



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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8100 (AK-931)

Memorandum

To: Director (240), LS, Room 204
Attention: Mr. Byron Loosley and Dr. Kate Winthrop

From: Deputy State Director, Division of Resources

Subject: Fiscal Year 2013 Cultural Resources Management Program Annual Report

This is in response to Washington Office Information Memorandum No. 2013-130, dated May 28, 2013, requesting information for the Cultural Heritage Program annual report.

The requested statistical information table is attached. Below are narrative summaries of our Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 accomplishments. They are arranged by the requested headings and are generally annotated to show which Bureau of Land Management (BLM) offices in Alaska (AK) or personnel were involved. As agreed with your office, our reporting period was modified to cover the 12-month period August 1, 2012 to July 31, 2013, thus remaining consistent with prior reporting.

Part I: Major FY 2013 Accomplishments associated with the management and protection of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources and museum collections:

#1 Port Clarence Project Salvage Excavation and Further Survey Project:

In June and July 2013, the BLM and cooperating archaeologists conducted a salvage excavation of a site that has been intensively looted since 2010. The activity at this site is part of a larger problem of looting of archaeological sites on the western Seward Peninsula, including the looting of human burials. The project was a cooperative effort between the BLM, the United States (US) Coast Guard, Portland State University, and Bering Straits Native Corporation (BSNC), with additional funding from the National Science Foundation.

The late prehistoric site is located near Teller, Alaska, on a BLM withdrawal managed by the US Coast Guard (USCG). When the Coast Guard closed its Port Clarence LORAN station in 2010, looting began at the site. In 2012, a small group of BLM AK Archaeologists, consisting of Jenny Blanchard, William Hedman, and Dr. Robin Mills, and Elisabeth Fano (BLM AK, Central

Yukon Field Office GIS Specialist), visited the site. This short trip allowed the archaeologists to fully map the boundary of the site, and to map the extensive damage that had been done to date. The archaeologists mapped over 300 distinct disturbed/looted areas in a site approximately one acre in size. They also determined that, while it seemed that few intact areas were left at the site, a salvage excavation in 2013 would be valuable as an attempt to characterize the site, and recover any artifacts and data that remained.

For the 2013 field season, a much more extensive excavation was planned. The excavation was led by Dr. Shelby Anderson of Portland State University. Twenty-eight one meter by one meter units were excavated at the site, an amazing number considering the extent of disturbance at the site. Over a dozen shovel test units were also excavated, in order to assess site stratigraphy, and in search of additional undisturbed areas. Several boxes of artifacts, mostly faunal remains, were collected for analysis in the lab at Portland State University and for eventual curation at the University of Alaska Museum of the North. The analysis of faunal remains will provide information on the seasonal occupancy at the site and species being hunted. Several dozen charcoal and bone samples were collected for radiocarbon dating, which will allow archaeologists to learn about the period the site was occupied. Over a dozen diagnostic artifacts were found, including decorated harpoon heads, a harpoon foreshaft, barbed points, an ivory nozzle for a drag float, a slate knife, worked ivory, and a seal figurine.

Archaeologists also conducted surveys on other areas of the US Coast Guard withdrawal, which led to the expansion of boundaries for several known sites, and to the discovery of looted Native Alaskan historic human remains. Most of the sites in this area had never been recorded at all, or with very little detail, so this work has added valuable information to the archaeological record for the area.

An additional important component of the project included helicopter reconnaissance of the Seward Peninsula coast. This interagency effort allowed archaeologists to identify dozens of previously unknown sites on several landowners, as well as identifying many more incidents of looting in the area. This helicopter survey was organized and run by William Hedman, Archaeologist for the BLM AK, Central Yukon Field Office, with funding support and participation from Matt Ganley (Vice President and Environmental Director for Bering Straits Native Corporation) and Jeremy Karchut (Regional Archaeologist for the National Park Service (NPS) in Alaska).

2 Photos:

Photo #1 - Photo Caption 1: Overview of archaeologists mapping and excavating the looted

Photo #2 - Port Clarence site, June 2013. Photo by Jenny Blanchard.

Photo Caption 2: Bone point found at Port Clarence. Photo by Jenny Blanchard.

#2 Anvik River Survey and Monitoring Project:

Section 110 cultural resource work in FY 2013 focused on the Bering Sea/Western Interior (BSWI) Planning Area. The AFO Archaeologist used a low-level helicopter reconnaissance survey in order to survey 500 acres of BLM managed lands along the Anvik and Bonasillo Rivers, south of Unalakleet, Alaska. Very few cultural resource surveys or projects have ever

been conducted along the Bonasillo River, although the BIA has done work in the past along the Anvik River. The survey resulted not only in hundreds of surveyed acres, but in the identification of several high and low potential areas within the BSWI Planning Area, which will be very useful for the AFO's land use planning efforts.

