INL/EXT-05-00904

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Monitoring Report For FY 2005

October 2005

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Idaho National Laboratory
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Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the cultural resource monitoring activities of the Idaho National Laboratory's (INL) Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Office during fiscal year 2005 (FY 2005). In FY 2005 under a slightly expanded program, 25 sensitive localities were visited (two archaeological sites with heightened tribal sensitivities, six buttes/craters, eight caves, three open prehistoric archaeological sites, five historic archaeological sites, and one modern scientific facility, the INL's only National Historic Landmark). Ground disturbing activities at various locations within the Power Burst Facility (PBF) complex (now designated as the Critical Infrastructure Test Range Complex – CITRC) were also monitored on four occasions because of potential for encountering Native American human remains. Additional ground disturbance associated with two FY 2005 INL projects was also monitored and two projects that remain in the planning stages were revisited to assess the validity of survey results obtained more than a decade ago. Finally, two INL projects received a surprise visit from the INL CRM staff to ensure that project activities were within areas that exhibited no cultural resource concerns. The results of all of these monitoring activities are summarized herein. No significant adverse effects to cultural resources were observed at any location.

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Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for FY 2005

1. INTRODUCTION

The Idaho National Laboratory (INL) is an 890 square mile federal reserve covering portions of five counties on the northeastern edge of the Snake River Plain in southeastern Idaho (Irving 1993, DOE-ID 1996). The lands included within the boundaries of the INL are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Energy, Idaho Operations Office for Nuclear Energy (DOE-ID) and have been set aside since the 1940s to support many kinds of scientific and engineering research.

Public access to the INL has been restricted since its inception. An active security force patrols INL lands and facilities and when encountered, trespassers are removed immediately. Largely as a result of long term access restrictions, many cultural resources on the INL are relatively undisturbed. Vandalism is also reduced due to ongoing security patrols. However, unauthorized access has increased as a result of reductions in INL Security programs (i.e. elimination of helicopter patrols).

Access restrictions and security patrols do not prevent all impacts and damage to cultural resources does occur. There are five primary sources of impact:

- Natural processes such as erosion from wind and water
- Livestock grazing, herding and associated operations
- Public trespassing and unauthorized artifact collection, particularly at sites near INL boundaries, within hunting and grazing easements, or with easy access from the paved roads that bisect or are adjacent to INL boundaries
- INL employees unaware of the restrictions on visitation to some sensitive areas and the penalties for unauthorized collection of artifacts
- INL projects that go beyond the limits of their cultural resource clearances as outlined in Environmental Checklists and other documents

The INL Cultural Resource Management Office maintains an ongoing program for monitoring and assessing impacts to cultural resources as a result of these sources of impact. This report provides a summary of the cultural resource monitoring activities completed in fiscal year 2005 (FY 2005).

2. MONITORING PROGRAM DETAILS

A detailed description of the INL CRM Office monitoring program is located in Appendix L of the INL Cultural Resource Management Plan (DOE-ID 2005). Monitoring enables the INL CRM Office staff to document if the integrity of known resources is being compromised by natural processes, by unauthorized activities, or inadvertently by INL projects. By identifying impacts to cultural resources in this manner, actions to avert further deterioration can be initiated and federal stewardship responsibilities are fulfilled.

Specific cultural resources are chosen for monitoring based on feedback from DOE-ID, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, INL stakeholders, and INL CRM archives, which include documentation of nearly 2,000 archaeological resources and more than 200 historic architectural properties on the INL. Both DOE-ID and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are often directly involved in the monitoring activities at these sensitive locations. Certain resources, like Middle Butte and Aviators Caves and Experimental Breeder Reactor-I, are monitored every year. Others, such as historic homesteads and some of the more remote buttes and craters, reflect ongoing research interests by INL CRM staff and are visited less frequently.

Figure 1. Shoshone-Bannock representatives from the Heritage Tribal Office within the DOE Tribal Program assist with monitoring efforts at the Juniper Bends site.

