
CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD INVESTIGATIONS STUDY PLAN

First-Draft

**ROCKY REACH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC Project No. 2145**

June 8, 2000



**Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County
Wenatchee, Washington**

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Location

The Rocky Reach Project is located approximately seven miles north of the city of Wenatchee on the Columbia River in mid-Washington State. The dam is 215 river miles below the Canadian border and 473 river miles above the mouth of the Columbia at Astoria, Oregon.

1.2 The Columbia River

Rocky Reach Dam is located in Chelan County in north central Washington. Lake Entiat, the Rocky Reach Project reservoir, extends upriver 43 miles (to Wells Dam) and has a surface area of approximately 9,100 acres. The reservoir contains 36,400 acre-feet of usable storage. The drainage area of the project at the dam is about 90,000 square miles. The watershed lies east of the Cascade Mountains and West of the Rocky Mountains, consisting of parts of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. The normal headwater elevation is 707 feet above sea level. The normal tailwater elevation is 614.7 feet above sea level. The average annual minimum water temperature of 34°F normally occurs during the month of February. The average annual maximum water temperature of 65°F occurs during the months of August and September.

1.3 Physical Setting

The state of Washington encompasses a wide range of geographic diversity, from the marine influenced ocean shores and the Puget Sound, over the rugged Cascade Mountain Range to the rolling hills of central Washington, to the ancient mountain ranges of north central and eastern Washington. The Rocky Reach Project is located on the Columbia River between two significantly different physiographic areas. In the Cascade Mountains to the west, a metamorphosed sedimentary, volcanic, and granitic rock predominates. On the Columbia River Plateau to the east, vast, thick layers of basalt cover bedrock. The vegetation ranges from forest and alpine meadows in the Cascades, down to the fertile, irrigated valleys near the Columbia and back up to sparsely vegetated arid plateaus to the east.

1.4 Climate

The climate in the vicinity of the Rocky Reach Project is the semi-arid type, which is typical of eastern Washington. There is a seasonal range of temperatures in the area with winter averaging about 25°F and summer about 75°F. Spring and Fall temperatures average 50°F. Extreme temperatures can approach -30°F in winter and 110°F in summer. The precipitation is generally low with an annual average of about 10 inches, the bulk of which falls between October and March. There are usually no more than 8 to 15 inches of snow on the ground.

1.5 Cultural Resources

An intensive archaeological survey of the shoreline of the Rocky Reach Project was conducted in 1981 as part of a plan to raise the reservoir level. The purpose of the study was to inventory and document cultural resources that might be affected by the pool raise, and to identify those sites that were currently being affected by the existing reservoir level and Project operation. The survey, which included an evaluation of all previously known archaeological investigations on the reservoir, identified a total of 47 cultural resource sites. The inventory results were

documented in an extensive overview document (Schalk and Mierendorf 1983). Supplemental investigations were also conducted that same year (Simmons et al. 1983) for the “Exhibit R” recreation sites in the reservoir.

In preparation for a license amendment for the proposed pool raise, a resurvey of the project area was conducted in 1990 (Galm 1990). The 1990 survey found additional cultural materials at four of the sites that were surveyed in 1981. The 1990 resurvey resulted in the recording of twelve new sites and eight sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are locations where no cultural materials were noted but site features indicate that these areas should receive further consideration. As a result of the above cultural resource work, Chelan PUD contracted with Archaeological and Historical Services in the fall of 1990 to test nine of the newly discovered sites, two of the sensitive areas, and to complete National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations for three sites.

SECTION 2: STUDY GOAL

The goals designed for this year’s study plan are outlined as follows:

