



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Cultural Resources Program Highlights

BLM Alaska Fiscal Year 2024



Mission statement

The Bureau of Land Management sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Cover Photo

Archaeologists testing a prehistoric site on BLM land in the Fortymile Wild & Scenic River corridor, Alaska.

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Bureau of Land Management Alaska

Cultural Resources Program Highlights Fiscal Year 2024

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Alaska State Office (AKSO) is responsible for managing the cultural resources program for its public lands in Alaska. The proactive component of the program is focused on the public surface estate, but also includes outreach and education efforts. The highlights reported here focus on BLM's proactive management of cultural resources, as well as its responsibilities under cultural resources authorities beyond Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) compliance requirements. Our proactive efforts support the BLM's core multiple use mission and furthered the Secretary of the Interior's priorities for FY2024. The administration's priorities supported by our work focus on identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters, strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations, making investments to support the Administration's goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs, working to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030, and centering equity and environmental justice.

Conservation stewardship is an important aspect of BLM proactive management of cultural resources, which include archaeological sites, historic buildings, National Historic Monuments, and traditional cultural places, as well as artifact collections housed in accredited museums. Effective management of these sites include a range of activities such as monitoring sites, protection, educating the public, collecting baseline inventory data, maintaining access to interpreted sites, maintaining stabilized ruins, tribal consultation, and managing collections to ensure they are accessible to tribes, the public and researchers.

This report focuses on highlights related to cultural resources management (proactive archeological surveys), museum collections management, and Tribal partnerships or consultations pertinent to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), cultural heritage, and museum collection. With the introduction of new NAGPRA regulations in early 2024, BLM Alaska placed a priority on identifying the entirety of its responsibilities related to NAGPRA and repatriating ancestral remains and funerary objects to Tribal groups.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Robin O. Mills, BLM-AK Deputy Preservation Officer, at rmills@blm.gov or 907-271-5510.

2024 Archeological Surveys in the Northeastern National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska

Over June 30-July 7, 2024, and August 18-25, 2024, BLM Arctic District Office (RDO) archaeologist Joe Keeney conducted proactive archaeological surveys and monitoring work in the northeastern National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Keeney was assisted by BLM Fairbanks District Office (FDO) and RDO seasonal archaeologists Ana Jepsen and Noah Simmons.

Keeney focused most efforts on conducting proactive survey in a previously unsurveyed area along Harrison Bay, along potential overland transportation routes east of Teshekpuk Lake, and along a potential overland transportation route west of Umiat. The crew then revisited previously documented sites. The goal of this work was to (1) revisit known sites in these areas to monitor their condition and update locational information using high-precision GPS, and (2) identify and record previously undocumented archaeological or paleontological sites.

The RDO archaeology crew was able to aerielly survey approximately 247,00 acres in search of suitable areas for more intensive survey on-foot, of which they covered 267 acres total on foot. The RDO archaeology crew revisited 20 known sites for monitoring and updating data and identified and recorded 16 new historic sites during this project. New sites included sites dating to the late 1940s and early 1950s during the US Navy's exploration of the then-NPR-4, two cairn sites, and a cache pit.



Figure 1. Seal radial-ulna, one of several faunal remains at the historic artifact scatter at HAR-00051 in the northeastern NPR-A, on the coast of the Harrison Bay/the Beaufort Sea.



Figure 2. Remains of a collapsed Iñupiaq sod house (notably a partially intact wall) at TES-00069 in the northeastern NPR_A, west of Teshekpuk Lake.



Figure 3. The wood-framed opening of an Iñupiaq ice cellar located at site TES-00068 in the northern NPR_A, west of Teshekpuk Lake. Excavated deep into the permafrost for long-term storage of meat and other materials, abandoned ice cellars on the north slope have since filled with water and remain frozen solid year-round today.