#3 Tangle Lakes Archaeological District Section 110 Survey Project:

The Glennallen Field Office, with assistance from the Anchorage Field Office archaeologist, conducted Section 110 surveys in parts of the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District (TLAD) which have been viewed by other archaeologists as low probability areas for archaeological resources. Surveys of about 955 acres in these areas confirmed a complete lack of cultural resources in some areas and low densities of archaeological resources in other areas, compared with the highest probability areas around the Delta and Gulkana rivers in TLAD. A total of three prehistoric sites of low complexity and one 1950's hunting camp were located during these surveys. A student volunteer recruited through the Student Conservation Association assisted BLM cultural resource staff over with this project and contributed 182 hours of her time.

This year's survey of these low probability areas provides important cultural resource management data, which may guide future planning for Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use in TLAD. Currently, OHVs are seasonally limited to a few designated trails in TLAD in order to protect cultural resources. However, some of these confirmed low probability areas in TLAD may provide an opportunity for the BLM to respond to the public's requests for additional access by OHV within the area, which is heavily used for subsistence hunting and recreation.

1 Photo:

Figure 1. A member of the GFO cultural resource crew and the Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist record a prehistoric site in the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District.

#4 Glennallen Field Office Section 106 Workload:

The Glennallen Field Office's largest work load in 2013 involved Section 106 compliance work for several new proposed mining plans of operation in the historic Valdez Creek Mining District. Several areas were surveyed as part of this year's proposed mining along White Creek, locating several mining related features including historic ditches and rock walls from early placer mining. Additionally, discussions with the federal claim holders indicate that future mining plans on Lucky Gulch may endanger two of three remaining historic mining cabins or ruins. Therefore work was begun to gather enough data to determine the National Register eligibility and necessary mitigation of the affected sites, in preparation for further mining plans.

1 Photo:

Figure 2. The GFO cultural resource crew records a historic mining ditch feature in the historic Valdez Creek Mining District.

#5 Franklin Creek, Fortymile Mining District Mitigation Data Recovery & Resource Protection Project:

The Eastern Interior Field Office fielded three archaeologists and one volunteer to conduct data recovery over three days in June 2013 at an historic mining domestic cabin ruin site on Franklin Creek (49-EAG-00347), a tributary of the South Fork of the Fortymile River. Both Franklin and the South Fork are contributing river sections of the Fortymile National Wild & Scenic River system. The site dates to about 1910-1914 and is related to placer gold mining activities. Excavations revealed that the cabin burnt down catastrophically, ending its occupation, and that the occupants returned and emptied out the remaining contents of the foundation into two large piles of artifacts, both of which were fully excavated. Other trash dump features were also excavated. This mitigative excavation was prompted by the site's proposed destruction in 2014 by modern mining efforts on Federal mining claims. Numerous artifacts were recovered which will aid in our understanding of the lifestyle and economics of mining in this remote Alaskan setting.

5 Photos:

#1 "Mills Franklin Cabin EAG347 - 1". A portion of the squared outline of the domestic cabin that burnt down about 1914. Archaeologists on the other side of the foundation are excavating a large dump of material removed from the cabin by its occupants after it burnt down.

#2 "Mills Franklin Cabin EAG347 - 2". Shotgun excavated outside of the cabin foundation.

#3 "Mills Franklin Cabin EAG347 - 3". Archaeologists recording artifacts outside of the cabin foundation.

#4 "Mills Franklin Cabin EAG347 - 4". Portion of a pile of artifacts excavated outside of the cabin foundation. Two piles of artifacts were found, one on either side of the foundation, dumped there by its occupants after it burnt down.

#5 "Mills Franklin Cabin EAG347 - 5". Quantifying and sorting artifacts from a trash dump downslope from the burned down cabin foundation.

#6 Eastern Interior Field Office Archaeological Surveys -- Resource Protection Project:

The Eastern Interior Field Office Archaeologist organized a series of cultural resources surveys this year: 1. Dome Creek and 2. Chicken Creek pedestrian archaeology surveys (both in the Fortymile River drainage), 3. a Treasure Creek pedestrian archaeology survey (Chatanika River drainage), and 4. a Steese National Conservation Area (NCA) helicopter and pedestrian survey (Birch Creek drainage). The BLM manages 1- 2 million acres of land throughout the Fortymile River drainage, and 1.2 million acres in the combined Steese NCA, and yet limited archaeological surveys have occurred in these areas. During the summer of 2013, pedestrian archaeological surveys conducted in these areas inventoried 7610 acres at the Class III level of survey, and discovered and recorded 24 new archaeological sites.

9 Photos:

#1 "Mills EIFO survey 2013-1". Surveying along Dome Creek in the Fortymile River drainage. BLM SCA Nathan Stottler atop a huge mass of old placer gold mining tailings piles along the creek.

