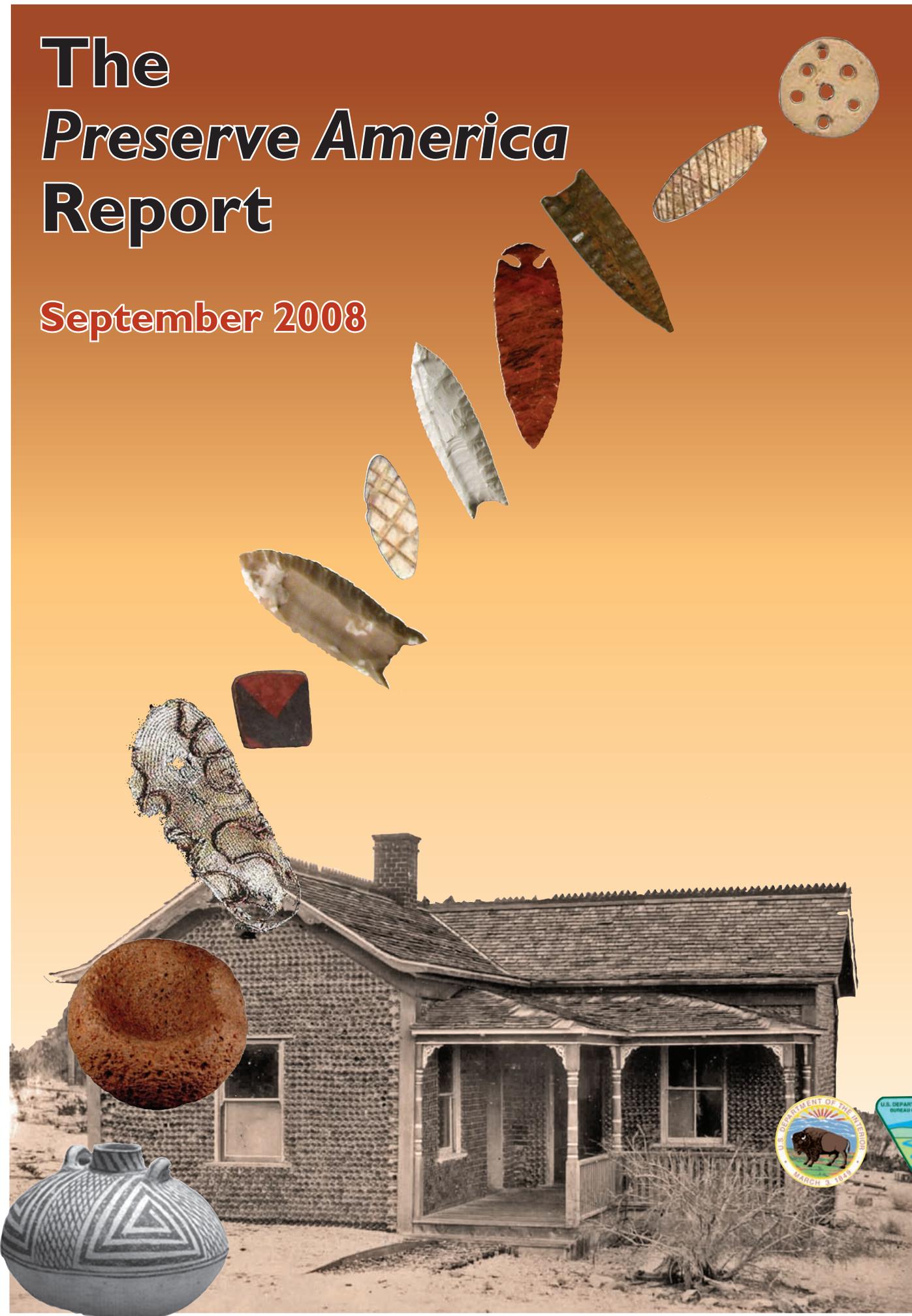


# The Preserve America Report

September 2008



BLM

Cultural Resource Management Program



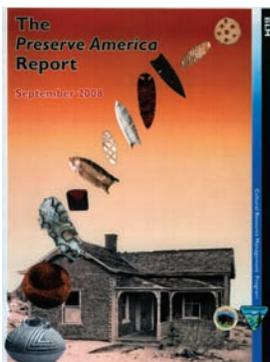
# The *Preserve America* Report

Executive Order No. 13287

Progress Report • September 2008



U. S. Department of the Interior  
**Bureau of Land Management**  
Cultural Resource Management Program



Cover photos: (Background) The Tom Kelly Bottle House in Rhyolite, Nevada. (Foreground, top to bottom, from BLM museum collections): two bone game pieces; Goshen point; corner-notched point; Clovis point; bone game piece; Folsom point; game piece; corded sandal; bowl; Anasazi ceramic vessel.

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## Executive Summary

Section 3(b) and (c) of Executive Order (E.O.) 13287 on *Preserve America*, signed by President George W. Bush on March 3, 2003, requires each Federal agency with real property management responsibilities to prepare a report by September 30, 2004, and progress reports by September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005, and every third year thereafter, on identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership. Federal agencies are to make the report available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

The ACHP's August 2007 *Advisory Guidelines Implementing Executive Order 13287 Preserve America* provide a framework for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) 2008 *Preserve America* progress report. The BLM's 2008 progress report emphasizes: (1) the Department of the Interior's (DOI) and the BLM's mission and strategic plan and the BLM's Operating Plan; (2) the BLM's Cultural Resource Management (CRM) program's performance measures; (3) appropriated funding levels and other major programs and sources of support; and (4) heritage assets and their placement within the DOI's and the BLM's Asset Management Plans. These areas provide a context by which to better understand the process of and progress for the identification, protection, and use of historic properties at the planning stage and across resource programs within the agency.

This report also updates previously reported activities. Since 2005, the BLM has not issued any leases, contracts or concessions under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 111 authority. Six of the 12 BLM States reported a case or cases of lands containing historic properties being conveyed to non-federal ownership. The BLM advanced the Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnership, as well as furthered tribal partnerships, museum partnerships, and State site steward programs. In 2007, the BLM joined the Forest Service in their Passport in Time program.

In addition, this report elaborates on the museum collection component of the CRM program. The BLM's 2005 report estimated that the internal agency facilities curated approximately 3.7 million objects of antiquities recovered from public lands and 160 non-federal repositories that might curate collections on public lands. By 2007, through intensive efforts, the BLM verified it curates museum collections in 142 repositories. In those facilities, the BLM curates in excess of 8,608,849 items.

The BLM lands contain the largest, most diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources of any land management agency. The BLM's CRM program is faced with a unique challenge: to ensure identification, protection and use of historic properties consistent with the BLM's multiple-use mandate. This report provides updated information on the BLM activities under NHPA Section 106 – over 15,000 undertakings (proposed actions to use public lands) were processed in 2007 – and NHPA Section 110 mandates. To date, 18.5 million acres – out of 258.2 million acres of current land ownership – have been surveyed for cultural resources amounting to an average of 500,000 acres surveyed annually. Ninety percent of the land inventory is funded by land use applicants. In excess of 295,000 cultural properties have been recorded by the surveys, leading to a projection of 4 to 4.5 million sites estimated to exist on public lands in total. Between 2004 and 2007, the BLM added five listings and 240 contributing properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Since the 2005 report, an additional 982 properties were put under some form of protection. A total of 867 new signs, 462 new gates or fencing, 463 stabilization actions, and 773 maintenance activities have added to existing protection measures. Additional properties were placed under some form of administrative protection.

The BLM continues to educate and inform American children, families, teachers, and other citizens about their diverse and rich heritage resources on public lands through the Heritage Education program. The Heritage Education program reached over 45,000 individuals by 2007. Project Archaeology is also continuing within the BLM and a total of 1,546 educators have attended Project Archaeology workshops in the past three years, 7,000 since the program started.



## I. Background

Section 3(b) of Executive Order (E.O.) 13287 on *Preserve America*, signed by President George W. Bush on March 3, 2003, directed agencies with Federal real property management responsibilities to review their regulations, policies, and procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and to prepare a report on their progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in their ownership. In BLM's initial September 2004 report, the BLM described: (1) its multiple-use mandate and the vast expanse of public land it administers; (2) the number, diversity, and condition of the cultural resources it manages, including museum collections in internal and non-Federal repositories; (3) the regulations, policies, and procedures that guide its management of cultural resources; (4) the national Programmatic Agreement (nPA) and implementing state specific protocols that guide the BLM compliance with its NHPA Section 106 responsibilities; (5) the challenges confronting the agency in managing its cultural resources and the extraordinary ways in which the BLM meets these challenges; (6) the sources of internal and external funds the BLM taps to protect, study, and use its resources; and, (7) the heritage tourism opportunities and economic benefits that the BLM's cultural resources provide.

Section 3(c) of the E.O. requires that each agency prepare a progress report on identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in their ownership by September 30th, 2005, and every third year thereafter, and make the report available to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and Secretary of the Interior. The BLM's September 2005 progress report expanded on the BLM's ongoing and new public outreach, education, tourism, and other partnership activities, and updated the BLM's progress in meeting the intent of the E.O. The report described the updates to the BLM's comprehensive 8100 manual series and supplemental Handbook on Tribal Consultation. The report discussed the new website –[www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures](http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures)– that celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Antiquities Act of 1906. The website showcased all the activities that fulfill the intent of the Antiquities Act as well as addressed the goals of the E.O. The BLM's heritage tourism partnerships were shared, including the Undaunted Stewardship in Montana, which received the prestigious Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation from the ACHP in May 2005.

This report is the second progress report completed under Section 3(c) of the E.O. The ACHP incorporates these progress reports into a report on the state of the Federal Government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development. The ACHP will submit their report to the President in February 2009.



## 2. Overview of Cultural Resources Management Program within the BLM's Structure

The Department of Interior's (DOI) mission protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

The DOI's mission is organized into four areas of responsibility, each having a strategic goal (Refer to Figure 1):

- **Resource Protection.** Protect the nation’s natural, cultural, and heritage resources
- **Resource Use.** Manage natural resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy
- **Recreation.** Improve recreation opportunities for America
- **Serving Communities.** Safeguard lives, property, and assets; advance scientific knowledge; and improve the quality of life for communities we serve

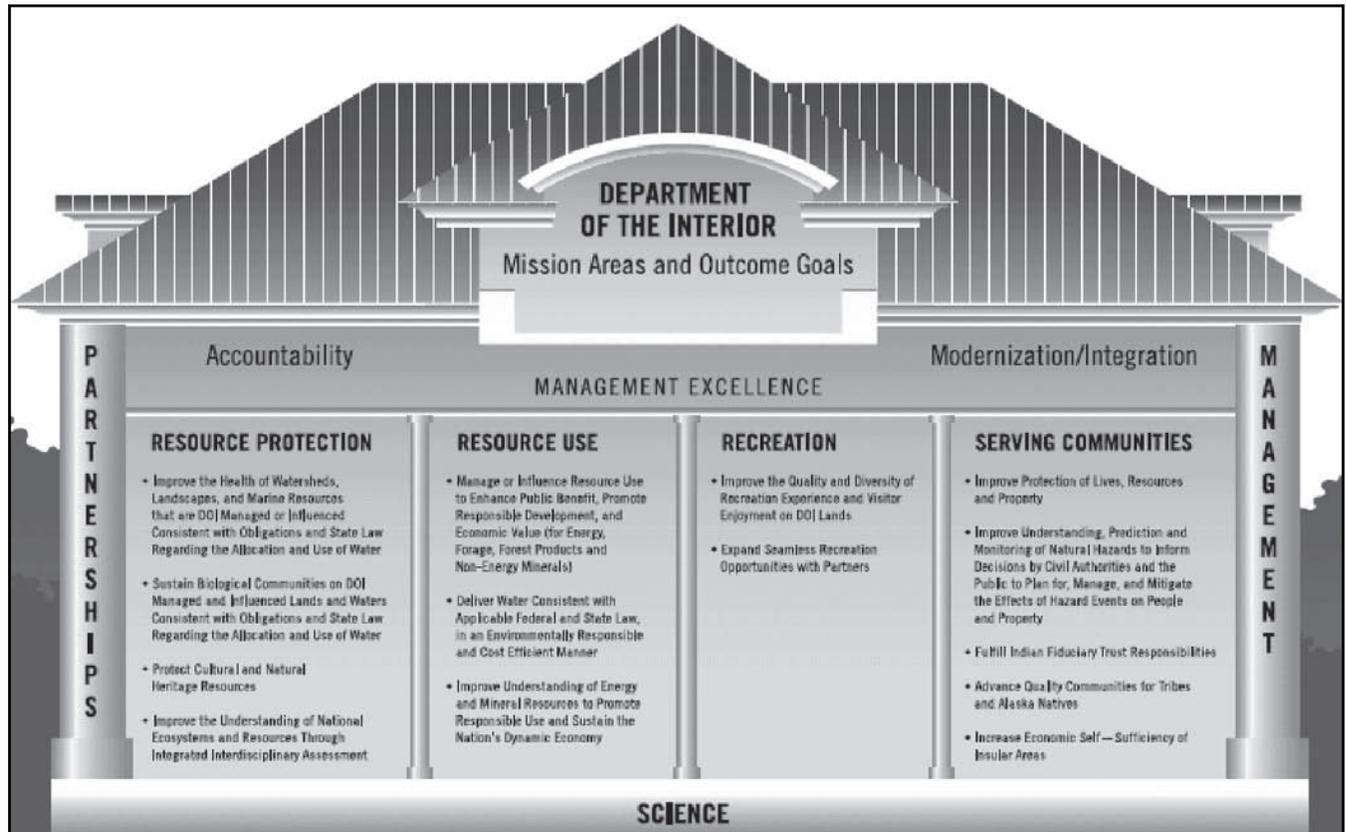


Figure 1. DOI's Mission Areas and Outcome Goals

## The BLM's Mission

The BLM's mission aligns with the DOI's mission and its 2007-2012 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Strategic Plan. The BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. With over 10,000 employees, the BLM manages 42 percent of the land managed by the Federal government. This includes over 258.2 million acres of surface lands and approximately 700 million acres of subsurface mineral resources. The BLM's multiple-use mandate for managing the public lands spelled out by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) includes a wide variety of resources and uses, including energy and minerals development; timber; forage; wild horse and burro populations; recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; wilderness areas; archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; and other resources. These widely varied resources align with specific BLM programs – of which the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) program is one – for which the BLM receives appropriated funding to implement its mission.



The BLM's CRM program has management responsibility for the wealth of cultural and paleontological resources, collectively referred to as heritage resources, found on the BLM-managed lands. The public lands are dotted with literally hundreds of thousands of archaeological and historic resources that document at least 13,000 years of human history. The BLM's heritage resources reflect nearly every cultural tradition and ethnicity present in American society, including the ancient cultures of the first Americans and contemporary Indian tribes to later immigrant Americans including explorers, miners, homesteaders, soldiers and others. The program has four main components: cultural (archaeological and historical) resources, paleontological resources, museum collections and tribal consultation. The long term goals of the program focus on inventorying, stabilizing and protecting, and monitoring cultural and paleontological resources and the museum collections derived from public lands, so they can be enjoyed by current and future generations. The BLM's Washington Office staff administers the CRM program through oversight and policy. The BLM's State Directors direct implementation of the CRM program and establish priorities for each of 12 State Offices. The BLM's managers make land managing decisions and ensure the CRM program meets legal and professional standards for over 140 District and Field Offices.

The BLM's programs are accountable for their performance through the DOI mission areas, which are supported by several related end outcome goals (Figure 1) that guide a collection of related programs and services. Each goal is supported by a broad range of quantitative performance measures – intermediate outcome goals and performance targets. The BLM's 2007 – 2012 Operational Plan directly aligns programs performance goals and measures with these mission areas, and links field operations to local-level program elements. Results are rolled up and aligned with Departmental goals.

### The DOI's and the BLM's Performance Measures

Relevant CRM program end outcome performance measures for DOI's end outcome goal include:

- Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition
- Percent of historic structures on BLM inventory in good condition
- Percent of collections in the DOI inventory in good condition

**Archaeological Sites.** The BLM Operating Plan defines an archaeological site as “a location where human activities once took place and left some form of material evidence behind.” Good condition for this measure is “a site that is intact, structurally sound, stable, and maintains its character and material.” Table 1 presents the performance data for the last three fiscal years.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites GPRA Data			
Mission Goal 3. Protect Cultural, Natural, and Heritage Resources.			
End Outcome Performance Measure: Percent of archaeological sites in the DOI inventory in good condition.			
	2005	2006	2007
Number of Archaeological Sites (Total number of known sites meeting good condition at the end of the reporting period/total number of known sites from the beginning of the reporting period)	38,656/ 47,302	41,860/ 50,685	44,911/ 54,273
Percentage in Good Condition	81%	82%	83%
Annual Goal	81%	82%	83%
Goal Met?	Yes	Yes	Yes

The performance measure is developed through using the total number of known sites in good condition at the end of the reporting period and the total number of known sites from the beginning of the reporting period. The information is gleaned from the BLM’s CRM Annual Reports.

**Historic Structures.** The percent of historic structures on the BLM’s inventory in good condition was a new performance measure for 2007. Historic structures are defined as: “a building or other structure that is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or is located in a registered historic district and certified by DOI as being historically significant to the district.” Good condition for historic structures is a historic structure that is “intact, structurally sound, stable, and maintains its character and material.” Table 2 presents historic structure performance data for 2007.

Table 2. Historic Structure GPRA Data				
Mission Goal 3. Protect Cultural, Natural, and Heritage Resources.				
End Outcome Performance Measure: Percent of historic structure on the BLM inventory in good condition.				
	2005	2006	2007 Baseline	2007 Actual
Number of historic structures (number of historic structures in good condition at the end of the reporting period/ number of historic structures on DOI inventory from the beginning of the reporting period)	New measure	New measure	77/ 128	158/ 326
Percentage in Good Condition	New measure	New measure	60%	48%
Annual Goal	N/A	N/A	60%	48%
Goal Met?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

The performance target for this measure was not met in 2007. At the outset of 2007, the BLM developed an initial list of historic sites with standing structures, which included 128 named places (not to be confused with the number of standing structures), of which 77, or 60 percent, were deemed to be in good condition. Since that time, additional historic structures have been added to the inventory, which has had the effect of reducing the overall percent of structures in good condition. In 2007, 326 named historic places are on this list, of which 158, or 48 percent, are in good condition; the decline in the percentage in good condition is attributed to the fact that more of the recently identified places are in poorer condition.

In 2007, the BLM spent considerable resources stabilizing historic structures, both to address this measure and to fulfill the intent of *Preserve America*. The BLM’s Bishop Field Office in California stabilized and interpreted the Saline Valley Salt Tram, Conway Ranch, and Golden Gate Mill, three sites variously related to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century mining, ranching, and engineering. Rehabilitation of the Fairbank Schoolhouse, in Arizona’s San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, was completed so that it now contains a replica 1930’s one-room school, a public information center, and a gift shop.

A unique project has been underway in Oregon’s Coos Bay District, in partnership with the American Rhododendron Society, to restore a post-World War II classic English woodland garden containing exotic trees and rhododendron varieties no longer grown. In the Vernal Field Office in Utah, Enduring Resources Energy Company spent about \$160,000 to restore a 1930’s-era stone structure associated with early gilstonite mining in the Uinta Basin. Volunteers and partners were instrumental in the completion of all of these restoration projects.

**Museum Collections.** Museum collections are defined as: “assemblages of objects, works of art, and/or historic documents, representing the fields of archeology, art, ethnography, biology, geology, paleontology, and history, collected according to a rational scheme and maintained so they can be preserved, studied, and interpreted for public benefit.” The BLM Operating Plan defines the BLM inventory of collections to include only BLM facilities. Good condition for collections is based on when the museum storage and exhibit facilities housing those collections meet at least 70 percent of applicable DOI standards for environmental and security controls for museum facilities. Adequate environmental and security controls provide a stable and secure environment to preserve museum objects and reduce potential for deterioration or loss. The BLM Inventory for collections includes the three internal BLM facilities that curate museum collections: the Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) in Dolores, Colorado, the Billings Curation Center in Billings, Montana, and the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Baker City, Oregon.

All three internal BLM facilities curating museum collections meet at least 70 percent of the applicable departmental standards for museum facilities, and are, therefore, rated to be in good condition. Table 3 presents museum collection performance data for the last three fiscal years.

Table 3. Museum Collection GPRA Data			
Mission Goal 3. Protect Cultural, Natural, and Heritage Resources.			
End Outcome Performance Measure: Percent of collections in the DOI inventory in good condition.			
	2005	2006	2007
Number of Collections (Internal)	3	3	3
Percentage in Good Condition	100%	100%	100%
Annual Goal	100%	100%	100%
Goal Met?	Yes	Yes	Yes



### 3. The BLM's Budget

The BLM ensures multiple use of its land by distributing funding across each of the DOI's Strategic Plan mission areas through the development of emphasis areas. In 2004, the BLM examined workload throughout the organization to target its resources to the program areas that would most contribute to Americans' quality of life. From this exercise, the BLM developed a strategic budget plan that guides funding requests through 2008. The four main emphasis areas through 2008 were: 1) contributing to domestic energy supply, 2) improving dispersed recreational opportunities, 3) managing rangelands and forests to achieve healthy and productive watersheds, and 4) protecting and preserving heritage resources.

In 2007, another strategic budget plan was developed to lay out priority work and address challenges within the BLM through 2012. The emphasis areas were expanded to six, and include:

- **Land Health.** Conduct land resource protection and rehabilitation at the landscape level
- **National Landscape Conservation System.** Conserve, protect and restore; communities and partnerships; science; and recreation, education, and visitor services

- **Border Issues.** Ensure public and employee safety and to protect natural and cultural resources in the US-Mexico borderlands through law enforcement, communication, mitigation, and coordination with other agencies and nearby communities
- **Energy Security.** Provide dependable energy for the Nation by providing access to public land resources in an environmentally responsible manner
- **Community Growth.** Redirect funding to high growth areas, focusing in off-highway vehicle and transportation management, and on protection of critical wildlife and cultural resources
- **Non-energy Commodity Use.** Conserve working landscapes through grazing, timber production, mineral material sales, and other commodity uses

The emphasis areas are interdisciplinary because of the BLM’s public land management mandate. The BLM’s varied programs, including the CRM program, are funded based on the emphasis areas and use program funding to fund projects within the emphasis areas as well as program priorities. The BLM develops its budget two years in advance of the present year, and the BLM is currently developing its budget for 2010.

**Cultural Resources Management Program Funding**

The CRM program works within all of the BLM’s new emphasis areas because of the need for NHPA Section 106 compliance. From 2004 through 2009, due to the protecting and preserving heritage resources emphasis area, the program received increases in 2007 and 2008. Table 4 indicates the appropriated funding levels for the CRM program from 2005 to 2008.

Table 4. Appropriated Cultural Resource Management Funding				
Fiscal Year	2005	2006	2007	2008
Enacted Budget (\$000)	\$14,925	\$15,015	\$16,614	\$16,120

In 2007, the program received a one-time increase of \$1.5 million in appropriated funds from Congress for the Cultural Resource Enhancement Initiative. This initiative established an Enduring Legacy for the BLM’s world-class heritage sites that was also in keeping with the *Preserve America* initiative. With this increase, the program increased the number of sites protected at sites appropriate for heritage tourism, the number of volunteer hours and partnerships, and the number of sites monitored by site stewardship.

In 2008, the CRM program received one-time Congressional earmarks of a combined \$837,000 to support the program’s core mission and to support cultural work within the National Landscape Conservation System units. With this funding, the program emphasized proactive inventory and recordation, as well as heritage tourism and site steward projects. The data collection for 2008 is ongoing, and the results will be incorporated within the next *Preserve America* report.

The appropriated funding is allocated to States through base funds, or stable funding for labor and support for the permanent full time work force, and one-time funds, or variable funding for specific projects based on the BLM’s emphasis areas. States submit their one-time funding projects through a database, and projects are selected through established criteria at the headquarters level.

In addition to the funding appropriated to the CRM program by Congress, the program also receives funding from other sources, such as other BLM programs including the Challenge Cost Share (CCS), Planning and Deferred Maintenance programs, and outside sources. The CCS partners and volunteers aid the CRM program's appropriation with in-kind contributions of upwards of \$4-6 million annually.

**Challenge Cost Share and Cooperative Agreements.** The CCS is a matching fund concept in which existing BLM funds are supplemented, on a mutually agreeable share ratio, with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to accomplish high-priority habitat, recreation, and cultural resource work "on-the-ground." Congress requires the CCS funds to be matched by outside State, local, tribal, private, and/or Federal partners on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although partner matches can entail money, materials, equipment, professional expertise, other staff, and/or volunteer contributions. The CCS projects include upgrading museum collections, supporting data management, supporting site stewards, conducting proactive inventories, site recordation, data recovery, and site restoration, stabilization, and management, conducting field schools, performing National Historic Trail certification, and performing ethnographic studies and landscape studies.

Cooperative Agreements are used when the primary purpose is to provide public support or stimulation, and enhance public knowledge and appreciation of the BLM's role in the management of public lands. This can be accomplished when the BLM and cooperators or partners jointly design, produce, distribute, and/or print interpretive and/or educational materials and publications. In 2005 through 2007, the Cultural program received \$1,815,712, \$1,047,750, and \$1,624,570, respectively; these dollars are often matched with 2:1 or 3:1 support for combined CCS projects and cooperative agreements. Table 5 shows the amount funded and ratio of support. Refer to Appendix A for a complete listing of Challenge Cost Share projects and Cooperative Agreements from 2005 through 2007.

Fiscal Year	Number of Projects	Cooperator Input (\$)	BLM Input (\$)	Coop: BLM Ratio
2005	147	3,171,368	1,815,712	2:1
2006	108	2,263,472	1,047,750	2:1
2007	114	2,447,797	1,624,570	1.5:1

**Planning program.** Another source of funding for cultural heritage projects has been the BLM Planning program. Between 2005 and 2007, landscape level studies have been funded at \$187,000, \$113,000, and \$150,000, respectively. Between three and five projects are supported annually with the funding. These landscape level studies generate information that will be incorporated into the BLM's next generation of Resource Management Plans to avoid impacts to significant cultural resources, including areas of traditional cultural importance to Indian tribes, and will expedite land use authorizations by identifying areas that are suitable and unsuitable for development. These studies have included research review of existing NHPA Section 106 inventory data, development and testing of predictive models, Native American cultural landscape studies, an ethnographic place names study, comprehensive inventories along historic trails, GIS modeling, and landscape-level overviews of historic sites.

