

# Annual Report of Cultural Resources Management in the US Fish and Wildlife Service

Fiscal Year 2014



**Cover:** DuVall bridge at Patuxent National Wildlife Refuge. In FY14, the Refuge undertook a massive restoration of the bridge to its historic condition.

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*Refuges are places where the people of today can renew the ties to their cultural heritage by viewing ancient and historic sites. These ties, delivered through the System's public use programs, strengthen the connection between wildlife and people."*

Fulfilling the Promise 1999

## Executive Summary

The Cultural Resources Program Annual Report has been developed in order to provide information about this program this allowing for a better understanding of what the program does and how far reaching its efforts are within the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS or Service).

For Fiscal Year 2014 each Region has reported its cultural resources accomplishments across the following major divisions: cultural resource compliance activities (which includes National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) data and USFWS National Register of Historic Places data), museum property (which includes, museum collections movement, museum collections condition, and collection repository totals). Detailed information for these divisions is included in Appendix 1. Select summary information is shown in Table 1 (below).

**Table 1 Cultural Resource Compliance and Museum Property Summaries for USFWS Regions for 2014**

Cultural Resources Compliance	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of completed NHPA Reviews this FY	143	80	501	105	135	544	183	218	<b>1909</b>
Number of uncompleted NHPA Review this FY	204	1	5	21	5	30	0	48	<b>314</b>
Number of archeological surveys this FY	44	40	15	3	4	59	5	29	<b>199</b>
Number of acres surveyed this FY	842	200	100	200	4	2,200	30	867	<b>4443</b>
Number of archeological sites this FY	7	10	5	12	3	0	2	0	<b>39</b>
Number of archeological	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>

recovery projects this FY									
Total number of historic buildings or structures in the Region	188	5	9	71	203	1243	43	53	<b>1815</b>
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Dollars spent on condition assessments for historic buildings this FY		0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Total Number of archaeological sites in the Region	871	540	3566	2528	967	1,708	3957	1304	<b>15441</b>
Total Acreage surveyed for archaeological sites in the Region	0	3,000	0	440100	104	504,500	620,690	0	<b>1568394</b>
Total number of Paleontological sites in the Region	2	1	0	1	0	50	326	4	<b>384</b>
<b>Museum Property Discipline Totals</b>									
	<b>R1</b>	<b>R2</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>R5</b>	<b>R6</b>	<b>R7</b>	<b>R8</b>	
Archaeology	72,184	15,000	654,178	395,401	107,768	1,000,100	115,000	15,277	
Art	5	0	132	36	418	25	19	23	
Ethnography	2	0	2	5	4	0	40	2	
History	55	0	577,320	208	1434	15,897	591	67	
Archives	24	0	9576	1,260,000	37,880	73,423	500	4	
Biology	480	2	1429	1266	6171	0	7000	210	
Paleontology	806	0	68	71	63	14,380	0	63	
Geology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*“We [Refuges] also strive to expand the application of science within the Refuge System beyond biological sciences and include physical, social, historical and cultural sciences in our programs and management.”*

*Conserving the Future 2011*

## Around the Refuge System

Throughout 2014 USFWS cultural resources staff engaged in **Science and Research** projects that collected and used data recovered from archaeological and historic sites. These data can be applied to larger issues, such as climate change, and can be used to help understand why a habitat has changed over time. **Training** projects help illustrate the importance of historical resources and provide guidance for their preservation to USFWS employees. **Partnership** opportunities help continue or establish corroborations between USFWS and other organizations. Tribes are an important partner when it comes to cultural resources and their cooperation is invaluable. **Education and Outreach** projects, a cornerstone of the USFWS, take on a new dimension when coupled to archaeology and history. The interest people have in these subject areas connect well to larger environmental education programs already in place on Refuges and Hatcheries.



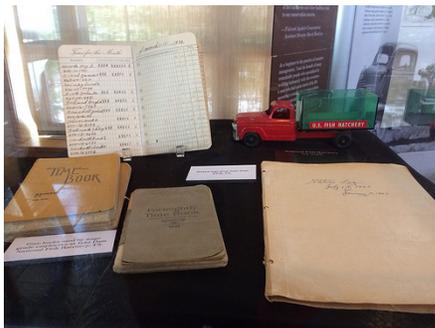
Figure 1. Regions of the US Fish and Wildlife Service

# USFWS Headquarters



## Education and Outreach

NCTC recently dedicated an exhibit to FWS Wage Grade professionals. The exhibit looks (figures 1 and 2) at this important component of the FWS workforce from their historical beginnings to the present day. A section of the exhibit refers to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) from whose ranks the modern Federal maintenance workforce has its origins. The exhibit came about as a way to honor Wage Grade employees for their long history and many contributions to the Service.



Figures 1 and 2. Images from the Wage Grade

exhibit at NCTC. The exhibit includes artifacts from Wage Grade employees from across the Service.

## Science and Research

In August of 2014, the Natural Resource Center's Inventory and Monitoring program provided funding to identify FWS museum collections that contain animal bones (zooarchaeological remains). This study was undertaken in order to develop a bibliography of pertinent reports that can be made available to researchers interested in applying this data set to climate change related questions.

When available, FWS Regional archaeologists provided collection location, associated museum accession records, and applicable bibliographic titles (Table 1). Locations of the materials are either federal, meaning they are located on Refuges, Hatcheries, or other FWS administered lands or non-federal, meaning those private (University run or other) museums that house FWS collections. Accession numbers were found to be largely those created by non-federal repositories for FWS collections. Accession numbers are unique identifiers attached to artifacts by the repository for tracking and ownership purposes. They are the primary means of locating a specific collection within a repository.

**Table 1. Findings from the 2014 Zooarchaeological collections review**

Region	# Locations		# Accession	# Report
	Fed	Non-Fed		
1	8	7	120	2
2	0	0	0	
3	24	11	651	84
4	16	9	0	14
5	1	1	793	1
6	2	0	0	2
7	15	9	0	7
8	0	4	9	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1573</b>	<b>110</b>

## The Northeast



### Science and Research

Duvall Bridge Restoration—Patuxent Research Refuge has many historic landmarks, with Duvall Bridge being one of the more endearing. The structure is an 87' single span, steel, Pratt truss bridge with a timber deck, supported by steel floor beams and stringer framing. It's one of three surviving steel truss bridges in the County (Figure 3)



Figure 3. Duvall Bridge prior to restoration.

Originally constructed c. 1907 by Anne Arundel County to replace an existing

wooden bridge, the Duvall Bridge provides passage over the Patuxent River for, what was then, Telegraph Road. At one time, it is reported that this road was the main thoroughfare between Washington D.C. and Baltimore, with the first long-distance telegraph system, constructed in 1844 by Samuel Morse, running along its route. The namesake of the bridge was taken from the original wooden bridge, which connected the 450 acre plantation of Dr. Charles Duvall on the south side of the river (Prince George's County), to his saw and grist mill on the north side (Anne Arundel County). The Duvall's farm was sold out of the family in 1906 and, in the next year, Anne Arundel County replaced the wooden bridge with the existing structure. The Duvall plantation passed on to different plantation owners until 1936 when the tract was sold to the U.S. Department of the Interior for the creation of Patuxent Research Refuge. In 1941, the title to Duvall Bridge was officially given to the U.S. Government.

The importance of the bridge to the general operations of the Refuge cannot be overstated. Although this road is not open to the public, it provides the only access, within the refuge boundary, between the north tract and the rest of the refuge. Without the bridge, Patuxent's response time to the north tract for law enforcement officers increases from 15 minutes to 45 minutes. Also, all maintenance equipment has to be trailered to the north tract over the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, which requires a contracted hauler. However, even with this level of importance, funding maintenance for the structure proved difficult at best, and the condition of the bridge was allowed to deteriorate almost unchecked. It was condemned and closed to all access as a result of a structural inspection in 2009 which reduced the load rating to 3 tons (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Extent of degradation present over most of the structural supports

Full restoration of the bridge was proposed and submitted as a deferred maintenance project. The project was funded for design in 2011 and the work was completed in 2014. Due to the severe corrosion and section loss of the truss bottom chords, the five original stringers and the steel floor beams, all these members were replaced, which amounted to a full replacement of the entire bridge superstructure. The restoration design (Burgess and Niple, Inc.) was sensitive to the need to maintain the historic appearance of the bridge and included elements such as, using bolted connections designed to look like the original riveted connections as well as the use of carriage bolts to tie down the wooden deck, similar to the original construction. Also, with the realization of the difficulty to obtain funding for ongoing maintenance of government facilities, one intent of the design was to seek the best protective coating or paint for the new and existing members of the bridge to inhibit corrosion as much as possible. The refuge decided to use a coating frequently used by the National Park Service on historic bridges, Termarust 2200, a high ratio co-polymerized calcium sulfonate penetrant/sealer (which is just a fancy way of saying that it bonds to steel at the molecular level...just don't try to say it 5 times fast or you might hurt yourself!). The Contractor awarded the project was Kovilic Construction Company, Inc., out of

Franklin Park, Illinois. This company is very experienced in bridge work, even major interstate bridges, and did an excellent job restoring the little 87 foot, two-track bridge in the middle of the forest. With the completion and opening of Duvall Bridge, operations have now become a little more manageable here at Patuxent Research Refuge (Figure 5). The government staff here at Patuxent also enjoys the bridge for its aesthetic qualities. It is even rumored that the bridge has become a popular lunch spot for groups of researchers from USGS, who are co-located on the Refuge. So, whether it's for hauling the backhoe to the north tract or for someone to find a quiet spot to enjoy their roast beef sandwich, here's to what we hope will be another 100 years of service for Patuxent's historic Duvall Bridge.



Figure 5. Restored and re-opened for operations

## The Midwest



### Education and Outreach

In 1865, the Bertrand, loaded with Civil War-era cargo, sank in the Missouri River. In 1968, it was found buried on DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, its provisions remarkably intact. In the 1970s, many of those provisions were first displayed in a refuge exhibit. In 2011, a flood of historic proportions engulfed the refuge visitor center, and the 250,000-artifact Bertrand collection had to be evacuated (Figures 6 and 7).



Figures 6 and 7 Staff packing the Bertrand materials for storage in an Omaha warehouse.

“The collection reflects a time when this country was just expanding onto the frontier, a time when they viewed the natural resources as unending and infinite. Now we know, 150 years later, that that is not the case, that resources are limited and we have to husband them,” says collection curator Dean Knudsen. “These artifacts give us a chance to tell that story, the need for conservation and caring for resources.” That story was threatened in June 2011, when a deluge inundated DeSoto and its sibling refuge Boyer Chute, which are on the Iowa-Nebraska border. With the help of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service colleagues, the National Park Service, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and hundreds of volunteers, the refuge evacuated the collection in a week. For about two years, while visitor center repairs were made, the artifacts were warehoused off-site.

Knudsen and museum specialist Bill Cantine used the warehouse downtime to inventory and reorganize the collection. They revamped the artifact numbering system to make retrieving items easier. They re-labeled and re-cataloged 80 percent of the artifacts. What remain to be cataloged are textiles, which are time-intensive, says Knudsen. “They tend to be very fragile, and we need to get them on mounting boards and into the proper kind of storage.”

In the meantime, the Bertrand collection is back on public display at the DeSoto Refuge visitor center, half an hour north of downtown Omaha.

When the Bertrand sank on April 1, 1865, it was headed upriver toward mining towns in

what was then the Montana Territory. It was carrying 30 passengers, all of whom survived. It was also laden with tools, foodstuffs, clothing, cannonballs and lots of alcoholic beverages. The cargo is extraordinarily well-preserved despite being entombed in the steamboat's hull and river muck for a century.

[WzrY&feature=share&list=UUMqPAPfBGsD  
Ms2UiD-5Tbbg&index=1](#) or check it below

Among the tens of thousands of artifacts, 20 percent are on display at any given time. The rest are in safe – and, in some cases, refrigerated – storage. Still, a visitor can count on seeing beautiful china and crystal, candleholders, porcelain doorknobs, sophisticated metal spigots, assorted tools, food supplies, socks, shoes, bison boot leggings and other vestiges of America's western expansion.

Knudsen and Cantine acknowledge they have favorite artifacts.

Knudsen likes the brandied peaches, which “still look like they're edible,” he says. “People always ask if I'm tempted, and I say, ‘Yes, I'm tempted, but so far I have not succumbed.’” He also likes passengers' personal items – a girl's school slate, a boy's pantaloons.