#2 "Mills EIFO survey 2013-2". BLM SCA Nathan Stottler holding a Pleistocene bison skull that he discovered on Little Miller Creek in the Fortymile River drainage. Stottler assisted

BLM archaeologist Robin Mills in excavating the fossil, which is now accessioned to the University of Alaska Museum of the North in Fairbanks, Alaska.

#3 “Mills EIFO survey 2013-3”. Two large boilers found at a large, 1920s era placer gold mining site along Treasure Creek, in the Chatanika River drainage north of Fairbanks, Alaska. The boilers supplied power to hoists that removed overburden and gold-bearing gravels from 90 feet below ground.

#4 “Mills EIFO survey 2013-4”. A forge found inside the ruins of a machine and boiler shop at a 1930s era placer gold mining site along Treasure Creek, in the Chatanika River drainage north of Fairbanks, Alaska.

#5 “Mills EIFO survey 2013-5”. A (now collapsing) meat drying cache atop a log storage building, at a 1940s era placer gold mining site along Treasure Creek, in the Chatanika River drainage north of Fairbanks, Alaska.

#6 “Mills EIFO survey 2013-6”. A drum hoist in a collapsing log cabin, used to retract and lower ore buckets via cables down mine shafts. Located at a 1940s era placer gold mining site along Treasure Creek, in the Chatanika River drainage north of Fairbanks, Alaska.

#7 “Mills EIFO survey 2013-7”. A large stilt cache (now slid off of its stilts legs) at a 1910s era placer gold mining site along Lawson Creek, in the Birch Creek drainage northeast of Fairbanks, Alaska.

#8 “Mills EIFO survey 2013-8”. Surveying alpine ridges for prehistoric Alaska Native sites in the Birch Creek drainage northeast of Fairbanks, Alaska.

#9 “Mills EIFO survey 2013-9”. Surveying for prehistoric sites in the northern unit of the Steese National Conservation Area.

#7 University of Alaska Museum of the North, Archaeology & Earth Sciences Departments’ BLM Collections -- Museum Collections Management Project:

The University of Alaska Museum (UAM) Earth Sciences Department (which curates BLM’s paleontological collections) received \$40,000 from the BLM Challenge Cost Share program in FY2013 to continue to upgrade, catalog, and properly curate existing legacy collections of fossils. In addition, the Archaeology Department at UAM continued to work on rehousing and cataloguing legacy artifacts, using BLM funding left over from FY2012. Cooperative agreements exist between the BLM and both departments to facilitate this ongoing work. The BLM has more than 1,300 accessioned archaeology collections at UAM, with an estimated 500,000 - 700,000 artifacts present in these collections. UAM Earth Sciences has the largest collection of fossils in Alaska, the biggest including Cretaceous dinosaurs & Ice Age mammals. About 1/3 to 1/2 of these collections come from BLM-managed land: more than 140 accessions from 1000 localities, including an estimated 20,000 specimens. Only a fraction of either of these collections was properly curated and accessioned to modern standards, prior to the current re-housing effort that began almost 10 years ago and has continued annually since that time with varying levels of funding. UAM full-time staff hires, trains, and supervises students to perform this work. IN SUM for FY2013: 16,685 artifacts and about 5300 fossils were re-housed, catalogued, and entered into online UAM databases.

Photos: Note: We are attaching a copy of an August 26, 2013 report from the UAM on its work entitled: “FY2013 Report on Curation of Archaeological Collections under the

Cooperative Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the University of Alaska Museum, Agreement # L09AC15380.” It includes photographs.

Part II: Other Accomplishments (organized by 11 topics):

• **National Programmatic Agreement implementation**

- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist prepared a 1st draft of a revised State Protocol under the new National PA and has received comments from the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer that will allow completion of the document by early 2014.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist provided training in May 2013 on the 2012 National PA and 1998 Alaska Protocol to the new Anchorage Field Office manager. Also sitting in was the Anchorage Field Office archaeologist.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist continued assisting the National Training Center (NTC) in Phoenix with planning and execution of Cultural Heritage Program courses including reviewing taped segments of the 8100-01 “Fundamentals for Managing the Cultural Heritage Program.” In late August 2013, he also reviewed another transcript prior to filming and in Sept. 2013 will be in the NTC to assist with reviewing 8100-08 Historic Resource Management materials developed in prior years as well as further assist with 8100-01 work.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist provided comments to WO-240 and the Preservation Board related to revising the BLM 8100 series manuals as required under the 2012 National Programmatic Agreement.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist provided an annual report to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on FY 2012 accomplishments related to fulfilling terms in the 2012 National PA. A similar report on FY 2013 accomplishments will be provided to the ACHP prior to Sept. 30, 2013.
- ✓ The Glennallen Field Office has continued to implementing the new BLM National Programmatic Agreement and DOI Tribal Consultation Policy by discussing potential changes to existing MOUs with two of the area’s tribes and villages during annual consultation meetings.
- ✓ The Alaska State Office (ASO) transferred \$15,000 of Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnership (CRDSP) money received from the Washington Office to the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology under terms of Cooperative Agreement L09AC15336 CRDS. ASO also added an additional \$2,500 for CRDSP money as well as \$1000 for Project Archaeology work under the same agreement. (Note: The CRDSP money is to assist in an ongoing partnership project between BLM and the State Office of History and Archaeology, with the

