 4710 1928 "Camp Scene...top of Wild Horse Mesa" J.J. Hanks photo



A 1928 camp scene from "Wild Horse Mesa," known today as Fiftymile Mountain.

2012 Annual Report, Cultural Resources Narrative

St. George Field Office

J. Tyree & D.F. Rowley

8/10/2012

We are transmitting the Cultural Resource Program Annual Report for the St. George Field Office (SGFO), Red Cliffs National Conservation Area, and the Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area. Described below are highlights of historic preservation activities completed by the three units.

Awards and Special Recognition:

The American Rock Art Research Association recognized the SGFO with a Conservation Award in 2012 for its ongoing efforts to protect and interpret rock art sites in the Santa Clara River Reserve, in partnership with the local communities of Santa Clara and Ivins.

Site Monitoring and Protection:

Color Country Site Steward Program: 15 trained volunteers monitor 50 at-risk archeological sites and 15 paleontological sites on public lands in Washington County, through regular site visits.

Dixie Archeological Society: 6 volunteers assist with monitoring patrols in the Santa Clara-Land Hill ACEC, designated to protect the high concentration of Formative period habitation and rock art sites on public lands.

Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OST) Site Stewards: 10 trained trail stewards monitor segments of the Main and Armijo Branches of the OST through Beaver Dam Wash NCA and SGFO.

Santa Clara-Land Hill ACEC Rock Art Site Protection Project: New vandalism (scratching, other graffiti) at several rock art sites in the ACEC was addressed through coordinated protection, remediation, and public outreach actions over a three month period. BLM staff, volunteers, and Law Enforcement Rangers increased site monitoring visits and new graffiti was removed immediately, using non-invasive methods. Notification signing was placed at trailheads and other access points and a media outreach campaign (newspaper, radio, television coverage) coordinated by SGFO Archeologist and Color Country PAO, requesting public assistance in the identification of the vandals. As a result of these coordinated actions, the vandalism has ceased.

Rehabilitation of Looted Rock Shelter (42WS 5194): SGFO cultural resource specialists, assisted by volunteers, backfilled and stabilized a looted rock shelter with polychrome pictographs and petroglyphs. ARPA signing was installed and volunteer site stewards continue to regularly patrol this site.

Community Partnerships:

“Friends of the NCAs” Partnership:

Challenge cost share funds were used to set up a new Cooperative Agreement with the “Friends of the NCAs”. The Friends will assist BLM to develop new youth programs, environmental education programs, and additional site stewardship capacity for the Red Cliffs and Beaver Dam Wash NCAs.

Dixie/Arizona Strip Interpretive Association (D’Asia):

D’ASIA continues to assist with tracking of volunteer hours for the Color Country Site Steward Program. It also supports SGFO/NCA public education outreach by hosting weekly “Brown Bag” programs that are open to the public and that include topics relating to local history, archeology, and paleontology.

Public Education and Outreach:

Docent Program for Orson B. Adams Farmstead:

A new docent program was established in March of 2012 for the Orson B. Adams farmstead, through which 6 volunteer docents provide public tours of the restored 1860s era house and adjacent farmstead in the Red Cliffs NCA. These tours are offered four days each month and have been taken by more than 350 visitors.

CCC Legacy Reunion:

SGFO joined NPS, USFS to host the annual of the national CCC Legacy organization in St. George. The NCA Manager served as a guide for field trips to all CCC camp locations on public lands in Washington County, as part of the reunion activities.

Old Spanish Trail Association Annual Conference:

SGFO Archeologist joined Dr. Leo Lyman to present an overview of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail on public lands through Washington County, supported by a Power Point showing maps of the trail alignments and GPS-linked photo points along the trail.

Dixie Archeological Society:

SGFO Archeologist presented two programs at the monthly meetings of the local group and served as a liaison between this local group and SGFO.

Ancestral Puebloan Site Interpretation:

Three new full-color interpretation panels were developed and installed at the excavated and stabilized Ancestral Puebloan farmstead that is a public use site in the Red Cliffs NCA. The new panels replaced a single, outdated wooden sign, and provide the public with information on the site's occupation, Ancestral Puebloan subsistence, and include a map of the architectural features and images of the artifacts recovered.

Youth Outreach:

SGFO Archeological Technician provided education programs on heritage resource protection to four local elementary schools and two Cub Scout troops. She also judged 4th and 5th grade Science Fairs at two local elementary schools.

NCA Park Rangers utilized two Cub Scout troops to assist with the removal of unneeded range fencing at the interpreted Ancestral Puebloan site and graffiti removal near rock art sites in Red Cliffs NCA.

Rehabilitation photos of Looted Rock Art Site Shelter (42Ws5194): SGFO cultural resource specialists, assisted by volunteers from Washington County, Utah. March 2012.











Before and after photos of the Santa Clara-Land Hill ACEC Rock Art Site using a non-invasive method to remove new graffiti.