**Deferred Maintenance program.** The Deferred Maintenance program identifies critical stabilization and rehabilitation needs and prioritizes them for condition assessment and funding. Deferred main-

tenance projects can involve cultural resources and are prioritized according to DOI budget guidance, which considers health and safety factors, resource protection and compliance or other deferred maintenance needs. Projects are scored using a standard algorithm, and take into consideration the Asset Priority Index (API), and the effect on the assets Facility Condition Index (FCI) and mission prioritization. For more information, refer to the DOI and BLM Asset Management Plan (AMP) section. Between 2005 and 2007, the total funding from the Deferred Maintenance program for cultural projects that meet these criteria (expanded on further below) has been \$345,000, \$644,000, and \$2,213,000, respectively.

In 2006, in order to further the goals of the E.O., \$300,000 of the \$644,000 was allocated for cultural/historic condition assessments, corrective actions, and repairs and improvements. Funding was distributed for condition assessments at high priority cultural/historic properties that were linked to the origins of the passage of the 1906 Antiquities Act and that demonstrated how the BLM addressed its stewardship responsibilities under the Act through stabilization and interpretation. Funds were also distributed for facility-related corrective actions pertaining to safety, accessibility or lasting stabilization, particularly at stabilized and interpreted historic properties that contributed to economic development initiatives. Lastly, funds were distributed for necessary repairs or improvements to properties at risk. A table with project, description, and monetary amount of the cultural resources-related Deferred Maintenance program projects is presented in Appendix B.

**Construction program.** The Construction program identifies critical health and safety needs, and the needs of resource protection, and develops facilities essential to the BLM's mission as well as replaces or reconstructs existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities and buildings. Between 2005 and 2007, the total funding from the Construction program for cultural projects, or projects protecting cultural resources, has been \$875,000, \$3,553,000, and \$1,066,000, respectively. The table in Appendix B lists cultural resources-related Construction program projects.

**Other programs.** Benefitting programs pay for NHPA Section 106 staff work and support projects that streamline the compliance work, such as the Cultural Resource Data Sharing Partnership (CRDSP). The CRDSP addresses data sharing, information management and support under BLM's nationwide Programmatic Agreement (nPA). The BLM's programs that support CRDSP include Rangeland Management, Recreation Resource Management, Oil and Gas Management, Lands and Realty Management, Resource Management Planning, Mining Law Administration, and Wildland Fire. The CRDSP is discussed in greater detail in the Partnerships section.

**Volunteers.** From 2005-2007, the BLM's CRM program made outstanding use of volunteers and hosted workers, as the following Table 6 indicates. Volunteers work for the BLM without being paid—they donate their time, and in some instances, equipment and money to assist the BLM in a variety of jobs. Donated or hosted workers, on the other hand, are paid by another organization but work for the BLM at no charge. Annually, volunteers donated between 5 and 11 percent of all volunteer hours for the benefit of the CRM program. Volunteers have assisted the BLM in the areas of stabilization, site patrol and monitoring, detailed recordation, excavation, documentary research, interpretation, exhibit development, data automation, website development, museum cataloguing, site mapping, and more. These partnerships augment the appropriation of the CRM program's budget between \$2 and \$3 million annually, and supplement the proactive cultural heritage work accomplished.

Table 6. Volunteer Contributions to the Cultural Resource Management Program (2004-2007)

Fiscal Year	Volunteer CRM Hours	Hosted Worker CRM Hours	Total CRM Hours	Total BLM Hours	Estimated Monetary Value	Percentage of Volunteer Program
2005	131,162	15,777	146,939	1,292,859	\$2,650,780	11.4
2006	120,716	12,209	132,925	1,346,674	\$2,332,834	5.7
2007	154,485	11,466	165,951	1,285,678	\$3,236,045	12.9

**Other Funding Sources.** The BLM actively pursues other sources of funds where available. The CRM program uses funds from Pilot Offices formed under the Energy Policy Act for a variety of improvements, including more efficient consideration of cultural resources, such as for additional manpower, digitizing site records and conducting block survey of areas that are high priority for development. The Energy Policy Act was enacted on August 8, 2005 and requires the BLM and other agencies to improve the efficiency of oil and gas use authorizations on public land through a federal permit streamlining Pilot Project. The Act designated the following Pilot Offices: Rawlins and Buffalo, Wyoming; Miles City, Montana; Farmington and Carlsbad, New Mexico; Glenwood Springs, Colorado; and Vernal, Utah. Pilot Offices and Pilot Office needs are funded through a special BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund consisting of 50 percent of the rentals received from leases in States other than Alaska between 2006 and 2015.

Several BLM State Offices utilize, directly or indirectly, state government funding to accomplish critical cultural resource work. The BLM's California State Office uses "green sticker" funds from the State of California to support the BLM Site Steward Program; Nevada taps into Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act funds to support their Site Steward Program; and the BLM's Colorado State Office works through non-federal partners to tap into the Colorado Historic Fund to accomplish a wide range of cultural resource work throughout the state.

In addition, the BLM's Project Archaeology program—based at Montana State University (MSU) in Bozeman, Montana—has worked in partnerships with MSU to obtain outside grants. In the past, Project Archaeology obtained grants from the American Honda Foundation to extend archaeology education to African-American students, and from Kinder Morgan and El Paso corporations to develop education materials for teachers and students in Northwest Colorado. Project Archaeology received a small grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council to support an annual conference for State program coordinators.



#### 4. Heritage Assets

The BLM reports on heritage assets in compliance with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Guidelines. FASAB defines heritage assets as:

Property, plant and equipment that is unique for one or more of the following reasons:

- historical or natural significance;

- cultural, educational, or artistic (e.g., aesthetic) importance;
- significant architectural characteristics.

Heritage assets consist of: (1) collection type heritage assets, such as objects gathered and maintained for exhibition, for example, museum collections, art collections, and library collections; and (2) non-collection-type heritage assets, such as parks, memorials, monuments, and buildings.

On July 7, 2005, FASAB issued Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 29, *Heritage Assets and Stewardship Land*. This standard changed the classification of information reported for heritage assets and stewardship land provided in SFFAS 8, *Supplementary Stewardship Reporting*, by reclassifying all heritage assets information as basic information, except for condition information, which was reclassified as required supplementary information (RSI). Basic information reported in agency financial statements is subject to full audit scrutiny, while supplemental information is reviewed, but not audited. In addition to reporting unit and condition data on heritage assets, SFFAS 29 also requires disclosures about agency stewardship policies and an explanation of how heritage assets relate to the entity's mission.

FASAB provided a phased-in schedule for agencies to come into compliance with the new reporting requirements. However, the DOI initiated an accelerated schedule, and updated policy and reporting formats for all DOI bureaus and offices. The DOI schedule directed that bureaus and offices immediately begin reporting in the new standard format in 2005, phasing out the Required Supplementary Stewardship Information (RSSI) section. However, heritage asset data and condition information were reported in the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) section of the 2005, 2006, and 2007 Performance Accountability Reports. Full implementation with heritage asset data as basic information and condition data as required supplemental information is scheduled to begin in the 2008 reporting period.

The DOI policy for implementing the new standard included new reporting units. For example, prior to issuance of SFFAS 29 and in reports prior to 2005, the BLM reported museum collection information in both numbers of artifacts and specimens as well as the number of facilities holding collections. The DOI implementation of SFFAS 29 aggregated the museum data to define collections as the facilities holding the artifacts and specimens; item-level data is no longer reported for artifacts and specimens.

### **Non-collectible Heritage Assets**

For non-collectible heritage assets, the BLM reported on natural heritage assets and cultural heritage assets separately. Cultural heritage asset categories included National Historic Landmarks, sites listed on the National Register such as archaeological and historic sites, and World Heritage Properties. With the implementation of SFFAS 29, the DOI directed bureaus and offices to report non-collectible heritage assets as those properties that have been designated by the Congress, the President, or the Secretary of the Interior. The DOI policy states that using only the Congressional, Presidential, and Secretarial designations as the criteria for inclusion in heritage asset footnote disclosure takes the burden of proving the worthiness of each discovery out of the financial community and places it back into the cultural and scientific arena. The financial statements will report only those assets that the Federal leadership has deemed significant enough to secure an official designation.

Beginning in 2005, the BLM now reports a variety of non-collectible cultural and natural heritage asset types, as shown in Table 7. The cultural/historic non-collectible heritage asset types include National Historic Trails and National Historic Landmarks. Of the landmarks identified in the current listing, the BLM-managed portions of the landmarks are in acceptable condition.

**Table 7. BLM Non-Collectible Heritage Asset Information Reported Per SFFAS No. 29**

Non-Collectible Heritage Asset Type	Historic or Natural <sup>1</sup>	Designation Type <sup>2</sup>	2005	2006 <sup>3</sup>	2007 <sup>3</sup>
National Monuments	N	P-14, C-1	15	15	15
National Conservation Areas	N	C	13	13	13
Cooperative Management and Protection Area	N	C	1	1	1
White Mountains National Recreation Area	N	C	1	1	1
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	N	C	1	1	1
Wilderness Areas	N	C	175	177	190
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	C	38	38	38
Headwaters Forest Reserve	N	C	1	1	1
National Historic Trails	H	C	10	10	10
National Scenic Trails	N	C	2	3	3
National Recreation Trails	N	C	33	34	36
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	N	C	1	1	1
National Natural Landmarks	N	S	45	46	46
National Historic Landmarks <sup>4</sup>	H	S	13	13	14

Notes:  
<sup>1</sup> Indicates if the primary significance of the asset is as a historic [H] or natural [N] resource.  
<sup>2</sup> Congressional designations are identified by [C], Presidential proclamation designations are identified by [P], and Secretarial designations are identified by [S].  
<sup>3</sup> An increase results from a new designation action or a transfer from a different entity, while a decrease results from a previous designation being revoked, reclassified, or transferred to a different entity.  
<sup>4</sup> In addition to the National Historic Landmarks listed above, the BLM manages some portion of the land contained within 5 NHL districts, but either there are no historic structures on the BLM portion of this land or the historic structures are not owned by the BLM.

## Collectible Heritage Assets

For the collectible heritage assets, the BLM reports museum collections. In accordance with DOI directives for financial reporting, the BLM reports on the number of Federal facilities and non-federal facilities housing BLM museum collections. Condition of collections is assessed by evaluating the curatorial facility's level of compliance with DOI standards for museum collections, the same evaluation method used for the GPRA museum collections performance measure. However, for heritage assets reporting, the BLM reports on all facilities holding BLM museum collections, including the BLM, other Federal, and non-federal repositories, as shown in Table 8. In 2005, only 36 percent of the facilities had been assessed for condition, of which nine percent were in good condition. As of 2007, 92 percent of the facilities have been assessed, of which 72 percent are in good condition,

as shown in Table 9. This significant improvement is due to extensive efforts to evaluate the level of preservation standards employed by curatorial facilities to safeguard the collections.

Location	2005	2006	2007
Federal Facilities	3	3	6
Non-Federal Facilities	155	131	136

Notes: Increases to the number of collections results from recent permitted collecting activities and a collection being placed in a new repository, while decreases may result from a collection being transferred from one curatorial facility to another. Either an increase or decrease may result from an administrative correction of records due to research to locate older, legacy collections, and improved reporting of collections.

Condition	2005	2006	2007
Good	15	84	102
Fair	42	19	27
Poor	0	1	2
Unknown	101	30	11
Total	158	134	142

## **Heritage Assets Partnership**

The BLM participates in the Heritage Assets Partnership (HAP), a standing committee established in 2006 within the DOI to support responsible stewardship of DOI's heritage assets. The primary goal of the HAP is to direct, evaluate and oversee the DOI-wide efforts to manage and report on heritage assets within the context of the DOI's asset management objectives for real property assets. The HAP is the forum through which bureau heritage assets managers develop common strategies and agreements to achieve efficient and cost-effective management of the DOI heritage assets while ensuring compliance with Federal cultural resources laws, regulations, and Executive Orders.

Heritage assets include historic structures, buildings, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes, many of which are eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and/or are National Historic Landmarks.

The HAP advises the Office of Acquisition and Property Management and the DOI leadership on heritage assets management policy issues, and provides leadership and guidance on integrating heritage assets in the formulation and implementation of the DOI AMP. The HAP ensures that the DOI AMP supports and is in compliance with DOI's strategic plans and objectives, as well as with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470), the E.O. in the context of Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management," and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 USC 470aa-mm).

A critical area in which the HAP has proven useful is improving communication. Prior to its formation, the HAP members were not uniformly involved in discussions with their respective asset managers. With the establishment of the HAP by the DOI Office of Property and Acquisition Management, the standing committee of cultural resource managers directly interacts with the DOI on heritage asset issues. In turn, the HAP members work more effectively with their bureau asset managers, who were already connected to the DOI level asset management teams. This new level of interaction has allowed for better transmission of information and, more importantly, has strengthened the DOI's position on its heritage assets through a better understanding of stewardship responsibilities and greater integration of heritage assets into asset management and planning.

Since its establishment, the HAP, with input from all bureau representatives, including the BLM, provided critical input into the DOI AMP and the DOI Policy on Deferred Maintenance, Current Replacement Value (CRV) and FCI in Life-Cycle Cost Management. The HAP has proven to be a successful forum to ensure the inclusion of heritage assets in DOI's overall asset management program, and will continue to identify authorities relating to heritage assets that are required to address asset management priorities and recommend policies to enhance common business practices that have multi-bureau and/or Department-wide application for managing heritage assets.

### **The BLM's Asset Management Plan**

As part of the E.O. 13327 and in conjunction with the procedures put forth by the DOI's AMP, the BLM developed an AMP to promote the efficient and economical use of Federal real property resources in accordance with their value as national assets. The objectives of the AMP are to assist in managing the BLM's portfolio of constructed assets; to reduce non-mission dependent assets; and to improve the condition of mission critical and mission dependent assets. The expected results is an inventory of constructed assets at the right size, in good condition, and which can be managed at an appropriate cost to meet the BLM mission needs. The AMP addresses the need to have an accurate inventory of the BLM's constructed assets, and articulates the BLM strategy and plan of action for improving the management and conditions of these assets.

The plan utilizes two key indices that assess those assets which have the highest priority to the BLM mission and those that can possibly be disposed of, and the physical condition of these assets. The two indices are the API, which assists the manager in assessing the priority, or level of importance of constructed assets; and the FCI, which is a ratio of needed repairs on an asset divided by the total value of the asset. These indicators will assist the BLM in optimizing its Annual and Deferred Maintenance programs by disposing of unnecessary assets and redirecting funds to those assets that are critical to the mission of the BLM.

Annual condition assessments are conducted each year on all buildings and structures having a CRV greater than or equal to \$5,000. The BLM has a process for non-heritage assets as well as heritage assets. Heritage assets are valued beyond the cost of their replacement and are generally expected to be preserved indefinitely. The CRV for heritage assets is based on costs associated with using historically accurate construction techniques and materials, and takes into account the increased costs associated with historically accurate construction techniques in the numerator and denominator of the FCI.

In addition to developing an AMP, the BLM maintains and updates Site-Specific Asset Business Plans (ABP) in compliance with the DOI's guidance. The ABP covers all aspects of the BLM's real property owned and leased assets inventory. The ABP also provides important evidence that managers are managing DOI assets efficiently and effectively at each site. The BLM will continue to update and maintain a current and accurate inventory in the Office of Management and Budget-sponsored Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) electronic database on bureau real property. Progress in meeting the goals of the DOI AMP will be measured in accordance with metrics in the DOI's Strategic Plan.

## Planning and Management Requirements for Historic Property

The BLM AMP and Site-Specific ABPs incorporate planning and management requirements for historic property. The DOI's AMP states that bureaus must maximize efforts to integrate the policies, procedures, and practices of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, and the E.O. into their program activities in order to efficiently and effectively advance historic preservation objectives in the pursuit of their missions. The BLM implements this under the auspices of the NHPA, which directs federal agencies to manage and maintain historic properties in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values; takes into account the effect of a federal agency's undertaking on historic properties; and protects historic properties through the application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Site Specific ABPs depict the use of partnerships in protecting historic properties, including monitoring, repairing, stabilizing and rehabilitating. These data are only available for 2008, the first year in which it was requested. To date, there are a dozen partnerships in six States where states, non-profits, tribes, and volunteers assist in protecting historic properties at a combined savings and benefit of \$473,200. The partners provide support by protecting archaeological sites, providing funding for maintenance of historic structures, conducting minor maintenance of facilities, providing site stewardship, site stabilization and planning for interpretive assets, and providing upgraded exhibits and supportive infrastructure. Some of these partners are the same as the partners discussed in the cooperative agreement and volunteer section of this report.

## Asset Improvement, Maintenance and Disposal

**Asset Improvement and Maintenance.** Historic real property can be improved, maintained and/or disposed in accordance with the BLM's AMPs and ABPs. Once the BLM makes a decision to invest resources to improve or maintain the assets in order to preserve and protect them, or to enhance the public's ability to appreciate them, those assets may need to be reported to the FRPP. Improvements fall into two categories:

1. Improvements that are not part of the asset, such as shelters that cover the historic asset to protect it from the elements; or trails, roads, and parking lots surrounding the asset to enable visitor viewing. The historic asset is not changed or enhanced in any way and is not reportable to the FRPP. The improvements are reportable as separate assets.
2. Improvements that add value to the historic asset and are intrinsically part of that asset, such as replacement of deteriorating parts or stabilization efforts made to prevent further deterioration or to mitigate hazards. These improvements change the status of the historic asset and it becomes reportable to the FRPP.

Based on these categories, the BLM has identified those assets that are heritage assets and reported this updated listing to the FRPP.

**Asset Disposal.** Disposals require compliance with environmental and cultural resources laws, regulations, and policies. According to DOI policy, all disposal candidates with a historical status of National Historic Landmark, National Register listed, National Register eligible, or not evaluated, should be evaluated against the NHPA Section 106 criteria to ensure consideration of potential adverse effects. The BLM's AMP also states that designation as a National Historic Landmark or listing on the National Register does not prevent the disposal of the asset, but limits the options. Historic assets can be candidates to transfer to other government agencies or local groups that have a vested interest in preserving and restoring the process, and these alternatives are pursued prior to proceeding with the disposal process.



## 5. The BLM's Cultural Resource Management Program Statistics Update

The BLM Washington Office's CRM program annually updates its inventory of cultural resources through its annual reporting process. Data is updated on: cultural resource inventory; National Register of Historic Places; physical and administrative protection; mitigation and data recovery; cultural resource use permits; archaeological enforcement; public outreach and education; Native American consultation; and partnerships, volunteers, and cooperative management agreements. The summary of accomplishments from 2005 to 2007 can be found in Appendix C.



## 6. Updates to Program Policy and Procedure for Historic Properties

The BLM carries out cultural resources management under multiple authorities, including the FLPMA, the NHPA, and the 1997 nPA among the BLM, the ACHP, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO). The BLM 8100 manual and handbook series outlines the BLM CRM program policies and procedures. Operating protocols contain detailed procedures for implementation of the nPA in specific States, including report formats. The following BLM States are authorized to operate under the nPA at this time: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. The nPA does not apply to tribal lands and the BLM follows 36 CFR Part 800 or a tribe's alternative process for consultation under the NHPA Section 106 on tribal lands. The BLM follows its 8120 manual *Tribal Consultation under Cultural Resources Authorities*, and H-8120-1 Handbook, *General Procedural Guidance for Native American Consultation* for consultation with tribes under cultural resource authorities in general. The nPA also does not apply to BLM-managed lands in the eastern United States.

The BLM Director is the Senior Policy Official under the E.O. The BLM Director established the BLM Preservation Board in 1997 to provide policy and procedural advice to the BLM. The Board is chaired by the BLM Preservation Officer; Deputy Preservation Officers in each State are ex-officio members of the Board, and four Field Office managers and two Field Specialists serve term appointments. The Board meets twice a year and publishes its meeting reports on the web.

The 1997 nPA commits signatories to streamline and simplify procedural requirements, reduce paperwork and emphasize the common goal of planning for and managing historic properties under the BLM's jurisdiction and control in the public interest. With over 15,000 Section 106 consultations completed in 2007 for actions approved, authorized or undertaken by the BLM, efficiency is vital to the BLM and to the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) in BLM States. The nPA also establishes a framework for partnership with the SHPOs in fulfillment of the BLM's NHPA Section 110 and 111 responsibilities, including inventory, data synthesis, public education and community involvement in preservation, preservation planning and cooperative stewardship.

The nPA has been in effect for over ten years, and since 2005, the BLM has under taken several initiatives to improve its implementation and the cultural resources program. At the State level, California and Wyoming have rewritten their protocols under the nPA and Wyoming instituted a liaison position with its SHPO.

At a national level, the BLM Preservation Board completed an internal review and improved its orientation of new members. In addition, the Board and the Washington Office's CRM program have worked closely with the NCSHPO and the ACHP on a number of issues and areas of improvement. In conjunction with the NCSHPO BLM Task Force, the BLM identified a list of actions for implementation improvement in the following areas:

- Consultation with tribes and public parties
- NHPA Section 110 programs
- The BLM Preservation Board
- Annual reports under State specific protocols
- Collaborative Training
- Coordination in Land use planning
- Field and State Office certification
- Data Management

The BLM also worked with the ACHP on implementation improvements, beginning with communication. Beginning in June 2007, the BLM established an ACHP-BLM Liaison position to enhance collaboration on a variety of preservation issues and policies that support the unique multiple-use mission of the BLM and the purposes of the 1997 nPA. The Liaison completed a series of tasks to improve implementation of the nPA that have been approved in concept by the BLM Preservation Board as follows:

- Recommendations for web site enhancements, including Frequently Asked Questions
- Protocol to ensure consistency in meeting information sharing commitments
- Protocol for collaboration on policy development initiatives
- Outline for collaborative training
- Protocol for field review requests and a template for field review plan

Further, the BLM is working to improve participation of tribes in the NHPA Section 106 process and 110 activities. The BLM took the following actions and is currently engaged in defining additional actions to meet this goal in consultation with the ACHP:

- In 2005, the BLM held a Tribal Coordination and Consultation class in Cheyenne, WY.
- In July 2007, Washington Office's CRM program held a training workshop for regional tribal coordinators
- In March 2008, the BLM was a co-sponsor of: *Working Together: A Tribal Law Forum for Agency Leaders*
- In March 2008, the BLM issued an Instruction Bulletin encouraging all personnel to complete web-based training on *Working Effectively with Tribal Governments*

There have also been advancements in the BLM's inventory and evaluation, protection and use of historic properties, described in more detail below.

**Inventory and Evaluation.** As outlined in the 8110 BLM Manual Section, *Identifying and Evaluating Cultural Resources*, the BLM's Field Managers, with assistance of their professional qualified cultural resource staff, complete appropriate levels of cultural resource inventory, evaluation, and documentation, at the appropriate stage in planning, for all lands potentially affected by the BLM's decisions, regardless of ownership. Field Managers inventory cultural resources potentially affected by NHPA Section 106 undertakings, by the methods and at a level commensurate with the nature of the proposed undertaking and its likely effects on cultural resources.

The BLM accomplishes the majority of its inventory in connection with NHPA Section 106 undertakings. In addition, it supports a limited amount of non-Section 106 survey. Since the last report, the BLM completed intensive field survey of approximately 1,905,501 acres of BLM surface, for a cumulative total of 18.5 million acres, or 7.2 percent of the current BLM surface jurisdiction. In the same period, the BLM identified an additional 23,586 cultural resources, for a total of 295,060 cultural resource properties. The BLM has also added 5 listings and 240 contributing properties to the NRHP identified to date.

The BLM official site inventory records are maintained by the SHPOs. The CRDSP actively works to improve our inventory information and access to that inventory. In January 2008, it concluded a survey of both the BLM State Data Representatives and their SHPO counterparts. This survey identified several areas of improvement that are being addressed by the CRDSP. In addition, to meet new reporting requirements and new accounting standards, the BLM's Washington Office now maintains historic assets information as well and identified 364 historic and prehistoric structures as assets.

**Protection.** The BLM policy is that Field Managers protect cultural resources by the means and degree necessary to safeguard the appropriate uses assigned and/or qualities that qualify the property for the National Register. In approving proposed land uses, the first choice is avoidance of National Register listed and eligible properties, if it is reasonable and prudent to do so.

Protection of cultural properties on the ground is a major challenge for the BLM and the BLM uses a wide variety of physical and administrative protection measures. Physical protection measures include indirect measures such as signing, fencing/gating, law enforcement patrols and surveillance, off-site erosion and fire control. Direct physical protection measures include stabilization, on-site erosion and fire control, detailed recording and data recovery, relocation, and adaptive reuse. Administrative conservation measures include protective withdrawal of lands from settlement, sale, and entry under mineral and other land laws, closure to public access and off-highway vehicle use, special planning designations, such as "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern," transfer to other entities, easements and public education.

Overall, since the 2005 report, an additional 982 properties were put under some form of protection. There were 867 new signs, 462 new gates or fencing, 463 stabilization actions, and 773 maintenance activities added to existing protection measures. Additional properties were put under some form of administrative protection. In 2007, the BLM formed a Cultural Heritage/Engineering Advisory Team to work with the Facility Asset Management System to improve the way the BLM identified maintenance requirements for historic and prehistoric standing structures.

The BLM continues to rely on site steward programs and has received national recognition for these partnerships. In September 2005, it shared the National Trust/ACHP Award for Federal partnerships in Historic Preservation for the Arizona Site Steward Program with the Arizona SHPO. In 2007, the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center and Canyons of the Ancients National Monument received the National Trust/ACHP Award for Federal partnerships in Historic Preservation for dozens of partnerships to protect the Monument's resources and improve the center. Also in 2007, the BLM Eastern States shared the National Trust's National Preservation Honor Award with the Bois Forte Band of Minnesota Chippewa and 1854 Treaty Authority, for a cooperative stewardship program to manage, evaluate, stabilize and protect the archaeological heritage on 100 islands in Minnesota.

**Use.** During inventory, evaluation and documentation, Field Managers consider the character, importance, potential uses and appropriate management of cultural resources. New and revised land use and project plans incorporate current information on inventory, information needs, appropriate uses, protection issues and special management concerns and seek to resolve use conflicts. Use categories include scientific use, conservation for future use, traditional use, public use, experimental use and discharged from management. Public use is applied to any cultural property found to be appropriate for

use as an interpretive exhibit in place, or for related educational and recreational uses by members of the general public. This category is applied to buildings suitable for continued use or adaptive use, for example as staff housing or administrative facilities at a visitor contact or interpretive site, or as a shelter along a cross-country ski trail. It includes all properties that may be suitable for leasing under NHPA Section 111 or for heritage tourism.

As outlined in the BLM 8150 Manual Section, *Permitting Use of Cultural Resources*, the BLM encourages appropriate scientific use of cultural resources on public land and authorizes such use, consistent with the controlling laws and regulations and the established objectives for the resources' long-term management. The BLM issues cultural resources use permits under the FLPMA, as well as the ARPA, to qualified consultants who accomplish NHPA Section 106-related work under contract to land use applicants. The BLM has 621 cultural resources use permits in effect, 22 more than in 2005 and 434 of those were worked in 2007. The majority of NHPA Section 106-related inventory is performed by the consultant.