funds used in developing and maintaining the statewide archeological sites database. The money also in part supports a Youth hire.)

- ✓ In March 2013, Central Yukon Field Office Archeologist, Bill Hedman, again chaired the annual Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) Advisory Board meeting held in conjunction with the 2013 Alaska Anthropology Meeting held in Anchorage. These meetings are intended to bring together cultural specialists from state federal and private agencies and organizations to discuss the management of Alaska's statewide cultural resource database. The 2013 meeting was extremely successful bringing together a wide range of people to discuss issues concerning the management of shared cultural resources data. Participants included archeologists and other specialists from the BLM, the Federal Environmental Management Authority (FEMA), NPS, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the University of Alaska, the department of Defense (DOD)-Army, the State of Alaska, consulting firms, Native Corporations and non-profits, and independent researchers. The meeting was also attended by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Judy Bittner, as well as the Alaska State Archeologist, Section 106 reviewer, and several members of the state data management staff. A highlight of the meeting was a presentation of BLM Alaska's internal web-based Geographical Information System (GIS) database.
- Department of the Interior (DOI) tribal consultation policy implementation (and Native American coordination and consultation)
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office's Native American consultation efforts in FY 2013 focused on the Red Devil Mine, the Haines Block Plan Amendment to the Ring of Fire RMP, and on Seldovia 17b Easement issues. Resource specialists also furthered Native American outreach efforts through their attendance at Resource Advisory Council Meetings to discuss subsistence concerns with tribal officials and local tribal members; and through their contacts with tribal members while visiting rural communities. (Note: The Anchorage Field Office (AFO) has just begun work on the Bering Sea/Western Interior (BSWI) Resource Management Plan (RMP), so it is anticipated that in FY2014 this will be the focus of much of the AFO's tribal consultation efforts.)
 - ✓ As noted, the Glennallen Field Office has begun implementing the new BLM National Programmatic Agreement and DOI Tribal Consultation Policy by discussing anticipated changes to existing Memoranda of Agreements (MOUs) with two of the area's tribes and villages during our annual consultation meetings.
 - ✓ BLM-Alaska is reporting 3,071 instances of Native American coordination and consultation on the statistics table portion of this report, with the majority of those actions due to our lands program (including survey work) that fulfills

various entitlement mandates for Alaska Natives such as land transfers under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

- Resource protection projects activities (including identification, recordation, evaluation, stabilization, rehabilitation, monitoring, and data recovery projects)
 - ✓ In July 2013, Archaeologists from Central Yukon, Anchorage, and Eastern Interior Field Offices conducted fieldwork to assess impacts from looting on the western Seward Peninsula within the Anchorage Field Office. Severe impacts were identified at several sites and necessary information was gathered to pursue ARPA cases and salvage excavation in 2013.
 - ✓ In February 2013, the Central Yukon archaeologist joined BLM surface management staff in accessing several remote mining claims in northern Alaska via snowmobile in order to determine appropriate equipment staging areas ahead of winter-condition equipment moves to mine sites. The project successfully identified locations and routes that avoided impacts to known sites while also avoiding any locations with moderate and high potential for containing unrecorded cultural resources.
 - ✓ In June 2013, the Central Yukon archaeologist joined BLM surface management staff in conducting site monitoring/avoidance and mine site investigations in the Upper Koyukuk River drainage near the communities of Wiseman and Coldfoot. A number of operators were contacted, cultural resource sites, were monitored for impacts, and protocols for avoiding impacts were addressed.
 - ✓ In June 2013, the Central Yukon archaeologist joined other BLM Alaska archaeologists as well as researchers from the Portland State University to conduct archaeological salvage excavations on the western Seward Peninsula. This work also included an extensive helicopter and fixed wing survey of several hundred miles of coastline on the Seward Peninsula. Fifty-eight looted sites were identified, primarily on Native Patented land and BIA administered Alaska Native allotments. Additionally, one looted site was identified on NPS land and nine looted sites, including a grave site were identified on a USCG BLM withdrawal. The aviation work was coordinated by BLM Archaeology and Law Enforcement staff with involvement by the NPS Alaska Regional Office, Bering Land Bridge National Park, and Bering Straits Native Corporation. It is hoped that the ambitious 2013 effort will set the stage for a long-term coordinated approach to address the problem of site looting on the Seward Peninsula. Data from the inventories will be compiled and shared in the fall of 2013 and a working group will be formed to support further actions on this front.