Monitoring of INL projects is typically done under direct project funding and may be included as part of an INL Environmental Checklist or other environmental guidance. For example, in the sandy aeolian soils inside the boundaries of the Power Burst Facility (PBF) complex (now known as the Critical Infrastructure Test Range Complex-CITRC), cultural resource monitoring of projects that involve excavation is routine and required by company procedure (LWP-8000). This level of cultural resource oversight ensures that any additional human remains that might be encountered are handled appropriately. Occasionally, project-specific monitoring is completed at the discretion of INL CRM staff based on a wide-ranging knowledge of changing levels of activity across the Laboratory and the overall sensitivity of different environmental zones. Projects proposed for the highly sensitive area along the Big Lost River or

in proximity to Experimental Breeder Reactor-I might be candidates for visitation. Portions of the INL that are being actively developed and/or undergoing deactivation, decontamination, and demolition (DD&D) are also often targeted for monitoring.

Figure 2. Archaeological monitoring of project-specific ground disturbance (cell tower installation) within the boundaries of 10-BT-1609 near the Radioactive Waste Management Complex.

Forms developed by the INL CRM Office are completed for every cultural resource monitoring trip. Hard-copy and electronic versions of these forms are maintained in the INL CRM archives and are reproduced for FY 2005 here in Appendix A to this report. There are four possible findings for a given monitoring trip, based on the level of disturbance noted:

- Type I: no visible changes to a cultural resource and/or a project is operating within the limits of cultural resource clearance recommendations

- Type II: impacts are noted but do not threaten the National Register eligibility of a cultural resource and/or a project is operating outside of culturally cleared limitations but no cultural resources have been impacted

- Type III: impacts are noted that threaten the National Register eligibility of a cultural resource and/or a project has been operating outside of culturally cleared limitations and impacts to non-eligible cultural resources have occurred

- Type IV: impacts that threaten the National Register eligibility of a cultural resource are occurring during the monitoring visit, justifying the use of the INL Stop Work Authority (LWP-14002)

If Type II, III, or IV impact is observed during a monitoring trip, notifications are made to the DOE-ID cultural resources coordinator and various other parties according to the severity of the disturbance. Results of all monitoring are also summarized annually in a year-end report sent to DOE-ID, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and other interested parties.

3. RESULTS OF FY 2005 MONITORING

Appendix A contains copies of electronic monitoring forms completed in FY 2005. In all, 42 monitoring trips were documented throughout the year. This included multiple visits to five especially sensitive cultural resource locations and single visits to a variety of locations including two locations known to contain ancient human remains, six multi-component archaeological sites located atop buttes and in adjacent craters, five lava tube caves with sensitive prehistoric archaeological components, two open archaeological sites with artifacts dating back more than 9 – 10,000 years, two recently discovered historic homesteads, two turn-of-the-century stage stations, and INL's only National Historic Landmark property, Experimental Breeder Reactor-I. In addition, INL CRM staff monitored activities associated with seven different INL projects.

The five especially sensitive resources identified for multiple visits in FY 2005 were:

- Middle Butte Cave (10-BM-34)
- Aviators Cave (10-BT-1558)
- Juniper Bends (10-BT-675)
- Pioneer Site (10-BT-676)
- Goodale's Cutoff of the Oregon Trail

DOE-ID and Shoshone-Bannock tribal involvement was high in all of these trips. Both DOE-ID and tribal representatives were present when Type II impacts (tire tracks indicating off-road vehicle access) were observed at Aviators Cave during one springtime visit. Subsequent investigation by the INL CRM Office staff failed to reveal the source of this unauthorized visitation. Section 4 of this report includes recommendations to address this continuing problem at this sensitive Cave. No new or adverse impacts were observed during any of the other visits to these localities.

The two localities that include sensitive human remains visited in FY 2005 were:

- Waste Experimental Reduction Facility (WERF) (10-BT-2046)
- Prickly Cave

No new or adverse impacts were observed at either of these locations and measures to stabilize the sensitive remains appear to remain adequate.

INL contains many low buttes and craters with complex archaeological sites spanning thousands of years of human occupation. Rattlesnakes are also a common component at these localities and must be considered when planning field work. In FY 2005, INL CRM staff and Shoshone-Bannock tribal representatives visited six of these features known to contain sensitive artifacts. Several of these sites were originally recorded in the 1960s and had never been visited by INL CRM staff. The six butte/crater localities visited in FY 2005 were:

- AEC Butte (10-BT-95)
- Lavatoo Butte

- Antelope Butte (10-JF-6, 10-JF-10)
- Crater Butte
- Circular Butte (10-JF-7, 10-JF-95)
- Cinder Butte (10-BT-129)

Although no new or adverse impacts were observed at any of these localities during the FY 2005 visits, almost all of these sites exhibit some level of unauthorized access including recent trash, two-track roads, and artifact assemblages that appear to have been "picked clean" by relic hunters. Continued monitoring is recommended to identify any additional destructive impacts such as excavations, graffiti, trash accumulation, or damage from vehicles.