The BLM 8130, *Planning for Uses of Cultural Resources*, calls for Field Office Managers to prioritize research needs. One of the non-Section 106 research projects supported by the BLM has resulted in scientifically significant discoveries at Paisley Caves, in South Central Oregon. Human coprolites have been dated at 14,000 B.P., helping to push the date for the first Americans back before Clovis.

## **Program Updates – Museum Collections Management**

The BLM's museum collections derive from the rich and significant cultural and fossil resources on the public lands. Collections are made as part of archaeological, historical, and paleontological research projects and compliance work for land-use activities. The BLM applies criteria for identifying museum collections from Federal laws and the DOI policies, including the Antiquities Act, the NHPA, the ARPA, the FLPMA, as well as the DOI policy stated in Part 411 of the Departmental Manual, *Managing Museum Property* (411 DM). The BLM's museum collections are managed in curatorial facilities to be preserved for future generations, and made available for research and public education, in compliance with applicable laws and mandates.

**Identification and Evaluation.** Over the last three years, the BLM has made concerted efforts to locate, verify, and assess museum collections in the BLM and non-federal facilities in order to establish an inventory of facilities holding the BLM's museum collections. In the BLM's 2004 *Preserve America* Report, the BLM reported that there were three internal BLM facilities curating an estimated 3.7 million museum objects and about 160 non-federal facilities holding millions more museum objects from the BLM lands.

Due to intensive efforts, the BLM now has an inventory of repositories confirmed to hold the BLM's museum collections and has worked to acquire item-level data on artifacts and specimens curated in these facilities. As of 2007, the BLM's museum collections are curated in 142 facilities nationwide, including three BLM facilities, three National Park Service (NPS) sites, and 136 non-federal repositories. Archaeological collections from public lands in southwestern Colorado are curated at the BLM's Anasazi Heritage Center. Archaeological collections made in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota are curated at the BLM's Billings Curation Center. Historical items and archaeological material associated with the BLM's portions of the Oregon Trail are housed at the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center. The BLM's policy prohibits curating museum collections in other BLM facilities. Three NPS units curate the BLM's fossil specimens collected from the BLM lands surrounding three NPS National Monuments (Dinosaur National Monument in Vernal, Utah; Fossil Butte National Monument in Kemmerer, Montana; and John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in Kimberly, Oregon). Aside from these facilities, all other BLM's archaeological and paleontological

collections are curated in 136 non-federal repositories. Partnerships with repositories ensure that the BLM's museum collections are professionally curated, preserved, and documented, are available for research, and are used in public educational and interpreted programs.

Additional repositories may also curate collections from the public lands under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and before, when the BLM was delegated authority to issue permits in 1984. Efforts to locate these "legacy collections," are hindered by a lack of information available to the BLM, and the fact that many repositories do not maintain land jurisdiction identifiers in museum documentation systems, making it difficult to identify Federal collections. The initiative to research and locate legacy collections is an ongoing effort, but was accelerated in 2006. Due to extensive research efforts and compilation of available information, the BLM has confirmed the presence of the BLM's museum collections in 142 repositories. The BLM maintains a list of repositories that potentially curate the BLM's legacy collections and will continue research to locate and confirm the presence of the BLM's museum collections.

Of the 142 repositories confirmed to curate the BLM's collections, item quantity information is available for three BLM, two NPS, and 59 non-federal repositories. Available data totals to 8,608,849 items. The BLM has item quantity information for all three BLM facilities representing 4,270,751.

The BLM is working with NPS to inventory the BLM collections curated in the three NPS units, and has an inventory for one unit that holds eight BLM fossil specimens. The BLM has inventory information for the collections in 59 of the 136 non-federal repositories. Based on this data, there are at least 4,338,090 artifacts and specimens in these 59 repositories. The BLM estimates that the current quantity data on museum collections represents 33 percent of all of the material that has been collected from the public lands. The BLM will continue to partner with repositories to inventory BLM museum collections.

The vast majority of collections made in recent and on-going efforts are generated from permitted research and compliance activities on the public lands. As such, the BLM policy requires stipulations in all cultural and paleontology resource use permits in order to ensure that collections are deposited in an appropriate repository, including an agreement by a repository to accept and curate the collection and confirmation once the collections have been deposited. In addition, all final permit reports contain an inventory of artifacts and specimens made during the permitted activity.

The BLM complies with several reporting requirements to identify and evaluate the museum's collections. This information is reported out through the Annual Museum Collections Summary Report, required annually by the DOI, as well as the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal Archaeological Activities, coordinated by the NPS. The BLM also reports on museum collections in the bureau's annual Performance and Accountability Reports, which contain the bureau's financial statements and performance information. Information for these reports is compiled from submissions from the BLM State Offices.

**Protection.** The BLM's museum collections and the associated records are managed in professional curatorial facilities managed by the BLM, NPS, and non-federal repositories that have a mission to preserve and protect these materials and provide access to the public and researchers. Collections may only be curated in repositories that are compliant with 411 DM and 36 CFR 79. The BLM measures compliance using a checklist that evaluates the level of compliance with DOI museum policies. Collections may be curated in repositories that comply with 50-percent or more of the DOI's standards.

Curatorial facilities implement preventive conservation and management techniques to reduce the negative impacts of fluctuating temperatures and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents, and general neglect that will hasten deterioration. Curatorial facilities also implement security and fire protection measures to reduce the risk of loss. The goal of safeguarding museum objects is to preserve them in as stable a state as possible for as long as possible and to monitor their condition during their intended use so as not to unduly hasten their deterioration.

The BLM implements the DOI's museum property policies, 411 DM, and strives to comply with 36 CFR 79. The BLM Manual 8100 and 8270 series reference these authorities and provide procedures for ensuring that cultural and paleontological resources excavated from BLM public lands are deposited in appropriate curatorial repositories with basic considerations for selecting and approving repositories to curate the BLM's museum collections. These standards include documentation, preservation, and access and use guidelines, including professional qualifications of staff, documentation needs, environmental and security controls, and use policies. Manual section 8160, *Managing Museum Collections*, is currently in development, and will provide additional guidance for managing the BLM's museum collections consistent with Federal authorities, the DOI policies, and standard museum practices.

Since most of the BLM's museum collections that originated from the public lands are housed in non-federal repositories, the BLM's relationship with these institutions is crucial to the continued management and protection of these collections. Non-federal repositories provide access to researchers and scientists as well as develop public displays using the collections. The BLM maintains agreements with more than 50 partner repositories to provide for the long-term management of the BLM's museum collections. The BLM has goals to establish memoranda of understanding with all repositories that actively collect the BLM's museum collections, solidifying the roles and responsibilities between the BLM and the repository, above and beyond the agreements between permittees and repositories.

Trained staff is vital to properly managing museum collections. The BLM maintains a small staff of museum curators that manage the internal facilities. However, curation arrangements with non-federal repositories are handled by the BLM's archaeologists and paleontologists, who may not have any background or experience in museum management, making it difficult to adequately evaluate repository work and negotiate agreements. To provide the BLM's staff with the fundamentals of museum collections management, the BLM participates in the DOI's museum training program.

The BLM's National Curator serves as one of the principal instructors for DOI's well-established "Managing Museum Property" course, a five-day classroom-based training covering the fundamentals of collections management, including the relationship between collections and agency missions, planning, documentation, preservation, storing and exhibiting museum collections, security and fire protection, working with repositories, and access and use. Over the last three years, 13 BLM archaeologists and paleontologists from State and Field Offices and two staff from BLM partner repositories have attended the DOI training.

**Use.** Collections are used to teach museum visitors about life in the past. Researchers value the collections as a source of material for scientific data that becomes a permanent part of study and display collections. Scientific publications, textbooks, and articles for the general public are based on information taken from these collections.

The BLM's policy not to curate collections in the BLM's offices, but rather in approved BLM, Federal, and non-federal repositories, ensures that the collections are accessible. One of main reasons that the BLM curates its museum collections in non-federal repositories is to ensure that the collections are readily available for use by repository staff, and repositories are dedicated to research and education.



## **7. Transferring and Leasing Historic Properties**

The BLM's 2004 *Preserve America* report elaborated upon the authorities occasionally used by the BLM to lease, divest, or transfer public lands containing historic properties out of federal ownership.

Examples included land exchanges, Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R & PP) patents and leases, FLPMA sales, Color-of-Title Act patents, state specific legislation and congressionally designated withdrawals of public lands. The BLM treats any potential lease, transfer, sale or disposal of public lands as undertakings subject to the NHPA Section 106 compliance. Therefore, the BLM follows its agency guidance and protocols for the NHPA Section 106 to consider the best management and preservation options to maintain the integrity of historic properties located on these lands.

Section 111 of the NHPA outlines opportunities for federal agencies to lease historic properties to a non-federal recipient, providing preservation values are considered and addressed. Section 111 also identifies how proceeds from a lease can be invested into the property for continued management, maintenance, restoration and administration. Since 2005, the BLM has not issued a lease, contract or concession under Section 111 authority to convey active management of an historic property. Unlike several other agencies, the BLM manages relatively few historic structures (or similar properties) that would be conducive to leasing to non-federal stewards. There are other conveyance authorities, however, that the agency commonly applies to convey or divest of public lands if it is in the best interest of the agency and/or the resources.

In preparation of this report, all the BLM State Offices were asked to report new (since 2005) conveyances, transfers, leases, exchanges or disposals of public lands containing historic properties. Of the 12 BLM State Offices, six States reported some form of land conveyance involving historic properties. The BLM Alaska, Arizona, Eastern States, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming each reported a case or cases of lands containing historic properties being conveyed to non-federal ownership since 2005. It bears mention that relatively few exchanges involving historic properties actually occur and it is rare for the agency to divest of tracts containing significant resource values. Therefore, most exchange tracts containing historic properties are removed from consideration.

**Alaska.** The BLM Alaska continued to process the administrative transfer of approximately 4.5 million acres of public lands to the State of Alaska pursuant to the 1958 Alaska Statehood Act and other authorities. Under the terms of a 2002 Programmatic Agreement between the BLM, Alaska SHPO and the ACHP, the BLM archaeologists reviewed these cases to identify cultural resources information and associated data that may/may not have been reflected in the State's archives and databases. Through the success of the BLM's data sharing effort with Alaska SHPO, all cultural resources information and data has been shared between the BLM and the State. Following transfer of Federal lands to the State of Alaska, the lands become subject to Alaska State laws protecting both cultural and paleontological resources.

**Arizona.** In 2005, the BLM completed a land exchange with Phelps Dodge Corporation involving over 16,000 acres of public lands. All of the BLM land considered in the exchange was intensively surveyed with data recovery performed on all eligible sites prior to transferring the land. The proponent was responsible for completing all survey, recordation, and data recovery necessary to mitigate adverse effects to historic properties. Through consultation with local tribes, three sites on the BLM land were identified as sacred sites and data recovery was not an appropriate option for mitigating potential impacts.

The BLM worked closely with the local tribe to protect these sites and insure future access by tribal members after the exchange. The proposed mining operations were modified to avoid impacts these sites. Also, the collaborating parties created a preservation easement to allow access to tribal members after the land transfers. The preservation easement is between Phelps Dodge Corporation and the tribe, and is held in perpetuity by the tribe.

**Eastern States.** The BLM Eastern States reports one conveyance of a patent for a lighthouse under the R&PP terms. The Cana Island Lighthouse in Wisconsin was relinquished by the U.S. Coast Guard and accepted into the public domain by the BLM Eastern States. The BLM, in turn, led all environ-

mental and cultural resources reviews to issue a patent to Door County for management of the property as a county park. The County is leasing daily management and preservation of the lighthouse to the Door County Maritime Museum. The Maritime Museum has been the on-site manager and steward of the property for decades, and this new patent will enable more opportunities for the Maritime Museum to lead preservation efforts than was possible under the Coast Guard's ownership.

Prior to the conveyance, the BLM Eastern States Cultural staff led all 36 CFR 800, NHPA Section 106 compliance in consultation with the Wisconsin State Historical Society, the County and interested parties. The BLM and the Wisconsin State Historical Society concurred on a determination of no adverse effect for conveyance based on adequate and revocable reservations placed on the patent. Under the terms of the R&PP authority, the BLM will maintain responsibility to monitor the property, lead NEPA and NHPA Section 106 reviews (if new undertakings are proposed) and has placed preservation restrictions (i.e., reservations) on the patent that direct the county to consult with the SHPO and the BLM prior to any proposed undertaking.

**Montana.** In 2008, approximately 17 sites will be transferred out of federal ownership in the Pumpkin Creek Land Exchange. These sites will be mitigated through a phased Programmatic Agreement (PA) over the course of 10 years. Three sites were mitigated in 2007 and four sites will be mitigated in 2008. Signatories to the PA will include the BLM, the SHPO and interested Tribes. The ACHP will be invited to participate.

**Nevada.** The BLM Nevada reviews all leases and transfers of public lands as undertakings subject to NHPA Section 106 compliance and handled per the terms of the Nevada State Protocol Agreement. Inventories, evaluations and mitigation routinely occur prior to any transfer. Since 2005, the BLM Nevada has addressed conveyances of lands/resources through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) and completed extensive inventories, evaluations and data recovery/mitigation prior to conveying these lands out of federal ownership. SNPLMA allows the BLM to sell public land around Las Vegas, Nevada, and the revenue goes to the State of Nevada General Education Fund, the Southern Nevada Water Authority, and the Secretary of the Interior for parks, trails and natural areas, capital improvements, conservation initiatives, multi-species habitat conservation plans, environmentally sensitive land acquisition, and Lake Tahoe Restoration projects. Sales under the Baca Act, as well as R&PP conveyances (more common in the Las Vegas District), are also handled as Section 106 undertakings and consistently reviewed through the Nevada State Protocols for Section 106 compliance. The Baca Act provides for the use of revenues from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal under land use plans, and does not apply to lands eligible for sale under the SNPLMA, or other Acts.

**Wyoming.** Since 2005, the BLM Wyoming has completed three conveyances of public lands through the R&PP, two of which contained eligible historic properties. The Cody Field Office conveyed 65 acres for a landfill expansion, which included one archaeological site that was identified, evaluated and subsequently determined eligible. Archaeological data recovery, documentation and consultation between the BLM, the SHPO, tribes and interested parties was sufficient to enable the conveyance to proceed.

The Rock Springs Field Office also used R&PP authority to convey a contributing segment of the Overland Trail to the Sweetwater County School District. The BLM led an Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with multiple signatories, including SHPO, partners and the Oregon-California Trail Association (OCTA). OCTA has assumed responsibility to monitor the property, and the school is considering using the trail segment for heritage interpretation and educational opportunities for its students.



## 8. Partnerships

Incorporating partners and volunteers into the stewardship of the BLM’s historic properties is a key component in the E.O. and results in enhanced use and protection. The BLM’s partnerships are typically developed for stabilization, interpretation, inventory, rehabilitation, curation, and site stewardship projects. Partners include non-profits, professional organizations, “friends of” organizations, museums, Indian tribes, universities and more. These partnerships are a critical component of managing cultural resources on public lands. Not only do they provide funding and “in-kind” contributions, which are essential ingredients for successful preservation projects, but they also establish coalitions that emphasize the importance of these resources to the public. Because many of the partnerships are locally-based, they also strengthen the bond that local communities have with public lands and they build local constituent support. Appendix D provides examples of the BLM’s partnership projects. Appendix E provides new examples of heritage tourism partnerships that the BLM States have in place. The BLM’s CRM program has other partnerships that benefit specific projects, and these are discussed in more detail below.

### Cultural Resources Data Sharing Agreement

The BLM initiated the CRDSP in 1997 to meet commitments under the 1997 nPA. A key goal of the nPA with the ACHP and NCSHPO is to streamline and simplify procedural requirements. The nPA required each State-specific protocol, developed under the nPA, to address “data sharing, including information management and support.” The BLM works in partnership with the SHPOs in 13 western states (Alaska, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington). The CRDSP has become an important part of the overall relationship between the BLM and the SHPOs in the states where the BLM has significant presence and activities.

The rationale for the CRDSP is the SHPO’s responsibility under the NHPA to cooperate with Federal agencies, in addition to other entities, to survey and maintain inventories of historic properties. Investing in a SHPO-hosted shared inventory, as opposed to an agency-specific system, avoids duplication of effort. The BLM’s frequent realty transactions and responsibility for subsurface minerals under state and privately managed surface make maintaining a shared inventory critical for the BLM.

The BLM believes that the CRDSP business model and the BLM’s sustained, national-level, commitment to this project are unique among Federal agency cultural resources programs. The vision statement for the CRDSP is that “Cultural resource professionals will have consistent, easy to use, reliable spatial information systems on their desktops with access to cultural spatial data servers that assist them in doing their jobs as managers, researchers, and cultural resource professionals.”

The BLM CRDSP includes financial support to the SHPOs, technical support to the SHPO and the BLM staff, and institutional support for the exchange of information among States on cultural resources data management issues as follows:

- **Financial support to the SHPOs.** Since 1998, the BLM contributed over \$3.5 million from centrally-managed funds to advance automation of the SHPO cultural resource databases and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping. The BLM State Offices have made additional contributions, some of which predate the national initiative.
- **Assistance contract with Gnomon, Inc.** Since 2001, the BLM spent \$267,000 on a contract with Gnomon, Inc. for expert advice to the BLM and the SHPO staff regarding automation and digital BLM site records and locations.

- **Forum for the exchange of information on cultural resources data management issues.** Since 2001, the BLM facilitated virtual and in-person meetings between designated cultural resources data representatives from each of the BLM's state and the SHPO data management staff to address implementation, standards and policies, including implementation of new software tools, such as CRMTracker and Cultural Resource Information Summary Program. The BLM provides a coordinator, staff time, and travel money for the BLM's participation in this CRDSP.

**The BLM's CRDSP Funding.** Funds are provided by programs that benefit directly from the CRDSP, including Rangeland Management, Cultural Resource Management, Recreation Resources Management, Oil and Gas Management, Lands and Realty Management, Resource Management Planning, Mining Law Administration, and Wildland Fire Management. The CRDSP will require continued annual funding to stay current with ongoing cultural resources inventory, eliminate backlog, and upgrade software. At this time, the SHPOs and the BLM counterparts in each state continue building GIS capability and digitizing the remaining backlog of site records.

**CRDSP Partnering with Other Agencies.** The CRDSP has several years of coalition building at the state and national levels. One major success was with the Department of Energy (DOE), which immediately saw the wisdom of better decision-making support with improved information. DOE funded several projects in the western states with members of the CRDSP. These projects created and enhanced existing datasets; and created new ways to deliver and analyze the data. Another major data creation and sharing effort has been the Mohave Desert Ecosystem Project, a shared venture with the Department of Defense, the NPS, and the BLM. This project created digital data for much of southeastern California. The CRDSP has acted as a catalyst to help leverage funding from other agencies in support of statewide data sharing efforts. Other agencies now supporting the CRDSP through appropriated dollars include the Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, Bureau of Reclamation, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Forest Service.

The development of the CRDSP has also helped to promote other products that are tied to the data sharing program. Examples of these products include: 1) electronic programs and processes that help the SHPO, the BLM, and the land use applicant to track cultural resources projects from the initial investigation stage through to project completion; 2) models that can be used by agencies and/or the public (depending on the scale used) for land use planning and project planning; 3) standards and processes to help facilitate the transfer of information from one agency to another, such as GIS and GPS information; and 4) translators that aid in querying information from several databases to help compile specific datasets across State boundaries.

The CRDSP efforts in each state facilitate data management and upward reporting compliance for the BLM and the SHPO annual reporting requirements as well as provide data for the DOI's Federal Archaeology Program (FAP) report to Congress, and the FASAB RSI Report on heritage assets. The CRDSP has been very effective in creating digital inventories. While this varies by state, information for approximately 90 percent of the sites recorded on the BLM's land has been entered in databases and 70 percent of the site locations are located in GIS.

## **Tribal Partnerships**

The BLM consults, coordinates and cooperates with tribal governments in managing those resources of particular concern to American Indians. In addition, the BLM has formed specialized partnerships with tribal governments, organizations, and traditional practitioners to advance specific programs and objectives; to protect significant sites, resources and values important to the American

Indian community; and to assist in inventory areas important to tribes. Many of these partnerships are highlighted in Partnership Projects in Appendix D. Several examples are provided below.

During 2006, the BLM Eastern States, the Bois Forte Band of Minnesota Chippewa, and the 1854 Treaty Authority (an inter-tribal natural resources agency) formalized a cooperative island stewardship program lead by tribal members and volunteers from two Native American communities in Minnesota. To date, 52 tribal members have contributed over 2,000 volunteer hours to support proactive inventories, site evaluations and baseline monitoring on 24 BLM island sites containing significant and at-risk archaeological and tribal resources. In 2007, the BLM Tribal Island Stewardship Program was recognized with a prestigious National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award.

In BLM Colorado, a partnership was developed with the Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Colorado State Historic Fund, Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, and the Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribes in the *Colorado Wickiup Partnership*, which was undertaken to inventory and protect wickiup, meaning “lodge” or “house”, sites after they were placed on the Colorado Most Endangered Places list. The wooden structures are widely thought to be the only surviving aboriginal architecture of Colorado’s living indigenous people, the Ute Tribes. Other partnerships with tribes and tribal members included the development of a nine minute film in Colorado on how to visit an archaeological site with respect from the American Indian point of view.

In 2007, the BLM California took the lead to provide Certified Archaeological Surveyor Training to 20 tribal members of the California Indian Forest and Fire Management Council (CIFFMC). The training was conducted at the Redding Field Office and Wintu Tribal Offices. CIFFMC is sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and comprises approximately 15 Tribes with forestry and fire programs in California. The course was co-sponsored by the California SHPO, the Forest Service and the BIA. Approximately six Tribes participated in the one week course. At the conclusion of the course, successful trainees received certificates from the CIFFMC, which would allow them to work with professional archaeologists in conducting inventories for cultural resources.

Five Pit River Tribal members that completed the course went on to work with the BLM’s Alturas Field Office archaeologists during the summer, conducting inventories and preparing site records. It was a very positive working relationship that resulted in significant accomplishments of inventory. Because of the outstanding achievements by the crew, the Pit River Certified Archaeological Surveyors were recognized at an all employees meeting by the California State Director.

In California, during November 2006, the BLM State Director, Mike Pool and the Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Regional Forester, Bernie Weingardt, signed the Interagency Traditional Gathering Policy. This policy ensures that traditional American Indian gatherers and basketweavers in California will have free access to gather materials on forest and public lands managed by the two agencies, an area that encompasses approximately 35 million acres, one-third of the State’s land base.

The signing of the gathering policy was a result of more than a years work by the Gathering Policy Working Group, a collective of the BLM and the Forest Service personnel and representatives from the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA) and the CIFFMC. The agencies conducted rigorous tribal consultation and held six listening sessions throughout the State to ensure that the views of Tribes, tribal communities and traditional practitioners would be reflected in the policy.

## **Site Steward Programs**

Site Steward programs have been widely adopted nationwide as an effective means to monitor site conditions and prevent the looting of heritage resources. These programs have been adopted by all of the BLM States. Their missions and organizations vary across States and even within the programs. Some programs are highly structured and hosted by the state entities and the SHPOs. Others are organized by non-profit organizations, historical societies, or amateur archaeological societies. Three examples are elaborated on here.

The model for most site steward programs comes from Arizona where, for more than 20 years, the Arizona State Parks Division and the Arizona SHPO have hosted the Arizona Site Stewards. Boasting a trained and registered cadre of more than 800 active participants, the Arizona Site Steward Program is growing every year. The BLM Arizona continues with active support of this group and their efforts, providing not only funding, but also support directly from cultural heritage staff members and law enforcement personnel, as trainers and regional coordinators. Arizona State Parks Division provides a full-time Site Steward Program Coordinator that oversees the program and contributes immensely to its continuing success.

In 2007 alone, Arizona Site Stewards monitored more than 600 archaeological and historic sites on the BLM's-administered lands in Arizona. Site Stewards provide their own vehicles, fuel, and supplies when monitoring sites, making their efforts even more impressive. From 2003 through 2007, Arizona Site Stewards have made more than 8,000 visits to the BLM sites, contributing more than 30,000 hours of effort.

This program is not limited to the BLM land and receives funding from a number of state and federal partners, and from American Express. The Arizona Site Steward Program is a partnership of many federal and state agencies and Indian tribes, and is currently funded annually by the BLM (\$8,000), the Forest Service (\$6,000), the Bureau of Reclamation (\$5,000), the U. S. Air Force (\$15,000), the NPS (\$5,000), the Arizona State Land Department (\$2,000), Arizona State Parks (\$19,000), and American Express (\$1,000). The program is administered on behalf of all participating agencies through Arizona State Parks Division. The program has received two national awards from the BLM.

Nevada's site steward program initially was modeled after Arizona's program. Nevada's offices soon were overwhelmed with public interest, and the BLM was assisted by the Nevada Archaeological Association, who aided in organizing training sessions. Then, in 2005, the Nevada State Legislature created a statute establishing the stewardship program. Funded by the state's tourism department, the office's stewardship coordinator works on a statewide basis with federal and non-federal agencies, providing training to prospective stewards and helping maintain the flow of information from the field to the BLM's offices. The training involves the BLM and other Federal agency archaeologists, and is conducted in all parts of the state, some of which are very remote. There is also a steward program for the Clark County area involving the BLM and other Federal agency lands. The coordinator coordinates efforts with the program through the Nevada SHPO, and is funded through the SNPLMA.

One of the more unique arrangements for site monitoring has been led by the New Mexico Taos Field Office of the BLM. A broad coalition of local land owners and community leaders have partnered with Indian youth from several nearby Tewa tribes to record petroglyph sites and monitor the impacts of mining on historic properties. Every summer, scores of Indian kids are trained in how to photograph, measure, map, and record rock art and monitor the condition of sites along portions of Mesa Prieta, near Espanola, New Mexico.

Site Stewardship programs offer the BLM a perfect opportunity to partner with a wide consortium of groups supportive of historic preservation. The BLM joins forces with seniors, youth, amateurs, non-profits, and Indian communities to support the preservation of heritage resources. These partnerships offer the agency the chance to find common ground with local citizens and interest groups and to demonstrate the BLM's commitment to protect valued archeological properties.

## **Passport in Time Program**

On March 7, 2007, the BLM joined the Forest Service in the Passport in Time (PIT) volunteer program. The PIT is a public outreach program that was started by the Forest Service Heritage Program during 1989. The PIT engages volunteers on all heritage tasks, from archival research to field work and analysis. Activities include, but are not limited to survey, evaluation, monitoring, restoration,

documentation, curation, and oral history. The goal of the PIT is to preserve the nation's past with the help of the public.