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Moab Field Office

D. Montoya & A. King

8/22/2012

- I. Inventory – 210 undertakings and 10125 acres surveyed up from last years 4678 acres due to several large block and seismic surveys
- II. National Register Sites – There were 317 sites determined eligible for listing on the Register. Up from last year’s 101 eligible, again due to increased surveys and projects.
- III. Administrative Protection of Sites – 120 sites that were visited on-the-ground for the purpose of monitoring that resulted in at least minimal level of documentation.
- IV. There were a total of 321 properties where potential adverse effects were avoided. The seismic projects and well pad development projects implemented a recommended avoid all archaeological sites practice.
- V. Cultural Resource Use Permits – 5 permit holders were checked for numerous resource development projects (oil & gas, mineral exploration).
- VI. Avoidance, mitigation or data recovery – 60 eligible sites were avoided or mitigated which resulted in the determination of “No effect” for projects and sites recorded.
- VII. Cultural Resource Use Permits – ARPA Permits are issued by the State Office
- VIII. Enforcement – There were two law enforcement incidents reported regarding damage to rock art sites..
- IX. Outreach and Education – Five public presentations were made to outside groups, with a total attendance of 65 people.
- X. Native American Consultation. Consultation letters were sent to consulting tribes for numerous projects and three face-to-face meeting were facilitated with the Hopi, Ute, and Navajo tribes.
- XI. Paleontological Resources. There were no Paleo sites affected by projects.

- XII. NAGPRA and Museum Collections – There were two collections taken to the Edge of the Cedars Museum. One of which was a NAGPRA collection resulting from an inadvertent discovery in the Sand Flats Recreation Area.

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Monticello Field Office

Education and Outreach

- o BLM participated in teaching boy scouts about archeology at the Blue Mountain Boy Scout Camp Archeology Merit Badge Presentation, with eight sessions contacting 65 boys and leaders.
- o Monticello BLM succeeded in having a Blanding, Utah teacher attend the workshop for teachers held in Montana.
- o BLM gave a presentation and provided information on the cultural resources program to visiting NLCS management.
- o Presentation given to Utah State Archaeological Society (USAS) in Blanding, Utah to approximately 75 people on ongoing BLM sponsored research in southeastern Utah.
- o Presentation to 35 Utah Site Steward Program (USSP) stewards at the annual training in Bluff, Utah.
- o BLM successfully supported a 2012 Canyon Lands Natural History Association (CNHA) grant to Dr. Laurie Webster to study early textiles at the Field Museum in Chicago. The textiles were collected by 19th century expeditions and have never been studied in detail. Dr. Webster gave a presentation at the Edge of the Cedars Museum and State Park in Blanding, Utah that was attended by approximately 50 people.
- o “Legacy Cedar Mesa” is a required video presentation that must be viewed by all visitors obtaining a backcountry permit for Cedar Mesa Special Recreation Management Area. This video presentation focuses on cultural resources and proper cultural site visitation. This year the video presentation was given approximately 360 times with 2439 participants.
- o BLM gave two presentations at a site in Montezuma Canyon. A presentation on the equinox reached 6 people, and to 20 people was in the audience for a presentation on the Summer solstice.
- Heritage Tourism Interpretive Developments
 - o The Cedar Mesa Trip Planner was made available on the field office website. This is an important visitor resource and it contains substantial cultural information.
- Heritage Program Publications and Brochures
 - o The Hiking Grand Gulch from Kane Gulch to Bullet Canyon brochure was redesigned and printed. This is an important visitor resource and it contains substantial cultural information.
- Native American Consultation and Coordination

- o BLM conducted two face-to-face meetings with various tribes; both were for reburial issues for human remains and associated funerary objects removed from San Juan County. A field visit was conducted with representatives of the Acoma, Hopi and Zuni Tribes.
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Compliance
- o Native American consultation for inadvertent discoveries of human remains subject to NAGPRA was done for two occurrences.
- Paleontological Projects
- o The Dinosaur Institute of the LA County Museum continues its work to recover the fossils of two large dinosaurs through excavation.
- Resource Protection Projects Activities
- o Contracted stabilization was conducted at 3 Kiva Pueblo by Mesa Verde National Park staff.
- o Courtesy stabilization was provided by Hovenweep National Monument staff at River House on the San Juan River.
- o Site Assessment was completed by contract at Long Fingers Ruin. This was the final project of the Save America's Treasures grant.
- o BLM conducted a successful recording of the Upper Sand Island petroglyph site. The large project involved 38 volunteers who contributed more than 4,000 hours.
- o Forty-five historic properties were monitored by 36 dedicated volunteers in the Site Steward program.
- o An archaeological resources protection sign was placed in Squaw Canyon to protect a petroglyph site.
- o A prioritized list of 75 sites was provided to BLM law enforcement for monitoring and site protection.
- o Trash was removed from a site near Blanding and an illegal road to the site was barricaded by volunteers and BLM law enforcement. An archaeological resources protection sign was placed near the site.