Figure 4. Cache pit constructed from small boulders built into a low wall adjacent to a larger boulder in a bedrock outcrop at site X23-RDO24 (field no.) east of Knifeblade Ridge in the southeastern NPR-A, along with Keeney and Jepsen.



Figure 5. Collapsed cairn at site IKR-00027 on Knifeblade Ridge in the southeastern NPR-A, along with Keeney and Jepsen.



Figure 6. Obsidian microblade at site IKR-00168, part of a lithic scatter exposed to the surface in a deflating sand dune southwest of Inigok in the eastern NPR-A. The 2020 crew collected this specimen for sourcing by XRF; however, this likely originated from the Batza Tena obsidian

International Archaeology Day 2023

The BLM Anchorage Field Office and the BLM Campbell Creek Science Center hosted International Archaeology Day on October 21, 2023. The open house event had a variety of activities for all ages, including permafrost and stratigraphy lessons, an atlatl range, and an interpretive walk around Campbell Tract SRMA, focused on the BLM's World War Two resources there. Partners included the University of Alaska, Anchorage Department of Anthropology, National Park Service, Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists, Anchorage Museum, and University of Alaska Fairbanks Geophysical Institute.



Figure 7. Two children getting sworn in as BLM Junior Rangers after completing the Iditarod National Historic Trail Junior Ranger activity book, as part of Archaeology Day, October 21, 2023.

ANCSA 17(d)(1) Withdrawal EIS and Programmatic Agreement

In August 2024, Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland today signed the Record of Decision to retain protections for 28 million acres of public lands across Alaska, which many Alaska Native Tribes, Native Corporations and Tribal entities have noted are vital to protecting important natural, cultural and subsistence resources. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the project for compliance with the NHPA, was initiated. This included consultation with 14 Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations, three tribal consortia, the National Park Service, a nonprofit associated with preserving the Iditarod National Historic Trail, and other consulting parties. The final PA, signed 7/22/2024, includes requirements for tribal input on identification, evaluation, and mitigation.

Archaeological Inventory - South Fork Koyukuk River

In July, CYFO archaeologist Crystal Glassburn, along with seasonal archaeologist Ana Jepsen, floated the upper South Fork Koyukuk River to inventory the area for ancestral Native American sites. This river has been used for thousands of years and is important to several Tribes for current cultural and subsistence practices, but past inventory work in this area was focused on Euro-American transportation and mining sites. The fieldwork this year was informed through approximately two dozen oral interviews and discussions that Glassburn has conducted with Indigenous Elders and Knowledge Holders from nearby Tribal communities.

The trip began with getting dropped off in a helicopter, and then floating the river for 60 miles over five days to reach the Dalton Highway, one of the few roads in the field office. The trip resulted in 350 acres of BLM-managed lands being inventoried to Class III standards and the identification of seven new sites, including four ancestral Indigenous camp sites/use areas, two historic cabin sites, and a historic tram across the river. Several areas were also noted that should be revisited, including multiple old river terraces near the confluence with Hungarian Creek, that could provide opportunities for collaborative inventory with Tribes and descendant communities.

The trip also provided outreach and education opportunities. Prior to the trip, Glassburn gave a public presentation at the Arctic Interagency Visitor Center in Coldfoot Alaska, on the Ethnohistory of the Central Brooks Range, which was well received. The float trip, which was also conducted collaboratively with four other resource specialists from the field office, will be published in a blog post (<https://www.blm.gov/blog>) highlighting interdisciplinary stewardship of BLM lands.



Figure 8. BLM seasonal archaeologist Ana Jepsen takes notes at a site located along the South Fork Koyukuk River in the Central Yukon Field Office.



Figure 9. BLM Central Yukon Field Office staff float the upper South Fork Koyukuk River, July 2024.



Figure 9. Campsite along the upper South Fork Koyukuk River, July 2024.