Cantine favors the collection's nine rubber raincoats. They're severely dried out, but “still smell like rubber.” And he's in awe of the 89(!) cases of bitters from Hostetter's distillery. Bitters – whiskey flavored with spices – were popular on the frontier for their supposed medicinal value.

Regular visitors to the exhibit include school groups, birders, photographers, bicyclists, hikers, casual history buffs and, maybe 50 times a year, serious collectors who recognize the collection's national archaeological significance and want to examine rare artifacts.

“We are a resource collection,” says Knudsen. “We encourage people to come out and learn, and in the process we learn from them, too.”

USFWS recently produced a short video about the collection that can be found here <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbMPUfB>

# The Southeast



## Education and Outreach

South Carolina's Cape Island long has been known for its loggerhead turtle-nesting beaches and its prominent place in the Class I wilderness area at Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. Now, the island also is known as a site to commemorate one of the most courageous acts in American history.

The refuge recently learned from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) that remains of the USS Planter likely have been found on a shoal about one-third of a mile off today's Cape Island. The remains are buried in 15 feet of compacted sand 12 feet below the Atlantic Ocean's surface at what was the island's southern tip in 1876, when the side-wheel steamer was abandoned.

The Planter began existence in 1860 as a commercial vessel. A year later, with the outbreak of the Civil War, it became the armed Confederate States Ship (CSS) Planter. But in the pre-dawn hours of May 13, 1862, Robert Smalls, a 23-year-old enslaved African American crewman on the steamer, commandeered the 147-foot vessel in Charleston harbor, snuck it past Confederate forces and turned it over to the Union Navy. In the process, Small carried himself and 17 other black slaves aboard the Planter to freedom (Figure 8).

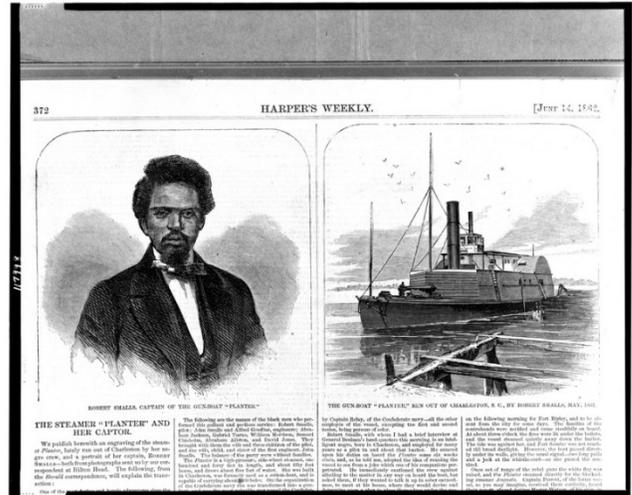


Figure 8. Robert Smalls at the time he served as the pilot of the USS Planter. Courtesy NOAA.

“When I learned of Small’s bravery and subsequent accomplishments, I was awed and felt a rush of exhilaration,” says Raye Niluis, project leader of the South Carolina Lowcountry Refuges Complex, which includes Cape Romain Refuge. “His story truly resonates with me, as I believe it resonates with many Americans whose immigrant ancestors came to this country to escape persecution and oppression.” During the remainder of the Civil War, Smalls became captain of what was by then the USS Planter. After the war, Smalls went on to serve, as a Republican, in the South Carolina Legislature and, for five nonconsecutive terms, in the U.S. House of Representatives. He died in 1915 in the city of his birth, Beaufort, SC.

The Planter returned to commercial service after the Civil War. While attempting to rescue a schooner that had run aground in March 1876, the Planter itself sprang a leak, was beached at Cape Island and, after being battered by storms, had to be abandoned.

NOAA and maritime research partners first detected the remains in 2010 using historical and cartographic data and remote-sensing magnetometer and sonar technology.

“We consider it an honor that the ship’s final resting place is on Cape Romain and will long revere these heroes while we enjoy life

in a nation where freedom is paramount,” says Nilius.

Cape Romain Refuge is home to several other important cultural resources, including Mill Island, where a wind-powered sawmill owned by the family of Declaration of Independence signer Thomas Lynch produced lumber in the late 1700s; Bulls Island, which has a rich Native American, pirating, Civil War and early conservation history; and two lighthouses on the National Register of Historic Places.

The discovery of the Planter stands apart, though.

“The bravery shown by Mr. Smalls and the success of the mission gave the enslaved hope during the Civil War and boosted resolve to win a war for the freedom of all Americans,” says Cape Romain Refuge manager Sarah Dawsey. “I believe it is quite relevant with President Obama being the first African American president of the United States. If the Union lost the Civil War, then I dare say we would most likely not have an African American president.” More information about the Planter can be found here <http://www.voyagetodiscovery.org/planter.htm>

## The Pacific Northwest and Hawaii



### Education and Outreach

The Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge, the Friends of the Refuge, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Pacific Northwest Cultural Resources Team are hosting a traveling exhibit entitled, "Put a Bird on It: Nature Photography of William Finley 1876-1953." Comprised of nearly 40 photographs from original glass plates in the collection of

the Washington County Museum, the exhibit features images taken by Finley (Figure 9) and his colleague Herman Bohlman from the Oregon Coast and Eastern Oregon to Northern California at the turn of the 20th century.

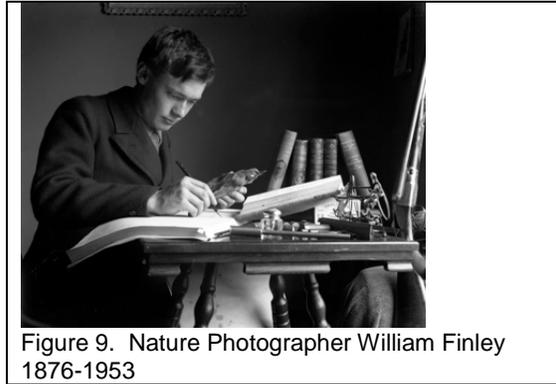


Figure 9. Nature Photographer William Finley 1876-1953

Finley was instrumental in establishing three Oregon refuges and giving his name to another.

# Appendix 1

## 2014 Report text and data

### I. Cultural Resource Management

#### Program History

Cultural resources (also known as historic properties or heritage assets) include: archaeological sites (both prehistoric and historic and their associated documentation), buildings and structures, landscapes, objects, and historic documents. As an agency of the Federal government, USFWS is responsible for, and committed to, protecting and managing these irreplaceable resources in a spirit of stewardship for future generations to understand and enjoy. A Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program was established at USFWS in the 1970s to manage the rich array of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. Its primary goals are to:

- identify, evaluate, and encourage preservation of cultural resources
- manage museum property collections
- consult with a broad array of interested parties
- promote heritage education
- provide expertise to USFWS programs, some of whom include, Federal Assistance, Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Realty, Endangered Species, Refuges, Fire, and Planning with respect to Cultural Resource needs

Since its inception, the program has expanded as cultural resource laws, requirements, and public concerns, continue to increase. The Federal Preservation Officer, located in Arlington Virginia, coordinates the USFWS CRM program with many responsibilities delegated to regional staff. These include professional archaeologists, historians, and museum specialists. Each cultural resource professional in the USFWS meets the [Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for historic preservation](#) qualifying them to conduct this type of work and serve as experts for this resource type.

Each Region employs at least one cultural resources specialist. These Regional Historic Preservation officers (RHPOs) provide expertise and management advice to Senior Regional leadership with respect to cultural resources (table 1).

**Table 1. USFWS Regional Historic Preservation Officers**

Region	Name	Contact
1 and 8	Anan Raymond	20555 SW Gerda Lane Sherwood, OR 97140 503.625.4377; fax: 503.625.4887
2	David Siegel	P.O. Box 1306 Albuquerque, NM 87103 505.248.7396; fax: 505.248.7950
3	James Myster	5600 American Boulevard West, Suite 1049 Bloomington, Minnesota 55437 612-713-5439 (phone) 612-713-5287 (fax)
4	Richard Kanaski	694 Beech Hill Lane Hardeville, SC 29927 843-784-6310 (ph), 843-784-2465 (fax)
5	Amy Wood	300 Westgate Center Drive Hadley, MA 01035-9589

		413.253.8560; fax: 413.253.8297
6	Meg VanNess	P.O. Box 25486 Denver Federal Center Denver, CO 80225 303.236.8155 x258; fax: 303.236.8163
7	Edward DeCleva	1011 E. Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99503 907.786.3399; fax: 907.786.3976
9	Eugene Marino	5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041 703.358.2173; fax: 703.358-2517

The primary responsibilities of the Cultural Resource program and the RHPO is to facilitate Service compliance with the NHPA and comply with other authorities pertinent to cultural resources (for detailed information on these authorities see <http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/crp/authorities.html>). Program staff also comments on cultural resource related policy and guidance and offer opportunities for training and education on cultural resources to both Service staff and the general public.

### Staff and Budget

Funding for NHPA compliance comes from individual program dollars with the majority of these activities being conducted on Refuges and Hatcheries. This funding is used to support 16 cultural resource FTE (the smallest cultural resources staff in DOI, Table 2), but does not include costs of cultural resource related contract work (e.g., survey, excavations, etc...that are not completed in house). A workload study completed in FY11 for the program indicated an additional **16** FTE are required to *keep pace* with **current** workloads. Additionally, Table 4 notes that 444 NHPA reviews were left uncompleted for FY14. Most were not reviewed because of a lack of staff. The impact here is that roughly 444 projects were not able to advance in FY14 because an NHPA review could not be completed. An investment in the additional FTE called for in the FY11 Workload Study (appendix 3 of the [FY11 Annual Report](#)) would alleviate these obstacles and would allow better service to the field to execute the projects considered to be important to field station operations.

**Table 2 Distribution of Cultural Resources Expertise in the Service**

Region	Acres (Refuges only)	Expertise	FTE
1	56,338,760	Archaeologist	6
2	2,936,449	Archaeologist	1
3	911,677	Archaeologist	1
4	3,851,237	Archaeologist	1
5	536,374	Archaeologist	2
6	2,493,101	Archaeologist	2
7	76,885,977	Archaeologist	1
8	2,340,534	Architectural Historian	1
9	-	Archaeologist	1

Note: Acreage is Refuge land only

## **Internal Policies, Guidance, and Reporting for Cultural Resources**

USFWS has developed several internal policies and handbooks that pertain to cultural resource program activities. 614 FW chapters 1-5 provides policy for compliance with the NHPA and coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

126 FW chapters 1-3 provides policy for the USFWS museum property program. It outlines responsibilities under federal statute as well as DOI standards, <http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/mp/museumPropPol.html>

Revision and updating for both FY 614 and 126 continues. New versions are expected to go into effect in FY15.

## **Performance**

Because of Cultural resources are included in the USFWS Strategic Plan, several reporting requirements specifically for performance are also the purview of the RHPO. The Refuge Annual Performance Plan (RAPP) and Operations Plan (Ops) plan measures specific to cultural resources are:

- Number of archaeological sites in good condition
- Number of historic buildings in good condition
- Number of museum collections in good condition
- Number of paleontological sites in good condition

Data for the RAPP and the USFWS Division of Finance Required Stewardship Information (RSI) report are embedded within other data categories noted under Compliance with the NHPA and other sections of this report.

## **Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act**

The USFWS RHPOs and, where applicable, their staff are the primary points of contact in each Region for cultural resource or historical/heritage asset related activities. They are the subject matter experts for the Regional Director, who retains final decision authority as per USFWS cultural resource policy (<http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/crp/policiesHandbook.html>). 98% of RHPO time is spent assisting the Regions of the Service to comply with Section 106 of NHPA. Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider potential effects of their mission related activities on cultural resources. These activities can range from the construction of a cell tower to creation of impoundments for duck habitat. In many instances, the RHPO is able to provide information on the potential of these projects to impact cultural resources very quickly. In other examples, further research and consultation is required. Table 4 shows data for NHPA compliance activities of the program during the FY.

USFWS RHPOs also provide assistance in the development of Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and provide comments on USFWS grants that might have the potential to affect cultural resources. Not all Regions are equally active in CCP and HCP development.