- ✓ In July 2013, the Central Yukon FO archaeologist conducted helicopter supported archaeological sample survey on BLM managed lands on the Baldwin Peninsula and Selawik Hills south of Kotzebue, Alaska. Twenty new sites were identified and a number of known sites were monitored for impacts over an area of approximately 350,000 acres.
 - ✓ August 2013, the Central Yukon archaeologist and Eastern Interior archaeologist were joined by NPS staff in conducting helicopter and pedestrian survey in the BLM-managed Steese National Recreation Area near the community of Central, Alaska. The reconnaissance level effort, aimed at identifying high probability terrain and historic features covered an area of nearly 200,000 acres.
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office continued annual monitoring of two late prehistoric archaeological sites within the Paxson Lake Campground under a past agreement that includes the local Ahtna people whose ancestors likely caused the sites to be there.
 - ✓ See also earlier information in Part I that fits this category.
- Heritage Tourism developments
 - ✓ FY 2013 work included the continuing oversight and day-to-day maintenance work at Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark at Eagle, Alaska, which is a favored destination for heritage tourism in the area.
- Notable Planning accomplishments
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office (AFO) archaeologist participated in land use planning efforts during FY 2013 by inviting 67 tribes and 4 Alaska Native corporations to participate in government to government consultation regarding the Bering Sea/Western Interior (BSWI) Resource Management Plan (RMP). The AFO also continues work on the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) for the BSWI RMP. It is anticipated that work on this RMP will continue into 2014 and 2015. Other planning efforts expected to continue in FY2014 include the Haines Block Plan Amendment to the Ring of Fire RMP, and the Campbell Tract Special Recreation Management Area Plan Amendment to the Ring of Fire RMP.
 - ✓ In June 2013, the Central Yukon Filed Office (CYFO) archeologist conducted preliminary archaeological probability surveys for a cultural resource management plan for the joint National Science Foundation (NSF)/ University of Alaska-Fairbanks Toolik Field Station (TFS) on Alaska's North Slope. This project involved several days of helicopter supported surveys on BLM lands

used for arctic research by TFS. Helicopter time and availability were provided to BLM by the NSF with the goal of preparing an agreement that streamlines the permitting of scientific work in the vicinity of TFS. The project is coordinated by the CYFO archeologist Bill Hedman with the support of NSF and the University of Alaska with extensive involvement of TFS Geographic Information specialists and managers.

- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist, with help from the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology, the Alaska Museum of the North, and the Glennallen and Fairbanks BLM offices, developed an annual progress report in March 2013 for the accountability, assessment, and curation of artifacts collected in the past along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor. This annual report fulfilled yearly requirements outlined in an overall BLM Accountability Plan written in 2007 following the ratification of a 2005 Programmatic Agreement (PA) that BLM-Alaska developed and signed with the Advisory Council, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, and others. The PA was for the consideration and management of historic properties affected by operations and maintenance activities along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. The 2007 Accountability Plan that came from it addressed the retrieval and care of legacy museum collections.

- Museum collections management

- ✓ As reported earlier as one of our featured accomplishments (see that entry for further details), the University of Alaska Museum (UAM) Earth Sciences Department (which curates BLM's paleontological collections) received \$40,000 from the BLM Challenge Cost Share program in FY2013 to continue to upgrade, catalog, and properly curate existing legacy collections of fossils. In addition, the Archaeology Department at UAM continued to work on rehousing and cataloguing legacy artifacts, using BLM funding left over from FY2012. Cooperative agreements exist between the BLM and both departments to facilitate this ongoing work. During FY 2013, 17,465 artifacts and about 5300 fossils were re-housed, catalogued, and entered into online UAM databases.
- ✓ Work continued in FY 2013 with the University of Alaska Museum of the North (under the BLM-developed Accountability Plan for Pipeline Legacy Collections to further account for collections made during construction of the 1970s Alaska Pipeline. Further letters of inquiry were sent out to principal archaeologists on that project to help bring closure to ongoing work to track collections.
- ✓ Work also continued in FY 2013 by the University of Alaska Museum of the North on inventorying and rehousing eight boxes of mostly faunal collections from the Aleutian Islands left by the late William Laughlin at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. They were shipped by Stores to the UAM on 2/14/2012.