Mammoth Tusk Display @ Arctic Interagency Visitor Center

In June of 2022, Central Yukon Field Office archaeologist Crystal Glassburn removed a mammoth tusk from the bank of the Middle Fork Koyukuk River. The tusk had been found two years prior, but due to bank instability and river current, was considered unsafe to remove at the time. The tusk was monitored by BLM law enforcement for two years, but in May of 2022, a public post sharing the location of the tusk went viral and was shared several million times on various platforms. This generated enough interest for NPR to publish a story about the tusk (<https://www.npr.org/2022/06/14/1104158719/woolly-mammoth-tusk-koyukuk-river-alaska>), bringing further attention to the location. Therefore, the tusk was removed and accessioned to the University of Alaska Museum of the North but put on permanent loan to the BLM for display at the Arctic Interagency Visitor Center (AIVC), in Coldfoot Alaska, a few miles from where it was found (rescue of this tusk was also reported in CYFO's 2022 HQ Highlights).

The tusk is extremely popular with visitors and is one of the display items that gets the most questions. This may have been due in part to the fact that the tusk was wrapped with Saran wrap for nearly two years, to help it dry slowly to minimize delamination and flaking of the ivory. In June of 2024, the AIVC held an interpretation and education event where visitors could watch BLM volunteer Tyra Olstad and others coat the tusk with polyvinyl acetate, a high-quality preservative coating and consolidator that is commonly used to preserve fossils. Olstad, who had worked for the BLM in 2023, has a paleontology background, which is why she volunteered to help. The tusk is finally on permanent display, greeting visitors as they enter the interpretive gallery at the AIVC, and continues to be a highlight.



Figure 11. BLM volunteer Tyra Olstad and seasonal archaeologist Ana Jepsen coat a mammoth tusk in polyvinyl acetate at an interpretation and education event held at the Arctic Interagency Visitor Center in June 2024.



Figure 12. Part interpretation and education materials that were on display.

Southeast Alaska Problematic Parcels

Glennallen Field Office archaeologist John Jangala and subsistence anthropologist Caroline Ketron travelled to three Southeast Alaska communities, Ketchikan, Juneau and Skagway, in August 2024. These visits were mainly an opportunity to meet with Tribes and other agencies in the region about cultural resources issues. While in Ketchikan, we consulted with the Ketchikan Indian Association (KIC) about a variety of issues, including a potential Co-Stewardship agreement for managing the historic, Tlingit cemetery on Pennock Island, which is managed by the BLM. The tribe's goal is to maintain the cemetery and eventually repatriate Tlingit children's remains from various Native boarding schools to the cemetery and the Ketchikan Native community. While in Ketchikan, the BLM also met with USFS Tongass NF staff about cultural resources co-managed by the USFS and the BLM, which may require a future Interagency Agreement. The BLM then visited Skagway Alaska for another survey project and met with the Superintendent and maintenance staff at Klondike Goldrush National Historic Park. The goal of the meeting was to discuss a potential interagency agreement for the rehabilitation of the NR Listed, Dalton Cache at the U.S. and Canadian border. Visits to Ketchikan and Juneau also included limited surveys and monitoring of cultural sites, such as a BLM/USFS jointly managed historic trail on Deer Mountain and the historic John Rischel Mineral Information Center on Douglas Island.



Figure 13. View from BLM/USFS historic trail on Deer Mountain in Ketchikan, south toward Pennock Island Cemetery across channel.

Glennallen Field Office - WISE Partnership Archaeology Youth Camp

The BLM Glennallen Field Office's youth outreach staff, and archaeologist John Jangala, partnered with the Wrangell Institute for Science Education (WISE) and the Native Village of Gakona to conduct a three day long, youth, archaeology camp in the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District during July 2024. The partners arranged the first ever archaeology camp for the Copper River Basin's students, since the area is rural, made up of multiple communities living below the poverty level, and in an under-served region with very few youth, outdoor education opportunities. The goal was to provide a quality summer outdoor educational experience for a group of nine youths, who ranged in age from 10 to 14 years old, on BLM managed public lands. Activities included hikes with presentations on archaeology, Ahtna history, a resource trading game, flintknapping, broken pottery reconstruction as well as using the atlatl and dart.