1. Initiate and complete a field inventory for cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect. This goal will help address Step 9 of the Section 106 Compliance Table (Table 2-1).
2. Initiate the traditional cultural properties (TCP) research. This will involve contracting with one or both tribes or their consultants to have these studies conducted for the Lake Chelan project area. This will complete Steps 7 and 8 of the Section 106 Compliance Table (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1: STEPS FOR SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE ROCKY REACH RELICENSING				
STEP		DESCRIPTION	STATUS	SCHEDULE
1	Establish policy-level consultation	FERC should initiate policy-level consultation with agencies and tribes. FERC may decide to delegate day-to-day consultation to Chelan PUD.	FERC mailed a letter to address this issue. Next steps: Once the letter is received, next steps will be identified.	Letter received from FERC May 24, 2000
2	Select consultant/advisor to Chelan PUD	Chelan PUD will select a consultant to provide Section 106 and technical guidance to the working group and Chelan PUD.	Complete. Western Historical Services has been selected.	January 28, 2000
3	Organize working group and establish roles	A cultural resources working group will be created. Members may include federal and state agencies, Native American tribes, Chelan PUD, and members of the public.	Complete. The working group has been created and meets on an as needed basis.	November 10, 1999
4	Establish goals and objectives	The goal is to fulfill of Section 106 consultation requirements through collaborative development of a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP).	Complete. Goals have been established and the steps for Section 106 have been agreed upon.	March 20, 2000
5	Develop study plan outlines	Past work will be summarized and holes will be identified. The working group will determine the need for a background overview.	Past work has been summarized and reported to the working group. The working group agreed that the Schalk and Mierendorf (1983) serves as an overview.	Discussed at March 20, 2000 working group meeting.
6	Select consultant(s) for background overview (if required)	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Select consultant(s) for TCP studies	Consultants will be recommended by both the Yakama Nation and Colville Confederated Tribes. Proposals will be requested by Chelan PUD.	A contract has been awarded to Archaeological Frontiers to complete this study on behalf of the Yakama Nation. TBD for CCT.	Final report due March 31, 2001
8	Complete TCP studies	TCP Reports will be submitted to the working group for review.	Underway for YN.	Report due February 30, 2001
9	Determine field studies required -Phase 1 (pedestrian survey) -Phase 2 (site testing and determination of eligibility)	The working group will examine existing information to determine the need for cultural resources field investigations. Methods for recommended studies will be developed by the working group.	Summarized in study plan for 2000.	To be discussed at June 07, 2000 meeting.
10	Select consultant(s) and complete field studies	Consultants will complete the studies and provide reports to the working group for review.	To be determined.	
11	Develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP)	The working group will collaboratively develop a CRMP that will be incorporated into the new license.	To be determined.	Complete by June 2003
12	Develop agreement documents	If necessary, a programmatic agreement or memorandum of agreement may be developed between the consulting parties and FERC.	To be determined.	
13	Implement CRMP (Protection, Mitigation, & Enhancement)	The CRMP will be implemented under the new license.	Implementation will begin after new license is issued.	June 2004

SECTION 3: STUDY AREA

The proposed study area is the Rocky Reach Project boundary and lands immediately adjacent to the boundary and/or likely to be directly impacted by project operations. For sections of the Overview that provide regional context and perspective, the study area will expand beyond the project boundary.

The Rocky Reach boundary is defined by contour lines on each side of the reservoir beginning at elevation 711 feet MSL at the Rocky Reach Dam upstream to the Wells Project tailrace. The boundary varies in elevation along the reservoir and corresponds to areas likely to be impacted by water surface elevation associated with the probably maximum flood (Rocky Reach Project Periodic Safety Inspection Report, 1997). The Rocky Reach Project contains a total of 1,345 acres of land, of which Chelan PUD owns approximately 100 acres, or seven percent.

SECTION 4: METHODOLOGY

The development of the Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD) research methods for the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project is designed to be a collaborative effort between the members of the Rocky Reach Cultural Resource Working Group (CRWG). The members of this working group are expected to communicate and provide input as to their needs and areas of expertise. Collaboration on completing the goals outlined above will be a high priority.

Methodologies for conducting fieldwork will be developed by the PUD and its consultant (WHS) with review and concurrence by the CRWG. Methods will be attached as an appendix to this study plan.

Methodologies for conducting the TCP studies are being developed by consultants to both the CCT and the YN. Review of the scopes of work presented by each consultant will be reviewed by Chelan PUD and its advisor WHS.

SECTION 5: TASK LIST

5.1 Task 1: Field Inventory of the Rocky Reach Reservoir

The existing cultural resources overview (Schalk and Mierendorf 1983) along with the recommendations of the 1990 resurvey (Galm 1990) provides a comprehensive overview of cultural resources within the project area.

Based on the extent of time that has passed since the last cultural resource investigations within the reservoir, it seems likely, based on the findings of Galm (1990) and the hypotheses developed by Schalk and Mierendorf (1983), that additional erosion has occurred at known sites and that

other previously unidentified sites may exist. Therefore it is likely that the project area should be resurveyed as part of the relicensing effort.

Tasks for the field survey are as follows.

1. The field inventory task should be initiated by a review of the documents produced in 1983, 1990, and 1992. Survey methods will follow standardized techniques acceptable in the field of archaeology and will include:
 - a. Use of Global Positioning System (GPS) data to record locations of known and identified sites during the course of the fieldwork.
 - b. Sites will be marked with permanent datums consisting of rebar and metal tags. Datums will be placed in or near site center (as the sites now exist).
 - c. All sites will be mapped using contour intervals to graphically represent variation in landforms and site distribution on the landform.
 - d. All sites will be photographed showing a general overview of the site in relationship to the reservoir and the landform on which the site occurs. Close-up photos of features or artifact clusters will be necessary documentation as well.
 - e. Although a general non-collection strategy will be employed, documentation of artifact distribution and types will be necessary. This can be conducted by surface sample unit counts of artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts that are in danger of being lost or collected by amateurs should be recovered during the survey project.
 - f. Site forms will be completed for each site relocated or identified during the 2000 field inventory.
2. Special survey techniques, such as auguring, post hole excavations, or use of remote sensing should be employed on landforms having less than 1.0 percent ground visibility unless:
 - a. The landform is historic in nature;
 - b. The landform consists of a bedrock outcrop along a steep valley wall, or
 - c. The erosional bank affords an unobstructed view of intact sedimentary deposits and the project boundaries are not more than 20 m inland from the exposed bank.
3. As part of the 2000 field inventory, more detailed historic and ethnographic studies need to be conducted:
 - a. Ethnographic field research with knowledgeable members of Middle Columbia Salish tribes should be undertaken. This can be conducted as part of the Traditional Cultural Properties studies and should be included, in summary form, in the field inventory report.
 - b. Archival collections of documents, photographs, maps, and other information pertaining to the study area should be examined as part of the 2000 fieldwork season and these documents should be incorporated into the survey plan, mapping of sites, and in the report of findings.