- ✓ Further, work continued with the Peabody Museum at Harvard concerning planning for the relocation of William Laughlin collections there to the University of Alaska Museum of the North.
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance
 - ✓ Consultation continued in FY 2013 concerning a partial set of human remains found by the Eastern Interior Field Office at the Cripple Creek site (CIR-003), a late prehistoric caribou processing and storage site along the Steese Highway.
 - ✓ The Alaska State Office archaeologist submitted two draft Notices of Inventory Completion with inventories on 7/10/2013 to the BLM National Curator. These were written for compliance with the Native Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) for publication as Federal Register notices for grave goods removed from St. Lawrence Island that are now in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. One is unique in that living descendants were found for a man who died in the 1910s, whose grave had items removed in the 1940s. This required extensive historical and genealogical research as well as consultation with St. Lawrence Island Alaska Natives.
- Key Archaeological Resources Protection Act prosecutions (including effective related resource protection projects, methods, or techniques employed)
 - ✓ The Central Yukon Field Office and Enforcement staff continued follow-up work that started in 2008 with the unauthorized removal of parts from a rare F-82 aircraft on Army lands in 2008. (Note: More details will be found in reports that Washington Office 240 is receiving directly from enforcement reports.)
- Key Paleontological Resources Protection Act prosecutions (including effective related resource protection projects, methods, or techniques employed)
 - ✓ See reports that Washington Office 240 is receiving directly from enforcement reports for this type of information, if any. We otherwise have none to report.
- Heritage program publications, videos, podcasts, and brochures produced (including web publications)
 - ✓ BLM-Alaska continues to distribute at various locations a 12-page booklet on the history of homesteading in Alaska created in FY-2012.
 - ✓ The Alaska State Office (ASO) Archaeologist in December 2012 added new homestead information to the BLM-AK homestead website on Slana and Lake

Minchumina, the last two settlement areas open for land entries until late October 1986.

- ✓ The ASO Archaeologist, with aid from the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, was revising its booklet and website on dinosaur remains found in Alaska. It will be completed in FY 2014.
 - ✓ The ASO Archaeologist wrote an illustrated article for the BLM Daily for Earth Day, April 22, 2013, on the Legacy of Johnny Horizon, BLM's major environmental protection campaign launched in 1968. It was also placed on the great DOI website for the same occasion due to the popularity of the subject.
- Other Notable Work or Events: Public Outreach, etc.
- ✓ *The Glennallen Field Office archaeologist, in cooperation with the Wrangell Institute for Science and Environment, conducted an hour long outdoor discussion about archaeology, paleontology and geology with a group of 20 children between the ages of six and fourteen at the Tonsina Bluffs overlook trail.
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office archaeologist along with National Park Service staff and the Wrangell Institute for Science and Environment conducted an archaeology, atlatl and dart demonstration for fourth grade students from the Copper River School District during Earth Discover Day.
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office archaeologist, in cooperation with the Wrangell Institute for Science and Environment as well as the Copper River Watershed Project, provided a group of honors high school students from several interior and coastal Alaskan towns with a presentation about the archaeology and geologic history of the Copper River Basin, as part of their tour of the Copper River watershed.
 - ✓ *The Glennallen Field Office archaeologist gave a presentation to a group of Student Conservation Association volunteers about the history and archaeology of the region at the BLM's Sourdough campground.
 - ✓ *The Glennallen Field Office hosted one archaeology student volunteer from Depauw University.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office (AFO) continued its outreach efforts in Alaska's largest city through various activities for both youth and adults. The AFO Archaeologist, with help from BLM AK State Archaeologist Robert King, and Anchorage Museum of History and Art Educators Kelly Gwynn and Maggie Ewan, taught about 490 sixth grade students from the Anchorage School District about prehistoric hunting in Alaska during Outdoor Week in May 2013.

Children and teachers also learned how to throw darts using atlatls at this joint effort between the BLM AFO's Campbell Creek Science Center and the Anchorage School District.

- ✓ The BLM Science Center hosted a talk for Alaska Archaeology Month in April 2013. Archaeologist for the US Air Force, Karlene Leeper, presented an evening lecture for Alaska Archaeology Month, entitled "Cold War Radar Sites in Mid-20th Century Alaska."
- ✓ The AFO archaeologist assisted with the annual Archaeology Month Atlatl Fun Throw in May 2013, teaching over 100 participants how Native Alaskans used atlatls to hunt, and how some Native Alaskans used kayaks to hunt marine mammals.
- ✓ The AFO Archaeologist gave a presentation on Alaska Archaeology to the science instructors at the Campbell Creek Science Center as part of their annual training in October 2012.
- ✓ The AFO Archaeologist gave a PowerPoint paper on the Iditarod National Historic Trail at the Alaska Anthropology Association Annual Meeting in Anchorage in March 2013. She also organized the symposium session in which the paper was given.
- ✓ The AFO Archaeologist also had a book review published in the journal *Alaska History*, Volume 27, Issues 1&2, published in February 2013. The book reviewed was "On Time Delivery: The Dog Team Mail Carriers," by William Schneider.
- ✓ The Alaska State Office (ASO) Archaeologist continued throughout FY 2013 providing assistance on the subject of homesteading to the National Park Service at the Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Nebraska, including identifying the first known homesteader of Japanese Heritage.
- ✓ The ASO Archaeologist gave invited homestead history talks on 10/1/2012 in Montpelier, VT and 6/28/2013 in Anchorage at the Alaska Public Lands Information Center.
- ✓ The ASO Archaeologist gave a PowerPoint paper on the history and management of the Iditarod National Historic Trail at the Alaska Anthropology Association Annual Meeting in Anchorage in March 2013.
- ✓ The ASO Archaeologist assembled a bibliography on Alaska homesteading for the University of Alaska in Fairbanks.