The PIT is structured to allow field heritage personnel to concentrate on the science, the projects, and the volunteers rather than the administrative side of the program. To that end, a volunteer clearinghouse is provided through the SRI Foundation, a non-profit organization, which provides volunteer support in:

- 24 hour 800 number for information
- Receipt and distribution of volunteer applications to hosting field units
- Notification of volunteers who are not accepted on projects including a list of projects still open
- Maintenance of the PIT website listing all current projects nation-wide and including reports of past projects and human interest stories

The PIT volunteers receive a "Passport" and a PIT Passport number at their first project. Then each time a volunteer visits a project, the project leader stamps the volunteer's passport and documents their hours. Volunteers can fill up their passports with stamps from projects all over the country.

The BLM hosted its PIT project, Weaving Connections, June 24 through 29, 2007, in the Kings Range Conservation Area of the Arcata Field Office in northwestern California. This project provided the public with an opportunity to interact with traditional American Indian basketweavers in a five day camp-out. Volunteers learned how to gather and process basketry materials and were introduced to basic basketweaving skills. Volunteers also assisted in the restoration and enhancement of hazel and beargrass habitat, plants important in traditional basketweaving. The partners in this project were the San Francisco Bay Area Urban Indian Basketweavers Association, Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, and the California Department of Transportation.

## **Museum Partnerships**

The BLM continues to partner with non-federal repositories on projects to document and preserve collections, as well as make collections accessible to the public, web access, museum exhibitions, research projects, and publications. For example, during 2007, the BLM contributed over \$400,000 to curatorial, research, and public education projects with non-federal repositories through cooperative agreements. The following are examples of museum partnerships:

- **Arizona State Office – Arizona Museum of Natural History.** The BLM Safford District in Arizona, in partnership with the Arizona Museum of Natural History (formerly known as the Mesa Southwest Museum), has assembled a collection of important paleontological specimens from 23 localities in eastern Arizona. Of particular note is the skull of a 1,000 pound, 2.5 million-year-old *Rhynchotherium*, which is an extinct mastodon relative of the elephant with four tusks. This animal died out during the Pleistocene Epoch at the beginning of the recent Ice Age, about 10,000 years ago.
- **Eastern States Office and the Bois Forte Band of Minnesota Chippewa.** The BLM Eastern States Office maintains a partnership with the Bois Forte Band of Minnesota Chippewa for stabilizing and protecting cultural and traditional resources located in the Lake Vermilion Recreation Area. The Bois Forte Heritage Center curates the archaeological materials recovered from the BLM's islands within Lake Vermilion as part of their matching contribution.

• **Oregon State Office and the University of Oregon, Museum of Anthropology.** Over the last several years, the BLM Prineville Field Office in Oregon has been dedicated to “Operation Bring ‘Em Back,” a multi-year ARPA investigation, which was publicly announced in November 2006. More than 150,000 items were recovered, all of which are being inventoried. Once all the cases have been adjudicated, the seized and forfeited materials will be curated at the University of Oregon’s Museum of Anthropology in Eugene, ensuring that these materials will be available for research and public education.

**Heritage Education**

**Overview.** The BLM continues to educate and inform American children, families, teachers, and other citizens about their diverse and rich heritage resources on public lands. The mission of the BLM’s Heritage Education Program is to promote stewardship of cultural and paleontological resources so that present and future generations can learn from and enjoy their heritage on the BLM’s lands without harming the resources. The BLM national, State, and Field Offices use a wide variety of methods and venues to promote public stewardship and enjoyment of America’s cultural resources. In 2007, the BLM Field Office specialists reached over 45,000 individuals through a wide variety of actions. Refer to Table 10 for more information. While this may appear to be a significant decline in public outreach from previous years, this may be a result of Antiquities Act Centennial Celebrations funding beginning in 2005 and extending through 2006 that provided extra funding for a variety of products, activities, and events.

Table 10. The BLM State Heritage Education and Project Archaeology Report for 2005-2007						
	2005		2006		2007	
Description	Units	Persons Reached	Units	Persons Reached	Units	Persons Reached
<i>Heritage Education</i>						
<b>On BLM Site Activities</b>						
Public Lands Day Events			34	3,245	13	246
Site Tours	81	52,228	950	42,701	970	20,360
K-12 Presentations			167	5,248	37	1,743
Public Presentations			509	3,927	152	7,122
Field Schools Hosted	7	79	33	520	57	97
Site Steward Training			29	370	25	94
Other			27	922	43	4,739
2008 Antiquities Act Events			80	4,134		
<b>Other Activities</b>						
K-12 Presentations	241	8,288	70	6,231	29	2,454
K-12 Science Fairs			56	2,243	2	46
Public Presentations	776	36,126	82	20,771	135	2,257
Booth Exhibits Staffed			31	48,545	7	900

Prof Conferences, Journal Arts			34	1,908	39	1,950
Press Releases, Articles	36		77		8	
Radio, TV Presentations			16	1,100	5	2,700
Other			10	264	11	48
<b>Web, Print Media, Exhibit</b>						
Web pages: new			18		1	
Web pages: Updates			12		10	
Posters	20		23		11	
Newsletters	16		16		1	
Brochures	98		18		11	
Booth Exhibits Created			5		2	
Curricula or Lesson Plans			7		1	
Events Calendars	32		13		3	
Artifact Kits, Trunks	73		54		0	
Museum Exhibits Created			6		13	
Other			2		17	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,416</b>		<b>2,379</b>	<b>142,129</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>44,756</b>
<i>Project Archaeology</i>						
Contribution to State Project Archaeology	7		18	946	4	42
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,423</b>		<b>2,379</b>	<b>143,075</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>44,798</b>
<b>Notes</b>						
Collection of figures became more detailed in 2006, based on field reports and requests.						
<b>Unit Quantity:</b> Each thing is a single unit.						
<b>K-12 Presentations:</b> Indoor or outdoor settings						
<b>Public Presentations:</b> Lectures and talks given to public; does not include professional publications						
<b>Contribution to State Project Archaeology:</b> BLM's operations funding						

**Web Sites.** The BLM is placing a greater emphasis on the use of electronic media to provide not only information, but also education, to a broad spectrum of the public. Expanded national web page offerings, such as the Adventures in the Past website, are readily available. Since 2005, the BLM has made hundreds of offerings available to the public as free downloads in the form of various state reports. To date, the BLM has received 72,240 hits on these reports.

The BLM's Field Offices also use websites as a way to provide public access to cultural resources. One example is the Idaho Shoshone Field Office Wilson Butte Cave Interpretive Website, which was activated in 2007. Wilson Butte Cave has long been an important site in western North America. The website provides the public with a fascinating glimpse into research on early human occupations

in the New World, dating of the archaeological materials found during excavation, and early human adaptations in Idaho. It provides lessons based on the BLM's Project Archaeology publication, *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades*.

## **Major Heritage Education Initiatives and Programs**

**Adventures in the Past.** In 2006, the BLM celebrated the Centennial of the Antiquities Act of 1906 by highlighting its varied heritage resources. Titled "Adventures in the Past", the celebration included a citizen stewardship theme and built upon existing programs and efforts. Some highlights of the Centennial celebration include:

- Creating the "Adventures in the Past" website that brought together many of the BLM's educational, archaeological, recreational, and public outreach activities and programs that fulfill the intent of the Antiquities Act of 1906 and other historic preservation statutes. The website continues to be updated.
- Funding, in the amount of \$1 million, involving partnerships with outside entities to complete work on stabilization, interpretations, installations of wayside signs, Project Archaeology teacher workshops, development of interpretive plans, expansion of site steward programs, exhibit development, inventory, data recovery, oral interviews, development of historic preservation plans, heritage tourism, outreach products, visitor services, symposia, and more.
- Hosting of Centennial Celebration events in nearly every State, an example of which is the opening of a major museum exhibit at the Utah and Edge of Cedars Museum in Blanding celebrating the first 100 years of archaeology in Southeast Utah, and a presentation of an award from the Director's Office to the Utah Southeast Site Stewards Program.
- Hosting a photo exhibition, *America's Priceless Heritage: Snapshots in Time*, at the Smithsonian Institution's S. Dillon Ripley Center that featured 21 photographs of archaeological and historical resources on America's public lands.
- Focusing the BLM's annual Take Pride in America and National Public Lands Day events on heritage resources.
- Holding the BLM's first regional Heritage Tourism Workshop on November 13-16, 2006, in Santa Fe, New Mexico; this was attended by nearly 100 participants including archaeologists and recreation specialists from the BLM, and the Forest Service, and the respective SHPOs.
- Producing a number of promotional materials, including two posters, state specific rack cards, bookmarks, stickers, two traveling displays, outdoor banners and a Leave No Trace heritage resource focused hang tag.
- Producing a 25-minute DVD entitled "Discovering the Past on Utah's Public Lands."
- Attending the Outdoor Writers Association of America annual conference to promote the Centennial and heritage resources as appropriate topics for outdoor media. Over 200 members of the media, outdoor writers and journalists attended this meeting. The BLM's Heritage Program led several of the popular exhibits, provided hands-on demonstrations, and connected with more than 200 participants at this conference.



◀ BLM's annual Take Pride in America and National Public Lands Day events were focused on heritage resources.

▶ BLM-ES supported an archaeological field school with the University of Arkansas-Little Rock, to perform evaluations of prehistoric sites located in rock shelters on BLM lands.





## Heritage Resources Provide Educational Opportunities

BLM



Bureau of Land Management lands without harm to the resources." We want to make the past come alive for students and help teachers enrich their lessons. Messages about stewardship - and personal responsibility - are important because America's heritage resources are at risk of damage or loss from natural and human forces. For example, of the estimated 4 million archaeological sites on BLM public lands, only 271,000 properties have been recorded. About the rest, little is known. Individual stewardship is vital to the conservation of these resources for present and future generations.

What educational opportunities does BLM offer?

BLM's Heritage Education Program consists of four main projects:

- Project Archaeology - classroom materials for teachers and students;
- History Mysteries - public lands related activities for children;
- Web-based outreach - general heritage education and activities for children;
- Public events and professional conferences - venues for distributing information about BLM's Heritage Education Program.

Where can I get more information?

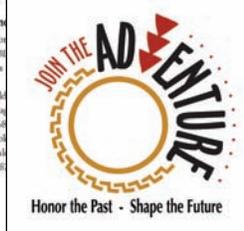
For more information Programs visit the BLM heritage/adventures

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Honor the Past - Shape the Future

JOIN THE ADVENTURE: HONOR THE PAST, SHAPE THE FUTURE  
www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures

▶ The BLM celebrated the Centennial of the Antiquities Act of 1906 by highlighting its varied heritage resources. A Public Affairs Toolkit was placed on the Bureau's Intranet site.



# The Antiquities Act Centennial 1906-2006

[www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures](http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures)

**History Mystery.** The History Mystery project began in 2002. The goal of the History Mystery program is to stimulate in young people an interest in and appreciation of stories associated with public lands and to foster their commitment to good stewardship of public lands in the United States by exploring unsolved mysteries and lingering questions of broader historical significance regarding the development of the American West. Each History Mystery addresses one broad theme. History Mystery distribution is primarily through direct visitor contact at the BLM's offices or visitor center outreach programs, at public events, and through the Internet. Teachers order sets for classroom use, and lesson plans for each History Mystery are posted on the BLM's Heritage website.

The most recent History Mystery release was *Mysterious Lighthouses and Light Beacons*, featuring Yaquina Head Lighthouse in Oregon and Piedras Blancas in California, as well as Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse in Florida. The centerfold map showed the locations of other BLM and partner lighthouses.

**Project Archaeology.** Within the Heritage Education Program is Project Archaeology, the BLM's classroom education program founded by the BLM, the Forest Service, the NPS and the State of Utah in the early 1990s. The goal of Project Archaeology is to teach our young citizens to value and conserve our nation's rich cultural heritage now and in the future. The BLM provides a full-time employee at Montana State University (MSU) to coordinate the program.

To date, twenty-three states have established Project Archaeology programs. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California (3 regional programs), Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming have fully operational programs. The BLM's Eastern States Office assists the BLM National Project Archaeology office at MSU with coordinating programs in the eastern and mid-western parts of the country. Nine programs have been launched since 2004. In addition, the newly established Chesapeake Regional Program serves educators in Maryland, Northern Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Florida, Idaho, Hawaii, and Michigan are actively developing new programs. Individuals and organizations in an additional twelve states, have expressed interest in establishing Project Archaeology programs. State and regional Project Archaeology programs are sponsored by a wide variety of organizations such as museums, universities, statewide archaeological organizations, the SHPO, and the BLM's State Offices. All of these programs depend on a broad array of partnerships within the state to operate the program and disseminate materials and training to educators. For example, in Montana, the Museum of the Rockies staff and MSU faculty routinely assist with Project Archaeology workshop instruction and field trips. Project Archaeology instruction enables young children to understand the importance of conserving archaeological sites and artifacts. The following are highlights from Project Archaeology's evolution.

- Attendance from more than 7,000 educators nationwide since the inception of Project Archaeology in the 1990s. Evaluation results show that over 95 percent of educators who attend Project Archaeology workshops focus on stewardship of cultural resources when teaching their students. Attendance from 1,546 educators at Project Archaeology professional development workshops since 2004, to learn how to use the basic curriculum guide, *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades*.
- Development of new Project Archaeology materials through use of 5,162 documented volunteer hours of professional archaeological and educators.
- Creation of a new curriculum guide entitled *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter* that involved using a state-of-the-art curriculum development model and the assistance of more than 150 educators and archaeologists from across the nation. *Investigating Shelter* meets

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## MYSTERIOUS LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHT BEACONS

**MYSTERIOUS LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHT BEACONS**

The Oregon and California coast is so treacherous that the mouth of the Columbia River was known as "The Graveyard of the Pacific." Many sailors lost their lives when their ships suddenly ran upon jagged rocks in stormy weather. What did people do to keep ships and their crews safe from a shipwreck death?

In the 1920s only daring people flew planes, trying to set records for the longest distance, around the world flights, or crossing the continent. The United States Postal Service had another idea for cross-country flying. It wanted to send mail coast to coast, faster than it could by rail. But that was dangerous—it was hard for pilots to tell where they were and they couldn't fly at night. How did the Postal Service solve this problem?

**TRADING CARDS INSIDE!**



Yaquina Head Lighthouse kept ships from going aground off the rugged Oregon Coast. Its light pattern changed in the mid-1800s. Your instructions are to investigate this curious incident further.

**KEEP YAQUINA HEAD LIGHT BURNING!**

By Mike Thomas

Life wasn't easy for lighthouse keepers—the people who kept the light burning at Yaquina Head Lighthouse. Their first and most important duty was to make sure the light never went out. They had to do this at all times, in all weather and at all costs. If they didn't, ships might crash on the rocks and people might die.

The keepers also had to operate and repair the equipment that kept the light burning. At first, this meant lighting a 4-wick lamp that was fueled by kerosene. In 1873 the Yaquina Head light had a steady glow. During the mid-1800s...

**PIEDRAS BLANCAS PROTECTED SEAMEN**

By Derrick Baldwin

The year was 1876. Three men worked throughout the night to keep the Piedras Blancas lighthouse operating. The lighthouse stood 150 feet above the Pacific Ocean. The lighthouse beacon protected sailors from the dangers of California's San Simeon Bay, eight miles to the South. The light could be seen twenty-five miles away on a clear night. For thirty years Captain Lorin Vincent Thorndyke was in charge. During that time not one shipwreck occurred.

Captain Thorndyke and his men didn't have many visitors. Piedras Blancas was a remote spot on the California coast. Good roads were uncommon and ships rarely docked at the light station. There were no stores at Piedras Blancas. You could not run down to the local gas station for a snack. Everything the families needed arrived by boat. These boats came only a few times each year and no one knew exactly when they would get there. Can you imagine how exciting it must have been to watch the supply ship stock and unload all the things you...

**ARCHAEOLOGIST FINDS HUGE ARROWHEAD!**

By David Valentine

One day while out looking for archaeological sites, I hiked to the top of a hill, and there was the biggest "arrowhead" I had ever found! It was huge, a whopping fifty-two feet long!

I am an archaeologist employed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Nevada.

What I mostly do is make sure that projects on BLM lands do not destroy important archaeological or historic sites. Sometimes I know if sites are in a project area, but often I do not. If I don't know what is in a project area, I sometimes get to go out and look to see what's there. This is the best part of my job because it means I get to hike around outdoors looking for evidence of archaeology.

**CASE NO. 1024**

**The HISTORY MYSTERY NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY**

Welcome Detective!

Your mission is to solve all recent History Mystery National Detective Agency cases. You have to solve the case!

- How did Yaquina Head Lighthouse keep ships from going aground?
- Why is Piedras Blancas lighthouse called "Arrowhead"?
- What was it like to live at a lighthouse?
- How did the keepers of Yaquina Head Lighthouse make sure the light never went out?

If you were solving a case, you would need to...

**CASE FILE**

Visit our Site Page on the web at [www.blm.gov/Heritage/HistoryMystery](http://www.blm.gov/Heritage/HistoryMystery)

◀ The most recent History Mystery release was Mysterious Lighthouses and Light Beacons, featuring Yaquina Head Lighthouse in Oregon and Piedras Blancas in California, as well as Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse in Florida.

Through a partnership with MSU, the BLM and Project Archaeology published **Getting to Know Canyons of the Ancients National Monument**, one of the National Monuments within BLM's NLCS.

national education standards in science, social studies, geography, history, language arts, and mathematics.

- Development of an educational program for teachers and students in Colorado as part of an outreach component of the Section 106 compliance project for the Rocky Mountain Express (REX) Pipeline project. The program created regionally specific materials and offered four professional development workshops for educators in 2007.

Since 1992, Project Archaeology materials have served educators of informal audiences that are growing in size every year. Project Archaeology is responding by developing new partnerships with museums and visitor centers to plan new materials and dissemination systems. The following are highlights of reaching informal audiences with Project Archaeology.

- Regular attendance at Project Archaeology workshop by the NPS's and BLM's interpreters, museum docents, and youth group leaders, who then adapt the materials for their audiences.
- Use of Project Archaeology materials to educate 24,645 adults and children about the importance of archaeological resources and the need to protect them at the San Diego Archaeology Center since 2005.
- Use of Project Archaeology materials to educate hundreds of visitors annually at the BLM's San Joaquin River Gorge Recreation Area.
- In 2005, through a partnership with MSU, the BLM and Project Archaeology published *Getting to Know Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, one of the National Monuments within BLM's NLCS*. Material from interviews with many people, the voices of farmers, ranchers, Native Americans, artists, archaeologists, and other scientists all contributed to understanding the Monument. A series of lessons provide practical ways for teachers to guide student learning about stewardship issues, or for parents to help their children understand archaeological interpretation and how people connect to the landscape.

The success of Project Archaeology can be attributed to five factors. Partners on both a national and state level contribute significantly to the program. There is no other existing archaeology education program on a national scale.

- The program employs a state by state implementation plan that prepares teachers to use the materials effectively.
- Project Archaeology offers high quality, classroom tested materials that are easy to use, fill in curricular gaps, and are inexpensive to implement.
- Project Archaeology continues to research and adopt best educational practices in order to remain relevant to teachers nationwide.

**Field Office Heritage Education and Outreach Overview.** Every year the BLM's cultural staff, visitor center interpretive staff, and partner organization staff work directly with the public to educate them about heritage resources and create a local stewardship ethic that is vital to site preservation. The Field Office staff use a wide variety of activities, such as school and public presentations, site tours, and Public Lands Day activities to benefit the public and enhance appreciation and understanding for the resources and cultures, past and present. Following are examples of their many activities.

**Public Events.** Public events draw attention to cultural sites and contribute to public understanding and appreciation of their heritage. They benefit local tourism by drawing interested persons to an area. Public Lands Day events offer local persons an opportunity to volunteer for a day and are a good measure of how the public values heritage resources.

- **The 50th Anniversary of the Denali Highway** included the development of a display for the Great Alaska Outdoor Sportsman Show held in Anchorage in late March 2007. Copies of the display were sent to the BLM office in Glennallen for use there in public events. The State Office Archaeologist gave a presentation on the history and prehistory of the highway to approximately 90 volunteers at the Maclaren Lodge near the Denali Highway during a Public Lands Day event, which centered on the cleanup of modern trash along the highway.
- **The Empire Ranch Round-Up** took place in September 2006 at the Empire Ranch Complex in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area and drew around 1,700 people. Public activities included tours of the historic buildings, art displays, and ranching related demonstrations. “Women on the Empire,” was the theme. Activities included quilting demonstrations, cowgirl shoot-outs, photographic exhibits, displays of cowgirl memorabilia, and four Western women authors—Betty Barr, Jane Coleman, Jane Eppinga, and Heather Irbinskas—who signed books and entertained their fans.

**Field Office Heritage Education Projects and Programs.** The BLM’s State and Field Offices offer a variety of educational opportunities for the public benefit. At visitor centers, these programs are frequently more formal and involve field trips to the sites by surrounding schools. Field Office archaeologists are often popular presenters and speakers in local classrooms, especially during various state archaeology week and months. Additionally, many serve as advisors to Boy Scouts working on the Archaeology Merit Badge. One example is an educational program that has promoted cultural and natural history for nearly 14 years at the BLM San Joaquin River Gorge Management Area near Auberry, California. The BLM’s Project Archaeology curriculum is used extensively at this site. Additionally, the San Joaquin River Gorge Management Area is a part of Hands on the Land, which is a national network of field classrooms connecting students, teachers, and parents to their public lands and waterways.

The Ute Ethnobotany Project started in 2006 as a partnership between the BLM Colorado Grand Junction Field Office, USFS Grand Valley Ranger District, NPS Colorado National Monument, Museum of Western Colorado, Mesa State College, Colorado Council on the Arts, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Ouray and Uintah Reservation. ▶



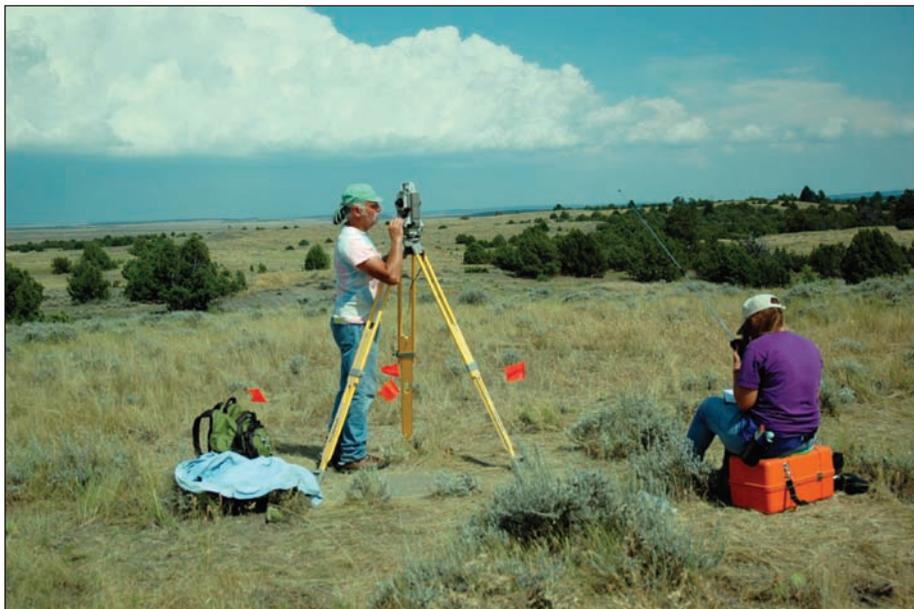
## Field Level Partnerships

The examples below from State and field level partnerships show how partnerships can promote heritage education, community involvement, and volunteers for heritage resources.

The Heritage Adventures Program is a successful partnership with the Museum of Western Colorado, an established center for community participation in heritage activities. The Ute Ethnobotany Project started in 2006 as a partnership between the BLM Colorado Grand Junction Field Office, USFS Grand Valley Ranger District, NPS Colorado National Monument, Museum of Western Colorado, Mesa State College, Colorado Council on the Arts, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Ouray and Uintah Reservation. New partners include Colorado State University extension service and Mesa County. The project was presented at a poster session at the National Landscape Conservation System manager's meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico in April 2007. A DVD highlighting the project and the importance of bringing Ute tribal members to the federal lands was produced and is currently in the process of consultation with the tribes before release to partners.

An example of local community involvement to share a unique local heritage resource is the BLM New Mexico Socorro Field Office's efforts with the Magdalena Stock Driveway, for which Brenda Wilkinson, Socorro Field Office archaeologist was presented a BLM Excellence in Interpretation or Environmental Education 2007 Silver Award. Several public presentations on the Magdalena Trail were made to a variety of local and visiting groups. A brochure for the Magdalena Trail was completed in 2007.

**Higher Education Opportunities.** The BLM's cultural resources, sites, and museum collections serve the scientific community as the basis for archaeological research, field schools, and graduate student training and research opportunities. Not only do these field schools serve as a training venue for future



◀ Professor Rick Weatherman (left) and BLM SCEP Archaeologist, Natasha Keierleber, are setting up the total station and communicating by radio with the students holding the rod on the mapping point.

archaeologists, but many students who go on to other careers can become supporters of public lands and cultural resources. In 2007, fifty-seven field schools provided educational opportunities as well as furthering scientific work on the BLM's lands.

The BLM also has the Student Education Experience Program, which involves internships, temporary positions, and positions with the potential for full time permanent conversion at the successful completion of the school program. There are many different kinds of internship opportunities, one of which is the Federal Career Internship program, which recruits interns for a two year appointment. The Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP) provides students with experience, and the position cannot exceed one year. The Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) places students in paid, career-track trainee positions with benefits and the opportunity for tuition assistance. Students work in areas of their academic major, with an established support system of mentors and supervisors. There are interns, STEPs and SCEPs throughout the States and in Washington Office that are gaining experience within the CRM program.





# Appendices

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## Appendix A

### Challenge Cost Share Projects and Cooperative Management Agreements 2005 - 2007

The following table lists the cooperator and the project, as well as the input from the cooperator and the BLM, by year for all Challenge Cost Share projects and Cooperative Management Agreements.