Figure 14. BLM Glennallen Field Office archaeologist John Jangala talking to youth at the archaeology camp in the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District, July 2024.


Tenakee Springs Brochure

Under the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the adverse effect to the historic Blue Moon Cafe in Tenakee Springs, Alaska, the Glennallen Field Office developed an eight-panel interpretive brochure, covering the history of the log cabin built next to the community's hot, mineral springs. This brochure was developed and printed for the community of Tenakee Springs to distribute at their local historical museum as at the BLM's public information center.


Figure 15. Tenakee Springs Blue Moon Cafe Brochure, Pages 1 & 2

The Log Cabin Building


Built along a boardwalk in the early 1900s, the Blue Moon Cafe operated at the heart of Tenakee Springs and remained there for over 100 years. While neither the Log Cabin Cafe nor the Florescas remain in Tenakee—the original log cabin site has a fascinating history.



The Reserve boardwalk, circa 1915. Photo © Tenakee Springs.




Alaska
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Tenakee Springs



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Tenakee Springs
The Historic Blue Moon Cafe

The Log Cabin Building Today

In the summer of 2019, residents in Tenakee Springs began work to convert the historic Blue Moon Cafe into a heated greenhouse. The greenhouse project is spearheaded by Kevin Allard and over 120 townspeople in Tenakee volunteered to give new life to the cabin which held a cafe for over 100 years.



Blue Moon Cafe, 2019. Photo: BLM



U.S. Survey Plat of Tenakee Springs and the Mineral Springs, September 1922.

Preservation and The National Register of Historic Places

The Blue Moon Cafe cabin has been a historic part of the Tenakee Springs community for over 100 years. The federal government has managed the Tenakee Mineral Springs Reserves (U.S. Survey 1409, M.S.R. Nos. 1 to 4), since the creation of the town. However this unique building itself has always been privately owned. The log cabin cafe was determined to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Its eligibility was based on the building's age as well as its role in the settlement and development of Tenakee Springs. Although the original building is gone, the Blue Moon Cafe's site serves a new function now, as a greenhouse. It is also a public gathering space—much as it has always been.

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Cover photo: Blue Moon Cafe Signs in 2018. Photo: BLM

The Blue Moon Cafe: a Fascinating History



Photo © Tenakee Springs. Photo © Tenakee Springs.

In the early 1900s, a small log cabin was built next to the famous hot springs fed bathhouse in the remote Southeast Alaska town of Tenakee Springs, on Chickagof Island. By 1916 the log cabin housed a hand laundry, using the same hot spring water.

In 1919, a newly arrived Japanese entrepreneur, Harry Dorike, outfitted it into the "Log Cabin Cafe" while he lived in the attic. In the beginning, Harry's clients were mainly loggers and cannery workers.

Harry or Hezo Dorike, was born on Miyazaki Island, Japan in 1879. He arrived in the US in 1901 and worked in Cordova, Alaska as a hotel porter before arriving in Tenakee Springs. Harry ran the Log Cabin Cafe until the spring of 1942, when he was sent by US military officials to the Japanese Internment Assembly Center at Puyallup, Washington, and then on to the Minidoku Internment Camp in southern Idaho on August 30, 1942. This camp held over 9,000 Americans of Japanese descent from 1942 to 1945.

It's unclear if Harry ever owned or just rented the Log Cabin Cafe, but after his internment, the cafe was sold to Teresa Grossman by Caroline Hurley in March 1943.




Speedy Floresca in front of the Blue Moon Cafe, 1958. Photo © Tenakee Springs.