**Table 4. Cultural Resource Program—Compliance Activities**

<b>Cultural Resources Compliance</b>	<b>R1</b>	<b>R2</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>R5</b>	<b>R6</b>	<b>R7</b>	<b>R8</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Number of completed NHPA Reviews this FY	143	80	501	105	135	544	183	218	<b>1909</b>
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Number of archeological sites this FY	7	10	5	12	3	0	2	0	<b>39</b>
Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Total number of historic buildings or structures in the Region	188	5	9	71	203	1243	43	53	<b>1815</b>
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Dollars spent on condition assessments for historic buildings this FY		0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Total Number of archaeological sites in the Region	871	540	3566	2528	967	1,708	3957	1304	<b>15441</b>
Total Acreage surveyed for archaeological sites in the Region	0	3,000	0	4401 00	104	504,500	620,690	0	<b>1568394</b>

Several Regions noted compliance activities such as review of land acquisitions, assistance with completing NEPA documents, review of Federal Highways projects (bridge replacements and highway realignments). Some also identified work with contractors and partners as falling under the compliance responsibilities.

Region 1 (Pacific Northwest and Hawaii Region) notes that Late in the fiscal year the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer rescinded the Fish and Wildlife Service use of a Programmatic Agreement for the exercise of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This has resulted in a slight increase of projects surveyed. The

Region expects the trend of more surveys and a reduction in the number of projects completed to continue until a new Programmatic Agreement can be negotiated.

Review 4 (Southeast Region) had specific reporting information with respect to Cultural Resources compliance. The Region notes that:

Efforts surrounding the ARPA/NAGPRA violation at the Indian Bayou Mounds on Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge continued to dominate the Region's historic preservation program and efforts. However, a number of other efforts or initiatives were either successfully completed or started. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Regional Historic Preservation Officer (RHPO) is part of the internal team dealing with FAA-Space Florida's proposed Shiloh Launch Complex on Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge. The RHPO rafted relevant sections dealing with cultural resources and the historic preservation process for inclusion in letters to FAA that outlined the FWS's issues and action items, as well as provided copies of all relevant archaeological and historic reports to the Refuge and Kennedy Space Center.
- St. Marks Lighthouse, National Register-listed property formally transferred to FWS. Working with the Refuge, steps were taken to address moisture intrusion issues and to make the structure "weather-tight". Future stabilization and/or restoration efforts are being done in partnership with the Refuge's Friends Group and the Florida Division of Cultural Resources. These efforts will draw upon past historic structure condition assessments, archival drawings, and the Coast Guard's maintenance records;
- Continuation of our partnership to investigate archaeological sites at Lower Suwannee and Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuge with the University of Florida's Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology. Dr. Sassaman and his students continued testing of the Shell Mound Site at Lower Suwannee, but also began testing of several large sites at Cedar Keys. Micah Mones, a Ph.D. candidate, is completing the analysis of a large late precolumbian shell bead processing site. Shell blanks and beads were widely traded throughout the Southeast during the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods. His dissertation will be available in the near future. Another Ph.D. candidate is focusing her research on the area's fisheries and documenting both precolumbian and historic fishing methods;
- Updating site locational information for Noxubee, Tensas River, Wapanocca, and Bald Knob National Wildlife Refuges; and
- Presentation on tribal consultation as part of the planning process to Refuge's Planners;

Reports produced and/or received this fiscal year:

- "Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Shop and Maintenance Complex, D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge, Union Parish, Louisiana: A Negative Finding" [May 2014];
- "McKinney Lake National Fish Hatchery, Richmond County, North Carolina: History and Determination of Eligibility" [April 2014];
- "Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Floodplain Hydrological Restoration on the Mollicy Unit, Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana" [May 2014];
- "Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Land Exchange, Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge, Morehouse and Union Parishes, Louisiana" [October 2014];
- "Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge, Crittenden County, Arkansas. Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan: Cultural Resource Evaluation" [August 2014]; and
- Cultural Resource Background Section: Cat Island National Wildlife Refuge [November 2013].
- Interim Report on Archaeological Investigations at Sites in the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges, Florida [Sassaman, 2014];

- North Gulf Coastal Archaeology of the Here and Now [Sassaman, McFadden, Mones, Palmiotta, & Randall, 2014];
- Historical Ecology in the Pre-Columbian Caribbean (Siegel, 2014); and
- Phase II Sampling of Eroding Prehistoric Features on Seven Sites on the Tennessee River Bank on Redstone Arsenal, Madison County, Alabama [Trudeau & Alexander, 2014].

A number of reports are in varying stages of completion, but will be finalized in FY15. These include:

- “Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Pennington #2 Tract, Tallahatchie National Wildlife Refuge, Tallahatchie County, Mississippi” [19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century tenant/sharecropper’s farms in the Mississippi Delta];
- “Meridian National Fish Hatchery, Lauderdale County, Mississippi: History and National Register Determination [background research in progress, a number of photographs, drawings, and relevant documents have been provided by volunteer staff at D.C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery, which serves as the Fishery Division’s Archives];
- “Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Alternative Transit Measures, J.N. “Ding” Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Sanibel Island, Lee County, Florida” [this report is nearly complete. Working on the geomorphic and cultural resource background sections]; and
- “Documentation of a Late 19<sup>th</sup> – Early 21<sup>st</sup> Century Gullah Geechee Burial Ground, McIntosh County, Georgia” [this report is nearly complete and will be available by the end of 2014].

Consulting with the Tribes on a range of cultural and natural resource issues is an integral and critical component to the Region’s (and agency’s) historic preservation program. The Regional Historic Preservation Officer/Regional Archaeologist consults routinely over undertakings as part of the Section 106 compliance process with the Tribes who once resided in the Southeast or have historical ties to the region. Several of these consultations have led to increased and/or improved sharing of information with the tribes. Examples include:

- The Wapanocca report emerged out of concerns of potential impacts of the proposed conversion of agricultural lands to bottomland forest to the Refuge’s archaeological sites expressed by Dr. Ann Early, Arkansas’ State Archaeologist, and Mr. Everett Bandy, the THPO for the Quapaw. In consultation with Refuge staff, we will conduct historic and archaeological investigations pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as well as modify stand management to protect two known archaeological sites; and
- The Chickasaw Nation requested and received approval for the temporary loan of the Swan Lake/Steele Bayou Dugout Canoe for use in an exhibit on precolumbian watercraft in the Southeast. The canoe, which was recovered from Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge in 1992, permanently stored at the Mississippi State Museum in Jackson.

Region 7 (Alaska) notes the following for compliance:

The Regional Historic Preservation Officer position transitioned during Fiscal Year 2014, with the retirement of Debbie Corbett in December 2013 and the new hire of Ed DeCleva in August 2014. These narratives, therefore, are prepared by the current RHPO relying heavily on records maintained by the previous RHPO as well as on personal communication between the current and former RHPO.

Two Programmatic Agreements (PA) were implemented during the gap between RHPOs, although both were negotiated by the former RHPO, Debbie Corbett. The first, signed into effect in January 2014, was negotiated between the Service and the Alaska SHPO to address alternative methods for Section 106 compliance for land exchanges between the Service and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Village and Regional Corporations. This PA outlines conditions under a narrow scope of exchanges which would not require reconnaissance surveys. The second PA, signed into effect in March 2014, was negotiated

among the Service, Alaska SHPO, and Alaska Department of Fish & Game to address alternative methods for Section 106 compliance for the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program. This PA categorizes types of and conditions for projects which can be either exempted from Section 106 review or reviewed under a streamlined process.

Records indicate that 183 projects were reviewed by the RHPO in FY 2014, consisting of: four projects on two Refuges; two Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program projects (a Department of Defense sponsored program); and 177 grant program projects (from the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program and programmatically either exempted or streamlined).

Records and discussions with Fisheries & Ecological Services, Migratory Birds & State Programs, Science Applications, Subsistence, and Refuge System do not indicate any uncompleted NHPA reviews during FY 2014.

Five archeological surveys were conducted during FY 2014, consisting of four conducted by three separate ARPA permit holders conducting archaeological research and one conducted by an ARPA permit holder conducting Section 106 review of a proposed project. Cumulatively, these surveys plus the Section 106 reviews conducted by the current RHPO accounted for approximately 30 acres of new acreage surveyed in FY 2014. Two new sites were recorded in the Alaska Maritime NWR by one ARPA permit holder. None of these investigations resulted in data recovery.

The RHPO could not validate the number of historic buildings in the region. Therefore, the figure of 43 remains unchanged from the previous reporting year.

No conditions assessments were conducted in FY 2014.

The current RHPO has not had the opportunity to examine and validate the total numbers of archaeological sites, acreage surveyed, and paleontological sites in the Region. However, the figure provided on the CR Compliance data sheet for the Total Number of Archaeological Sites in the Region is the sum of the two new recorded sites added to the previous year's figure. Likewise, the figure provided for the Total Acreage Surveyed for Archaeological Sites in the Region represents the addition of 30 acres surveyed to the previous year's figure.

### Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources

Table 5 notes Service monitoring of its historic structures. These structures have been identified as requiring monitoring for various reasons, but mainly for interpretation. Many historic resources, for instance the Assateague lighthouse at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, are interpreted for visitors and their history incorporated into visitor opportunities. Many of these interpreted sites include exhibits in their visitor centers and/or interpretive programs offered by USFWS staff to visitors. Interpretation has always been a focus of USFWS.

Region 7 (Alaska) reports its continued partnership with the Alutiiq Museum for monitoring archaeological sites on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

**Table 5. Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources**

<b>CR Monitoring and Use</b>	<b>R1</b>	<b>R2</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>R5</b>	<b>R6</b>	<b>R7</b>	<b>R8</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Number of sites or buildings interpreted for visitation	5	5	0	9	22	8	10	4	63
Total number of sites or buildings being maintained or stabilized for research purposes	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	6
Total number of sites or buildings	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	6

being maintained or stabilized as a result of damage									
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### Climate Change

Table 6 shows data from high-risk Refuges that was originally captured for the development of a Climate Change Primer for the USFWS (released FY13). The information was added to comment on how climate change is impacting various types of archaeological and historic sites. Erosion was the overwhelming impact factor identified by the RHPOs for all the Refuges. Other factors noted in lesser degrees were sea level rise and drought. Data collection for climate change is considered an important marker under monitoring of cultural resources and will become a permanent component for this report.

**Table 6. High Risk Refuges and the Climate Change Impacts most likely to affect the Refuge and its cultural resources**

Refuge	Sea level rise	Fire	Drought	Erosion
San Francisco Bay NWR	x			x
Brandon Marsh NWR	x			x
Willapa Bay NWR	x			x
Howland Island NWR	x			x
Midway Atoll NWR	x			x
Malheur NWR			x	x
Minidoka NWR			x	x
Back bay NWR	x			x
Blackwater	x			x
Eastern Neck				x
Martin NWR	x			x
Chincoteague NWR	x			x
Prime Hook NWR	x			
Bombay Hook	x			x
Monomoy NWR	x			x
Nantucket NWR	x			x
Nomans Island NWR	x			x
Eastern Shore of Va NWR				x
Rappahannock NWR				x
Presquile NWR				x
James River				x
Plum tree Island NWR	x			x
EB Forsythe NWR	x			x
Great bay NWR				x

EA Morton NWR				x
Wertheim NWR				x
ME Coastal Complex				x
Moosehorn NWR				x
Parker River NWR	x			x
Potomac Complex				x
Rachel Carson NWR				x
Ninigret NWR	x			x
Trustom Pond NWR				x
Sachuest point NWR	x			x
Alaska Maritime NWR	x			x
Alaska Penninsula NWR	x			x
Becharof NWR	x			x
Izembek NWR	x			x
Kodiak NWR	x			x
Togiak NWR	x			x
Arctic NWR	x			x
Kanuti NWR		x		x
Koyukuk NWR		x		x
Nowitna NWR		x		x
Yukon Flats NWR		x	x	x
Selawik NWR		x		x
Yukon Delta	x			x
Bear River				x
Fish Springs				x
Alamosa NWR			x	x
Monte Vista NWR			x	x
Baca NWR			x	x

### National Register Information

RHPOs also maintain National Register data for their Region (Table 7). As their time permits, they focus on addressing the backlog of sites that are listed as **eligible** to the National Register. These properties must be reviewed and a determination made as part of compliance with the NHPA.