COOPERATOR	PROJECT	COOPERATOR INPUT	BLM INPUT
2005			
<b>ALASKA</b>			
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	Museum collections management	82,989	84,022
Alaska total		82,989	84,022
<b>ARIZONA</b>			
Sierra Club Service Project volunteers	Grand Canyon-Parashant NM inventory of 160 acres	16,000	5,000
Desert Research Institute and Nevada State College	Mt Trumbull research field school	53,190	5,000
Arizona Site Steward Program (Arizona State Parks, Arizona State Land Department, City of Phoenix, Forest Service, Luke Air Force Base, Site Stewards)	Monitor sites on public land	219,000	25,000
SRI Foundation, Inc.	Intrigue of the Past/Project Archaeology workshops	10,000	5,000
Arizona Archaeological Society volunteers	Black Mesa rock art recordation	3,108	2,700
Volunteers	Baby Canyon and Lousy Canyon inventories in Agua Fria New Mexico	8,011	1,200
Volunteer	Lower Gila River inventory of sites	4,126	1,000
Museum of Northern Arizona, Northern Arizona University, Center for Desert Archaeology, Arizona Archaeological Society volunteers	Pueblo La Plata mapping and site documentation	14,589	36,000

Arizona State University	“Legacies on the Land” research project at Pueblo La Plata	41,428	7,100
Pima Community College’s Center for Archaeological Field Training	Upper Burro Creek archaeological survey	10,000	10,000
Don Christensen and volunteers	Kingman FO recordation at Indian Point “at risk” rock art site	2,500	0
Arizona Archaeological Society, Mohave County Historical Society, Arizona Site Steward Program volunteers	Hualapai War battlefields survey	2,000	4,500
Arizona Archaeological Society, Arizona Site Steward Program volunteers	Historic buildings inventory from GLO maps	2,500	2,500
Arizona Western College Geoscience Dept	Mapping and rock art recordation at Sears Point National Register of Historic Place Archaeological District	45,000	2,700
Volunteers	Yuma Field Office arch sites into AZSITE database	10,000	500
Southern Lower Desert Resource Conservation and Development Council	Blythe Intaglios protection and interpretation	5,000	2,400
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	Sears Point master interpretive plan	200	500
Arizona Archaeological Society volunteers	Recordation at Cottonwood Canyon Petroglyph site	1,600	800
Center for Desert Archaeology	Preparation of report on Cienega Creek burials	14,000	1,500
Empire Ranch Foundation	Stabilization and repairs to adobe Hay Barn at Empire Ranch	10,000	27,000
Sierra Vista Noon Rotary Club, Crystal Graphics, Inc., Friends of the San Pedro	Development of the Millville Discovery Trail interpretive exhibits	8,300	9,500
Center for Desert Archaeology	Preparation of a National Historic Landmark nomination package for Murray Springs Clovis Site	3,000	5,000
National Park Service, Center for Desert Archaeology, Arizona Archaeological Society	Inventory of battlefields and study of Spanish battles with the Apache near the Presidio Santa Cruz de Terrenate	6,893	2,400
Arizona Archaeological Society volunteers	Inventory and recordation of archaeological sites within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (NCA)	2,500	1,000
University of Arizona	Independent research project on Clovis-age sites within the San Pedro Riparian NCA	10,000	500
Arizona total		502,945	158,800

CALIFORNIA			
Cal Poly Pomona	Field school inventory and test excavation work in the Ridgecrest Field Office	20,000	5,000
Society for California Archaeology (SCA)	Participation in Archaeology Month activities and co-sponsorship of poster	27,000	6,000
INAH	Co-sponsorship of annual BiNational symposium Balances and Perspectives	18,000	6,000
Society for California Archaeology, California Archaeology Site Stewardship Program	Site stewardship training (basic and advanced) for volunteers, web site and newsletter. Primary funding through State of California Off-Highway-Vehicle (CA OHV) division.	65,000	4,000
CIBA	Co-sponsorship of annual statewide gathering of California basketweavers and development of interagency (Forest Service and BLM) traditional gathering policy.	26,000	8,000
CIFFMA	Development of a California Indian Site Stewardship Program (CISS) in partnership with SCA. CIFFMC also participating in development of interagency gathering policy. Co-sponsored Tribal Forest Practice Act workshop at Pala Reservation.	6,500	6,000
CA OHV Commission (Ukiah Field Office)	Ukiah Field Office received money from CA OHV Grant Fund to develop a regional overview of Knoxville Recreation Area, 110 inventory, and public education/	41,500	50,000
Santa Rosa Rancheria (Hollister Field Office)	West side San Joaquin Valley Native American Advisory Committee	1,000	1,000
Three Rock Research (Hollister Field Office)	Joaquin Rock cultural resource protection and interpretation	5,000	5,000
Southern Sierra Archaeological Society (Bakersfield Field Office)	Monitoring archaeological sites in the Carriza Plain New Mexico and the southern Sierra Nevada Range	4,700	1,000
Piedras Blancas Light Station Docent Program (Bakersfield Field Office)	Archaeological inventory, testing, and eligibility determination of prehistoric site (CA-SLO-77)	3,400	25,000
Bridgeport Indian Colony, University of Nevada-Reno, CA Department of Transportation (Bishop Field Office)	Joint project regarding archaeological and cultural values associated with a proposed land sale to Bridgeport Indian Colony	50,000	20,000
Lone Pine Tribe, Los Angeles Dept of Water and Power, Far Western Archaeological Research (Bishop Field Office)	Cultural resources investigations of the Keeler Dunes Cairn Sites	25,000	50,000
University of Nevada-Reno and Dayna Tinsley (Bishop Field Office)	Slinkard Valley archaeological thesis project	45,000	3,000

Bishop Tribe (Bishop Field Office)	Chidago Canyon petroglyphs fence replacement	2,500	8,000
Davis-King Cultural Resources Consulting (Bishop Field Office)	Keeler Dunes ethnography	10,000	20,000
California total		162,500	35,000
<b>COLORADO</b>			
Dominquez Archaeological Research Group	Inventory 700 acres, document/evaluate 30 sites in the Blue Hill Area of Critical Environmental Concern (Glenwood Springs Field Office)	1,500	1,500
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Cultural resource support for Glenwood Springs Field Office	1,500	20,000
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Document resources in Big Dominquez Canyon, Grand Junction Field Office	900	8,100
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Statewide Colorado wickiup study	1,200	13,800
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Site assessment of prehistoric multi-component campsite along McHatten Reservoir, near Eagle, Colorado	1,100	5,500
Kinder Morgan, Boy Scouts	Painted Hands Pueblo fuels reduction	5,000	0
Colorado College	Lightning Tree Tower survey	19,000	0
Canyonlands Natural History Association	Hosted worker wages	4,760	0
Colorado State Historical Fund	Ancient Images and Pueblo Perspectives	28,300	53,200
Colorado State Historical Fund	Cannonball Pueblo Preservation Project	54,270	74,160
Volunteers	Computer program donations for “Moments in Time”	1,000	0
Volunteers	Computer program donations for “Traditions of the Sun”	1,000	0
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	Castle Rock Field Day	1,000	5,000
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	Education field trips	2,000	0
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	Shields Pueblo curation fees	32,750	0
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	Painted hand/Lowry project	130	0
Dolores	Garden outdoor exhibit	900	0
Fort Lewis College	Rock art recording	7,440	0
Richardson and others	Library book donations	4,660	0

Public Lands Interpretive Association	Hosted worker wages	4,000	1,000
San Juan Mountains Association	Administration	2,740	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Alternative Spring break	1,050	1,000
San Juan Mountains Association	Ambassadors	2,950	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Colorado Site Stewardship Program	24,800	4,000
San Juan Mountains Association	Healthy Lands Initiative	5,650	4,000
San Juan Mountains Association	National Public Lands Day	3,050	2,000
San Juan Mountains Association	Speakers and special events	1,850	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Trail information specialists	1,530	500
San Juan Mountains Association	WSA monitoring	320	0
Jane Marcher Foundation, Bartner Foundation and others	Wetherill Archive donations	5,000	0
Volunteers	Contributions to AHC	130,430	25,000
Fee Demonstration		16,120	8,500
Golden Eagle Passports		2,780	0
Visitors	Cash donations	2,920	0
Colorado total		373,600	227,260
<b>EASTERN STATES</b>			
Fairfax County Park Authority	Meadowood Class III inventory of 800 acres of Lorton, VA	70,000	60,000
College of William and Mary, Center for Archaeological Research	Evaluation, public outreach, and interpretive planning of Chiles Homesite in Charles County, Maryland	10,000 plus 40,000 T-21 funding	2,000
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Archaeological evaluation and data recovery at Arkansas Rock Shelter	10,000	10,000
Eastern States total		130,000	72,000
<b>IDAHO</b>			
White Knob Historical Preservation	Support sign design, construction, and interpretation of sites and features associated with the White Knob historic mining area	ND	ND
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, Land of the Yankee Fork Interpretive Center	Enhance interpretation of the National Register-listed Challis Bison Jump including development of an audio walking and color brochure	ND	ND
NPS, Columbia-Cascade Group	Provide the Challis Field office with access to highly qualified historic architects and historic preservation professionals	ND	ND

Archaeographics	Detailed recordation of previously recorded rock art sites in the Challis Field office	ND	ND
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley	Aerial surveillance, on-the-ground monitoring of significant sites	ND	ND
Idaho Chapter, Oregon-California Trails Association	Trail marking, sign and decal maintenance, and assessment of trail conditions along Oregon National Historic Trail	ND	ND
Idaho Chapter, Oregon-California Trails Association	Marking and monitoring emigrant trails (identify trail ruts, mark trail ruts, and route and move incorrectly placed trail markers)	ND	ND
Carolynne Merrell, Archaeographics, University of Idaho	Detailed recordation and updating site records on approx 40 Native American sites in the Indian Rocks Area of Critical Environmental Concern	ND	ND
Gene Titmus	Monitoring (more than 100 hours) of selected archaeological sites in the Shoshone Field Office deemed at risk	ND	ND
University of Oregon	Field school conducted archaeological test excavations at Alpha Cave and three other cave sites within Craters of the Moon National Monument	ND	ND
Idaho Chapter, Oregon-California Trails Association	Identify historic trail ruts, mark trail ruts and route, and move incorrectly placed trail markers along the historic Goodale's Cutoff of the Oregon National Historic Trail between Arco, Idaho and Craters of the Moon National Monument	ND	ND
Basque Museum, Boise State University, University of Nevada, Reno	Examined aspen stands in the Upper Wood River Valley to locate, identify, and record aspen inscriptions associated with Basque shepherders. Almost 100 inscriptions dating from 1940 to modern times documented via digital photography, notes, and GPS locations	ND	ND
Idaho SHPO Heritage Education Coordinator	Develop outline and concept for Project Archaeology curriculum in Idaho	ND	ND
Idaho total		ND	ND
<b>MONTANA</b>			
Montana State University, Department of Anthropology	Preparing and cataloging collections from Baker Quarry and Yankee Site	7,000	7,000
Western Wyoming College	Site testing conducted on select archaeological sites in Cottonwood Creek drainage within Weatherman Draw	10,000	10,000
Museum of the Rockies	Ongoing research and collections management projects, focused this year on better storage facilities for vertebrate fossils	3,000	3,000

Aaberg Consultants	Geoarchaeological study of portions of Upper Missouri river; assess condition of previously recorded archaeological sites	5,000	5,000
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) Preservation Department	Cultural resource inventory around the perimeter of Lima Reservoir	10,000	10,000
Western Heritage Center (WHC)	Construction of additional panel to WHC's traveling exhibit "History of the Yellowstone"	30,000	6,250
Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota SHPOs	Cultural Resources Data Sharing project	6,000	40,200
Montana total		71,000	81,450
<b>NEVADA</b>			
Great Basin National Park	Baker Site stabilization, interpretation	2,500	1,000
Great Basin College, University California-Davis, University of Nebraska Iowa	Field school stabilization, education, outreach	30,000	10,000
State Parks	Ward Charcoal Ovens interpretation, protection	1,500	1,500
Job Opportunities in Nevada (JOIN)	Program education	7,000	2,500
Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Statewide rock art stewardship	90,000	25,000
Hamilton College	Field school education, outreach	7,000	7,000
Desert Research Institute/ University of Las Vegas	Field school stabilization, education, outreach	20,000	3,000
SHPO	Data automation	19,000	19,000
Nevada State Museum	Interpretation, curation	25,000	25,000
Nevada total		202,000	94,000
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division	Support/data sharing	45,000	40,000
Museum of New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology	NAGPRA update	9,000	2,500
New Mexico Museum of Natural History	NMMNH prepares, exhibits, and curates fossils from public lands in New Mexico	15,000	8,000
Four Corners Heritage Council	Council promotes heritage tourism, site protection, and the Four Corners area	5,000	2,500
Eastern New Mexico University	Students receive training in site recordation through field studies in the Maroon Cliffs	10,000	5,000
New Mexico SHPO	Protocol commitments including development and implementation of teacher training workshops in New Mexico and Mexico	2,000	16,000

Eastern New Mexico University	Field school excavation at Mesa Portales	33,300	20,800
Washington State University	Field school surveyed 1650 acres and conducted strategic excavations at Cox Ranch Pueblo and Cerro Pomo Pueblo	5,000	5,000
NMMNH	Work continuing on searchable database for paleontological specimens at NMMNH	5,000	7,000
George Mason University	Investigated rooms surrounding the largest plaza at Burnt Corn Pueblo	5,000	5,000
New Mexico University, Alamordo Branch	Three Rivers field school is examining cultural features in the path of tourism amenities at the site	10,000	20,000
Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association	Certifying privately-held sites as components of National Historic Trail	15,000	12,000
NPS	Field training sessions at Fort Stanton that focus on the identification of Apache archaeological sites and the use of metal detecting equipment	10,000	10,000
New Mexico State Parks and Monuments Division	Developing permanent display at Lincoln, New Mexico to exhibit materials from Feather Cave, near Fort Stanton	25,000	25,000
Volunteers	Support tree-ring research, and sample collection and analysis at Manzanares	5,000	0
Texas State University	Field school is excavating site 41PT109 on the Cross Bar Ranch	58,000	10,000
New Mexico total		257,300	188,800
<b>OREGON/WASHINGTON</b>			
Archaeological Society of Central Oregon	Site recording in Dry Canyon	3,387	928
Oregon Archaeological Society, Institute for Archaeological Studies	Archaeological testing, initial analysis, and reporting on Lake of the Trail site in southeast Oregon	14,000	4,000
Oregon Archaeological Society, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Block excavation, analysis, reporting on Mortar Riddle site, Steens Mountain	43,000	36,000
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Friends of Cape Blanco	Lighthouse management at Cape Blanco	94,304	83,000
Southern Oregon University	Excavation, lab analysis, report writing in Butte Falls	24,919	24,919
Central Washington University	Inventory of 500 acres and subsurface testing in Saddle Mountains, Washington	21,000	11,000
Burke Museum, University of Washington	Data analysis, collections preparation, and storage of Watmough Bay, Lopez Island, Washington	2,000	7,000

Eastern Washington University	Data analysis of Rock Creek/Escure Creek, Washington	2,000	1,200
United States Coast Guard	Cooperative agreement for deferred maintenance at Turn Point Light Station	700,000	370,000
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Spokane Preservation Advocates	Posters, calendars, events in Washington	3,500	2,000
Oregon-California Trail Association	Marking and mapping Oregon National Historic Trail in Malheur and Baker counties	30,000	4,000
University of Washington	Context investigations related to Birch Creek site 35ML181; subsurface test excavations at related site 35ML190; laboratory analysis	11,600	11,600
Washington State University	Context investigations related to Sand Springs sites and Birch Creek sites	15,926	13,500
Boise State University	Test excavations completed at 35ML1325, Owyhee River corridor rockshelter; lab testing; related research and report	9,000	9,000
Oregon/Washington total		974,636	578,147
<b>UTAH</b>			
NO DETAILED DATA PROVIDED			
<b>WYOMING</b>			
University of Wyoming	Little Missouri Antelope Trap survey, recordation and research	1,000	5,133
Ancient Trails Chapter, Forest Service, State Archaeology Research Center	Islands in the Plains Conference	3,500	1,600
University of Wyoming, Frison Institute, Northwest College	Black Mountain Archaeological District damage assessment	139,598	25,000
University of Wyoming, Frison Institute	Bighorn basin Rockshelter Project	24,000	26,000
Minot State University	Meeteetsee Draw rock art inventory, recordation, and documentation	16,000	17,000
Wyoming Dept of State Parks and Cultural Resources, SHPO and Office of State Archaeologist, Wyoming Army National Guard, Wyoming Department of Transportation, Wyoming Archaeology Society, Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Warren Air Force Base, Current Archaeological Research, Mariah Association, In.c, SWCA Environmental Assoc, Western Archaeological Services	Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month	14,200	5,900

The Nature Conservancy, Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists, University of Wyoming, University of New Mexico, North Dakota State University	Ten Sleep rock art inventory, recordation, and documentation	15,000	16,600
University of Wyoming, American Studies Program	Miner's Delight Historic Mining Townsite interpretive plan	13,000	16,000
Wyoming total		226,298	113,233
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,171,368</b>	<b>1,815,712</b>
<b>2006</b>			
<b>ALASKA</b>			
University of Alaska Fairbanks	Museum collections management upgrade	82,989	84,022
Alaska total		82,989	84,022
<b>ARIZONA</b>			
Sierra Club Service Project volunteers	Grand Canyon-Parashant NM inventory of 160 acres	17,174	5,000
Desert Research Institute and Nevada State College	Field school led by Dr. Paul Buck	53,190	5,000
Arizona Site Steward Program (Arizona State Parks, Bureau of Reclamation, City of Phoenix, Forest Service, Luke Air Force Base, Site Stewards)	Monitor sites on public land	219,646	25,000
SRI Foundation, Inc.	Intrigue of the Past/Project Archaeology workshops	10,000	5,000
Arizona State University	Legacies on the Landscape project	12,373	20,000
Arizona State University/Deer Valley Rock Art Center	Rock art recording on Perry Mesa	8,416	8,000
Volunteers	Rock art recordation in the Agua Fria National Monument	4,540	3,000
Volunteers	Rock art survey and documentation in Perry Tank Canyon	2,700	1,000
Volunteer	Inventory of sites along Lower Gila River	4,330	500
Volunteers	Black Mountain Data recovery Project	36,068	2,000
Pima Community College's Center for Archaeological Field Training	Upper Burro Creek archaeological survey	10,000	10,000

Mohave County Historical Society, Arizona Site Steward Program volunteers	Hualapai War battlefields survey	2,000	100
Center for Desert Archaeology	Survey and documentation of 10 cliff dwellings on Bonita creek in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area	20,000	20,000
Arizona Western College Geoscience Department	Mapping and rock art recordation at Sears Point National Register Historic Places Archaeological District	60,000	15,000
Volunteers	Research, collect and organize information on Yuma Field Offices's archaeological sites for entry into AZSITE database	10,000	2,000
Southern Lower Desert Resource Conservation and Development Council	Improve protection and interpretation at Blythe and other intaglios on the California side of Colorado River	5,000	2,000
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	Create an interpretation program at Sears Point, including master interpretive plan	1,000	5,000
Cocopah Indian Tribe, Yuma Cross National Heritage Area, Yuma Fine Arts, Arizona Western College, City of Yuma	Development of photographic exhibit of archaeological sites and display of Cocopah pottery for Antiquities Centennial	10,000	12,000
Arizona Western College and volunteers	Paleontological survey in Yuma Field Office	6,000	5,500
Volunteers	Recordation of petroglyph sites in the Middle Gila area	800	500
Empire Ranch Foundation	Stabilization & repairs to the South Barn at the Empire Ranch Complex	14,000	14,000
Volunteer and Friends of the San Pedro	Development of petroglyph interpretive panels for the Millville and Petroglyph Discovery Trail	1,750	7,000
Volunteers	Inventory and recordation of archaeological sites in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area	1,500	1,000
Volunteers	Inventory and recordation of archaeological sites in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area	1,500	2,500
University of Arizona	Independent research project on Clovis-age sites in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area	7,000	500
Volunteers	Construction of roofs on four workers' cottages at Swansea	136,000	14,000
Arizona total		654,987	185,600
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
SWCA Environmental Consultants, volunteers	Point Piedras Blancas archaeological inventory, testing & assessment of prehistoric site CA-SLO-77	6,000	24,979

South Sierra Archaeological Society volunteers	Monitoring of rock art sites in the Carrizo Plain, South Sierra Nevada Range	8,100	3,000
Carrizo Plain National Monument Native American Advisory Committee	On-the-ground support of Monument activities (trail signage, brochures, exhibits, tours)	11,000	4,000
California total		25,100	31,979
<b>COLORADO</b>			
Anasazi Historical Society	Library donations	357	0
Canyonlands Natural History Association	Hosted worker wages	13,150	0
Canyonlands Natural History Association	Aid money for exhibit and program support	7,000	0
Colorado College	Lightning Tree Tower survey	50,540	0
Colorado State Historical Fund	Archaeology Grows Up exhibit; Site Stewardship for Landowners	53,000	32,275
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	Castle Rock Field Day	1,000	0
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	Education field trips	2,000	0
Fort Lewis College	Rock art and site recordation field school	4,332	0
McElmo Canyon Elderhostel		12,274	0
Richardson and others	Library book donations	3,400	0
Jane Marcher Foundation, private individuals	Support for Wetherill Archive project	3,170	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Antiquities Act grant administration	7,000	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Friends of Canyons of the Ancients	5,280	3,500
San Juan Mountains Association	Special events	188	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Volunteer management and administration	153,320	11,000
San Juan Mountains Association	Alternative Spring Break volunteers	1,080	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Healthy Lands volunteers	4,060	0
San Juan Mountains Association	National Public Lands Day volunteers	2,255	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Site Steward volunteers	29,350	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Trails Information Specialist volunteers	3,200	0
San Juan Mountains Association	Monitoring volunteers	360	0
AHC volunteers	Volunteers @ \$18.05/hour	198,245	26,000
Fee Demonstration		23,648	0
Cash Donations	AHC	7,034	0

Cash Donations	Lowry	222	0
Colorado total		585,465	72,775
<b>EASTERN STATES</b>			
Bois Forte Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	Lake Vermilion tribal partnerships	15,636	11,840
The 1854 Tribal Authority	Tribal program partnerships	36,000	8,934
Michigan Tech University	Manitou Island archaeological surveys	13,000	13,000
College of William and Mary	Douglas Point trail surveys	12,500	12,500
University of Arkansas-Little Rock	Arkansas Rockshelter archaeology	10,000	10,000
Eastern states total		87,136	56,274
<b>IDAHO</b>			
OCTA	Emigrant National Historic Trail marking (marking trail ruts/route Hudspeth's Cutoff, Georgetown Pass; monitor Oregon and California National Historic Trail at "Parting of the Ways")	1,320	6,000
(Archaeographics and University of Idaho	Little Lost River Valley Briggs and Cedarville Canyons rock art recording	1,500	1,500
Idaho Chapter, OCTA	Jeffrey-Goodale Cutoff Emigrant Trail marking	1,500	1,500
Idaho State Historical Society	Idaho Archaeology Month products and distribution	4,000	4,000
White Knob Historic Preservation Committee	White Knob interpretive signs	2,255	12,000
NPS Columbia Cascade Group	Ima Mine mining portal stabilization and repairs	ND	3,700
NPS Columbia Cascade Group	Anderson Ranch Cabin stabilization assessment	ND	ND
Shoshone Paiute Tribes	Aerial surveillance of cultural resources	8,000	8,000
Oregon State University	Salmon River geoarchaeology site testing and monitoring	20,000	16,000
University of Oregon under assistance agreement with Pacific Northwest Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Unit	Jarbridge cultural resources overview	14,432	35,500
Herrett Center, College of Southern Idaho	"Adventures in the Past" portable display/ teaching kit	6,612	2,600
Idaho total		59,619	90,800
<b>MONTANA</b>			
Western Wyoming College	Continued site testing on archaeological sites in Cottonwood Creek drainage within Weatherman Draw	10,000	11,000

CSKT Preservation Department	Ethnographic study of the Dillon Field Office	6,000	10,000
University of Montana	Field school at Coloma	18,201	15,000
Montana SHPO	Cultural Resources Data Sharing agreement	1,000	10,000
South Dakota State Historical Society	Cultural Resources Data Sharing agreement	1,500	10,000
North Dakota SHPO	Cultural Resources Data Sharing agreement	2,500	29,000
Montana total		39,201	85,000
<b>NEVADA</b>			
Volunteers	Northeast Nevada Site Stewardship	In progress	15,000
University of Nevada-Reno	Historic archaeology field school around Rabbithole Springs, Pershing County	In progress	20,000
Nevada Rock Art Foundation, California State University Sacramento, University of Nevada Reno, Truckee Meadows Community College, Am Archaeology	Dry Lakes petroglyphs Area of Critical Environmental Concern recordation, monitoring, data analysis	In progress	30,000
Douglas County, Pine Nut Trails Association, Sierra College, University of California-Berkeley, Alta Alpine (mountain biking group), Big Daddy's Bike Shop, Equestrian group	Ruhenstroth Paleo Site and OHV Use establishment of trail network	In progress	30,000
Nevada total		0	95,000
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division	Support and data sharing	65,000	70,000
NMMNH	NMMNH prepares, exhibits, and curates fossils from public lands in New Mexico	15,000	8,000
Four Corners Heritage Council	Council promotes heritage tourism, site protection, and the Four Corners area	8,000	2,500
Eastern New Mexico University	Students excavating and analyzing sites along riparian zones in Carlsbad region	7,350	6,000
New Mexico SHPO	Protocol commitments including measuring effectiveness of Project Archaeology in reducing site vandalism and developing historic contexts for historic ranches and homesteads	5,100	20,000
Eastern New Mexico University	Field school excavation at Mesa Portales	33,300	20,800
Washington State University	Continued survey in Cerro Pomo site area and conducted excavations of this Great House	5,000	5,000
NMMNH	Work continuing on searchable database for paleontological specimens at NMMNH	5,000	7,000

George Mason University	Continued studies in the Galisteo Basin	10,000	0
University of Texas El Paso	Three Rivers field school excavations	10,000	20,000
Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association	Certifying privately-held sites as components of National Historic Trail; publishing auto tour guide, developing trailwide brochure	15,000	15,000
NPS	Field training sessions at Fort Stanton that focus on the identification of Apache archaeological sites and the use of metal detecting equipment	10,000	10,000
New Mexico State Parks and Monuments Division	Completed permanent display at Lincoln, New Mexico to exhibit materials from Feather Cave, near Fort Stanton	15,000	7,500
Volunteers	Support tree-ring research, and sample collection and analysis at Manzanares	5,000	0
Volunteers	Patrol & monitor sites throughout the San Juan Basin	10,000	5,000
New Mexico total		218,750	196,800
<b>OREGON/WASHINGTON</b>			
University of Wisconsin Milwaukee	Block excavation and analysis of recovered artifacts at prehistoric Mortar Riddle Site, Steens Mountain	35,960	23,000
Central Washington University	National Register assessments for Klamath River Canyon	24,938	10,000
South Dakota School of Mines	Collection and curation of fossils from Fossil Lake	52,607	5,000
City of Redmond, University of Oregon	Block excavation and analysis of recovered artifacts from Redmond Caves Site	42,616	10,000
Central Washington University	Cultural inventory in Saddle Mountains of central Washington	87,188	10,000
Oregon/Washington total		243,309	58,000
<b>UTAH</b>			
NO DETAILED DATA PROVIDED			
<b>WYOMING</b>			
Wyoming SHPO, GNOMON Inc.	Data Sharing and development of CRMTracker program and maintenance of web service	29,500	40,000
University of Wyoming	Little Missouri Antelope Trap survey, recordation and research	1,000	2,400
Ancient Trails Chapter of WAS, WAPA, Forest Service, South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center	Islands in the Plains Conference	3,500	1,200