- ✓ The ASO Archaeologist completed a display in the Alaska State Office on the Legacy of Johnny Horizon, BLM's major environmental protection campaign launched in 1968 – foreshadowing some of BLM's work today.
- ✓ The ASO Archaeologist gave an invited PowerPoint talk on the history and management of the Iditarod National Historic Trail at the Apple Users Group in Anchorage on May 1, 2013
- ✓ The ASO Archaeologist helped teach elements of the Boy Scout Archaeologist Merit Badge requirements at the 2013 Boy Scout National Jamboree in July in West Virginia along with BLM Education Specialist Jeanne Moe from Montana and three other instructors.

We have no Listing of Outlaw and Treachery (LOOT) forms to submit this year. We are attaching three additional documents (attachments #5-7) referenced on the attached museum collection forms in addition to those required for this report. Additionally, attachment #8 is added and is referenced in Part I, Item #7 discussed above.

If you have any questions, please contact our State Archaeologist, Robert King, at the above address, by e-mail r2king@blm.gov or by phone at 907-271-5510.

9 Attachments

- 1 – Annual Report Statistical forms (10 pp.)
- 2 – FY 2012 & 2013 CCS & Cooperator projects (1 p.)
- 3 – BLM Historic Structure Listings (1 p.)
- 4 – BLM Museum Collection forms (7 pp.)
- 5 – DM 411 dated 2/1/2013 for Univ. of WI (5 pp.)
- 6 – Repository Receipt dated 1/25/2013 Univ. of AK Museum of North (4 pp.)
- 7 – Repository Receipt dated 5/9/2012 Univ. of AK Museum of North (5 pp.)
- 8 – 8/26/2013 Univ. of AK Museum of North report on collections (8 pp.)
- 9 – Photo CD

cc w/attachments #1-4 only:

AKA01 Alan Bittner
 AKA01 Jenny Blanchard
 AKA02 Laurie Hull-Engler (acting)
 AKA02 John Jangala
 AKA00 Karen Kelleher
 AKF00 Steve Hartmann
 AKF01 Lon Kelly
 AKF02 Lenore Heppler
 AKF03 Shelly Jacobson
 AKF02 Robin Mills
 AKF01 Stacie McIntosh
 AKF03 Bill Hedman

**2011 Cultural Resources
Annual Report**

CULTURAL RESOURCE ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

FISCAL YEAR

REPORTING OFFICE/UNIT

I. Inventory (8110)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIS

CAD

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

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

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

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

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

1. BLM

2. Non-BLM

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

1. BLM

2. Non-BLM

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

Natural Destruction

Human Induced Destruction

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

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

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

48

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

a. Number of monitored properties in stable condition

46

b. Number of monitored properties noticeably deteriorating

2

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

0

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

0

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

1

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

0

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

0

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

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

A. Total number of properties where potential adverse effects of actions were avoided during the reporting year regardless of the reason for the avoidance (e.g., properties avoided by project redesign). 2

B. Total number of completed data recovery projects for purposes of complying with Section 106. Report all data recovery efforts including recordation, surface collection and excavation conducted to mitigate effects to a cultural property threatened by destruction or disturbance. Do not include data recovery projects on unanticipated cultural properties discovered subsequent to completion of the Section 106 review process. 1

1. Number of cultural properties involved 2

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

C. Total number of archaeological data recovery projects in progress during this reporting year. 1

D. Total number of properties that were recorded but allowed to be damaged or destroyed without further mitigation. 0

E. Total number of undertakings resulting in the discovery of unanticipated cultural properties subsequent to completion of the Section 106 review process. 0

1. Number of cultural properties involved 0

F. Total number of undertakings resulting in the discovery of unanticipated cultural properties that required data recovery. 0

1. Number of cultural properties involved 0

2. Number of properties from which collections were made and deposited in repositories 0

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G. Total number of completed non-Section 106 data recovery projects (e.g., research proposals). 1