At least 27 lava tube caves are known to exist within the boundaries of the INL. Nearly all of these contain sensitive archaeological deposits with perishable remains and other sensitive artifacts. Most are also occupied seasonally by rattlesnakes and bats, which must be considered in advance planning for field work. Many INL caves are remote, accessible only by foot, and others are adjacent to highways and two-track roads. INL CRM staff and Shoshone-Bannock tribal representatives visited five caves in FY 2005 in addition to Aviators, Prickly, and Middle Butte, which have already been discussed. The five caves were:

- West Tower Cave
- Jensens Cave (10-BT-94, 10-BT-132)
- Moonshiner's Cave (10-BM-48)
- Rattlesnake Cave
- Sues Cave

Like the sensitive buttes/craters, INL caves also exhibit fairly high levels of unauthorized visitation and recreational use. Even so, the localities visited in FY 2005 exhibited no significant new or adverse impacts. The delicate nature of deposits at these sites and their overall archaeological and tribal significance warrants ongoing scrutiny for adverse impacts.

Archaeological sites that represent occupation during the Late Ice Age (Late Pleistocene, Early Holocene) are one of INL's most unique and archaeologically significant cultural resources. In FY 2005, two of these open sites were visited:

- Haskett Site (10-BT-1227)
- Folsom Site (10-BT-1449)

Both of these localities are adjacent to modern developments. An active gravel pit borders the Haskett Site and various monitoring wells and projects associated with the Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) are near the Folsom Site. Past impacts have been documented at both localities. In FY 2005, no new or adverse impacts were observed. Monitoring should continue to ensure that INL activities do not inadvertently harm these important resources.

Historic archaeological sites on the INL are associated with emigrant travel (Goodale's Cutoff, mentioned above), homesteading, ranching, commerce, and agricultural development during the mid to late 1800s up to approximately 1940 when the U.S. Navy began operations at the Naval Proving Grounds. Continuing archival research by INL CRM staff has revealed the locations of a number of homestead sites. In FY 2005, two of these potential new sites were investigated and two stage stations were revisited. These resources are known as:

- Kuharski Homestead
- Harmon Homestead
- Birch Creek Stage Station
- Powell Stage Station

Additional research will be necessary to determine the significance of these sites and develop a historic context for their interpretation. Although various past impacts are apparent (new fences, geological research trenches, two-track roads and unauthorized visitation), no new or adverse impacts were observed and it appears that these sites will be included as contributing properties for this area of study.

Experimental Breeder Reactor I (EBR-I) is INL's single National Historic Landmark, recognized as such because of its association with the early development of nuclear power and reactor technology. In past years, the site has benefited from a "Save America's Treasures" grant, which addressed some preservation issues (brick restoration) and supported updated exhibits. INL CRM staff continues to monitor the structural integrity of the reactor building and associated guard house. Efforts are ongoing to identify funding to address preservation issues that have been identified. In FY 2005, EBR-I was monitored on one occasion. No new or significant adverse impacts were observed at this time.

The seven projects subjected to cultural resource scrutiny during FY 2005 were:

- Misc. DD&D activities at the Critical Infrastructure Test Range Complex (CITRC), formerly the Power Burst Facility (PBF) (4 visits)
- New Stations in the INL Seismic Network (1 visit)
- New Wells in the INL Monitoring Well Network (1 visit)
- New Cell Tower at the Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) (1 visit)
- Road Rehabilitation between Scoville Siding and the old Naval Ordnance Test Facility at the end of Farragut Blvd. (1 visit)
- Proposed Road Upgrades around the Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC), formerly Argonne National Laboratory-West (ANL-W) (1 visit)
- Proposed Road Upgrades along T-3, T-24 or the East Powerline Road (2 visits)

Company environmental procedures require project managers to contact the INL CRM Office in advance of ground disturbance within the fenced boundary of CITRC-PBF. This is due to the occurrence of human remains in original as well as secondary contexts at two separate locations within the facility.

Accelerated cleanup across the INL has resulted in an increase in the number of projects at this facility. On four occasions in FY 2005, ground disturbance was monitored for human remains. No sensitive materials were observed at any time.