University of Wyoming, Frison Institute, Northwest College	Black Mountain Archaeological District damage assessment	25,236	10,000
University of Wyoming, Frison Institute	Bighorn Basin Rockshelter Project	146,280	21,000
Minot State University	Meeteetsee Draw rock art inventory, recordation, and documentation	50,200	11,000
Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, SHPO and Office of State Archaeologist, Wyoming Army National Guard, Wyoming Department of Transportation, Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologist, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Warren Air Force Base, Current Archaeological Research, Mariah Associates, Inc, SWCA Environmental Associates, Western Archaeological Services	Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month	11,200	5,900
Wyoming total		266,916	91,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,263,472</b>	<b>1,047,750</b>
<b>2007</b>			
<b>ALASKA</b>			
University of Alaska Fairbanks	Museum collections management upgrade	27,000	28,000
Alaska Office of Archaeology and History	Cultural Resources Data Sharing Project	25,000	25,896
University of Alaska	Lake Atna Palynology Project	33,100	6,000
Alaska Museum of National History	Develop interpretive displays highlighting paleontological finds	40,000	46,000
University of Alaska Museum of the North	Travel grant to individual to study museum collections from Tangle Lakes	4,950	3,000
Alaska total		130,050	108,896
<b>ARIZONA</b>			
SRI Foundation	Intrigue of the Past workshops	5,000	5,000
Sierra Club	Inventory of 300 acres near Poverty Point Administrative Site	17,000	5,000
Desert Research Institute and Henderson Nevada State College	Mount Trumbull research and field school	53,190	500

Brigham Young University	Hidden Hills research and field school	53,190	500
Pima Community College's Center for Arch Field Training	Upper Burro Creek archaeological survey of 300 acres	5,000	5,000
Arizona Archaeological Society, Mohave County Historical Society, Arizona Site Stewards	Inventory and monitoring in Mojave County	5,000	500
Arizona Site Steward Program	CCS contribution to monitoring of sites on public lands, use of personal vehicles and aircraft	200,000	8,000
Arizona SHPO, Arizona State University, Arizona State Museum, Federal, state and local agencies	Cultural Resources Data Sharing Project	200,000	25,000
Arizona State University, Horseshoe Ranch	Legacies on the Landscape project-survey, recordation and analysis of ancient farming terraces on Perry Mesa	44,394	37,431
Arizona Archaeological Society	Black Mesa rock art recordation	3,103	1,600
Friends of Agua Fria National Monument	Friends group supported site protection at Rollie and Teskey sites and Agua Fria Festival	4,355	4,000
Arizona Archaeological Society	Black Mountain data recovery, including vols, C-14, and testing of pollen, flotation, obsidian samples	29,620	4,250
Arizona Archaeological Society	Las Cienegas National Conservation Area inventory	1,500	3,000
Empire Ranch Foundation	Empire Ranch preservation projects using volunteers	30,000	26,000
Volunteers	175 volunteers participating in "Empire Ranch Round-Up"	37,540 (2000 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	1,000
Arizona Archaeological Society	San Pedro National Conservation Area inventory	1,900	4,000
National Science Foundation grant	Research on Clovis-age sites by Ph.D. candidate	7,000	1,000
Cocopah Indian Tribe, Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, Yuma Fine Arts, Arizona Western College, City of Yuma	"Expressions of Indigenous Culture" exhibit	4,000	500
Arizona Western College	Mapping and recordation project inside Sears Point Area of Critical Environmental Concern	60,000	15,000
Southern Lower Desert Resource Conservation & Development Council (RC&D), interested tribes	Protection and interpretation of Blythe Intaglios and other intaglios along California side of Colorado River	14,000	7,000
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	Interpretation and heritage tourism at Sears Point	1,000	5,000

Arizona Western College and volunteers	Inventory and documentation of paleo localities on BLM land	60,000	5,500
Volunteers	Research, collection and organization of archaeological site information in Yuma Field Office	15,000	5,000
Arizona total		851,792	169,781
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
Cabrillo College	Coast Dairies cultural inventory field school	20,000	20,000
Coachella Valley and Pacific Coast Archaeological Societies volunteers	Oasis archaeological site detailed recordation	1,122 (60 hrs at \$18.77/hour)	5,000
San Joaquin River Intertribal Heritage Educational Corporation	On site volunteers running museum, presenting interpretive walks, conducting demonstrations on basketry, drum-making, traditional uses of native plants, storytelling at San Joaquin River Gorge	68,360 (3642 hrs at \$18.77/hour)	20,000
University of Nevada Reno	Leonard Hot Springs	25,000	25,000
Santa Rosa Rancheria of Tachi Yokuts	Implement Native American Advisory Council for BLM-managed lands on west side of San Joaquin Valley in Fresno/Merced counties	1,000	1,000
California total		115,482	71,000
<b>COLORADO</b>			
Colorado Historical Society	Cultural Resources Data Sharing Project	8,000	35,000
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Colorado Wickiup Project	24,950	26,000
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Battlement Mesa Paleo-Indian study	10,000	5,000
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Rock art documentation	9,177	0
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	Compile radiocarbon database	6,000	0
Dominguez Archaeological Research Group	McHatten excavations	1,100	5,500
Museum of Western Colorado	Grand Junction Field Office Adventures	34,065 (110 vol. hrs. at \$18.77/hour)	35,000
Rio Grande County Museum	Protect cultural resources within Rio Grande County	2,000	7,500
San Juan County Historical Society and Scenic Byway Association	Interpretation and stabilization of historic mining resources along Alpine Loop Back Country Byway	73,500	46,000
San Juan Mountains Association and Forest Service	Cultural Site Stewardship Program monitoring sites in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument and San Juan lands	67,131	13,740

San Juan Mountains Association and Colorado State Historical Fund	Redvale conservation corps camp documentation and interpretation	13,685	9,700
San Juan Mountains Association	Volunteers helped stabilize house in Animas Fork as part of Alpine Loop Centennial Celebration	1,400	5,000
South Park Archaeology	South Park Paleo-Indian study	4,200	4,000
University of Northern Colorado	North Park Paleo-Indian study	17,000	5,000
University of Northern Florida	Kremmling Cretaceous Ammonite Site	13,000	3,000
University of Wyoming	Middle Park Paleo-Indian study	39,600	11,000
Utah State University	Gunnison Basin Paleo-Indian study	78,077 (3640 vol. hrs. at \$18.77/hour)	6,000
Western Colorado Interpretation Association and Colorado State Historical Fund	Radioactive Minerals Historic Context and documentation of 65 sites in Uncompaghre and Dolores Field Offices	32,826	46,660
CANM/AHC	CANM/AHC Partnership Program includes following projects:	Includes following dollar amounts:	50,000
San Juan Mountain Association	Cultural Site Stewardship Program	35,701	-
Fort Lewis College	CRM intern and student project	9,985	-
Fort Lewis College	Fort Lewis archaeology field school	10,361	-
San Juan Citizens Alliance	Conservation efforts	2,405	-
Elderhostel Service Program	Boulder House site (5MT295) rock art documentation	12,128	-
Colorado total		506,291	314,100
<b>EASTERN STATES</b>			
Bois Forte Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	Lake Vermilion tribal partnerships	24,011 (including 200 hrs at \$18.77)	9,000
The 1854 Tribal Authority	Tribal program partnerships-collaborative stewardship, inventory, evaluation and stabilization	30,575 (including 1388 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	3,413
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Tribal Cultural Committee	Vilas County, WI traditional cultural property cultural landscape evaluation	20,390	28,155
Eastern States total		74,976	40,568
<b>IDAHO</b>			
Idaho Chapter of OCTA	GPS mapping of historic trails, Upper Snake Field Office	8,500	4,500

OCTA	Design and publication of Oregon Trail auto tour brochure	??	5,000
Idaho State Historical Society	Development of Project Archaeology Idaho Student Workbook and professional writer's guide	6,675	5,000
Idaho State Historical Society	Publication of Archaeology Month posters, brochures	2,500	2,250
Oregon State University	American Bar Site archaeological excavation and analyses	44,000	16,000
Weber State University	Cotterell Mountain inventory	8,000	8,000
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Idaho National Laboratory, University of Oregon	Ethnographic study of traditional root collection areas	19,000	7,000
Idaho Chapter of Oregon-California Trails Association	Oregon trail monitoring and replacement/ installation of trail markers	5,000	5,000
Earthwatch	Archaeological excavation and analysis of Challis Bison Kill Site	25,000	30,000
Idaho total		115,675	55,750
<b>MONTANA</b>			
Western Wyoming College	Continued site testing on archaeological sites in Cottonwood Creek drainage within Weatherman Draw	12,500	24,000
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Preservation Department	Ethnographic study of the Dillon Field Office	6,152	10,000
University of Montana	Field school at Coloma	19,149	19,975
Montana SHPO	Cultural Resources Data Sharing agreement	1,000	63,000
South Dakota State Historical Society	Cultural Resources Data Sharing agreement	1,500	100,000
North Dakota SHPO	Cultural Resources Data Sharing agreement	2,500	100,000
Montana total		42,801	316,975
<b>NEVADA</b>			
Texas A&M University	Northeast Nevada Site Stewardship	20,000	15,000
Great Basin College	Boyd Reservoir Bison Site data recovery	14,000	10,000
Sierra Nevada Research Center, University of California-Berkeley, Forest Service, Research Center Volunteers	Lund Petrified Forest inventory and mapping of petrified stumps	1,877 (100 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	2,000
Volunteers	Fernley Swales cleanup	2,252 (120 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	0
Nevada Outdoor School	Lovelock Cave field trips	3,191 (170 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	0

University Nevada Reno	Sundance Archaeology Project	39,954 (including 590 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	33,000
University Nevada Reno	Rabbit Springs historic archaeology field school	13,514 (720 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	20,000
Nevada Archaeological Association	Site Steward Program expansion to Winnemucca Field Office	3,341 (178 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	5,000
Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Serendipity Shelter rock art recordation	5,105 (272 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	10,000
Volunteers	Yellow Rock Garage/Black Rock Hot Springs	23,087 (1230 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	0
Nevada total		126,321	68,000
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division	New Mexico Historic Preservation Division	65,000	70,000
NMMNH	NMMNH prepares, exhibits, and curates fossils from public lands in New Mexico	15,000	8,000
Four Corners Heritage Council	Council promotes heritage tourism, site protection, and the Four Corners area	8,000	2,500
New Mexico SHPO	Protocol commitments including measuring effectiveness of Project Archaeology in reducing site vandalism and developing historic contexts for historic ranches and homesteads	5,100	20,000
Eastern New Mexico University	Field school excavation at Mesa Portales	10,000	7,000
Washington State University	Chaco Frontier Communities Project: excavation at Cerro Pomo and survey of additional 640 acres between Cox Ranch Pueblo and Cerro Pomo Pueblo	5,000	5,000
New Mexico Museum of Natural History	Work continuing on searchable database for paleontological specimens at NMMNH	5,000	7,000
University of Texas El Paso	Three Rivers field school analysis and report preparation	10,000	20,000
University of Oklahoma	Cedar Mountains field school survey of 1270 acres	10,000	10,000
Camino Real Trail Association (CARTA)	Camino Real National Historic Trail sites certification of nine sites and interpretive centers	15,000	15,000
Volunteers	75 volunteers monitor 100 sites in New Mexico's San Juan Basin and also sign, repair trails and collect trash	10,000	5,000

Eastern New Mexico University	Black River Project-students record and test sites within the Black River Management Area to collect spatial, chronological, and macro-botanical data	17,100	31,000
New Mexico total		175,200	200,500
<b>OREGON/WASHINGTON</b>			
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Oregon Archaeological Society	Steens Mountain archaeology	24,800	20,000
Washington State University, Center for Northwest Anthropology	Birch Creek Ranch field school excavations	12,000	12,000
Washington State University, Center for Northwest Anthropology	Archaeological excavations at Sand Springs sites and related Chalk Basin site	12,000	25,000
Central Washington University	Saddle Mountains field school inventory	56,000	10,000
Southern Oregon University	Marial Site collections management	30,000	30,000
Title II	Develop and install cultural interpretive panels (East Fork Illinois Trail, Layton Ditch Trail, Rogue River Ranch, Whiskey Creek Cabin, Rand civilian conservation corps camp)	4,000	23,000
Oregon/Washington total		138,800	120,000
<b>UTAH</b>			
International Mountain Biking Association	Trail and road inventory for development of Area of Critical Environmental Concern Management Plan for Little Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern	N/A	N/A
Utah Friends of Paleontology	Recording and data collection of paleontological localities on public lands in Washington County	N/A	N/A
Utah Rock Art Research Association	Documentation by volunteers of at-risk rock art sites in Washington County	N/A	N/A
Utah total			
<b>WYOMING</b>			
State of Wyoming, University of Wyoming	Museum collections management, box by box inventory of BLM collections	64,000	53,000
Southern Cheyenne Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, University of Wyoming	Antelope Trap Oral History	4,000	8,000
Smithsonian, Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Washakie County Museum)	Big Cedar Ridge Area of Critical Environmental Concern interpretive sign construction and installation	13,754 (including 200 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	10,000

George C. Frison Institute, University of Wyoming	Black Mountain Archaeological District Paleo-Indian level excavations at two rockshelters	25,893 (including 900 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	18,000
Minot State University Rock Art Research Laboratory	Meeteetse Draw Rock Art inventory	32,262 (including 600 hrs at \$18.77/hr)	28,000
University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology	Little Missouri antelope trap mapping and report preparation	8,000	15,000
Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, SHPO and Office of State Archaeologist, University of Wyoming, Wyoming Army National Guard, Wyoming Department of Transportation, Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Warren Air Force Base, Current Archaeological Research, Mariah Associates, Inc, SWCA Environmental Associates, Western Archaeological Services, Current Archaeological Research	Wyoming Heritage Education, including Wyoming Archaeology Month brochure, poster, and calendar	7,500	7,000
Wyoming SHPO	Cultural Resources Data Sharing Project	15,000	20,000
Wyoming total		170,409	159,000
<b>Total</b>		2,447,797	1,624,570





## Appendix B

### Cultural Resource-Related Deferred Maintenance, and Construction Projects (Listed in Order of Priority within Five-Year Plans) 2005 - 2007

The following table shows the project, description, funding amount and funding program by year for all Deferred Maintenance and Construction projects that involved cultural resources.

Fiscal Year	State	Project Name	Description	Funding	Funding Program
2005	CA	Nadeau Wall and Road Stabilization	The standing structure was built around 1881 and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The project stabilizes a portion of the Nadeau Wall and Road by re-rocking these structures and replacing rocks that have been dislodged.	\$39,000	Deferred Maintenance
	CO	Anasazi Heritage Center Roof Replacement	The Anasazi Heritage Center houses 40,000 square feet of interpretive, administrative, and collections storage space. This project replaces about 21,000 square feet of failing roof with a new built-up roofing system.	\$286,000	Deferred Maintenance
	AZ	Millville and Charleston Preservation and Stabilization Phase 1	Charleston, the townsite for Millville where most of the mill workers and 400+ residents lived, was founded in 1879. Millville was the mill site where ore taken from silver mines in Tombstone was processed. Millville and Charleston are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The project is for the plan and specification phase of repairs, preserves, stabilizes the adobes of 20+ adobe buildings; tests adobe to learn and help in preservation; stabilizes and repairs rock terraces, walls, and structures; removes and trims trees starting to damage the adobe walls.	\$20,000	Deferred Maintenance

	UT	Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry Phase II	Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry is one of the preeminent active dinosaur quarries in the world. The project demolishes two quarry buildings and replaces them with one large building. It refurbishes the visitor center.	\$560,000	Construction
	CA	Amboy Crater Recreation Site	The site is a Registered National Landmark. The project constructs hiking trails, shaded picnic tables, and an overlook. The overlook will have information about the crater, geology, wildlife, and historical information.	\$315,000	Construction
2006	AZ	Millville and Charleston Preservation and Stabilization Phase II	The project is for the preservation, repairs and stabilization phase at Charleston.	\$82,000	Deferred Maintenance
	CO	Anasazi Heritage Center Security System	The project replaces an antiquated security system at the Anasazi Heritage Center.	\$78,000	Deferred Maintenance
	CA	Piedras Blancas Light Station Electrical System Repair	Several buildings on the site are on the National Register of Historical Places. The project replaces electrical panels and upgrades the electrical system to code compliance.	\$184,000	Deferred Maintenance
	WO	Cultural/Historic Condition Assessments, Corrective Actions, and Repairs/Improvements	The project conducts condition assessments, corrective actions, and repairs and improvements at high priority cultural/historic properties to further the goals of Preserve America.	\$300,000	Deferred Maintenance
	AZ	Little Boquillas Historic Ranch Fire Protection Phase I	The Land Corral is from the 1900s and the Boquillas/Fairbanks corral is from the 1940s, and is associated with events that make up a significant part of the broad patterns of Western history. The project makes preparations for the next phase, which is installing a fire protection system.	\$45,000	Construction
	UT	Comb Wash Recreation Area	The Comb Wash area is a proposed National Historic District. The project will realign 1.5 miles of road to meet sight distances and other safety standards, install four new toilets, construct a campsite and trails to protect the archaeological resources, install fencing and two cattle guards, and construct two new shade structures.	\$557,000	Construction

	UT	Book Cliffs Cabins	The cabins, located at Chipeta, Rathole, and Wolf Den, were constructed in the early 1900s. Due to safety concerns, the cabins have been condemned. The project constructs three new cabins to replace the functions of the historic cabins.	\$336,000	Construction
	MT	Pompeys Pillar Visitor Center Phase III	The project, located at Pompeys Pillar National Monument completes exterior construction.	\$2,615,000	Construction
2007	AK	Tangle Lakes Archaeological District Trail Repair and Restoration Phase IV	The Tangle Lakes vicinity was nominated and accepted as an Archaeological District into the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. It includes 226,660 acres of glaciated terrain and contains one of the longest records for human occupation in Alaska. The project rehabilitates remaining damaged trail segments.	\$559,000	Deferred Maintenance
	AZ	Millville and Charleston Preservation and Stabilization Phase III	The project is for repairs and stabilization at Millville.	\$71,000	Deferred Maintenance
	WY	National Historic Trails Interpretive Center Repairs	The NHTIC is a tourist attraction that benefits the City of Casper and the State of Wyoming. The project conducts HVAC repairs and modifications, repairs the Moving West wall; installs new exterior tile; repairs or replaces the parking lot and makes entrance road repairs; installs new lighting.	\$278,000	Deferred Maintenance
	WA	Patos Lighthouse Repair	The Patos Island Light Station was constructed in 1892 and is located on the western tip of Patos Island at the northern edge of the San Juan Islands. The project makes repairs to historical lighthouse to prevent loss of the structure.	\$599,000	Deferred Maintenance
	UT	John Jarvie Historical Site Improvements	The John Jarvie Historical District dates back to the early 1900s. The project stabilizes historic structures that are used for tourism and recreation.	\$46,000	Deferred Maintenance
	AZ	Mercantile Stabilization and Repairs	The Mercantile Building was constructed between 1882 and 1905 and represents one of the early examples of adobe building and the rich history of southern Arizona. The project will repair and stabilize the structural integrity of the Mercantile Building.	\$339,000	Deferred Maintenance

	CA	Historic Train Barn and Craftsmen Bungalow Restoration	The Falk Historic District is eligible and has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. It is a rural historic landscape associated with historic lumbering activities during the period of 1884 to 1937. The project will restore two historic structures, and an anti-looting detection system will be installed.	\$321,000	Deferred Maintenance
	AZ	Little Boquillas Historic Ranch Fire Protection Phase II	The project is for the installation of a fire protection system.	\$227,000	Construction
	AZ	Empire Ranch Headquarters Public Facilities and Accessibility Phase II	In the Empire Ranch headquarters in the Las Cinegas National Conservation Area, there is no bathroom facility for thousands of visitors. In the 1930s, a bathroom was installed in one of the ca. 1871 rooms of the headquarters. Because of the historic significance of the building, the bathroom cannot be remodeled or expanded to meet code. The project provides a flush toilet for visitor and employees and corrects structural and accessibility deficiencies.	\$206,000	Construction
	OR	NHOTIC Curator Remodeling and Expansion	The project constructs an additional 1,088 square feet of climate controlled, secured storage space for museum property; remodels 1,000 square feet of space into a secured workroom for curation of museum property and exhibit preparation; adds a firewall between workspace and storage space; replaces exterior doors for improved security and emergency egress; upgrades security system; upgrades fire suppression system; upgrades existing shelves and storage units.	\$633,000	Construction



**Appendix C**

**BLM Cultural Resource Management Program  
Fact Sheet (2005-2007 Data)**

	2005	2006	2007	To Date
<b>Inventory and Evaluation</b>				
Acres intensively inventoried	607,128	606,362	692,011	18,512,833
Cultural properties recorded	7,474	7,084	9,028	295,060
Listings on National Register	--	--	--	408
Properties included in listings	--	--	--	4,488
National Register Eligible Properties	2,599	2,509	2,578	--
<b>Protection, Physical and Administrative Measures</b>				
Total cultural properties under protection measures	3,739	4,160	4,343	--
Condition monitoring, stable properties	2,912	3,204	3,051	--
Condition monitoring, deteriorating properties	498	359	357	--
Signing projects	247	231	389	--
Fencing/gating projects	215	133	114	--
Stabilization projects	145	176	142	--
Ongoing protection measures	290	204	279	--
Administrative measures	363	983	1,047	--
<b>Avoidance, Mitigation, and/or Data Recovery</b>				
Properties to which adverse effects avoided	5099	3992	6856	--
Completed Section 106, data recovery projects	140	101	185	--
Completed Section 106, properties	276	185	447	--
Properties damaged or destroyed without mitigation	1,669	1,350	1,294	--

Post-approval discoveries, undertakings	52	48	56	--
Post-approval discoveries, properties	132	92	92	--
Post-approval discoveries, undertakings requiring mitigation	21	35	31	--
Post-approval discoveries, properties	47	67	49	--
Completed non-Section 106, data recovery projects	101	65	95	--
Completed non-Section 106, properties	173	215	215	--
<b>Utilization</b>				
Permits in effect	602	623	621	--
Permits worked	435	386	434	--
Permittees whose work field-checked	218	191	211	--
Applications received	303	373	274	--
ARPA notifications				
<b>Archaeological Enforcement</b>				
Incidents detected	100	89	110	--
Incidents with arrests	7	2	1	--
Individuals arrested	9	7	1	--
Incidents with convictions	5	10	14	--
Incidents with acquittals	0	0	0	--
Individual felony convictions	7	11	17	--
Individual misdemeanor convictions	0	10	9	--
Individual citations	11	3	3	--
Individual civil penalties	4	10	3	--
Fines to Treasure	\$520	\$1,550	\$425	--
Restitution to agency	\$11,000	\$250	\$91,650	--
Total forfeitures	\$6,150	\$7,000	\$22,000	--
Total rewards	\$1,020	\$500	\$900	--
Restoration and repair costs	\$105,090	\$56,238	\$502,841	--

Commercial or archaeological value of damaged resources	\$467,552	\$122,643	\$425,160	--
Enforcement costs	\$303,976	\$396,190	\$360,408	--
<b>Public and Professional Outreach and Education</b>				
Public Presentations	970	1173	1473	--
People contacted by public presentations	65,555	94,705	64,640	--
Professional presentations and articles	66	87	102	--
Heritage publications and products	253	244	136	--
<b>Native American Consultations</b>				
Consultations with Federally-recognized tribes	3424	7031	7024	--
Consultations with non-Federally-recognized tribes	173	381	341	--





## Appendix D

### Examples of Partnerships

#### Alaska

##### University of Alaska Museum of the North Partnership

The University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAM) Archaeology Department in Fairbanks, Alaska curates the BLM's archaeological collections from all over the state of Alaska. The BLM has 1,326 accessioned collections at the UAM. Of the estimated 500,000 to 700,000 artifacts present in these collections, only about 140,000 have been either catalogued or inventoried in any manner.

The UAM currently has a \$20,000 per year Challenge Cost Share agreement with the BLM under which both parties are working to bring the BLM collections up to modern standards for curation and preservation. The BLM has been able to fund this needed project on a year-by-year basis, using both CRM and Challenge Cost Share monies. This work has progressed tremendously since 2005, by using student assistants who received training and supervision from a professional archaeological collections manager and a curator / professor. Under the direction of permanent UAM staff (archaeology curator or archaeology collections manager), student assistants and contracted workers are able to catalogue and re-package in appropriate archival materials roughly 4,000-5,000 artifacts per academic school year.

Three important goals are met by this project: 1) it provides hands-on training for students who will be the next generation of Alaskan archaeologists or who will staff the increasing number of local museums and heritage centers around the state; 2) it stabilizes and preserves these collections for future generations; 3) it allows the BLM to distribute images and information about the collections via the Internet by incorporating the material into a collections database on an object-by-object basis. This last goal is particularly important in Alaska where the population is highly dispersed and opportunities for many people to visit museums are quite limited.



◀ The BLM has 1,326 accessioned collections at the UAM. Of the estimated 500,000 to 700,000 artifacts present in these collections, only about 140,000 have been catalogued.

▶ Under the direction of permanent UAM staff, student assistants and contracted workers are able to catalogue and re-package in appropriate archival materials roughly 4,000-5,000 artifacts per academic school year.



## Arizona Legacies on the Landscape Partnership

In January of 2000, President Bill Clinton established the Agua Fria National Monument (AFNM) to protect a unique collection of archaeological sites within a rugged, undeveloped landscape in central Arizona. The AFNM was one of the first NLCS units designated primarily for cultural and heritage values. Although archaeologists have surveyed less than 15% of the Monument's area of 71,100 acres, they have already found several hundred archaeological sites that may span some 3,000 years of human history. The AFNM incorporates a portion of the Perry Mesa District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which includes at least 500 recorded sites and extends into the Tonto National Forest to the east.

The AFNM is host to an innovative research and teaching project by Arizona State University (ASU), known as "Legacies on the Landscape." This interdisciplinary project, which began in 2003, involves archaeologists and ecologists from the ASU School of Human Evolution and Social Change and the School of Life Sciences. The objective of the project is to examine long-term effects of prehistoric settlement and land use on the natural landscape of the high desert grasslands.

Partnership efforts during 2004 and 2005 have produced detailed documentation of Pueblo la Plata, one of the largest sites in the AFNM. Pueblo la Plata is a relatively accessible site that the BLM has identified for future interpretive development as a heritage tourism destination. Detailed mapping and scientific studies are preserving important data, and providing a foundation for developing protection measures and an interpretive plan.