On May 8th of 1943, a Saturday, a fire at the Log Cabin Cafe at West 104, Tenakee Boulevard broke out in the early evening. The Tenakee Times newspaper reported at the time that although it was "well past midnight, everyone in Tenakee piled out of bed and set to work in their pajamas." In two and half minutes the fire-truck had dashed across town to the burning building, and the fire was extinguished with only one portable pump and a bucket brigade from salt water! Reportedly, the fire originated in the boiler room. Little damage was done and was limited to the underside of the floor beneath the stove.

Blue Moon Cafe

In May of 1945, Speedy Floresca, an enterprising bar and restaurant owner from California, purchased the Log Cabin Cafe for \$620 and promptly changed the name to "Blue Moon Cafe".



Speedy Floresca outside of the Blue Moon Cafe. Photo credit: Tenakee Springs.

The Menu



Blue Moon Cafe
Menu for \$3.00
TENDER STEAK
TOP STEAK
BEEF STEAK
PORK CHOPS
SMALL STEAK
PORK CHOPS
SPECIAL CHICKEN

Tenakee Times Newspaper, August 25, 1956—Page 2. Advertisement for the Laska Day Special at the Blue Moon Cafe. Special includes Turkey Dinner, pork chops and rib roast. Photo © Tenakee Springs.

"The Blue Moon Cafe serves good Beer-Wine and Grub!"
Rosie and Speedy always served the same menu—steak, hamburgers, potatoes—with the occasional special, which Rosie recalls would sell for \$3.50 a plate.

Rosie frequently featured South-East Asian and Filipino cuisine—usually chop suey or salmon dishes—in addition to the standard fisherman's fare of steak and potatoes.

In November of 1946, an ad ran in the Tenakee Weekly boasting, "Steaks at Their Best!"

The Cafe was best known for their hamburgers (55 cents), beer (35 cents), and soft drinks (20 cents). The Blue Moon Cafe ordered most of their goods from Juneau, and later the monthly Seattle-bound barge. Rosie recalled, "All we had to haul our goods with were two 800 pound carts. It was hard work!"

In 1978, Speedy Floresca died, leaving Rosie to run the Cafe on her own. Ellen Allard remembers that Rosie was extremely busy during the following years, and worked nearly 24 hours each day in the cafe—cooking twenty hamburgers and going through ten to fourteen cases of beer each day. Rosie ran the Cafe on her own for another 39 years until her retirement from Tenakee Springs in 2017.

University of Alaska Museum of the North, Archaeology & Earth Sciences Departments' BLM Collections

The BLM and the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN), in Fairbanks, Alaska, continue to work together to properly house and care for existing BLM-owned artifacts and fossils housed at that repository. The BLM has more than 1,725 accessioned archaeology collections at UAMN, including 212,000 catalogued artifacts and specimens, and an estimated 85,000 more artifacts and specimens that have yet to be digitally catalogued. The UAMN Earth Sciences Department has the largest collection of fossils in Alaska, including Cretaceous dinosaurs & Ice Age mammals. About 1/3 to 1/2 of these collections come from BLM-managed land: more than 140 accessions from 1000 localities, including more than 20,000 specimens.

In FY2020, a new 4-year agreement between the BLM and UAMN's Archaeology Department was signed (L20AC00271), which provides funding to UAMN to continue the work of bringing existing "legacy" collections up to modern curatorial standards. Work on legacy collections was put on hold for most of FY24, awaiting the arrival of a shipment of artifacts from the University of Bern, Switzerland. In 1967 and 1972-73, Dr. Hansgeorg Bandi, professor with the University of Bern, conducted archaeological investigations on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, on lands administered by the Department of the Interior, under permits authorized under the Antiquities Act of 1906. Dr. Bandi passed away in February 2016 at the age of 96. Upon his death, his son contacted the University of Bern to address archaeological materials from St. Lawrence discovered in Dr. Bandi's home. In late 2024, these collections were returned to Alaska and deposited at UAMN. These collections consist of artifacts from at least five different archaeological sites and include an estimated 10,000 objects. During FY2024, these collections were processed through the UAMN pest control freezers and subsequently organized into drawers and onto shelves in the permanent collection storage area. A total of 494 artifacts from the Kitnepaluk Site (XSL-00010) were rehoused and digitally cataloged in FY2024. Work will continue with these collections during FY2025.