In FY 2005, signals from several existing INL seismic stations located at the RWMC were blocked by construction of new buildings. Replacement seismic stations were constructed at two existing monitoring wells near the RWMC but far from the interference of architecture. Archaeological surveys were completed of these well pads when they were originally constructed and no sensitive cultural resources were observed within a restricted area at each locality. Monitoring of the new seismic station construction in FY 2005 showed that project personnel were aware of the limits of the area cleared for cultural resource concerns and all activities were within the bounds of the recommendations from the INL CRM Office. No sensitive cultural materials were observed at any time.

Each year, a number of new wells are constructed to fill gaps in an INL-wide monitoring network and/or to address various research topics. Archaeological surveys for three such wells were completed early in FY 2005 with negative results and subsequent clearance recommendations for construction within a limited area. These proposed new wells were located near the Big Lost River adjacent to T-12, near the southern boundary of the INL, and north of the Reactor Technology Complex (RTC), formerly the Test Reactor Area (TRA). Later in FY 2005, these three localities were revisited by INL CRM Office staff and Shoshone-Bannock Tribal representatives to assess project compliance with the original cultural resource recommendations. During these monitoring visits, it was clear that ground disturbance was restricted to the surveyed area and no sensitive cultural materials were impacted.

Archaeological sites are numerous in the area immediately north of the fenced perimeter at the RWMC. Test excavations were completed at one archaeological site, 10-BT-1609, prior to construction of a parking lot and new Operations building (Ringe 1992). Although this testing revealed no significant subsurface cultural deposits, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office has requested ongoing monitoring of ground disturbing activities conducted in the area. In FY 2005, shallow trenches were proposed to support installation of a new temporary cell tower. Monitoring of the ground disturbance by INL CRM staff and Shoshone-Bannock Tribal representatives revealed no sensitive cultural materials.

In FY 2004, a stretch of two-track road extending approximately ½ mile along the railroad tracks between Scoville Siding and the old Naval Ordnance Test Facility at the southern end of Farragut Blvd. was graded without appropriate environmental review. Archaeological surveys completed after the damage revealed one isolated prehistoric artifact and a few historic cans and glass. Both of these isolated find locations were evaluated as ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In FY 2005, in accordance with recommendations for rehabilitation, the piles of soil pushed back from this stretch of roadway during the original grading were pulled back into the road and native grasses were seeded along its entire length. INL CRM staff monitored this additional ground disturbance in order to observe and record any additional artifacts that might be exposed. However, no cultural materials were observed during the rehabilitation process.

Security roads surrounding the Materials and Fuels Complex, formerly Argonne National Laboratory - West, have evolved from existing two-track trails and fire breaks and are in need of maintenance. As INL operations are consolidated, maintenance needs such as this are being actively identified and scheduled for completion. In an effort to anticipate cultural resource concerns from this proposed work, monitoring of the area was completed by INL CRM staff. Previous survey records for the facility were consulted and two small archaeological resources were re-identified. On the basis of this monitoring visit, the original survey results appear to remain valid. However, some uncertainty exists with the locational information for the archaeological sites and future efforts should be directed to obtain global positioning system (GPS) coordinates for significant resources.

There are three existing roads that connect the MFC to interior INL Site roads: T-3, T-24, and the East Powerline Road. All of these roads are unimproved and subject to infrequent maintenance to ensure that they remain passable in emergency/security situations and for powerline maintenance. In FY 2005, INL CRM staff was asked to provide information on cultural resources located along these roads for inclusion in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) considering the impacts of a new project consolidating manufacture of Pu-238 at INL. A paved road between MFC and RTC is one of the requirements for this project and T-3, T-24, and the East Powerline Road are considered as alternatives. INL CRM staff conducted two monitoring trips along these roads to assess the validity of the existing cultural resource surveys and anticipate cultural resource concerns for the proposed road upgrade. Tribal representatives were also briefed on this proposed project by INL CRM staff in FY 2005 and encouraged to participate in the EIS review and comment process. Three previously recorded archaeological sites were located during the monitoring efforts and it was determined that the original survey results remain valid. An expanded effort to re-identify and assess previously identified archaeological sites will be necessary prior to construction.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Monitoring is an effective method of documenting impacts to INL cultural resources and should continue. At a minimum, in FY 2006, the following resources of high sensitivity should be visited:

- Middle Butte Cave (10-BM-34)
- Aviators Cave (10-BT-1558)
- Prickly Cave
- Pioneer Site (10-BT-676)
- WERF Remains (10-BT-2046)
- Experimental Breeder Reactor I

To address unauthorized visitation at Aviators Cave, a modest program of worker education targeted primarily at new INL employees from MFC is suggested. Communication with the INL Fire Department and Roads and Grounds organization is also recommended.