Aerial Photograph of Pueblo La Plata on the Agua Fria National Monument. ►



In 2007, Northern Arizona University published the final report for the Pueblo la Plata Mapping Project. The book, *The Archaeology of Perry Mesa and Its World*, examines prehistoric communities throughout the monument and is based on a three-year project supported by Challenge Cost Share funds. The project was a partnership involving Northern Arizona University, the Museum of Northern Arizona, the Verde Valley Archaeological Society, the Arizona Site Steward Program, and the Center for Desert Archaeology.

The AFNM has recently initiated development of an interpretive plan for Pueblo la Plata through an Inter-Governmental Order with Heritage Design, a Forest Service Enterprise Unit. This interpretive plan is based on the work that has been accomplished through the ongoing Arizona State University and Northern Arizona University efforts, as well as the efforts of many other partners.

The ASU was recently awarded two grants from the National Science Foundation to continue the Legacies project. In 2007 alone, the ASU students and volunteers from the Arizona Archaeological Society contributed nearly 2,200 hours to the project, guided by five ASU professors. The BLM contributed \$37,900 in Challenge Cost Share funds and staff time, and the matching contribution from partners was \$44,400.

The studies undertaken by these partners have yielded information about the relationship of these habitation sites to the natural environment, their architectural history, trade relations with distant regions, and farming practices used to cultivate agave and other crops. These studies have provided information necessary for long term site management and interpretation. The Legacies on the Landscape project has provided opportunities for university students to participate in research projects that are beneficial to the public and to BLM's management responsibilities.

Research from the Legacies on the Landscape project is being used to produce innovative interdisciplinary publications. The ASU team has produced two masters' theses, a field guide to the plants of the AFNM, and many papers and poster sessions presented at regional and national conferences. In 2006, ASU presented a symposium at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology on *Legacies on the Landscape: Integrating Archaeology and Ecology to Understand Long-Term Human-Ecosystem Interactions*. Several professors and students recently published an article in the journal *Frontiers in Ecology*, entitled "Why Ecology Needs Archaeologists and Archaeology Needs Ecologists." The Legacies on the Landscape project is currently featured in the March-April 2008 issue of Audubon Magazine, in an article: "Lost World—An Innovative Collaboration between Scientists is Discovering How, 700 Years Ago, a Mysterious, Prehistoric Culture Overcame its Landscape's Harsh Constraints."



◀ Rock art near Pueblo Pato on the Agua Fria National Monument.

## California

### Service First Interagency Traditional Gathering Policy in California

On November 29, 2006, Mike Pool, BLM State Director in California, and Bernie Weingardt, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Regional Forester, signed an Interagency Traditional Gathering Policy. This policy ensures that traditional American Indian gatherers and basketweavers in California will have free access to gather materials on forest and public lands managed by the two agencies, an area that encompasses approximately 35 million acres, one-third of the state's land base.

“I couldn't believe it was happening, it's a dream come true! An agency Director who listened to what my needs were and made something happen.” – Lydia Vassar (San Luis Rey / Paula)

The two agencies developed the joint policy to ensure a consistent state-wide policy that would:

- Prioritize local traditional gathering in land and resource management plans and consideration in other management documents
- Support free use and alternatives to a permit for traditional gathering of culturally important plants and encourage local agreements
- Emphasize local decision-making, issue resolution and collaboration with tribes, tribal communities, tribal organizations and traditional practitioners
- Restore, enhance and promote culturally used plants and ecosystem health, using traditional tribal management practices, in consultation with tribes, tribal communities, and practitioners
- Emphasize working with traditional practitioners to ensure the stewardship and perpetuation of culturally important plants

The signing of the gathering policy was a result of more than a year's work by the Gathering Policy Working Group, a collective of BLM and Forest Service personnel and representatives from the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA) and the California Indian Forest and Fire Management Council (CIFFMC). The agencies conducted rigorous tribal consultation and held six listening sessions throughout the State to ensure that the views of Tribes, tribal communities and traditional practitioners were reflected in the policy.

The policy has received very positive state-wide and national recognition. The State Director and Regional Forester, along with Gathering Policy Working Group members were invited and participated in a symposium for the George Wright Society Meetings in Minnesota during 2007. The policy has been publicized and praised on tribal and tribal organizations websites and within tribal publications, i.e. *News from Native California*, a state-wide quarterly publication.

Representatives from the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA) and the California Indian Forest and Fire Management Council (CIFFMC).



## Colorado

### Colorado Wickiup Partnership

Colorado's Wickiup Partnership Project and the BLM's involvement in it began in 2003 in response to aboriginal wickiup sites being placed on the Colorado Most Endangered Places list and concerns from the Ute tribes that wickiups are being adversely affected from dramatic increases in energy development and associated travel routes in the western slope of Colorado. Most of these wooden structures are associated with Ute culture and are widely thought to be the only surviving aboriginal architecture of Colorado's living indigenous people. Recognized for their cultural and historic value, many are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Unfortunately, these perishable structures are rapidly disappearing from the landscape due to the effects of natural weathering, wildfires and human impact. They face certain decay, disintegration and disappearance.

The wickiup study is focused on sites located on the BLM's administered lands. The primary goals are to: (1) compile existing records of structures in the state in order to evaluate their known extent and to evaluate the completeness and reliability of the documentation; (2) revisit and thoroughly document the sites before they disappear; (3) develop methods that best preserve their archaeological information and cultural value; and (4) maximize the research, preservation and educational value of the information and knowledge gained. When the project started, the existing site records listed 480 conical wooden structures from 174 sites in the state. The work to date has identified 104 new sites and 155 new structures in the state. Fifty-five sites have been revisited and 230 have been re-documented. Numerous consultation meetings and field visits to sites and areas of cultural importance to the tribes have been completed. Other outreach efforts have included presentations in local communities and for the professional community and a traveling exhibit.

The ongoing work is being conducted in partnership by the BLM with the Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Colorado State Historic Fund, Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, and the Uintah-Ouray Ute tribes. To date, the project has received \$525,000. The BLM has contributed around \$324,000 with matching contributions of \$201,000.



▲ The BLM's work is being conducted in partnership with the Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Colorado State Historic Fund, Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, and the Uintah-Ouray Ute tribes.



These wooden structures are associated with Ute culture and are widely thought to be the only surviving aboriginal architecture of Colorado's living indigenous people.



## Eastern States BLM-Tribal Island Stewardship Program

Beginning in 2006, the BLM Eastern States Office (BLM ES), the Bois Forte Band of Minnesota Chippewa, and the 1854 Treaty Authority (an inter-tribal natural resources agency) formalized a cooperative island stewardship program led by tribal members and volunteers from two Native American communities in Minnesota. To date, 52 tribal members have contributed over 2,000 hours to support proactive inventories, site evaluations and baseline monitoring on 24 BLM island sites containing significant and at-risk archaeological and tribal resources. In 2007, the BLM-Tribal Island Stewardship Program was recognized with a prestigious National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award.

As part of this partnership, three CRM training sessions have been held on two reservations in Minnesota. Another session was offered in May 2008. These 40-hour workshops have trained 50 tribal members and employees in various topics in CRM, federal agency responsibilities and archaeological field methods. During the field season, tribal members who have taken the class are offered the opportunity to work with archaeologists from the 1854 Treaty Authority and the BLM. The training is designed to train Band members in completing surveys, evaluations and monitoring on the BLM islands scattered within and adjacent the reservations.

Since 2006, this partnership has accomplished several projects and programs. In addition to direct, on-the-ground benefits to cultural resource management, the partnership is an opportunity for local tribes to take a leading role in the on-site management and preservation of cultural and traditional resources located on the BLM-managed lands within and adjacent their reservations. Summary of the accomplishments of this partnership include:

- Four site evaluations on the BLM islands have been completed by archaeologists from the 1854 Treaty Authority and the BLM with field assistance from tribal volunteers from Bois Forte and Grand Portage and a university field school
- Ten acres of intensive archaeological survey have been completed on the BLM's Pigeon Point tract located in the Grand Portage Reservation in Minnesota
- Bois Forte members (volunteers) are monitoring 24 BLM islands containing archaeological sites twice, yearly
- Matching and in-kind contributions by our partners, volunteers and cooperating agencies have exceeded BLM's financial investment to these partnerships by at least five times the funds contributed



Volunteers and Partners from the Bois Forte Band of Minnesota Chippewa lead the monitoring and recordation of 24 BLM islands and cultural sites in Minnesota twice each year.



Volunteers from the Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa and the 1854 Treaty Authority led an archaeological survey of the BLM's Pigeon Point tract.

## Idaho

### Preserving Native American Rock Art in Southern and Eastern Idaho

Hidden in the recesses of caves, canyons, and cliff faces of southern and eastern Idaho, painted and pecked images of sheep, deer, people and intricate geometric designs provide tantalizing reminders of Idaho's indigenous peoples and cultures. Unfortunately, our knowledge of the number, location and condition of these special places is far from complete.

Since 1999, Idaho's Upper Snake, Shoshone, Pocatello and Challis Field Offices (FO), and the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) have been collaborating with rock art researcher Carolyn Merrell of Archaeographics in an extensive effort to: (1) revisit and update site documentation for previously documented rock art sites, (2) conduct further study on a select suite of rock art locales to better understand the age of the rock art, and (3) undertake conservation actions to remove modern graffiti at vandalized rock art sites.

Recognized as a leader in the field of rock art study, Merrell's expertise and professional associations have aided the study, preservation, and management of Idaho rock art by bringing archaeologists, volunteers, and nationally and internationally recognized experts together to study and conserve these important places. A brief sampling of the partnership's accomplishments includes:

- **Shoshone Field Office (south central Idaho) Enhanced Rock Art Documentation and Study.** In 2006, Merrell led ten volunteers in collecting enhanced documentation data for over 200 rock art panels in the Bennett Hills. With Dr. Ronald Dorn of Arizona State University, geochemical studies were undertaken to determine the age of rock art sites in the Bennett Hills.
- **Upper Snake Field Office (southeast Idaho) Rock Art Documentation, Conservation and Dating.** Since 1999, Merrell and volunteers have documented figures, motifs and features at over 100 rock art sites in the Big and Little Lost River Valleys. With Dr. Johannes Loubser of New South Associates of Australia, non-destructive techniques were used to remove spray-painted graffiti from rock art images at Jackknife Cave. At Little Lost Cave, Merrell's research determined that an organic substance (possibly smoke derived from the cooking of animal bones) overlying rock art dated between 1040 and 1390 BC, thus establishing a *minimum* age for the rock art.
- **Indian Rocks Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Rock Art Inventory, Pocatello Field Office (southeast Idaho).** In 2006, Pocatello and Upper Snake Field Office archaeologists teamed with Merrell, BLM staff, and members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe to revisit and update documentation for approximately 40 Native American sites in the Indian Rocks ACEC.
- **Snake River Birds of Prey NCA Rock Art Recording.** In 2007, Merrell updated decades-old documentation for a highly significant and well-visited rock art site located within the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, southwest Idaho.
- **Challis Field Office Rock Art Documentation.** Through BLM's Challenge Cost Share program, Merrell completed detailed documentation of four rock art sites in the Challis Field Office in 2004.

In this on-going and important partnership, Merrell has presented the results of her research at national and regional science conferences and peer-reviewed scientific journals including the *Society for American Archaeology Meetings*, *Northwest Anthropological Conference*, and the *Journal of Archaeological Science*. For managers, Merrell's work is providing immediate benefits to the BLM in our goals to understand, identify, evaluate, and conserve these highly significant places.

With Dr. Johannes Loubser of New South Associates of Australia, non-destructive techniques were used to remove spray-painted graffiti from rock art images at Jackknife Cave. ▶



## Montana Coloma Historic Ghost Town Partnership

In 2006, the Missoula Field Office began a multi-year project with the University of Montana, Anthropology Department to conduct historical archaeological investigations at a historic ghost town of Coloma near Missoula in western Montana. This project is documenting the domestic and industrial features of the town and reconstructing the social relationships and daily lives of the town's inhabitants during late 1890s through 1906 when Coloma's heyday came to an end, and during the 1930s when it was reoccupied. The data from the fieldwork is being incorporated into a GIS database showcasing a virtual ghost town, including photo-documentation, feature drawings, and historical photographs. This information will then be made available on the University of Montana website. The information may also serve Heritage Tourism purposes, with a future interpretive panel to be installed at Coloma detailing its brief history as an important community in the Garnet Range of western Montana. Current research projects include two doctoral dissertations and two master's theses.

In 2006 and 2007, Challenge Cost Share money was used to partially fund the project. The University of Montana matches these funds. For example, in 2007 the BLM funded this project at \$19,975 with the University contribution of \$19,149.



Historic Coloma.

The Missoula Field Office began a multi-year project with the University of Montana, Anthropology Department to conduct historical archaeological investigations at a historic ghost town of Coloma near Missoula in western Montana.

Laser Scan of a residential building at Coloma Ghost Town. The data from the fieldwork is being incorporated into a GIS database showcasing a virtual ghost town.



This project is documenting the domestic and industrial features of the town and reconstructing the social relationships and daily lives of the town's inhabitants during late 1890s through 1906.

## Nevada

### Rhyolite Ghost Town Partnership

One of the BLM's greatest realization and potential in partnership development in Nevada relates to Rhyolite, a deserted (1905-12) mining town near Beatty. It is managed by the BLM Tonopah Field Office and Battle Mountain District Office. Visitation at Rhyolite is approximately 80,000-100,000 people per year. The BLM volunteers serve as guides and caretakers; they also keep Rhyolite clean and functional, and monitor commercial filming. Adequate facilities are needed for visitors, year-round on-site caretakers, and interpretation. Deteriorated ruins and buildings, as well as hidden dangers such as open privy holes and mine shafts, needed to be identified and mitigated to provide a safe environment for visitors. These levels of interest and need fostered the Rhyolite Partnership in 2005, which now meets monthly, and includes the BLM, Nye County, "Friends of Rhyolite," Economic Development Authority of Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Goldwell Open Air Museum, Beatty Museum, Beatty Town Board, Beatty General Improvement District, Death Valley National Park, and numerous individuals.

The partnership has helped the BLM identify critical objectives for volunteer services, support facilities, and architectural and engineering (A&E) studies. Professional BLM personnel (engineer, historic architect, landscape architect, and interpretive expert) from Denver and Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah have assisted in preparing a Development Concept Plan (DCP). An Interpretive Plan for the town has been initiated, to address eventual developments such as trails, interpretive loci, rehabilitation and stabilization projects, visitor facilities, and new construction. The BLM has relied on diverse funding sources in achieving some of these milestones, including use of deferred maintenance funding to rehabilitate the Tom Kelly Bottle House. The BLM also improved handicapped access to toilet facilities and to the Bottle House, and is funding parking lot improvements, concrete RV pads for caretakers' trailers, a drainage ditch, and fence relocation. Funding was received for a miner's cabin involving repair and replacement of the roof, doors and windows.

The Nye County Commissioners matched the BLM funding for the A&E design for the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad depot, replacing the depot roof, and installing a drain to protect the Bottle House. Another grant from Nye County Parks and Recreation provided funding to purchase and install sunshades over the RV pads. The CRM program received a one-time increase in 2008; part of the increase was used to survey most of Rhyolite where development may occur.



- ▲  
◀ The BLM has relied on diverse funding sources in achieving these milestones in Rhyolite, including use of deferred maintenance funding to rehabilitate the Tom Kelly Bottle House.

## New Mexico Camino Real National Historic Trail Bilingual Lesson Plans: An International Partnership Effort

Under the terms of the current New Mexico State Protocol between the BLM and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the parties agreed to work together to promote heritage education. Over the past 10 years, a very productive partnership has emerged between the BLM, the SHPO, and the Statistical Research Foundation (SRIF). As examples of the creative heritage education projects undertaken since 2005, the three agencies created bilingual lesson plans about the Camino Real National Historic Trail. Also, teacher workshops were offered in the United States, and Mexican instructors were trained from the State of Chihuahua's National Institute of Chihuahensa Culture. In the fall of 2005, additional teacher workshops were held in Villa Ahumada Mexico. This training brought together secondary teachers from throughout the state of Chihuahua. They were exposed to Project Archeology concepts and were encouraged to follow-up with student projects involving the protection and conservation of heritage resources in Mexico. This international training was a great success and has led to local site watch and restoration projects in rural communities along the Camino Real in Mexico.



Teacher workshops were offered in the United States, and Mexican instructors were trained from the State of Chihuahua's National Institute of Chihuahensa Culture.



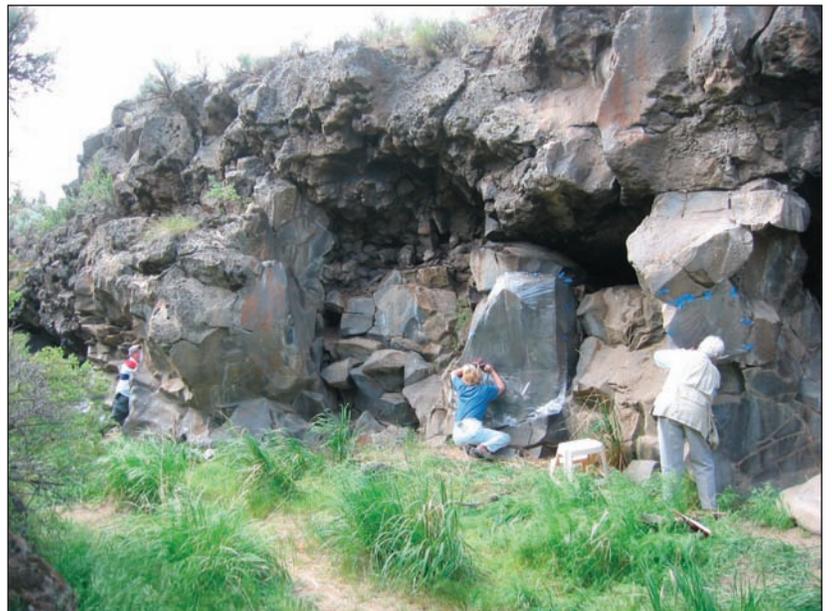
## Oregon & Washington Dry River Archaeological Project

In 2003, the BLM's Prineville District's CRM program and the Archaeological Society of Central Oregon (ASCO) initiated a collaborative long-term project to conduct archaeological inventory along the extinct river channel known as the Dry River. The purpose of the project was to: (1) provide the BLM with information for an area subject to increasing unplanned public visitation and impacts due to expanding nearby urban growth, and (2) provide the ASCO an opportunity to be involved with the protection and preservation of the archaeology and cultural history of Central Oregon public lands. Shortly after the project was started, a pictograph location in the Dry River channel within the Badlands Wilderness Study Area (WSA) known as the "Bombing Range site" was vandalized. The BLM hired a professional conservator to rehabilitate the vandalism. The ASCO was enlisted to assist with the graffiti removal. During rehabilitation efforts it was discovered that additional pictograph elements (individual drawings) were present at the site that had never been previously recorded. After rehabilitation was completed, the BLM and ASCO began a several year process of systematically mapping the site, panel locations, and fully recording all of the known pictograph elements at this geographic feature.

This effort resulted in the ASCO contributing a total of 342 volunteer hours (164 hours in the field and 178 hours of report writing) to complete the pictograph recording using detailed drawing and photographic images following a standardized method. A total of 42 panels representing 203 elements are now recorded for the site. The individual elements represent human figures, animal figures, geometric designs, indistinct elements, and historic graffiti. The elements exhibit different application techniques. Most common is the application of red pigment paint by the use of fingers or natural brushes. A less common application is the "crayon" technique, where a piece of raw mineral (ochre, hematite, or charcoal) is applied to the rock surface using a single stroke. It is the presence of this last technique which prompted the additional recording. It was also noted that it was applied in a variety of colors including black, red, orange, yellow and white.

While the vandalism of the Bombing Range site was an unfortunate event, it highlighted and emphasized the need for the BLM and other agencies to continue to actively support partnerships with interested public entities. In this instance, the effort of the BLM and the ASCO has contributed greatly to the protection and preservation of a fragile bit of past human existence threatened by the actions of a few thoughtless individuals.

A total of 42 panels representing 203 elements are now recorded for the site. The individual elements represent human figures, animal figures, geometric designs, indistinct elements, and historic graffiti. ▶



## Utah Comb Ridge Heritage Partnership

The BLM Monticello Field Office in 2005 began the Comb Ridge Heritage Initiative Project. It is a proactive NHPA Section 110 inventory and site documentation project that involves partnerships with the University of Colorado and the Canyonlands Natural History Association. The overall goal of the project is to provide the BLM with the documentation needed to develop management strategies for the study area (43,000 acres) and its highly significant and threatened cultural resources.

The project involves (1) intensive archaeological survey of judgmentally selected localities (JSL) that are subject to high visitation impacts, and (2) documentation of selected known sites that are of regional and national significance. The inventory of the JSLs is focused on Butler Wash, Comb Wash, and the San Juan River. It also includes side canyons of Butler and Comb Washes. These drainages contain a high number of significant cultural resources including prehistoric Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings with standing architecture, large surface sites, and extensive petroglyph panels. The project has been ongoing since 2005. To date, 5,400 acres have been intensively inventoried and about 550 sites have been recorded.



These drainages contain a high number of significant cultural resources including prehistoric Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings with standing architecture, large surface sites, and extensive petroglyph panels.

## Wyoming

### Powder River Basin Historic Context Partnership

Working with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the BLM in Wyoming contracted with Michael Cassity to write an historic context for the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. Entitled, *Stock-Raising, Ranching, and Homesteading in the Powder River Basin*, this context has already proven useful in this high profile area of the state where much coalbed methane work is being conducted. The BLM paid \$30,000 for the context, and the context which can be found on the Wyoming SHPO's website at <<http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/Contexts/Available.asp>>.

The partnership continues in 2008. The SHPO contributed in-kind costs of reviewers' salaries and related costs. The SHPO used this context as an example when they approached the Wyoming Legislature for additional monies to add to the body of contexts within the state. Another benefit from this work is that this specific context will be used for training for all federal and consulting archaeologists around the state. The BLM and the SHPO are splitting the cost of the training sessions which will be tailored to address local issues at four separate locations around the state.

The BLM in Wyoming contracted with Michael Cassity to write an historic context for the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. ►







## Appendix E

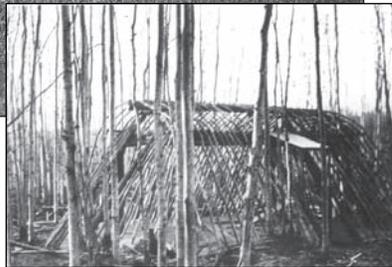
# Examples of Heritage Tourism Partnerships

### Alaska

#### World War II and Anchorage, Alaska Heritage Tourism Project

In 2007, the BLM Field Office in Anchorage, Alaska completed and installed four new interpretive panels at the BLM’s Campbell Tract, a 700-acre federal withdrawal, located within the southeastern part of Anchorage. The panels tell a mostly forgotten story about what happened during the Second World War (WWII) in the area. In addition, these panels speak more generally to changes that this war brought to the city of Anchorage and to the then-Territory of Alaska. Further, the panels also chronicle the story of the Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands of western Alaska, the only place where United States Territory was occupied in any war since the War of 1812. This is a piece of history that many people—even Alaskans—do not know.

Though largely forgotten until BLM’s work, the Campbell Tract also contains remnants of an important WWII army installation where soldiers lived in barracks during the WWII years of the 1940s, ready to defend the area against feared Japanese attacks on airplanes stationed at a local airstrip. Today, the Campbell Tract houses the BLM administrative site (Anchorage Field Office, Cadastral Survey, radio shop, Southern Fire Management Zone office, and warehouse), the Campbell Creek Science Center, an active and emergency airstrip, and 13 miles of recreation trails. Recreational visitation to the Campbell Tract in 2006 was over 120,000 people, with the numbers growing steadily over the years. The new BLM-installed WWII panels help educate a growing number of visitors to the Campbell Tract, thus creating a new interpretive resource and heritage tourism venue for the Anchorage area.



Today, the Campbell Tract houses the BLM administrative site (Anchorage Field Office, Cadastral Survey, radio shop, Southern Fire Management Zone office, and warehouse), the Campbell Creek Science Center, an active airstrip, and 13 miles of recreation trails.

The panels also chronicle the story of the Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands of western Alaska, the only place where United States Territory was occupied in any war since the War of 1812.



## Arizona

### Fairbank Historic Townsite Restoration and Heritage Tourism Development

Fairbank is an abandoned historic settlement located on Arizona State Route 82, approximately nine miles northwest of Tombstone, Arizona. It is within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA), a congressionally designated NLCS unit administered by the BLM.

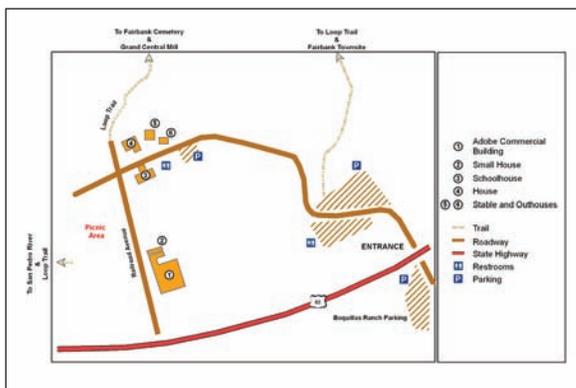
The Fairbank Historic Townsite is a dual component prehistoric and historic site within the upper floodplain on the eastern side of the San Pedro River, at the confluence with the Babocomari River. Originally, Emil Haury, a noted southwestern archaeologist recorded the site as a prehistoric site in 1938. Haury also conducted test excavations. When the property was acquired by the BLM in 1986, the site boundaries were expanded and revised to include both the prehistoric and historic components of the site. The Fairbank townsite is a fascinating example of how people return to the same areas through time.

The primary historic occupation of Fairbank began in the late 1870s (the town was formally established in 1880). By the early 1970s, the town was completely abandoned. Fairbank served as a mercantile and social focal point for scattered settlers, miners, and ranchers in the San Pedro Valley. The presence of a schoolhouse indicates a fairly stable population of families and children in the immediate area who required education. A general store and other small businesses also indicate the town served as a resupply and staging point for settlement and exploitation of the natural resources of the area.

#### Restoration and Reconstruction

When the BLM acquired the Fairbank area in 1986, several of the historic structures were still standing. The townsite was a popular stopping point on the route from modern Sierra Vista/Ft. Huachuca, to historic Tombstone. The potential for development as a recreational and educational site was high.

In 1997, the BLM received a \$500,000 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Highways Enhancement grant to improve the visitor facilities at Fairbank. The BLM provided fifteen percent matching funds for this grant. Beginning in 2001, BLM began to record and assess the historic component of the Fairbank Historic Townsite. Several key components, including a schoolhouse, a mercantile/commercial building complex, a stable and outbuildings, and a small residence, as well as associated sheds, barns, and corrals, were mapped. The condition of all standing buildings was assessed, as were needs for stabilization, restoration, and development as visitor attractions. By 2003, stabilization



General plan of Fairbank Historic Townsite.