Region 7 (Alaska) notes that:

the RHPO has not had the opportunity to examine and validate how many sites are listed on the NRHP. According to previous year records, Alaska Region manages the following eight listed sites:

- 1) Atka B-24D, now part of WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Alaska Maritime NWR
- 2) Attu Battlefield, now part of WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Alaska Maritime NWR
- 3) Kiska Occupation Site, now part of WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Alaska Maritime NWR

- 4) Andrew Berg Cabin, Kenai NWR
- 5) Harry Johnson Cabin, Kenai NWR
- 6) Temnac P-38, removed, restored and on display at Joint Base Elmendorf/Richardson in Anchorage
- 7) Three Saints Bay site, Kodiak NWR
- 8) Yukon Island Main Site, Alaska Maritime NWR

The World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument is the only National Monument in Region 7, and the Monument is shared by Region 8. In Alaska, the National Monument is located on the Alaska Maritime NWR. Based on calculations by the previous RHPO, it encompasses 5,000 acres in Alaska. The Region reprinted an additional 10,000 copies of the Battle for the Aleutians booklet in September 2014. Several copies have been delivered to the Alaska Maritime NWR for staff and public distribution. The RHPO is working to distribute the remainder to public education and museum facilities.

Region 7 manages 4 National Historic Landmarks:

- 1) Attu Battlefield and US Army and Navy airfields on Attu (Alaska Maritime NWR)
- 2) Japanese Occupation Site on Kiska (Alaska Maritime NWR)
- 3) Three Saints Bay (Kodiak NWR)
- 4) Yukon Island Main Site (Alaska Maritime NWR)

Portions of Attu Battlefield and the Kiska Occupation Site, along with the Atka B-24D, are included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. Under the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is planning major contaminants cleanups on the Alaska Maritime NWR, including FUDS locations on all units of the National Monument and NHL's. Cleanup operations on some FUDS locations on Attu may begin in 2015. The Service is a cooperating agency to the USACE lead federal agency for the undertaking.

**Table 7. National Designation Data**

<b>National Designation Data</b>	<b>R1</b>	<b>R2</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>R5</b>	<b>R6</b>	<b>R7</b>	<b>R8</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total number of NRHP eligible sites	0	20	30	66	192	267	3800	0	<b>4375</b>
Total number of NRHP sites actually listed (provide list)	15	5	13	25	11	17	8	16	<b>110</b>
Total number of national monuments	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	<b>7</b>
Total number of national historic landmarks (provide list)	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	2	<b>11</b>

### **Archaeological Resources Protection Act (APRA)**

The RHPO assists USFWS and Refuges Law Enforcement in cases that include an archaeological component or that violate the ARPA of 1979 (Table 8). This data is noted by the RHPOs but is also reported up through USFWS Law Enforcement channels.

Region 4 (Southeast) reported specifics for compliance with ARPA:

Highlights include:

- Georgia Southern University's summer archaeological field school focusing on two of the previously exposed "shebangs" and stockade wall section of Camp Lawton, a Confederate-operated prison. An article describing the university's archaeological investigations, as well as the on-going collaborations among federal and state agencies, appeared in a recent issue of *American Archaeology*.

- Archaeological investigations at Lower Suwannee and Cedar Key NWR [Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology, University of Florida] continued this fiscal year that focused on continuing investigations at the Shell Mound Site, the Palmetto Mound on Hog Island, and shell midden sites on North Key.
- Testing of the Aklis Site, Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge [Cobb Institute, Mississippi State University – fieldwork has been completed and a management summary submitted. A final report is in preparation;
- Investigation of ARPA violation at Indian Bayou Mound Complex, Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge. As the legal proceedings are on-going, no details will be provided at this time.

In addition, Region 7 (Alaska) noted

Five ARPA permit applications were received in FY 2014. Three separate permits were issued for research in the Kenai NWR, including: one investigating sites along the shores of Swan Lake; one investigating sites along the shores of Tustemena Lake; and one for Section 106 investigations of a proposed oil drill pad and access road. Two permits were issued for archaeological research in the Alaska Maritime NWR, including one on the Islands of the Four Mountains and one on Rat Island. The current RHPO could find no records of consultations with federally recognized tribes for the issued ARPA permits.

Law enforcement reports to the current RHPO no existing or new ARPA violations or arrests in the Region during Fiscal Year 2014.

**Table 8. ARPA data for the FY**

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Totals
Number of ARPA permits received this FY	4	2	7	9	2	7	5	0	<b>36</b>
Number of ARPA permits issued this FY	4	2	7	9	2	7	5	0	<b>36</b>
Number of ARPA consultations this FY	4	1	0	24	0	0	0	0	<b>29</b>
Number of ARPA violations this FY		0	0	2	1	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Number of ARPA arrests this FY		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

## Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)

In 2009, the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) was passed directing Federal agencies to protect these resources on their lands. For FWS, paleontological resources are located in specific areas because the remains of Dinosaurs are limited to certain specific formations across the country. Table 9 shows FWS paleontological sites across the country.

**Table 9. FWS Paleontological sites for this FY**

Region	Number of sites
1	2
2	1
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	50
7	326
8	4

## Native American Graves Protection Repatriation Act

In addition to its responsibilities under NHPA, the USFWS also complies with [NAGPRA](#) and its regulations ([43 CFR Part 10](#)). NAGPRA addresses the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations (parties with standing) to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. The statute requires Federal agencies and museums to provide information about Native American cultural items to parties with standing and, upon presentation of a valid claim, ensure the item(s) undergo disposition or repatriation.

In 2009 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a survey of federal agency compliance with NAGPRA. They directed the National NAGPRA office of the National Park Service to collect data from agencies that documents their NAGPRA compliance (Table 9).

**Table 9 Status of Regional NAGPRA Compliance**

NAGPRA	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
Number of published notices of inventory completion this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice ID(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total MNI in Notice(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assoc Funerary Objects in Notice(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of published notices of intent to repatriate this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice ID(s) this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MNI Repatriated this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Associated Funerary Objects Repatriated this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of NAGPRA consultations this FY	1	0	0	2*	0	0	0	0
Total MNI Repatriated	36	0	0	27	14	0	1	0

Total AFO Repatriated	210		0	36	0	0	126	0
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**Region 1 (Pacific) notes:**

Two inadvertent discoveries of Human Remains occurred during the Consultations and Notification has occurred for Minidoka NWR, Idaho and James Campbell NWR, Hawaii. Consultation is ongoing with no affiliation having been determined at this date.

Regions 4 (Southeast) and 7 (Alaska) provided narrative on their NAGPRA activities.

**Region 4 notes that:**

the inadvertent discovery of a human femur eroding out of the Baytown Site’s Mound A—an archaeological site is located on the White River National Wildlife Refuge—was relocated to a more secure location following the directions provided by the Quapaw Tribe.

**Region 7 reports:**

No Notices of Inventory Completion or Notices of Intent to Repatriate were submitted, published, or reported in FY14. Quantities identified for Total Minimum Number of Individuals Repatriated, Total Associated Funerary Objects Repatriated, Total Number of Culturally Affiliated Remains awaiting NAGPRA review, and Total Number of Culturally Unaffiliated Remains awaiting NAPGRA review, Table 9 (and from previous reports) have not been validated by the current RHPO.

In July of 2014, the Region entered into a contract with the Museum of the North, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, to process and develop an inventory of human remains associated with a site on the Arctic NWR. The inventory is to be completed by May 15, 2015.

On September 30, 2014, the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History provided to the Region an inventory of human remains and funerary objects in its collection from Nunivak Island and Rat Island, Alaska Maritime NWR. The current RHPO intends to publish a Notice of Inventory Completion as soon as possible.

The Region’s request for funding to process human remains collected in the 1960s from Chirikof Island, Alaska Maritime NWR, was approved and is funded by the Department of the Interior. The current RHPO is working with the Chief of Contracting to develop a contract to process and inventory the collection. The project is burdened with the issue that the collection is located at multiple institutions, some of which have been uncooperative in relinquishing the materials (as reported by the retired RHPO).

The retired RHPO reports issues remain with obtaining inventories of human remains collected from multiple sites on the Alaska Maritime NWR and reportedly located at the Harvard Peabody Museum, Indiana University, and Idaho State University. The RHPO has requested a Museum Specialist or Technician position to assist in identifying and developing a plan to resolve the outstanding NAGPRA related issues.

**Training, Education and Youth**

In addition to responding to active NHPA undertakings and maintaining National Register designation data, the RHPO is also responsible for maintaining, when possible, opportunities for training and volunteering related to cultural resources. Table 10 shows

all such outreach and volunteer activities reported in the FY with respect to USFWS cultural resources.

Region 1/8 (Pacific) continues to be the busiest Region with respect to working with volunteers. They serve as a model to the rest of the Regions and report the following:

The keen eye and hard work of Cultural Resources Team volunteer Roger Baker, a graphic artist, resulted in a brochure and posters for an exhibit of William L Finley and Herman Bohlman photographs from the early 1900's. Mr. Baker also helped obtain and install the exhibit at Tualatin River NWR. The photographs taken by Wm. Finley were instrumental in helping persuade the federal government to establish what would become National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon. The exhibit is expected to travel to other refuges in the coming years. Mr. Baker has also produce brochures on the historic Winslow rail road logging operations for Little Pend Oreille NWR and a the Civilian Conservation Corps at Sheldon NWR.

Regions 4 (Southeast) reported some specific information with respect to training, education and youth in FY14:

Highlights of cultural resource outreach in FY 13.

- Provided input on using cultural resources to engage “underrepresented groups” in conservation efforts to Bruce Decker, Chief of the Division of Partner and Intergovernmental Affairs at Headquarters.
- Presentation on the history of Harris Neck, the Gullah community, and the Refuge to Dr. Tara Cox’s marine biology class at Savannah State University, a historic African American college. Provided a detailed “Time Line of Events, a bibliography, and copies of reports, articles, and monographs dealing with Gullah history, archaeology and history of Harris Neck, fisheries of the Georgia coast, and Traditional Ecological Knowledge.
- Time Team America’s episode on the archaeological excavations at Camp Lawton aired on PBS stations in August 2014.

Region 8 (California and Nevada) reports:

A trail with several interpretive signs has been constructed at Fort Ruby, Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The remains of the US Military fort from the 1870's have undergone archaeological excavation for several years. The results of those excavations have been used to define the placement of fort structures and the parade ground. The trail circumnavigates the parade ground taking the visitor to several information signs and through the rest of the site.

**Table 10. Cultural Resources outreach and volunteer activities**

<b>CR Outreach</b>	<b>R1</b>	<b>R2</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>R5</b>	<b>R6</b>	<b>R7</b>	<b>R8</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Number of volunteer hours this FY	598	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	<b>718</b>
Number of presentations to/for Youth this FY	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	<b>4</b>
Number of projects involving Youth this FY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>

In FY14 USFWS developed and launched a new online Cultural Resources course. The 3 week course (the focus of a new FWS Cultural Resources training plan) focuses on compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Museum

Property and Interpretation of cultural resources, but can be easily expanded to include other topics. The course was developed using the Moodle classroom platform and offers students a range of interaction opportunities including, forums, one-on-one chats with the instructor and other participants, quizzes, and field trip opportunities. Field trips are online experiences but the capability exists to create webinar based field activities that students can view and then use to respond to specific course assignments. The course is designed for small, manageable groups of student to maximize instructor interaction. The target class size is 10-12; the FY 13 class had 7 students.

The USFWS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) offers law enforcement training programs government wide. For the past 7 years they have offered a training course for compliance with ARPA. Several offerings of this course are made during the year. They are attended primarily by archaeologists and federal law enforcement officers. FLETC works with the USFWS cultural resources program to update this course and to market it to USFWS cultural resource staff.

In 2004, the USFWS cultural resource program launched its national website (<http://www.USFWS.gov/historicpreservation/>). The website has information on all aspects of the program including a section for Employee training. Here one can find documents, videos, and lectures for employees to increase their understanding of the program and the Service's responsibilities. The website is scheduled for a major re-design in 2015.

## II. Museum Property Management

As of 2014, the Service is responsible for about **4.5** million objects that include: archaeology, art, ethnography, history, archives, biology, paleontology and geology (Table 1). Approximately **27** percent of the total number of objects is maintained by Service units, while the remaining materials (73%) are curated in non-Federal repositories. The number and size of collections continue to grow as a result of cultural resource studies completed in response to the requirements of the NHPA.