In addition to these two important items, additional studies should be undertaken in this regard and included in the inventory report:

- c. An examination of the reservation period and its effects on native peoples living within and adjacent to the project area should be completed.
 - d. A detailed study of the effects of native and white interactions following contact and settlement periods and how these interactions continue today.
4. The report of findings should include a summary of the background research including discussions of the Mid-Columbia chronologies, previous research including discussions of the theoretical basis under which earlier studies were undertaken, a discussion of the sites previously investigated and the current status of each previously recorded site, a discussion of the findings of the 2000 year survey, discussions of data gaps, discussions and evaluation of high-sensitivity localities as identified during the 1990 fieldwork, analysis of materials observed and/or collected, and recommendations for future work. Considerations for evaluations of selected site types, Determinations of Effects on National Register properties, and treatments of archaeological properties should also be included as topics within the report for this year's fieldwork.

5.2 Task 2: Initiate the Traditional Cultural Properties Studies

Following the February CRWG meeting, requests for proposals (RFP) were sent to individuals specified by the CCT and the YN in preparation for TCP studies. Once agreements and contracts have been awarded, these studies will begin. The studies will incorporate research, oral and written interviews with elders, and other pertinent data that will contribute to these studies. A report will be generated following the guidelines developed in the proposals. Methods will be attached to this study plan as an appendix once the proposals from contractors have been approved and accepted.

SECTION 6: ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

To be completed later following input from the working group
and based in part on Section 6 tasks.

SECTION 7: STAFFING AND EQUIPMENT NEEDS

The contractor selected by Chelan PUD and the CRWG when this study plan has been approved will determine Staffing and Equipment needs for conducting the field inventory studies. The contractor as part of a proposal to conduct these studies will provide Staffing and equipment.

The CCT- and YN-acceptable contractors for the TCP studies also will provide Staffing and Equipment needs. These needs also will be presented to the PUD as part of proposals to conduct these studies.

SECTION 8: SCHEDULE

Fieldwork for the on-the-ground inventory of the Rocky Reach reservoir may begin as soon as a request for proposal (RFP) and scope of work has been prepared by the PUD. The scope of work will be reviewed by the CRWG and included in the RFP. It is entirely probable that fieldwork will be completed by late fall and a report of findings within six to eight months following completion of fieldwork.

SECTION 9: BUDGET

The contractor(s) chosen to conduct the tasks listed above and to produce written documents of their research will need to submit a budgets to be approved by the PUD prior to commencement of further fieldwork, research, or report production.

SECTION 10: NEXT STEPS

Following completion of the inventory phase, it is anticipated that a number of cultural properties, including some historic-period properties may need further evaluation to determine their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register. Depending upon the date fieldwork is completed, it is possible that additional fieldwork such as testing may be conducted at those sites where subsurface remains may exist in order to complete Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs). It is also possible that some of the sites revisited or identified during the 2000 field inventory season may provide sufficient evidence from the survey and shovel testing to complete DOEs without additional fieldwork.

It is possible that protection, mitigation, or enhancement efforts will need to be applied at a number of cultural resources identified during the inventory and evaluation phase. Potential for data recovery at some sites is likely given the number of sites already known to exist within the reservoir and the time that has passed without enhancement or protection measures undertaken in these localities.

Also up for consideration will be development of the Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) to be included in documents presented to FERC for the PDEA.

SECTION 11: REFERENCES

- Boreson, Keo. 1992. *Cultural Resource Investigations Along the Rocky Reach Reservoir: The 1990 Test Excavations*. Eastern Washington University Reports in Archaeology and History 100-75. Archaeological and Historical Services, Cheney.
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- Schalk, R.F. and R.R. Mierendorf. 1983. *Cultural Resources of the Rocky Reach of the Columbia River*. Center for Northwest Anthropology Project Report Number 1. Washington State University, Pullman.
- Simmons, Kim A., Mary P. Rossillon, and Randall F. Schalk. 1983. *A Cultural Resource Survey of "Exhibit R" Recreation Sites in the Rocky Reach Reservoir*. Laboratory of Archaeology and History Project Report Number 16. Washington State University, Pullman