1. Number of cultural properties involved 1

2. Number of properties from which collections were made and deposited in repositories 0

V. Cultural Resource Use Permits

A. Total number of permits in effect during the reporting year (including any that expired prior to or at the end of the year). 15

B. Total number of permits under which work was conducted during the reporting year. 15

C. Total number of permittees whose work was field-checked. 0

D. Total number of Repository Receipt for Collections (Confirmation of Museum Collections Deposition) received. 0

E. Total number of permit applications received. 11

F. Total number of ARPA notifications to Indian tribes or Alaska Native groups of proposed work (i.e., work to be done under permit, by agency or under contract that may possibly harm or destroy properties having religious or cultural importance for the tribes). Report the number of individual actions for which Indian tribes were notified, not the actual number of tribes notified. 0

VI. Enforcement

Note: States are required to collect data on archaeological enforcements and prosecutions from their field offices and compile it for their States. Please coordinate, as necessary, with your Special-Agent-in-Charge in the completion of this section.

Provide the following totals for actions taken only during the reporting year pursuant to ARPA.

A. Number of incidents detected. 0

B. Number of incidents where individual(s) were arrested. 0

C. Number of individual(s) arrested. 0

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D. Number of cases that individual(s) were guilty or liable.	0
E. Number of cases that individual(s) were not guilty or liable.	0
F. Number of individual(s) convicted of a felony.	0
G. Number of individual(s) convicted of a misdemeanor.	0
H. Number of individual(s) convicted of a petty offense (citations).	0
I. Number of individual(s) found liable (civil penalty).	0
Provide the following totals for actions taken only during the reporting year under other laws.	
J. Number of individual(s) convicted of a misdemeanor.	1
K. Number of individual(s) convicted of a felony.	0
L. Number of individual(s) found not guilty of charges.	0
M. Total fines to Treasury.	\$275
N. Total restitution to agency (includes civil penalties).	0
O. Total forfeitures.	0
P. Total rewards.	0
Q. Cost of restoration and repair in site damage assessment.	0
R. Value of damaged archaeological resources (for each incident use the greater of commercial value or archaeological value, but do not use both values for the same resources).	0
S. Amount spent on law enforcement for archaeological resource protection.	\$48,000
T. Total amount of restitution imposed or ordered, including civil penalties.	0
U. Total summed estimated costs of restoration and repair in site damage assessments.	0
V. Total commercial value of personal property and artifacts seized and either retained or sold.	0

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VII. Public and Professional Outreach and Education (FOR REPORTING YEAR)

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

A. Total number of public presentations (e.g., on-site or off-site, avocational meetings, community groups, classroom, fairs, etc.).	16
B. Total number of people directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations.	3,372
C. Total number of K-12 or youth group presentations (e.g., on-site or off-site, classroom visits, youth groups, science fairs).	45
D. Total number of students directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations.	1,245
E. Total number of college presentations or field schools hosted.	0
F. Total number of college students directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentation.	0
G. Total number of professional conference presentations and articles published in professional journals.	6
H. Total number of cultural properties for which public enhancement projects were completed. (This includes on-the-ground measures which increase public awareness and appreciation for cultural properties such as interpretive signing, visitor trails, kiosks, brochures, CDs, and other media. Many of these measures may be done in conjunction with the recreation program). List in your narrative the actual cultural properties for which these actions were completed by site name or number.	0
I. Total number of educational or interpretive projects created (This includes curricula or lesson plans, artifact kits, loan trunks, and non-site specific museum or booth exhibits created). List in your narrative the actual projects for which these actions were completed by project or site name or number.	1
J. Total number of new web pages uploaded.	1

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K. Total number of updated web pages.

0

L. Total number of popular media presentations and articles (e.g., press releases, magazine articles, radio or TV presentations, newsletters. Do NOT include public notices.).

0

M. Total number of poster or event calendar units created.

0

VIII. Native American Consultation

A. Total number of face-to-face consultation meetings and, in the case, of Alaska, phone contacts between BLM and representatives of governments of Federally recognized Indian tribes, including Alaska Native villages and corporations.

2,921

B. Total number of face-to-face consultation meetings between BLM and representatives and governments of non-Federally recognized Indian tribes.

150

IX. Paleontological Localities in Good Condition (8270)

A. Total number of recorded paleontological localities. These are the number of localities reported for the last reporting period (see table in the INSTRUCTION tab/worksheet for localities from last year) plus or minus decreased localities for this reporting period. New localities may include legacy localities that have been field checked. Decreased localities are sites that are no longer considered significant or have been sold, destroyed, or transferred out of ownership.

5

B. Number of paleontological localities listed in (A) in good condition. Good is defined as a locality having no known impacts that will result in damage to the fossils or the fossil-bearing formation.

5

X. Paleontological Resource Use Permits

A. Total number of new permits issued during the reporting period.

Survey 2

Excavation 0

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

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