The FY 2014 FWS annual museum property summary report indicates that **117** FWS units are responsible for managing museum property with most collections housed in **149** non-federal institutions. Responsibility for museum property collections has been reported at all administrative levels (e.g., the FWS Headquarters, Regional Offices, field stations and administrative sites such as the National Conservation Training Center [NCTC]).

**Table 1. Discipline totals for FWS Museum Collections**

Region	Archaeology			Art			Ethnography			History			Archives			Biology			Paleontology			Geology			Regional Totals	
	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS	Discipline Total	FWS	Non-FWS
1	10,741	61,443	72,184	5	0	5	1	1	2	55	0	55	20	4	24	480	0	480	166	640	806	1	0	1	11,464	62,088
2	0	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15,000
3	34,695	619,483	654,178	102	30	132	2	0	2	577,320	0	577,320	9,576	0	9,576	1,225	204	1,429	66	2	68	0	0	0	622,986	619,719
4	12,580	382,821	395,401	36	0	36	4	1	5	207	1	208	28,500	1,231,500	1,260,000	366	900	1,266	71	0	71	0	0	0	41,764	1,615,223
5	5,453	102,315	107,768	417	1	418	4	0	4	1,328	106	1,434	37,880	0	37,880	6,043	128	6,171	63	0	63	0	0	0	51,188	102,550
6	100	1,000,000	1,000,100	25	0	25	0	0	0	15,896	1	15,897	73,423	0	73,423	0	0	0	0	14,380	14,380	0	0	0	89,444	1,014,381
7	15,000	100,000	115,000	19	0	19	40	0	40	491	100	591	500	0	500	7,000	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,050	100,100
8	739	14,488	15,227	23	0	23	2	0	2	31	36	67	4	0	4	210	0	210	1	62	63	0	0	0	1,010	14,586
NCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000	33,400	0	33,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133,400	0
Totals																									974,308	3,543,647

In FY14, FWS continued its effort to re-certify its museum property, removing collections from museum property listing if they no longer met the definition of Museum Property and noted in 411 DM. Additionally, collections that have, for years, been attributed to FWS control through various forms of limited or unverified information are no longer tracked by FWS. For FY14, no collections meeting our requirements for de-listing were noted, however, 2 federal repositories and 28 non-federal repositories were reported as no longer housing FWS collections and were removed from our totals (Table 2). The removals are part of an ongoing effort in several regions to update their museum property data. Regions 3 and 6, in particular, have made great strides in addressing their collection management responsibilities. Both were successful in bringing on student interns who continue to assist with museum property identification, re-certification and curation. Both Regions have also begun the process of entering their museum data into the museum property module of the FRED database. The 30 removed repositories are the result of these efforts in Region 3. These repositories were determined to currently house no material that had its origin in FWS. The removals have been documented in FRED.

**Table 2. FY14 Deleted Repositories**

Illinois	American Resources Group (Carbondale)
Illinois	Center for American Archaeology
Illinois	University of Illinois, Illinois Archaeological Survey, Urbana-Champaign
Illinois	Illinois Transportation Research Center
Illinois	Southern Illinois U Museum (Carbondale)
Indiana	Indiana University, William Hammond Mathers Museum
Indiana	Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services
Michigan	Commonwealth Assoc Laboratory (Jackson)
Michigan	Grass Lake Historical Society
Michigan	Michigan State Archaeologist
Michigan	Saginaw Archaeological Commission
Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Paleontology (Ann Arbor)
Minnesota	Archaeological Field Services, Minnesota Department of Transportation
Minnesota	Archaeological Research Services
Minnesota	Becker County Historical Society
Minnesota	Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota
Minnesota	Mankato State University Department of Anthropology
Minnesota	St. Cloud State University (St. Cloud)
Minnesota	US Army Corps of Engineers, St Paul District
Missouri	Lyman Archaeological Research Center
Missouri	Southeast Missouri State University
Missouri	Southwest Missouri State University, Center for Archaeological Research
Missouri	Triad Research Services
Missouri	U of Missouri, Geology Department Museum (Columbia)
Wisconsin	Marquette University, Center for Archaeological Investigations
Wisconsin	Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group
Wisconsin	Great Lakes Arch Research Ctr (Williamston)
Wisconsin	Beloit College Logan Museum

Kansas	Marais des Cygnes NWR
Nebraska	Crescent Lake NWR

## Funding

In FY 2014, \$331,000 from the Service's Refuge Operations and Maintenance Activity has been allocated to Regions as Arts and Artifacts funding. Art and Artifacts funding has been used for program oversight and coordination, compiling inventory information, providing technical assistance and purchasing equipment and supplies for field stations, it does not include any FTE or other staff hours, which can add to the total spent on museum property during the FY. Funding for museum property from Arts and Artifacts is woefully inadequate, both for new collections and legacy collections and does not reflect recent review of agency museum property needs (Table 3). FTE totals dropped from last FY. Region 6 lost a full time museum property position. FWS now reports the equivalent of 2 FTE for museum property with the occasional addition of student interns and volunteers for specific museum collection related tasks.

**Table 3 Estimated funding needs for museum property**

Action	Need	Funding Amount	Outcome
Increase the current number of FTE for the cultural resource program	Our workload analysis recommends an additional 8 FTE (GS 7, 9, 11) Service-wide to meet museum property responsibilities for FWS	\$271,832 ( for 8 GS 7s)	The addition will allow for dedicated staff and time that can be allocated for other program components such as NAGPRA compliance
Create a National Curator/NAGPRA coordinator position at the Washington level	This addition of 1 FTE (GS 11) will more effectively address FWS museum property	\$50,287	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Standardization of FWS organization against that seen in other Bureaus</li> <li>2. Enhance the FWS ability to consult with Tribes on NAGPRA</li> <li>3. Improve FWS ability to meet the needs of its programs (e.g. OLE NAGPRA needs)</li> </ol>
Raise the current level of base funding available for museum property management	The current level that has been in effect since 1992 should be doubled and added to base funding for 2014. It should be revisited annually beginning in 2015.	\$662,000 (doubling of current amount)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Augment current ability to actively manage collections</li> <li>2. Fund current agreements with non-federal repositories housing collections</li> </ol>
Set aside 2 year money in FY 2014 for a review of FWS legacy collections	Special funding: should be used for a contract to examine all FWS legacy collections	\$2,213,652 (Fed) \$26,482,025 (non-Fed)	Enable of review of FWS legacy collections
Set aside 2 year money in FY 2014 for a accessioning of FWS legacy collections	Special funding: should be used for a contract to accession all FWS legacy collections.	\$39,776 (Fed) \$107,536 (non-Fed)	Enable of accessioning of FWS legacy collections
<b>Total Funding Required</b>		<b>\$28,842,989</b>	

\*Funding here is based on a 2011 Workload Analysis for the FWS Cultural Resources program that called for 1 additional FTE per Region to handle the agency's museum property needs and a FY14 museum collections backlog data call from DOI PAM. The report also noted a need for a doubling of the current FWS Arts and Artifacts budget.

## **Museum Program Timeline**

2014—update the FWS backlog collection funding plan for DOI, draft Museum Property policy (complete). Development of a GIS layer for FWS museum collection locations (early discussions)

2014—issuance of an updated Museum Property Policy (in progress); collection of Facility Condition Index (FCI) for federal repositories (complete)

2012—accession any collections that meet the definition of museum property and that have not already been accessioned

2012—issuance of a Workload Study for the FWS Cultural Resources program—includes a component on museum property management.

2011—Service archaeologist named National Curator for FWS

2010—the FWS began to re-certify its museum property to only those that meet the definition of museum property as per DM 411 (on-going).

2009—GAO audit of NAGPRA compliance

2009—an online training course that includes museum property management was developed in conjunction with our National Conservation Training Center. The course is available through DOI Learn

2008—a second OIG audit for museum collections

2007—a follow on to the 1991 survey was initiated wherein 80 units reported meeting standards with 32 reporting that they did not.

1996—NAGPRA assessment released to comply with that Act.

1992—museum property policy and scope of collections guidance issued.

1991—in response to the IG audit of 1990, the FWS initiated a survey to identify specific weaknesses and deficiencies in how collections were being managed. Information submitted by approximately 180 FWS units cited 14,932 deficiencies related to the management of museum property. Cited deficiencies include the lack of documentation and plans to account for and protect museum property, improper environmental conditions, and lack of staff expertise. The review did indicate, however, that many units meet Departmental standards in terms of certain requirements addressing physical storage space and fire security.

## **Program Oversight**

Oversight responsibility for the program resides with the Assistant Director - Refuges and Wildlife at the national level. The Division of Refuges, Washington Office, has been delegated lead responsibility for providing overall direction and coordinating activities related to the program. Policy development and day-to-day program coordination are collateral duties of the Service's Historic Preservation Officer. Each Regional Director has designated one or more individuals to coordinate functions within their respective Regions and with the Washington Office. The Service also participates in the Department's Heritage Asset Partnership and Interior Museum Program Committee. As per the 1992 FWS Museum Property policy, each Regional Director has designated one individual as a Regional Museum Property coordinator (on a collateral duty basis) to provide assistance to units and oversee the completion of program activities. None of the Regional coordinators has extensive training or experience in managing collections, although all possess a basic understanding of program objectives and standards for managing primarily archaeological collections. Regional coordinators have received, at a minimum, introductory training on the program's administrative and technical requirements and a few have attended an 80-hour curatorial methods training course.

### **Long-Term Objectives**

Given the breadth of its collections and number of units involved in managing museum property, the FWS efforts to meet Federal and Departmental standards will require work to be phased in over a long-term basis. The exact timetable for completing this work is largely dependent upon available funding and FTEs. While work to identify and assess the condition of FWS collections located in non-FWS facilities continues, priority is being placed on meeting legal mandates and protecting collections in the possession of offices. The program's major objectives are to:

1. re-certify that FWS museum property collections meet the definition of museum property as per DM 411;
2. input museum collection information into the FRED museum property module;
3. update policies, procedures and standards for the management of museum property;
4. assess the condition of collections, identify deficiencies and initiate necessary corrective actions;
5. provide for necessary conservation of museum property and ensure its adequate use and storage;
6. connect the protection and use of museum property within the FWS mission and various program objectives, specifically for interpretation, research, and education; and, develop a network of individuals and offices that are available to provide subject expertise and technical assistance to FWS units managing museum property.

### **FWS Regions/Repositories**

Region 1 (Pacific) reports that:

The Region and the National Park Service (NPS) received a fifty thousand dollar Department of Interior Museum Property Program Grant to eliminate the accessioning and cataloging backlog for the archaeological collections from the Cathlapotle village site. The site lies on the Ridgefield NWR and was excavated by Portland State University. The collection is held by NPS at the Fort Vancouver curation facility. The grant will also provide for continuing compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The faunal remains in the collection will be reviewed for the presence of Human Remains and the entire collection reviewed for NAGPRA objects.

Region 7 (Alaska) notes that:

Figures in the Museum Property, Collection Transfers, FWS Repository, and Non-Fed Repo Info data sheets remain unchanged from the previous fiscal year. The current RHPO has not had the opportunity to research and validate or revise the figures provided by the retired RHPO. However, the current RHPO was able to consult with the FWS Facilities Engineer to confirm and revise Facilities Condition Index figures for the FWS Repository data sheet.

Towards the end of fiscal year 2014, the Region provided continued funding to the Alutiiq Museum and the Museum of the North for specific collections management projects. The current RHPO has been examining current and past services contracts to identify needs for continued or new services necessary to maintain collections currently curated at existing institutions.

Several collections are stored at the Region, some of which are secured in a lab at the regional office and others that are held at a warehouse in Anchorage shared by multiple federal agencies. It appears that most of the collections have either incomplete, outdated, or no inventory whatsoever. Hopefully the Region will be able to hire a Museum Specialist or Technician to assist the RHPO to address the Museum Property concerns in the Region.

## **NCTC**

The National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) in Shepherdstown West Virginia is the "home" of the US Fish and Wildlife Service and serves as the National training center for all FWS training. The Fish and Wildlife Service Museum, located within the NCTC, tells the story of the Service within the context of the American conservation movement. The NCTC archives contain an extraordinary collection of about 2600 catalogue files comprised of more than 100,000 objects, photographs, books, and documents. The museum also contains materials from the broader conservation community, including an extensive collection of materials and artwork from the National Wildlife Federation. The museum collection contains an extensive collection of important and sometimes rare conservation books, and the NCTC museum houses an additional collection of un-accessioned, "important" conservation books. The center has one FTE devoted to museum collections and also houses the office of the Service Historian.