Figure 16. Three pallets of archaeological collections from St. Lawrence Island arriving in Alaska from the University of Bern in Switzerland in 2024.



Figure 17. Tray of objects returned to Alaska from Switzerland in 2024 awaiting rehousing. These are from the Meregta site (XSL-00016) near the Native Village of Gambell on St. Lawrence Island.



Figure 18. Drawer of objects returned to Alaska from Switzerland in 2024. These have been rehoused, accessioned, and cataloged and are from the Kitnepaluk site (XSL-00010) near the Native Village of Gambell on St. Lawrence Island.

NAGPRA Repatriations FY2024

In FY2024, Robin Mills, the BLM Alaska State Office cultural program lead, successfully brought five Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) repatriation cases to closure, accounting for a minimum of 771 ancestors and 2175 associated funerary objects being repatriated to five federally recognized Alaska Native tribes. The cases included:

- Nulato Village (University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia PA; MNI= 1 ancestor; N= 0 associated funerary objects),
- Kenaitze Indian Tribe (University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia PA; MNI=7 ancestors; N=0 associated funerary objects),
- Native Village of Shaktoolik (Haffenreffer Museum, Providence RI; MNI= 1 ancestor; N= 1 associated funerary objects),
- Native Village of Point Hope (University of Alaska Museum of the North, Fairbanks AK, & American Museum of Natural History, New York City NY; MNI= 758 ancestors; N= 2174 associated funerary objects), and
- Native Village of Kotzebue (Haffenreffer Museum, Providence RI; MNI= 4 ancestors; N= 0 associated funerary objects).

| 2024 HERITAGE PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT - BLM Alaska | |
|---|--------------|
| I. Identification (8110) | |
| A. Total number of proposed undertakings (total may not be the same as the sum of numbers below). | 116 |
| 1. Literature reviews conducted by BLM or non-BLM. | 116 |
| 2. Exempt from SHPO consultation through Protocol or Protocol Appendix. | 102 |
| 3. APE disturbed; no further inventory necessary. | 12 |
| 4. APE previously inventoried; no further inventory necessary. | 48 |
| B. Number of Class I Regional Overviews performed to standards in BLM Manual Section 8110.21A.1. | 0 |
| C. Number of undertakings on BLM and non-BLM lands for which Class III - Intensive Pedestrian Survey were completed. | 17 |
| D. Total number of Class I Inventory, or Class II, or III survey undertaken by BLM archaeologists. (1+2) | 19 |
| 1. Projects completed for undertakings (Section 106). | 7 |
| 2. Projects completed for comprehensive program work (Section 110). | 12 |
| E. Total acres of BLM-administered surface surveyed at the Class III level, regardless of whether BLM or non-BLM entities performed the surveys and whether survey was conducted for Section 106 or Section 110. | 2393 |
| F. Total acres of BLM-administered surface surveyed at the Class II level, regardless of whether BLM or non-BLM entities performed the surveys and whether survey was conducted for Section 106 or Section 110. | 24740 |
| G. 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 surveys. (sum of 1-4) | 126 |
| 1. Split-estate (private surface over federal minerals) | 0 |
| 2. Private | 0 |
| 3. State or local government | 126 |
| 4. Other federal | 0 |
| H. Total number of cultural resources recorded on BLM-administered surface for which site or resource records were completed. Include only newly reported resources (i.e., updating or otherwise modifying existing site/resource records should not be reported). | 41 |
| I. Total number of cultural resources recorded on non-BLM administered surface for which site or resource records were completed. Include only newly reported properties (i.e., updating or otherwise modifying existing site/resource records should not be reported). (sum of 1-4) | 0 |
| 1. Split-estate (private surface over federal minerals) | 0 |
| 2. Private | 0 |
| 3. State or local government | 0 |
| 4. Other federal | 0 |
| J. Number of records scanned and/or digitized as part of the effort to populate NCRIMS. | 0 |
| K. Number of records that still need to be scanned and/or digitized as part of the effort to populate NCRIMS. | 0 |