Fairbank Commercial Building Complex, as originally stabilized, 2004.



of the mercantile complex had been completed by exterior shoring, and two other smaller structures had been stabilized. Signage and trails had been installed for the northern portion of the townsite. The majority of larger buildings were constructed of locally produced adobe bricks. Many of the bricks contain prehistoric artifacts from the site which underlies the historic structures. Also in 2003, a Fairbank Reunion event was organized, and over fifty former residents and their families attended. Participants shared stories and experiences from their time in Fairbank, which assisted BLM cultural heritage staff in designing additional interpretive signage.

By 2005, restoration of the Fairbank Schoolhouse was underway. This extensive restoration proceeded in phases, and was completed in 2007. The building presently contains: (1) a replica 1930s one-room school, (2) museum exhibits on the Fairbank townsite's history and the historic preservation process, and (3) a public information center and gift shop operated by the Friends of the San Pedro River.

Many partner organizations have aided the effort of restoring Fairbank Historic Townsite. The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), Arizona State Parks, and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office all contributed funds and in-kind matches of time and expertise to promote the ongoing preservation and restoration of the Fairbank Historic Townsite. Personnel from the National Park Service and the Forest Service have also assisted on restoration efforts for many of the adobe structures. Friends of the San Pedro, a private volunteer group, have contributed many hours of labor and currently staff a full-time resident site steward.

The Fairbank Historic Townsite is now listed as an attraction by local tourist bureaus and Chambers of Commerce, and appears on maps of local historic places and sites of interest. The site is used by both local residents and tourists for hiking and birding opportunities as well as for its outstanding historic education values. Visitation is highest during the winter months, and the cool, shaded trails also attract local residents during the summer.



Fairbank Schoolhouse, after complete restoration in 2007.

## California “Following the Smoke” Working with Traditional American Indian Basketweavers

“Following the Smoke” has been held yearly over the last 11 years. The BLM California State Office has now joined in a cooperative partnership with the Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers, Six Rivers National Forest, Karuk Tribe of California, and the California Department of Transportation to participate in the program through the Passport in Time. Each year, 70 volunteers and agency personnel from across the United States have a unique opportunity to camp for a week in northwestern California with traditional Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa basketweavers. The participants learn how to collect and process basketry materials, and how to weave. Over 800 individuals have participated in this event. Other activities include a demonstration Brush Dance, traditional singing, a drum making demonstration, eating traditional foods, such as salmon and acorn, beargrass braiding, net weaving, visiting a ceremonial dance put, and a presentation by renowned elder traditional herbalist and basketweaver Josephine Peters.

The participants and volunteers who attend every year perform tasks preparing beargrass and hazel areas to be burned. The Forest Service and BLM have on-going programs of burning these areas to enhance basketry materials and reduce fuel loads in order to reduce the threat of destructive fires. The work by the volunteers saves the government money by not having to pay government employees for site-preparation before the burns. The removal of heavy fuel loads by the volunteers allows for a cooler fire that enhances the hazel and beargrass and does not kill the plants. The volunteers have also constructed fire-lines around ethnobotanical areas to control escapes of fire from the area to be burned.

In finding participants and volunteers for this project, the basketweavers select those individuals who they believe will best understand and promote the messages presented at “Following the Smoke.” They select many teachers and representatives of organizations and state and federal agencies whom they believe will become advocates for managing ethnobotanical resources and reintroducing fire into the ecosystem. It is estimated that yearly the volunteers donate approximately 3,000 hours of time valued at \$25,000. The traditional materials collected and processed by the volunteers remain with the basketweavers.

Passport in Time is a national volunteer program of the Forest Service, where volunteers are offered the opportunity to participate in a myriad of cultural resource projects, primarily archaeological and historical, across the nation. ▶



This project has received national and state attention for the positive image portrayed by the Forest Service and BLM in working with traditional American Indian basketweavers. The program has been highlighted in three articles in *News from Native California*, a statewide magazine highlighting news of California Indians. *Following the Smoke* was also featured in a video entitled “California Legacy – Now and Forever” narrated by actor Peter Coyote. This video was developed for use in fourth grade curriculum in the study of California Indians. The intent of the video is to highlight that traditional American Indian culture is alive and thriving in California.

“Following the Smoke” is an example of how traditional cultural practitioners, agencies, cultural resource specialists, and the public can all benefit and work together to understand and enhance significant traditional cultural resource values.

The project received national recognition on August 6, 2004, as an example of an exceptional federal preservation project. “Following the Smoke” received the President’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Chairman’s Award. The award was presented at an Advisory Council meeting at the Governor’s mansion in St. Paul, Minnesota. In addition, on November 17, 2004, “Following the Smoke” received a California Governor’s Historic Preservation Award at the California State Capitol in Sacramento.



The basketweavers select those individuals who they believe will best understand and promote the messages presented at “Following the Smoke.” They select many teachers and representatives of organizations and state and federal agencies whom they believe will become advocates for managing ethnobotanical resources and reintroducing fire into the ecosystem.

## Colorado

### Canyon of the Ancients Video Production: *Visit With Respect*

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM) in southwestern Colorado contains a huge number of archaeological sites – more than 6,000 recorded so far, and up to 100 per square mile in some places – representing Ancestral Puebloan and other Native American cultures. CANM is managed as an integral cultural landscape containing a wealth of historic and natural resources.

Heritage tourism is a well-established and growing sector in the Four Corner’s economy and visitors are showing increased interest in lesser known and back country heritage resources like those in CANM. Therefore, it is critical that concise “user friendly” information be provided to the public about the significance of heritage resources, about the contribution of these resources to our unique cultural heritage, and about the responsibilities of local communities and of every visitor to respect, protect, and preserve these places for future generations. However, as visitation increases, the chance for unintentional damage and vandalism increases as well.

In response to these issues, BLM and its partners produced a 9-minute film to educate the public on how to visit an archaeological site with respect from the Native American point of view. Interviews and site tours with a Hopi man and his 6-year-old son, and a Santa Clara elder and her 22-year-old niece offer an inter-generational approach that appeal to a wide audience. In addition, an Acoma Pueblo elder describes the long-term continuity between his mother’s house where he was born and the ancient architecture of the Four Corners. Similar to showing a bear safety film before visiting the Alaska backcountry, it is hoped that showing *Visit With Respect* to all visitors in the Four Corners will improve preservation, one person at a time.

The project was completed in partnership with the San Juan Mountains Association, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, the Colorado Historical Society State Historical Fund, and tribal members from the Pueblo of Acoma, the Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Hopi Tribe. The total cost to BLM was \$36,000. In addition the project was partially funded by a State Historical Fund award from the Colorado Historical Society for \$5,000.



▲ Interviews with a Santa Clara elder and her 22-year-old niece offer an inter-generational approach that appeal to a wide audience. (Inset: View of on-site film production crew that produced a 9-minute film to educate the public on how to visit an archaeological site with respect from the Native American point of view.)

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM) is managed as an integral cultural landscape containing a wealth of historic and natural resources.



## Eastern States Chiles Homesite Interpretive Trail

In 2008, the Eastern States Office of the BLM (BLM ES) will formally dedicate the Chiles Homesite Interpretive Trail on the BLM's Douglas Point tract in Charles County, Maryland. In 2005, BLM ES was successful in obtaining Transportation Enhancement Act (TEA-21) funding to complete a master interpretive plan and guide public visitation, interpretation and heritage tourism opportunities on this BLM tract. The BLM also provided additional funds to complete proactive archaeological inventories along several miles of existing trails and roads throughout the tract. The BLM funds were provided through the 2007 Antiquities Act Centennial Initiative. Dozens of local and regional volunteers were used by the BLM in a wide variety of historic preservation and interpretive projects leading to this dedication.

Since 2005, the BLM ES has initiated partnerships with the College of William and Mary, the Potomac Heritage Trail Committee, the Nanjemoy Vision Committee, and dozens of local volunteers in completing archaeological evaluations, site mitigation, interpretive trail design, construction, interpretive media, and a virtual website tour at the Douglas Point tract.

Once completed, the Chiles Homesite Trail will be an outstanding contribution to regional heritage tourism opportunities in the Washington, D.C. commuting area. This trail and interpretive site will directly link to the Potomac Heritage Trails system, the Douglas Point tract, and the Potomac River.



The Chiles Homesite and Interpretive Trail will be formally dedicated in 2008. New projects and volunteer programs are planned in 2008, including stabilization of the deteriorating brickwork of the chimneys.

## Idaho

### The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in Idaho and Heritage Tourism

Between 1803 and 1806, the Lewis and Clark Expedition completed the United States’ first transcontinental crossing of the North American continent. From 2005 through 2006, the BLM in Idaho participated extensively in commemorating this landmark event in American history. The numerous activities and programs that took place in Idaho involving the BLM included special events, recreation improvements, and acquisitions. Examples of each are listed below:

#### National Corps of Discovery II and Lewis and Clark Signature Events

Idaho BLM and the Washington Office of the BLM (WO) participated extensively in three nationally sponsored Bicentennial events. These included:

- “A Circle of Cultures-the Boise Lewis and Clark Experience,” a ten-day event that attracted over 10,000 people
- “Sacajawea Heritage Days and Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future,” another ten-day event in Salmon, Idaho attended by over 5,000 people
- “The Summer of Peace with the Nez Perce,” a national signature event held in Lewiston, Idaho.

The BLM participated substantially in each of these events including hosting of:

- the BLM’s National Land Stewardship and Conservation Tent (WO hosted)
- History of the General Land Office Tent (WO hosted)
- the Lewis and Clark in Idaho History Quiz Exhibit
- living history demonstrations by Idaho BLM staff
- public presentations in the “Tent of Many Voices” by Idaho and the WO BLM staff.

The new BLM Director, Kathleen Clark, was the keynote speaker for a commemoration of Lewis and Clark’s crossing of Lemhi Pass, while Idaho BLM interpretive rangers provided living history reenactments. Idaho BLM also produced two new “Lewis and Clark in Idaho” map/brochures and published BLM interpretive ranger-historian Mike Crosby’s book on the lives of Lewis and Clark. Additionally,



◀ Harpers Bend Recreation Site, a recreation development site located along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

▼ Lewis and Clark in Idaho History Quiz Exhibit.





Tower Creek “Pirramids,” a 40-acre tract which includes the interesting geologic formations.

BLM archaeologists and interpretive rangers made numerous public presentations and prepared weekly internet-newspaper summaries of Lewis and Clark’s activities 200 years ago.

### Recreation Improvements at Lewis and Clark Sites

Prior to 2005, the Idaho BLM upgraded several recreation sites for improved visitor use during the Bicentennial. These included the “Pirramids” and Discovery Hill Recreation Site in Salmon Field Office, and the Pink House Recreation Site along the Clearwater River (Cottonwood Field Office).

### *Acquisitions*

Using Land and Water Conservation Act funding, the BLM acquired several important Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail sites for public enjoyment and use. Not necessarily confined to the 2005-2007 period, these important acquisitions have provided and continue to provide excellent heritage tourism opportunities. These acquisitions include:

- Gould Basin, a 900-acre parcel of land containing one mile of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and a possible Lewis and Clark campsite
- Tower Creek “Pirramids,” a 40-acre tract which includes the interesting geologic formations mentioned by the Captains in their journals, and a historic cabin site now used as a public picnic area and heritage interpretive site
- the Harpers Bend Recreation Site, a recreation development site located along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
- Tower Creek Bottoms, a 286-acre tract of land located along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail encompassing a cottonwood gallery forest and Salmon River water front, and (5) Auen, a 15-acre parcel situated adjacent to the BLM’s Hot Springs Island on the Salmon River.

## Montana Pompeys Pillar Interpretive Center

The BLM’s new Pompeys Pillar Interpretive Center, located 28 miles east of Billings, Montana off Interstate Highway 94, opened in 2006. Exhibits in the 5,700-square foot center relate the journey of Captain William Clark and his detachment, including Sacagawea and her son Pompey, down the Yellowstone River Valley in 1806. The center also documents native culture, flora and fauna, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the historical legacy of Pompeys Pillar through the changes of the 1800s. A number of J. K. Ralston paintings and sketches are on permanent display.

In 1991, the BLM purchased Pompeys Pillar, an impressive rock outcrop that rises 200 feet above the Yellowstone River, for its historic significance and its interpretive and recreational potential. The Ralston works were acquired with the property. In 1992, the BLM constructed limited facilities for the protection of resources, and the comfort and safety of visitors. Facilities included a small log contact station and a stairway to Clark’s signature near the top of the Pillar.

The Pompeys Pillar Historical Association has worked closely with the BLM in the acquisition, operation and development of this site. It is also raised funds to match a Congressional appropriation for the construction of the center, and it will help staff the center and bookstore/gift shop.

### Historical Significance

During his return trip to St. Louis, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition climbed the Pillar and carved his signature and the date the sandstone. Clark wrote, *“This rock I ascended and from its top had a most extensive view in every direction on the Northerly Side of the river high romantic Clifts approach & jut over the water for Some distance both above and below...I marked my name and the day of the month and year.”*

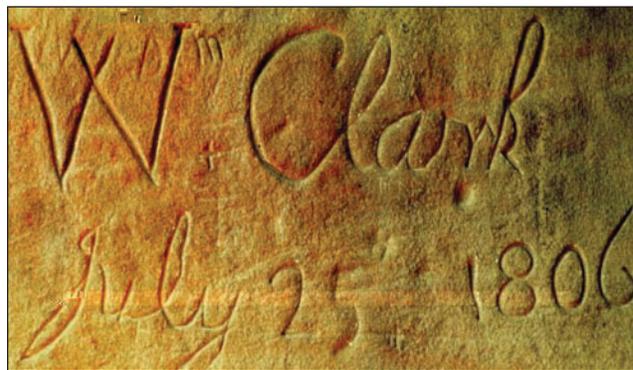
While archaeological digs and other recent research have uncovered artifacts that may have been left by the Corps of Discovery, Clark’s inscription is still the only remaining physical evidence of Lewis and Clark’s passing visible on their actual route. This historic carving on the sandstone butte that Clark called a “remarkable rock” has inspired generations of visitors for more than 100 years.

In his journals, Clark named the Pillar “Pomp’s Tower.” Pomp was Clark’s nickname for young Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, infant son of Sacagawea, the Shoshoni woman who accompanied the expedition and contributed greatly to its success. An image of Sacagawea carrying young Pompey adorns the United States golden dollar coin. “Pompy” means “little chief” in the Shoshoni language. The name was changed to Pompeys Pillar when an account of the Expedition was published by Nicolas Biddle in 1814.

Pompeys Pillar was proclaimed a national monument in January 2001. Prior to its monument status, it was a designated National Historic Landmark in 1965. It is located along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.



The BLM’s new Pompeys Pillar Interpretive Center, located 28 miles east of Billings, Montana, opened in 2006.



During his return trip to St. Louis, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition climbed the Pillar and carved his signature and the date the sandstone.

## Nevada

### Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway

The Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway, an approximately 40-mile-long round trip, is in the BLM Winnemucca District Office area. The byway starts at the Marzen House Museum in Lovelock which houses a BLM exhibit featuring artifacts from Lovelock Cave and vicinity. Interpretive stops along the Byway are diverse and include the Central Pacific Railroad, Lovelock Chinatown, Lovelock historic buildings, the site of Sarah Winnemucca's School, the California Emigrant Trail, historic irrigation projects and agricultural history, geomorphic features in the Lake Lahontan Lake Shores, a Civilian Conservation Corps windmill, and Lovelock Cave.

Lovelock Cave, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was used by native people for over 4,000 years to store items such as the famous Lovelock Cave duck decoys which, at 2,000 years old, are the oldest in the world; this is the focal point on the Byway. A published interpretive driving guide leads the visitor along the route, while interpretive signs provide additional information. At Lovelock Cave, there is a self-guided Nature Trail which shares ethnobotanical information and Paiute stories with the visitor. There are also a restroom facility, sheltered picnic table, and parking area at the cave.

This project is the result of cooperative efforts with Lovelock/Pershing County Chamber of Commerce, Pershing and Churchill County, Nevada Department of Transportation, Americorps, Marzen House Museum, Lovelock Paiute Tribe, Nevada State Museum, University of Nevada Reno, Nevada Division of Forestry Rose Creek Prison Camp and Nevada Outdoor School. Funding support has come through Nevada Department of Transportation, Cooperative Agreements, Back Country Byway, Challenge Cost Share, Antiquities Act Centennial, Public Lands Day, and other Cultural and Recreation Program Funds. The Byway and associated interpretive materials have been extremely popular, drawing local, national, and international visitors. This has resulted in economic benefits to Lovelock, which is likely to increase as development of other interpretive sites in the area leads to more extended stays.

In 2006, the *Junior Ranger Program Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway Children's Activity Book* was completed for K-6 grades. In celebration of the Antiquities Act Centennial, an education event was sponsored at Lovelock Cave for 4<sup>th</sup> grade classes from Winnemucca and Lovelock. Both the children's book and the event were so popular that, at the request of the schools, the field trip to Lovelock Cave, and associated activities, has become an annual event. In 2007, BLM Archaeologist, Peggy McGuckian, received a "Friend of Education Award" from the Humboldt County Education Association for this project.



This project is the result of cooperative efforts with Lovelock/Pershing County Chamber of Commerce, Pershing and Churchill County, Nevada Department of Transportation, Americorps, Marzen House Museum, Lovelock Paiute Tribe, Nevada State Museum, University of Nevada Reno, Nevada Division of Forestry Rose Creek Prison Camp and Nevada Outdoor School.



Lovelock Cave, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was used by native people for over 4,000 years to store items such as the famous Lovelock Cave duck decoys.

## **New Mexico Heritage Tourism Training**

In November 2006, a week-long joint Heritage Tourism training session was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. It was a collaborative partnership effort by the BLM in New Mexico and Colorado along with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer and Region 3 of the United States Forest Service. A broad coalition of partners sponsored the training, which focused on strengthening partnerships between private industry, state departments of tourism, and the BLM and Forest Service in Colorado and New Mexico.

Participating in the heritage tourism training were many outstanding speakers from various organizations and groups including both the Colorado and New Mexico Departments of Tourism, Indian tourism officials, private industry, and federal agencies. Various participants shared ideas for better coordinating their programs for the promotion and responsible use of heritage assets. The training included regional break-out sessions in which high priority ideas were proposed for advancing heritage tourism programs. As a follow-up, in 2008, the BLM New Mexico funded the electronic interpretation of 19<sup>th</sup> century Territorial-era forts in partnership with a non-profit organization, “Lore of the Land.”

## Oregon & Washington

### BLM's Heritage Tourism Cooperative Efforts with the Oregon Paleo Lands Institute

The Paleontology Program at the BLM office in Prineville, Oregon has been coordinating and cooperating over the past few years with the Oregon Paleo Lands Institute (OPLI), a non-profit organization in the town of Fossil in Wheeler County, Oregon. The purpose has been to develop edu-geo-tourism opportunities to stimulate a declining rural economy. The OPLI effort is focused on providing diverse groups of people from the region a variety of opportunities to learn about and experience past and present ecologies in the John Day Basin. The development of the OPLI effort has involved a number of stakeholders including the BLM, the NPS, the State of Oregon, local rural governments and community members. The BLM participation has been as a liaison for public land stewardship and as an active board member of OPLI working on such topics as business plans, marketing, fund-raising, supporting infrastructure, grants, program development, networking, and resource protection and sustainability.

The John Day Basin is world-renowned for its geologic and paleontological resources as evidenced by the presence of the NPS John Day Fossil Beds National Monument and the new Thomas Condon Paleontology Center. The town of Fossil and the OPLI are positioned to compliment rather than compete with the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. Fossil is a gateway community to the John Day Basin. Together, the town and the OPLI are successfully reshaping themselves to become leaders in public information and education about the natural and cultural heritage of the John Day region. By visiting their bookshop and gallery, the visitor can gain knowledge about local recreational opportunities, local and regional authors and artists, buy maps, sign up for guided natural or history programs, or just chew the fat. There is also a public fossil leaf collecting area in Fossil that, for a small fee, allows individuals to dig for and keep a small number of specimens. Through the OPLI's developing warm-season "Adventures" programs, people can sign up for guided tours or activities related to many facets of the abundant natural or cultural heritage of the local or regional area. These programs are led by competent professionals that promote an understanding of ecological concepts, respect for the land and its inhabitants, and an ethical attitude towards public and private land stewardship – all in a fun and engaging atmosphere.

The BLM's involvement in the OPLI development efforts is consistent with the Prineville BLM's revised John Day Resource Management Plan objectives of developing a "sense of place" with the communities of the John Day Basin to better meet land management goals. As an active partner in this exciting and State-recognized effort of innovative economic development, the BLM is helping to protect and preserve the geologic, paleontological, and heritage resources of the John Day Basin as the ultimate classroom setting.

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## **Utah**

### **Pahvant Valley Heritage Trail**

In 2008, the BLM's Fillmore Field Office and Millard County, Utah are designating a network of existing scenic backways between the towns of Fillmore, Utah and Delta, Utah as the "Pahvant Valley Heritage Trail" (PVHT). The purpose is to promote public awareness of cultural and recreational resources in eastern Millard County. This project is tiered to Heritage Tourism initiatives being undertaken by Millard County, including the "Great Basin National Heritage Route" created in 2005. As part of this effort, BLM will be developing nine sites with one or more of the following elements added:

- educational signs
- parking areas
- trails
- picnic areas
- brochures
- audio tours

In addition, the BLM, in conjunction with Millard County and other partners, will develop an interpretative plan for the PVHT points of interest. Information developed will be used to design 12 interpretive signs, and will form the basis for other passive interpretive materials as future funding and technological developments allow. The BLM and Millard County will purchase materials for 30 metal trail marker signs and 75 wooden directional signs, and will work together to improve and maintain roads, trails, and parking areas along the route.

## Wyoming

### Wardell Buffalo Trap Heritage Tourism Development

In 2007, the buffalo kill area at the Wardell Buffalo Trap site (48SU301) was stabilized. It is located in the BLM Wyoming Pinedale Field Office (PFO) area. This National Register-listed site had been damaged due to flooding in 2004 and was subsequently vandalized in 2005. Salvage excavations were conducted in 2005 and approximately 18 square meters were dug. The BLM Washington Office provided funding of \$40,000 in 2007, which was matched by the Jonah Interagency Office (JIO). The JIO provides overall management of field monitoring and mitigation activities, both on- and off-site. To perform these functions, the JIO manages a \$24.5 million monitoring and mitigation fund established by EnCana Oil & Gas (USA), Inc. and BP America Production Company.

Other partners involved with the Wardell project include the Green River Valley Museum, where artifacts from the original 1971-72 Frison excavation are on display. Future museum displays using the newly-excavated materials and a PowerPoint presentation will be available for viewing and educational use. The Wyoming Archaeological Society (WAS) Rock Springs Chapter, contributed its time by completing the dry brushing and cleaning of approximately 3/4 ton of bison bone in preparation for lab analysis and curation at the University of Wyoming, funded by an additional \$40,000 donated by Ultra Resources. Design and engineered plans were drafted by the Rock Springs engineering team and stabilization work in the kill area of the site was completed in 2007 by a third party contract. Work included: (1) the removal of a chain-link fence placed in the 1970s, (2) the construction of small check dams (whose core is an innovative use of plastic sheet pilings color matched to the surroundings), and (3) establishment of settling ponds and the placement of an erosion barrier topped by river washed gravels and filled with rip-rap that matches the surrounding area.

Also in 2007, the Sublette County Certified Local Government and BLM requested that site stewardship training be provided to local volunteers. This initial training for the Wyoming Site Stewardship program was completed in 2007.

In the fall of 2008, the BLM PFO will be working on a National Historic Landmark nomination for the site, using funding provided by the National Park Service and the University of Wyoming, supplemented with funding from the JIO. Additional JIO funding will be used for collections management of the bones and other artifacts from the site, and possible stabilization of the processing area. In cooperation with the PFO Recreation program and the Rock Springs Filed Office engineering team, a plan is being developed to build a small parking area next to the gravel road leading to the site. The dirt road that currently allows people to drive to the site will be reconfigured into a walking path. This action will prohibit direct vehicular access to Wardell and should alleviate some of the potential vandalism issues.



The Sublette County Certified Local Government and BLM requested that site stewardship training be provided to local volunteers.





## Appendix F

### Acronyms Used within BLM's 2008 *Preserve America* Report

Acronym	Name
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ABP	Asset Business Plan
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
A & E	Architectural and Engineering
AFNM	Aqua Fria National Monument
AMP	Asset Management Plan
API	Asset Index Priority Index
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ASCO	Archaeological Society of Central Oregon
ASU	Arizona State University
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CANM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
CARTA	Camino Real Trail Association
CCS	Challenge Cost Share
CIBA	California Indian Basketweaver Association
CIFFMC	California Indian Forest and Fire Management Council
CISS	California Indian Site Stewardship
CRDSP	Cultural Resource Data Sharing Partnership
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CRV	Current Replacement Value
CSKT	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

DCP	Development Concept Plan
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOE	Department of Energy
E.O.	Executive Order 13287, Preserve America
FAP	Federal Archaeology Program
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FCI	Facility Condition Index
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Management Policy Act
FRPP	Federal Real Property Profile
FO	Field Office
GLO	General Land Office
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HAP	Heritage Assets Partnership
ICHICULT	State of Chihuahua's Natural Institute of Chihuahua's Culture
INAH	Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia
JIO	Jonah Interagency Office
JOIN	Job Opportunities in Nevada
JSL	Judgementally selected localities
MSU	Montana State University
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCA	National Conservation Area
NCSHPO	National Conference State Historic Preservation Officers
NM	National Monument
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System
NMMNH	New Mexico Museum of Natural History
nPA	national Programmatic Agreement
NPS	National Park Service
OCTA	Oregon California Trails Association
OHV	Off-highway Vehicle

OPLI	Oregon Paleo Lands Institute
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PFO	Pinedale Field Office
PIT	Passport in Time
PVHT	Pahvant Valley Heritage Trail
R & PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
REX	Rocky Mountain Express
RC & D	Resource Conservation and Development Council
RSI	Required Supplementary Information
RSSI	Required Supplementary Stewardship Information
SCA	Society for California Archaeology
SCEP	Student Career Experience Program
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SNPLMA	Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act
SPRNCA	San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area
SRIF	Statistical Research Foundation
STEP	Student Temporary Employment Program
TEA-21	Transportation Enhancement Act
UAM	University of Alaska Museum of the North
USFS	United States Forest Service
WAS	Wyoming Archaeological Society
WHC	Western Heritage Center
WO	Washington Office
WWII	World War II