In FY14 there were no changes or updates from FY14 where the controlled property (firearms) inventory was updated, and a 100% inventory of controlled property was completed as was a random 5% inventory of the entire collection and an inventory of loan objects. All new accessions and catalog records were entered in the ICMS database. The cataloging and conservation of the collection is on-going. Key entry and sign-in security measures were maintained. IPM and environmental monitoring was strictly adhered to according to 411 DM standards. Preventive conservation procedures were carried out on all incoming materials to the museum storage facility.

NCTC responded to 150 research requests and hosted 120 researchers over the course of the year.

### **DC Booth National Historic Fish Hatchery**

In 1983 the Spearfish National Fish Hatchery was closed by the Service. The City of Spearfish, under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Service, began to operate the Spearfish hatchery. It was renamed the D.C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery (DCB). In 1989 discussion among the Directorate of the Service resulted in the reestablishment of a position at DCB. This was in recognition of the potential public information and interpretation benefits to the Service. An administrative person followed in 1991 and a museum curator was hired in 1992. Current Service employees stationed at and responsible for DCB are the Director, Museum Curator, Administrative Officer, and Maintenance Worker. Three additional Service employees are stationed at DCB. Full control and responsibility for the hatchery operations reverted from the City to the Service on 1 Jan 1993.

The potential public information and interpretation benefits to the Service at DCB were recognized in 1989 by the Deputy Director, after discussion among the Directorate. This is accomplished through the preservation of the historic site and through the museum collection. As the National site to collect, preserve, protect, make accessible to researchers, and interpret the history of fisheries management, the site has ample resources available. The facility also serves as a collection site and provides technical assistance on museum property management for other service programs. D.C. Booth serves Region 6 as an outreach and education facility to improve effectiveness in communicating the Service's roles and responsibilities for fish and wildlife resources.

For FY14, DCB had a very tumultuous year culminating with the departure of long-time curator Randi Smith, who retired in early summer. Her departure was connected to a recent decision by the USFWS Regional office (Mountain-Prairie) to divest itself of Hatcheries, something that is happening across the agency. DCB has long been considered too Refuge-like and for that reason has always been considered ancillary to the Region's mission. Currently, DCB remains open, largely through the efforts of its Friends organization who, along with their Congressional representatives, succeeded in directing USFWS to continue funding the facility, however the lack of a full time curator and the continued potential for closure, will continue to take a toll on both the curation and use of the collections by researchers. The Region is still interested in moving the collection to NCTC or in making the facility into a DOI-Wide collections facility but no final decision has been made. The Hatchery manager remains committed to keeping the facility open and the collections available, but is reduced to using intermittent volunteers for collections management. Any continued progress for DCB materials will be very slow and museum property data from the facility will likely remain at FY14 levels for the foreseeable future.

### **DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge**

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, located in Missouri Valley, Iowa, is home to a premier archeological collection of over 250,000 artifacts excavated from the buried hold of the

Steamboat *Bertrand*. On April 1, 1865, the sternwheeler hit a snag, or submerged log, twenty miles north of Omaha, Nebraska. Bound for the newly discovered goldfields of Montana from St. Louis, Missouri, the *Bertrand* sank into the depths of the Missouri River; her cargo was a complete loss. Local folklore indicated the ship carried whiskey, gold and flasks of mercury for use in the mining process, a treasure trove worth hundreds of thousands of dollars!

Using historical documents and a flux gate magnetometer, modern salvors, Sam Corbino and Jesse Pursell discovered the wreck on DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge in 1968. Since the boat was on government property, the salvors agreed under the requirements of the Antiquities Act of 1906, to hand all man-made artifacts over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for permanent exhibition and preservation in a public museum. By 1969, the vessel's extant hull was completely excavated from its thirty feet deep, mud tomb under the auspices of National Park Service archeologists. Unfortunately for the salvors, the treasure they sought had eluded them. Insurance Company divers had removed most of the mercury and other valuables in 1865. In spite of this fact, a diversity of tools, clothing, food, and equipment remained in the hold.

A Visitor Center, built by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1981, accommodates the artifacts from the *Bertrand*. An environmentally-controlled collection storage area protects the cargo of the boat. The Visitor Center also contains a conservation laboratory for *Bertrand* artifact preservation, research library, theater and exhibition galleries. Permanent exhibits discuss the impact steamboat cargoes and passengers brought to the frontier through the building of towns, farming, logging and mining. Each of these pursuits, while assuring prosperity and growth, initially produced a long term adverse effect upon the environment and wildlife habitats. Displays address the history of wildlife refuges, which were created to alleviate these problems. Temporary exhibits include a variety of topics from art shows to interpretive programs.

For FY14, staff at DeSoto returned the *Bertrand* collection to the Refuge's visitor center and began the process of re-installing the exhibits. As collections were transferred, cataloging work continued for those collections still located off Refuge. Work is also underway for the sesquicentennial of the *Bertrand* sinking. The Refuge was successful in obtaining \$40,000 from the Department of the Interior and is working on a project that will showcase not only the materials from the *Bertrand* but the site of the sinking as well. Plans are underway for a celebration of the *Bertrand* and its collections in March 2015.

### **FWS Cataloging**

FWS offices report that approximately 456,900 objects (10% of total items) have been cataloged and accessioned. Efforts in Region 3 and 6 to update their curation documents is likely to result in a greater number of items being catalogued and accessioned especially in non-federal repositories. Also, use of FRED's museum property module should also prompt needed updates that will likely affect current curation agreements.

### **FWS Collection Movement (FWS Additions and Withdrawals information)**

Each year, museum collections ‘move’ from place to place. They are generated and reach a final storage location, they are removed from the system and are disposed of at another location. For FY14 Table 4 lists the Collection ‘Movement’ that occurred. FWS retains control of all materials noted below.

**Table 4. Collection Movement for FY14**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Materials from</b>	<b>Materials sent to</b>
1	None	
2	None	
3	None	
4	Georgia Southern University, Department of Anthropology [Camp Lawton]	University Museum
4	Georgia Southern University, Department of Anthropology [Camp Lawton]	Magnolia State Park Museum [Georgia State Archaeologist]
4	Mississippi State Capitol Museum	Chickasaw Nation
5	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab	
6	None	
7	Regional Office	Returned to Kenai NWR
7	University of Alaska Museum of the North	University of Washington
7	Regional Office	University of Alaska Museum of the North
7	Office of the State Archaeologist, Salem Oregon	University of Alaska Museum of the North
7	Regional Office	Museum of the Aleutians
7	Regional Office	Prince William Sound Museum, in Whittier
7	Regional Office	University of Alaska Museum of the North
7	Regional Office	Kachemak Heritage Land trust
7	Regional Office	University of Alaska Museum of the North
7	Regional Office	Museum of the Aleutians
7	Regional Office	Alutiiq Museum

7	Regional Office	loaned to UAA Anthro Department
7	Regional Office	loaned to University of Buffalo

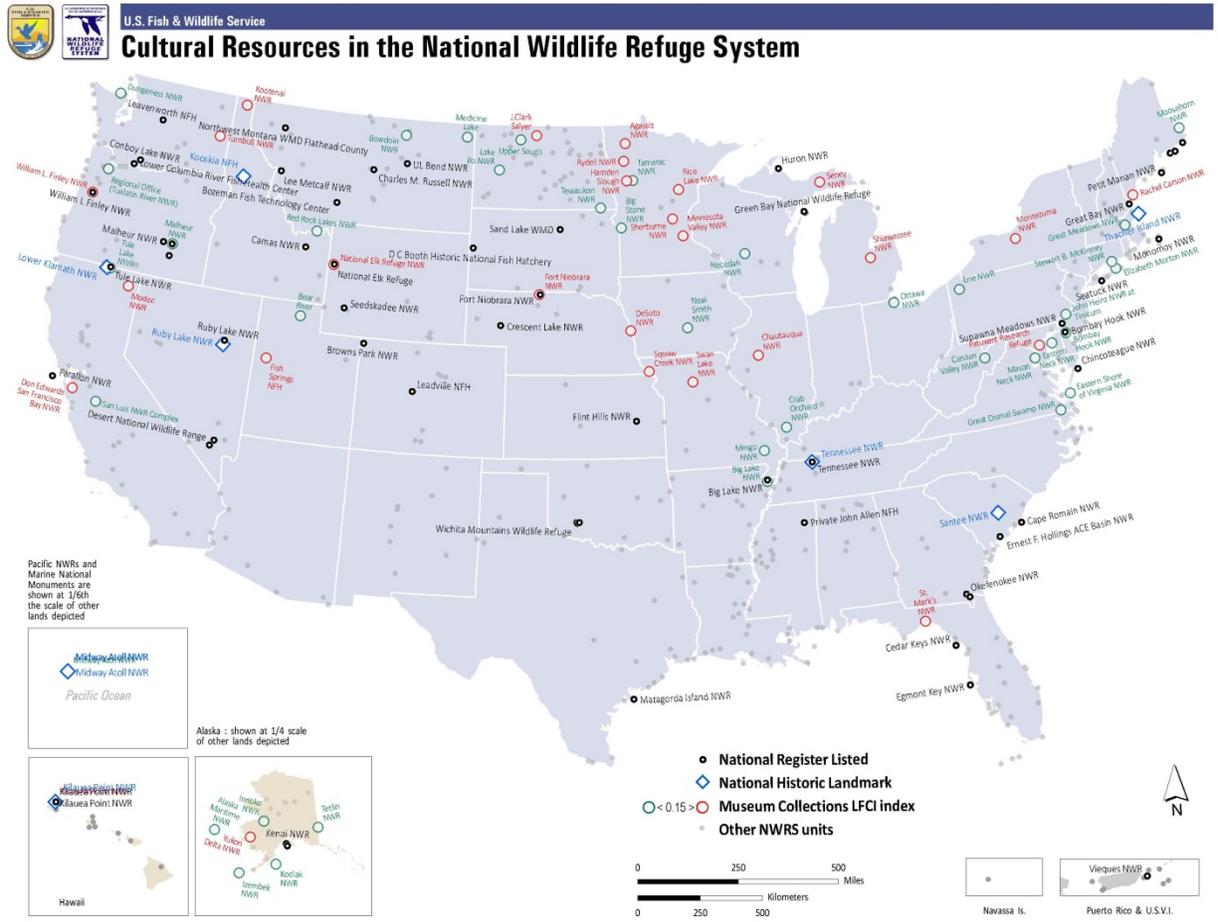
**FWS Collection Condition**

For FY14 a total of 266 facilities hold FWS collections (Table 5). 117 are FWS repositories and the remaining 149 are non-federal repositories. Data on the condition of non-federal repositories is currently being updated and the condition of the 3 FWS museum facilities is reviewed annually. For FWS field stations that hold museum collections (federal repositories) Table 4 notes the current Facility Condition Index (FCI) for that facility, where available. FCI is defined as deferred maintenance divided by replacement cost and is the main designator used by FWS Facilities to speak to condition for the particular asset. An FCI of 0-0.14 indicates a good to fair condition while an FCI of 0.15 or over indicates poor condition. If a facility has a poor FCI and holds museum property, the field station will be advised to move those materials to a location with a better FCI. Though FCI does not speak to museum standards, FWS believes this is a good first step to coalescing collections on its stations into better conditions.

**Collection Consolidation**

In FY14, FWS did not consolidate any collections. It did move to complete collection of FCI for federal repositories and will use that information to suggest that collections be moved to repositories with better FCI (likely during FY15). Additionally, FWS HQ continues efforts to populate the museum property module of the FRED database. It is expected that, once populated, data from that module will help steer consolidation efforts by providing managers with better information about their collection needs. Also, in F14, FCI data was mapped (Figure 1) to illustrate the locations of USFWS properties housing museum collections and their FCI. It is hoped that seeing a visual representation for their facilities that considers condition of that facility will make it easier for managers to consider moving collections to areas with better condition indices on their properties. This would be a good first step to better consolidation of collections on USFWS lands.