| | |
|---|----|
| L. Number of Investigations entered into GIS and populated in NCRIMS in the reporting year. | 8 |
| M. Number of Resources entered into a GIS and populated in NCRIMS in the reporting year. | 50 |
| II. National Register of Historic Places (8110) | |
| A. Total number of BLM historic properties (buildings, districts, sites, objects, structure, traditional cultural properties) listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) during the reporting year. | 0 |
| B. Total number of BLM contributing resources (e.g., additions to a historic district) included in II.A. that were listed on the National Register during the reporting year. | 0 |
| C. Total number of cultural resources that were determined eligible for the National Register (1+2). | 3 |
| 1. BLM | 1 |
| 2. Non-BLM | 2 |
| D. Total number of cultural resources that were determined not eligible for the National Register (1+2). | 3 |
| 1. BLM | 3 |
| 2. Non-BLM | 0 |
| E. Total number of cultural resources that were recorded but not evaluated for eligibility for the National Register (1+2). | 32 |
| 1. BLM | 32 |
| 2. Non-BLM | 0 |
| F. Number of historic properties under Federal control that were removed from the National Register due to natural causes or human caused destruction (1+2). | 0 |
| 1. Natural Destruction | 0 |
| 2. Human Caused Destruction | 0 |
| G. Number of historic properties listed on the National Register that are no longer administered by the BLM during the reporting period (e.g. Land transfer). | 0 |
| III. Physical and Administrative Protection (8140) | |
| Provide the following information for physical and administrative measures protecting cultural resources. Note that specific cultural resources may be counted in more than one protection measure if several measures are used. Only cultural resources that receive direct and site-specific protection should be included. | |
| A. Total number of cultural resources protected by one or more of the protection measures listed in sections III.A. 1 through 6 (below). In your total for A, report each cultural resource protected only once, even though it may be included in more than one protection category (total may not be the same as the sum of numbers 1-6 below). | 70 |
| 1. Monitoring: Number of cultural resources visited for the purpose of monitoring resource condition that resulted in at least minimal level of documentation (e.g., updating baseline data, existing site records, or monitoring form) (sum of a + b). | 66 |
| a. Number of monitored cultural resources in stable condition | 59 |
| b. Number of monitored cultural resources noticeably deteriorating | 7 |
| 2. Signing: Number of anti-looting/anti-vandalism signs installed specifically to protect cultural resources. | 2 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 3. Fencing/Gating: Number of cultural resources enclosed or otherwise specifically protected by permanent fencing/gating projects. | 0 |
| 4. Stabilization or Restoration: Number of cultural resources on which actions were taken to maintain them in their present condition and/or to arrest natural and human-caused deterioration. | 0 |
| 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). | 2 |
| 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, Minimization, and Mitigation/Data Recovery (8130) | |
| Provide information for all undertakings or actions involving avoidance, minimization, mitigation and/or data recovery of effects on historic properties for the purpose of complying with the National Historic Preservation Act. The undertakings or actions may involve either BLM- or non-BLM-administered lands. | |
| A. Number of undertakings resulting in a No Historic Properties Affected determination. | 98 |
| B. Number of Undertakings resulting in a No Adverse Effect determination. | 41 |
| C. Number of undertakings resulting in an Adverse Effect determination. | 2 |
| D. Total number of historic 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). | 4 |
| E. Number of undertakings involving non-BLM administered surface completed without pedestrian survey. | 6 |
| F. Number of Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) negotiated and signed during the year. | 1 |
| G. Number of Programmatic Agreements (PA) negotiated and signed during the year. | 2 |
| H. Total number of agreements (including Protocol) in effect during the year and authorized within your state (Only include multi-state agreements signed by your state's Authorized Officer). | 22 |
| I. Total number of data recovery projects completed for purposes of complying with Section 106. Report all data recovery efforts including excavation, associated intensive site recordation, and artifact collection conducted to mitigate effects to a historic property threatened by destruction or disturbance. | 1 |
| 1. Number of properties from which collections were made. | 2 |
| 3. Number of repository receipts for collection completed/collections deposited in a repository. | 2 |
| 4. Total number of objects deposited in repositories. If the total number is unknown, assume 500 objects per box (based on a study conducted by the BIA). | 698 |
| 5. Associated records deposited in repositories. | 0 |
| a. linear feet | 0 |