Figure 1. Map of Historical and Museum indicators for USFWS Lands



Note—Figure 1 is a draft map depicting historical information for USFWS properties. It includes location of museum collections and their condition (FCI). FCI is shown by color designation low through high.

Table 5. FY14 FWS Federal and Non-Federal Repositories and their current condition status.

Repository	Accountable/ Custodial Official	Collection Location (the actual room or area the materials reside in)	Location Facilities Condition Index : ( 0.00 Acceptable <.15> Unacceptable 1.00)				
Quinalt NFH							
Dungeness NWR	Kevin Ryan	Headquarters	0.00				
Kauai NWR Complex	Shannon Smith	Kilauea Point Visitors Center	0.22				
Midway Atoll NWR	Sue Schulmeister	Headquarters	0.11				
Quilence NFH	Ron Wong	Attic	0.00				

Regional Office (Tualatin River NWR)	Robin West	CRT Office	0.00				
Turnbull NWR	Dan Matiatos	EE Center	0.90				
William L. Finley NWR	Doug Spencer	Fiechter House	0.56				
Malheur NWR		Arch office and HQ museum	0.01	0.01			
Kootenai NWR		EE and Bldg 180		0.56			
Agassiz NWR	Craig Mowry	Main Office	1.00				
Big Stone NWR	Alice Hanley	Main Office	0.02				
Crab Orchard NWR	Vacant	Main Office	0.09				
DeSoto NWR	Tom Cox	Main Office	0.44				
Fergus Falls WMD	Larry Martin	Main Office	0.00				
Hamden Slough NWR	Ryan Frohling	Main Office	0.82				
Illinois River Wildlife and Fish Refuge	Lee Albright	Main Office					
Mingo NWR	Ben Mense	Main Office	0.00				
Minnesota Valley NWR	Charlie Blair	Main Office	0.60				
Neal Smith NWR	Christy Smith	Main Office	0.05				
Necedah NWR	Doug Staller	Main Office	0.00				
Neosho NFH		Main Office	0.00				
Ottawa NWR	Jason Lewis	Main Office	0.13				
Regional Office	James Myster	Main Office					
Rice Lake NWR	Walt Ford	Main Office	0.54				
Rydell NWR	David Bennett	Main Office	0.47				
Saint Croix WMD	Thomas Kerr	Main Office	1.24				
Seney NWR	Mark Vaniman	Main Office	0.28				
Sherburne NWR	Anne Sittauer	Main Office	1.06				
Shiawassee NWR	Steve Kahl	Main Office	0.24				
Squaw Creek NWR	Ronald Bell	Main Office	0.30				
Swan Lake NWR	Steve Whitson	Main Office	0.44				
Tamarac NWR	Neil Powers	Main Office	0.00				
Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge	Tim Yager	Main Office	0.00				
Windom WMD	Todd Luke	Main Office	0.00				
Chautauqua NWR		Main Office	1.00				
Big Lake NWR	Aaron Mize	Visitor Center	0.00				
Ding Darling NWR		Edu Center	0.08				
Savanah Coastal Refuges (RKs office)	Rick Kanaski	Regional Archaeologist's Office	0.00				
St. Mark's NWR	Terry Peacock	Visitor Center	0.29				
Wheeler NWR	Dwight Cooley	Visitor Center					

Back Bay NWR	Jared Brandwein	EE Building & Visitor Station					
Blackwater NWR	Suzanne Baird	Unknown					
Bombay Hook NWR	Oscar Reed	Headquarters Lobby, Offices	0.09				
Canaan Valley NWR		Headquarters	0.00				
Chincoteague NWR	Lou Hinds	Archive Room, Headquarters					
Craig Brook NFH		Headquarters & Fly House Museum		0.05			
Eastern Neck NWR	Suzanne Baird	Headquarters	0.13				
Eastern Shore of Virginia NWR	Susan Rice	Headquarters, Storage Building, Visitor Center	0.07	0.11	0.21		
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (Barnegat Division)	Virginia Rettig	Headquarters,	0.19				
Elizabeth Morton NWR	Michelle Williams		0.00				
Erie NWR	Thomas Roster		0.02				
FWS Regional Office	Shelley Small	Regional Office					
Martin NWR	Suzanne Baird	Headquarters of Martin					
Great Dismal Swamp NWR	Chuck Lowie	Headquarters	0.03				
Great Meadows NWR	Elizabeth Herland	Headquarters	0.07				
Great Swamp NWR	Bill Koch	Headquarters					
Iroquois NWR	Thomas Roster	environmentally controlled cube in Maintenance Shop[					
John Heinz NWR at Tinicum	Gary Stoltz	Education Center	0.05				
Maine Coastal Islands NWR	Beth Goettel						
Mason Neck NWR	Greg Weiler		0.00				
Missisquoi NWR	Ken Sturm	Headquarters					
Montezuma NWR	Tom Jasikoff	HQ and Visitor Center	0.77	0.01			
Moosehorn NWR	William Kolodnicki	Headquarters	0.03				
Ninigret NWR	Charles Vandemoer	Kettle Pond Vis. Center					
Occoquon NWR	Greg Weiler						
Ohio River Islands NWR		Headquarters					
Parker River NWR	Graham Taylor	Headquarters					

Patuxent Research Refuge	Brad Knudsen	Visitor Center, Gabrielson Lab, Prop bldg, Svc bldg	0.20	0.09	0.14	0.27	
Prime Hook NWR	Art Coppola						
Rachel Carson NWR	Ward Feurt	Headquarters	0.58				
Rappahannock River NWR	Andy Hoffman	Wilna House					
Sachuest Point NWR	Charlie Vandemoer	Visitor Center					
Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Andrew French	Great Falls Discovery Center					
Stewart B. McKinney NWR	Richard Potvin	Headquarters, Maint Shop	0.01				
Sunkhaze Meadows NWR	Beth Goettel	Headquarters					
Trustom Pond	Charlie Vandemoer	HQ and Office (2nd Floor)					
Wertheim NWR	Michelle Williams	Visitor Center					
West Virginia Field Office	Thomas Chapman	Headquarters					
Arrowwood NWR	Kim Hanson	unknown					
Browns Park NWR	Chris Dippel	Visitor Center					
Charles M Russell NWR	Rick Potts	maintenance shop					
Chase Lake NWR	Neil Shook	Headquarters					
D.C. Booth NHFH	Randi Smith	unknown					
Fish Springs NFH	Brain Allen	Headquarters	0.48				
Fort Niobrara NWR	Steve Hicks	Visitor Center and Edu Center	1.00	0.02			
Lake Ilo NWR	Kory Richardson	Shop	0.02				
Marais des Cygnes NWR	Patrick Martin	unknown					
National Elk Refuge NWR	Steven Kallin	Headquarters	0.27				
Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR	Steve Berendzen	Bldg 120					
Tewaukon NWR	Rob Bundy	Headquarters	0.12				
Upper Souris	Thomas Pabrian	Office	0.03				
Waubay NWR	Vacant	visitor center					
Bear River	Bob Barrett	Headquarters	0.02				
J.Clark Salyer	Vacant	headquarters and shop		0.19			
Devil's Lake	Roger Hollevoet	unknown					
Crescent Lake	Mark Koepsel	unknown					
Medicine Lake	Jerry Rodriguez	maintenance shop	0.01				

Leadville Fish Hatchery	Ed Stege	unknown					
Red Rock Lakes NWR	Bill West	visitor center	0.04				
Bowdoin NWR	Carmen Luna	Office	0.01				
Jackson Fish Hatchery	Kerry Grande	unknown					
Alaska Maritime NWR	Marc Webber	Visitor Center/ Admin Offices	0.06				
Alaska Peninsula/Becharof NWR	Bill Schaff	Admin Offices	0.03				
Arctic NWR	Roger Kaye	Admin Offices					
Innoko NWR	Bo Sloan	Admin Offices	0.00				
Izembek NWR	Nancy Hoffman	Admin Offices	0.04				
Kenai NWR	Gary Titus	Admin Offices	0.15				
Kodiak NWR	Kent Sundseth	Admin Offices	0.01				
Koyukuk/Nowtina NWR	Kenton Moos	Admin Offices	0.24				
Tetlin NWR	Bud Johnson	Admin Offices	0.03				
Yukon Delta NWR	Pat Snow or Brian McCaffery		0.61				
Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR	Mendel Stuart	Visitor Center	0.20				
Desert NWR	Amy Sprunger	Field Station					
Modoc NWR	Tom Clay	Headquarters	0.27				
San Luis NWR Complex	Kim Forrest	Complex Headquarters	0.00				
Stillwater NWR Complex	Carl Lunderstadt	Vault	0.00				
Tule Lake NWR	Greg Austin	Complex Headquarters	0.06				
San Luis NWR	Karl Stromayer	Headquarters	0.00				
NCTC	Jeanne Harold	Archives	0.00				

Based on the FCI data here, FWS currently has **47** facilities (or 40%) in Good condition, **67** facilities (or 57%) in poor condition, and **3** facilities (or 3%) in fair condition.

Region			State	Repository	Repository Contact	Good	Fair	Poor	Collections from? (Refuge/Hatchery Name)	Repository Agreement	Funding Amount in FY
1			Hawaii	Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Honolulu)	Janet Ness	1			Papahanaumokuakea NM, Hanalei NWR, Pearl Harbor NWR	MOU	8100
1			Idaho	U. of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Lab of Anthropology (Moscow)	Leah Evan Jenke	1			Kooskia NFH		
1			Oregon	Benton County Historical Society (assumed portion of OSU Horner Museum collection)	Mary Gallagher	1			Wm. L. Finley NWR	MOU	None
1			Oregon	Harney County Historical Society (Burns)	Sharon Jones		1		Malheur NWR		
1			Oregon	Lake County Museum (Lakeview)			1				
1			Oregon	Fort Vancouver National Park	Thersesa Langford		1		Ridgefield NWR	Interagency	11000
1			South Dakota	School of Mines and Technology	Sally Shelton	1			McKay NWR	None	None
1			Washington	Eastern WA U, Arch and Historical Services (Cheney)	Stan Gough		1		Hagerman NFH, Turnbull NWR	None	None
						4	4	0			
2			Arizona	U of Arizona, Arizona State Museum, (Tucson)		1					
2			New Mexico	Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (Santa Fe)		1				Curation MOU	None
2			New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Dept of Anthropology (Albuquerque)			1				
2			New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (Albuq.)		1					

2		Oklahoma	U of OK, Sam Noble Museum of Natural History (Norman)		1					
2		Texas	Rio Grande Valley Museum			1				
2		Texas	U of Texas, Arch Research Lab (Austin)			1				
2		Texas	U of Texas, Ctr for Archaeological Research (San Antonio)		1				None	None
					5	3	0			
3		Illinois	S Illinois U, Ctr for Arch Investigations (Carbondale)	Heather Lapham	1			Crab Orchard NWR, Cypress Creek NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Indiana	Indiana U, Glenn A. Black Lab of Anthro (Bloomington)	Dru McGill	1			Muscatatuck NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Iowa	University of Iowa, Iowa State Archaeologist (Iowa City)	John Cordell	1			Iowa WMD, McGregor District, Savanna District, Port Louisa NWR, Union Slough NWR, Neal Smith NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Iowa	Luther College Archaeological Research Center (Decorah)	Destiny Crider	1			Manchester NFH (divested)	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Michigan	State Historic Preservation Office, Archaeological Collections Michigan (East Lansing)	Jessica Yann	1			Shiawassee NWR	ARPA permits	None
3		Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Anthropological Archaeology (Ann Arbor)	Karen Dively	1			Crab Orchard NWR, Shiawassee NWR	None	None
3		Michigan	Historical Society of Saginaw County (Saginaw)	Jeffrey Sommer	1			Shiawassee NWR	Cooperative Agreement	
3		Minnesota	Hamline University (St. Paul)	Susan Myster	1			Sherburne NWR	None	None

3		Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota History Center (St. Paul)	Dan Cagley	1			Agassiz NWR, Big Stone NWR, Detroit Lakes WMD, Fergus Falls WMD, Hamden Slough NWR, Litchfield WMD, McGregor District, Minnesota Valley NWR, Morris WMD, Rice Lake NWR, Rydell NWR, Sherburne NWR, Tamarac NWR, Windom WMD	Curation MOA	None
3		Missouri	Arrow Rock State Historic Site (Arrow Rock)	Mike Dickey		1		Big Muddy NFWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Missouri	U of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology (Columbia)	Jessica Boldt	1			Swan Lake NWR, Squaw Creek NWR, Big Muddy NFWR, Mingo NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	UW-La Crosse, Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center (La Crosse)	Michael Bednarchuk	1			Genoa NFH, LaCrosse District, Leopold WMD, McGregor District, Necedah NWR, Trempealeau NWR, Winona District	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin Archaeological Research Laboratories (Milwaukee)	John Richards	1			Horicon NWR, Fox River NWR, Necedah NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Dept of Anthro. Laboratory of Archaeology (Madison)	Danielle Benden	1			Leopold WMD, McGregor District, Horicon NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	Wisconsin Historical Society (Madison)	Scott Roller	1			Leopold WMD, Necedah NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
3		Wisconsin	Neville Public Museum (Green Bay)	Louise Pfothenauer		1		Green Bay NWR, Leopold WMD	None	None
3		Illinois	Illinois State Museum (Springfield)	Dee Ann Watt	1			Chautauqua NWR, Cypress Creek NWR, Great River NWR, Meredosia NWR, Savanna District, Two Rivers NWR	Cooperative Agreement	None
					15	2	0			
4		Alabama	Auburn University (Auburn)	Eugene Futato		1			None	None

4		Alabama	U of Alabama, Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository (Moundville)	Eugene Futato		1			None	None
4		Arkansas	Arch Survey Station (Fayetteville)	Juliet Morrow		1				
4		Arkansas	Arkansas State U, Arch Survey Station (Jonesboro)	Frank Schambach		1				
4		Arkansas	Southern Arkansas U, Arch Survey Station (Magnolia)	Marvin D Jeter		1				
4		Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Arch Survey Station (Monticello)	John House		1				
4		Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Arch Survey Station (Pinebluff)	Lela Donat		1				
4		Arkansas	U of Arkansas Archaeological Collection Facility (Fayetteville)	Mary Suter		1				
4		Arkansas	U of Arkansas, University Museum (Fayetteville)			1				
4		Delaware	Delaware Archaeology Museum			1			None	None
4		Florida	Florida Atlanta University (Boca Raton)	David Dickel/Marie Prentice		1				
4		Florida	Bureau for Archaeological Research (Tallahassee)	William Marquardt/Donna Ruhl	1				MOU	None
4		Florida	University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History (Gainesville)	Rochelle Marrinan	1				MOU	None
4		Florida	Florida State University (Tallahassee)			1				
4		Florida	Natural History Museum of the Florida Keys (Marathon)			1				
4		Florida	U of West Florida (Pensacola)			1				
4		Georgia	Columbus Museum of Arts and Science (Columbus)	Sue Moore		1				

4		Georgia	Georgia Southern University Museum (Statesboro)			1			
4		Georgia	South Georgia College (Douglas)	Mark Williams		1			
4		Georgia	University of Georgia (Athens)			1			
4		Georgia	University of West Georgia (Carrollton)			1			
4		Georgia	Valdosta State University (Valdosta)			1			
4		Georgia	Waycross Junior College (Waycross)			1			
4		Illinois	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale			1			
4		Louisiana	Louisiana Division of Archaeology (Baton Rouge)			1			
4		Louisiana	Louisiana State University Museum (Baton Rouge)	Jeffrey Girard		1			
4		Louisiana	Northeast Louisiana University (Monroe)	William P Athens		1			
4		Louisiana	R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc (New Orleans) Temporary			1			
4		Louisiana	University of Southwestern Louisiana (Lafayette)	Evan Peacock/Janet Rafferty		1			
4		Mississippi	Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, Starkville			1			
4		Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson)			1			
4		Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Transportation	H Edward Jackson		1			
4		Mississippi	University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg)			1		None	None
4		North Carolina	East Carolina University (Greensville)			1		None	None

4		North Carolina	North Carolina Dept of Transportation (Raleigh)	Paul Thacker	1	1	0		MOA	None
4		North Carolina	Wake Forest University (Winston Salem)			1				
4		South Carolina	Charleston Museum (Charleston)	Sharon Pekrul		1				
4		South Carolina	South Carolina Inst of Archeology and Anth (Columbia)	Gena Horton		1				
4		Tennessee	Charles H. Nash Museum of Archaeology (Memphis)	Mark Norton		1				
4		Tennessee	Tenn Division of Archaeology, Pinson Mounds Museum	Suzanne Hoyal		1				
4		Tennessee	Tenn Div of Archaeology, Dept of Conservation (Nashville)			1				
4		Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands SHPO (St. Thomas)	Michael Raber		1				
					3	39	0			
5		Connecticut	U of Connecticut, Dept of Anthropology (Storrs)	Kevin McBride		1		Stewart B. Mckinney NWR	None	0
5		Delaware	Delaware Archaeological Museum	Charles Fithian		1		Bombay Hook NWR, Prime Hook NWR	Yes	0
5		Maine	Maine State Museum (Augusta)	Bruce Bourque		1		Craig Brook NFH, Moosehorn NWR, Rachel Carson NWR	Curation MOA	0
5		Maine	Northeast Archaeological Research Center (Farmington)	Ellen Cowie	1			Missisquoi NWR	None	0
5		Maryland	Havre de Grace Decoy Museum	Pat Vincenti, President		1		Chincoteague NWR	Cooperative Agreement	0
5		Maryland	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	Sara Rivers Coffield	1			Blackwater NWR, Patuxent Research Refuge, Eastern Neck NWR	Contract	2,235.85
5		Massachusetts	Peabody Essex Museum (Salem)	Karen Kramer-Russell		1		Parker River NWR	R8 None, R5 Yes.	R8-None, R5 yes

5		Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology (Boston)	Melody Henkel		1		Great Meadows,	Yes	0
5		Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts, Amherst Archaeological Services	Eric Johnson		1		S.O. Conte Fish Research Lab	None	0
5		New Jersey	New Jersey State Museum	Greg Lattanzi	1			Cape May NWR, Walkkill River NWR	None	0
5		New York	Alabama Historical Society (Basom)	Ellen Bachorski		1		Iroquois NWR	None	0
5		New York	New York State Museum (Albany)	Penelope Drucker	1			iroquois NWR	none	0
5		New York	State U of New York (Buffalo) Marian White Anthropology Research Museum	Kyle Sommerville		1		Erie NWR	none	0
5		Rhode Island	Public Archaeology Lab	Deborah Cox		1		Great Meadows, Assabet River NWR, Trustom Pond NWR, Ninegret NWR, Wertheim NWR	No	0
5		Rhode Island	Rhode Island College (Providence)	Pierre Morenon		1		Trustom Pond NWR	None	0
5		Vermont	University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program	John Crock		1		Missisquoi NWR	None	0
5		Vermont	Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center	Jess Robinson		1		Missisquoi NWR	Not Yet	0
5		Virginia	Fairfax County Heritage Resources (Falls Church)	Mike Johnson		1		Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck NWR	Yes	0
5		Virginia	Mariners' Museum			1		Chincoteague NWR	None	0
5		Virginia	Prince William County Historic Preservation Division	Brendon Hanafin		1		Occoquon NWR	Yes	0
5		Virginia	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond)	Keith Egloff		1		Great Dismal Swamp NWR, James River NWR, Chincoteague NWR, Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck NWR, Back Bay NWR	yes	0
5		West Virginia	Shepherd University	Chuck Hulse	1			NCTC	None	0

5		West Virginia	West Virginia Division of Culture and History, State Historic Preservation Office	Heather Cline		1		NCTC	None	0
					5	18	0			
6		California	Webb School, Raymond Alf Museum of Paleontology	unknown	1			Charles M. Russell	None	None
6		California	University of California, Berkley	unknown	1			Browns Park	None	None
6		Colorado	Museum of Northwest Colorado	Unknown	1			Browns Park	None	None
6		Colorado	University of Denver	unknown		1		Lake Mason	None	None
6		Montana	Historical Research Associates (Missoula)	unknown	1			Charles M. Russell	None	None
6		Montana	Montana State Univeristy, Museum of the Rockies (Bozeman)	unknown	1			National Bison Range	None	None
6		Montana	University of Montana (Missoula)	unknown	1			Fort Niobrara	ARPA permits	None
6		Nebraska	U of Nebraska (Lincoln)	unknown	1			Lake Ilo	ARPA permits	None
6		North Dakota	State Historical Society of North Dakota, North Dakota Heritage Center (Bismarck)	unknown	1			Devil's Lake Lake Ilo Tewaukon Browns Park	None	None
6		North Dakota	U of North Dakota, Dept of Anthro/Arch (Grand Forks)	Unknown	1			Sully's Hill	None	None
6		North Dakota	North Dakota State University (Fargo)	unknown	1			Waubay	None	None
6		South Dakota	South Dakota State Historical Society, South Dakota Archeological Research Center (Rapid City)	unknown	1			Waubay	None	None
6		South Dakota	U of South Dakota, Anthropology and Sociology Department (Vermillion)	unknown	1			Fish Springs	None	None
6		Utah	U of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History (Salt	unknown	1			National Elk Refuge	None	None

			Lake City)							
6		Wyoming	Western WY Community College, Lab of Anthropology (Rock Springs)	unknown	1			Seedskaatee	None	None
6		Wyoming	Wyoming State Historical Society (Cheyenne)		1				MOU	15000
					15	1	0			
7		Alaska	University of Alaska Museum of the North	Josh Reuther, Scott Shirar	1			Alaska Maritime, Alaska Peninsula, Arctic, Becharof, Innoko, Izembek, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Togiak, Yukon Delta, Yukon Flats	MOU	\$5,000
7		Alaska	Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository	Patrick Saltonstall	1			Kodiak, Alaska Maritime	MOU	\$5,000
7		Alaska	Kenai Peninsula College	Alan Boraas		1		Kenai	None	none
7		Indiana	Indiana University	Greg Reinhardt		1		Alaska Maritime	Permit	none
7		Alaska	Museum of the Aleutians	Ingrid Martis	1			Alaska Maritime	MOU	\$5,000
7		Alaska	Pratt Museum	Savannah Bradley	1			Kenai, Alaska Maritime	in flux	
7		Alaska	University of Alaska (Anchorage)	Diane Hanson		1		Alaska Maritime, Arctic, Izembek, Kenai	Permits	
7		California	University of California, Los Angeles Fowler Museum of Culture History	Wendy Teeter	1			Alaska Maritime	None	none
7		Ohio	Dayton Society of Natural History	William Kennedy		1		Alaska Maritime	None	none
7		Pennsylvania	U of Pennsylvania, University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology (Philadelphia)		1			Alaska Maritime, Kenai, Innoko, Koyukuk	None	none
7		Rhode Island	Brown/Haffenreffer	Douglas Anderson	1			Selawik	Permits	none
7		Washington	Washington State	Robert Ackerman	1			Yukon Delta, Togiak	permit	none
					5	3	0			
8		Nevada	Nevada State Museum & Historical Society (Las Vegas)	Lisa Deitz	1			Clear Lake NWR, Tule Lake NWR		





## Public Use

Several cultural resources authorities direct federal agencies to educate the public on its historic resources. Museum collections often take a central role in these education efforts, either in the form of museum exhibits at FWS Visitor Centers or as traveling exhibits used by field or regional staff to take the message of protection of historic resources to various audiences. In FY14, 50 FWS Visitor Center's include exhibits pertaining to history or prehistory. Materials in these exhibits are often from the field station's museum property. FWS collections that are available for research are those housed in our Federal repositories (NCTC, DCB, and DeSoto). Table 6 notes their access request and viewing data for FY14.

**Table 5. Public Use for FWS Museum Collections**

Repository	Number of research requests	Number of Visitors to the collection	Number of research access
NCTC	150	2,000	120
DCB	n/a	n/a	n/a
DeSoto*	0	0	0

## Future Directions

As noted in the Timeline, the next milestone will be issuance of an updated Museum Property policy. A draft is complete but will require continued review and submittal through FWS leadership. This FY, FWS will see 2 additional Regions begin using FRED (bringing the total to 4 Regions). Several Regions, including FWS HQ, will continue making use of interns to focus on museum property issues that will, hopefully, continue to increase the granularity of data available for these assets. Finally, the 3 projects (Bertrand, Chirkoff Islands, and Cathlapotle) that were selected for DOI-PAM funding will be completed or nearing completion this FY (look for more details in the FY15 annual report).