| | |
|---|------|
| b. gigabytes | 1 |
| J. Total number of Section 106 mitigation/data recovery projects in progress (but not completed) during this reporting year. | 7 |
| K. Total number of undertakings resulting in post-review discoveries. | 0 |
| 1. Number of historic properties involved. | 0 |
| L. Total number of undertakings for which for post-review discoveries required data recovery. | 0 |
| 1. Number of historic properties from which collections were made. | 0 |
| 2. Number of repository receipts for collection completed/collections deposited in a repository. | 0 |
| 3. Total number of objects deposited in repositories. If the total number is unknown, assume 500 objects per box (based on a study conducted by the BIA). | 0 |
| 4. Associated records deposited in repositories. | 0 |
| a. linear feet | 0 |
| b. gigabytes | 0 |
| M. Total number of completed Section 110 research projects, field schools, and internal bureau activities. | 8 |
| 1. Number of properties from which collections were made. | 8 |
| 2. Number of repository receipts for collection completed/collections deposited in a repository. | 4 |
| 3. Total number of objects deposited in repositories. | 4687 |
| 4. Associated records deposited in repositories. | |
| a. linear feet | 0 |
| b. gigabytes | 1 |
| V. Cultural Resource Use Permits | |
| A. Total number of permit applications received. | 13 |
| B. Total number of permits in effect during the reporting year (including any that expired prior to or at the end of the year). | 13 |
| 1. Permits <u>issued</u> under FLPMA. | 13 |
| 1a. Permits <u>modified</u> under FLPMA. | 0 |
| 2. Permits <u>issued</u> under ARPA. | 0 |
| 2a. Permits <u>modified</u> under ARPA. | 0 |
| 3. Number of permits issued to individuals. | 0 |
| 4. Permits issued to consulting firms. | 12 |
| 5. Permits issued to academic institutions. | 1 |
| C. Total number of permits under which work was conducted during the reporting year. | 11 |
| D. Total number of field checks conducted to assess permittee work. | 1 |

| | |
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| E. 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, by permittee 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. Public and Professional Outreach and Education | |
| 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 BLM-sponsored or hosted public presentations (e.g., on-site or off-site, avocational meetings, community groups, classroom, fairs, etc.; should not include media presentations counted under K below). | 9 |
| 1. Total number of people directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations. | 387 |
| B. Total number of BLM-sponsored or hosted K-12 or youth group presentations (e.g., on-site or off-site, classroom visits, youth groups, science fairs). | 12 |
| 1. Total number of students directly contacted by (or in the audience for) the above presentations. | 446 |
| C. Total number of presentations that use Project Archaeology materials. | 0 |
| D. Total number of collegiate field schools hosted. | 0 |
| 1. Total number of college students in the above field schools. | 0 |
| E. Total number of interns. | 0 |
| F. Total number of professional conference presentations and articles published in professional journals by BLM personnel. | 0 |
| G. Total number of cultural resources 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 other programs or through Section 106. List in your narrative the actual cultural properties for which these actions were completed by site name or number. | 1 |
| H. 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. | 4 |
| I. Total number of web pages published or updated. | 2 |
| J. 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 |
| K. Total number of poster or event calendar units created. | 0 |