In addition to the resources listed above, it is recommended that the expanded program of monitoring less well-known but equally sensitive cultural resources be continued. Table 1 below lists some of the possible targets for this monitoring effort. To maximize an important partnership and enhance opportunities for monitoring of these resources, it is also recommended that training of Shoshone-Bannock tribal representatives on impact assessment and proper documentation be continued.

Monitoring of select INL projects should also continue. In particular, it is recommended that the locations of cultural resources in the extremely active area between the new INL CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) Landfill and the regular landfill north of Central Facilities Area (CFA) be re-identified and impacts assessed. Other project-specific monitoring, including cultural resources from INL's built environment, will also be advisable given the large-scale contract and management changes and significant DD&D efforts that have occurred over the past year.

Site or Area	Description	Last Visit
10-BT-1227	Prehistoric site	2005
10-BT-1449	Early Prehistoric site	
Moonshiner's Cave	Lava Tube, Prehistoric site; Historic moonshine activity	
Jensen's Cave	Lava tube, Prehistoric site	
Powell Station	Historic stage station	
Cinder Butte	Butte/crater, Prehistoric	
West Tower Cave	Lava tube, Prehistoric site	
Antelope Butte	Butte, Prehistoric site	
Circular Butte	Butte, Prehistoric site	
Ryegrass 10-JF-102	Prehistoric site	1993
Helluvasite 10-JF-92	Prehistoric site, rock alignments	
Sue's Cave	Lava tube, Prehistoric Site	
Rattlesnake Cave	Lava tube, Prehistoric site	
Radio Crater	Butte/crater, Prehistoric site	1995
Lavatoo	Butte/crater, Prehistoric site	
Goodale's Cutoff-south	North spur of Oregon Trail	
Goodale's Cutoff-north	North spur of Oregon Trail	
Birch Creek Stage Station	Historic stage station	
10-BT-627	Prehistoric site in 1994 burn	1995
10-BT-628	Prehistoric site in 1994 burn	1995
10-BT-632	Prehistoric site in 1994 burn	1995
McCollum	Historic townsite	1995
College Cave	Lava tube	1993
LMIT-98-7	Early Prehistoric site	2003
Harmon Homestead	Historic homestead	
10-BT-1289	Early Prehistoric site	2003
Kennedy Homestead	Historic homestead	
Rest Area historic sites	Historic can scatters	
LOFT	Historic building	
CF-633, CF-607, CF-632, CF-606, CF-613	Historic buildings	2001
East Boundary Cave	Lava tube, Prehistoric site, Historic moonshine activity	1993

Table 1. INL Cultural Resources recommended for monitoring in FY 2006.

6. REFERENCES CITED

DOE-ID, 1996, “Comprehensive Facility and Land Use Plan,” *DOE/ID-10514*, Idaho Falls, ID.

DOE-ID, 2005, "Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Plan," *DOE/ID-10997,* Rev 1, Idaho Falls, ID.

Irving, J. S., editor, 1993, “Environmental Resource Document for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory,” *EGG-WMO-10279*, Idaho Falls, ID.

Ringe, B. L., 1992, “Archaeological Test Excavation of 10-BT-1609,” *EGG-CS-10334*, Idaho Falls, ID.

APPENDIX A:

Field Monitoring Forms

Appendix A contains electronic versions of FY 2005 monitoring forms originally completed in the field. In a few cases when no new impacts were observed, multiple field visits to the same site location are documented on a single electronic form. The locational information provided in this Appendix is distributed for Official Use Only and may have been removed from some versions of the document. It is exempted from the Freedom of Information Act under Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (as amended) and under Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). Distribution of any cultural resource locational information from this document and particularly from this Appendix must be approved in advance by contacting the INL CRM Office, PO Box 1625-2105, Idaho Falls, ID 83415, telephone: (208) 526-0916.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-25

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, LaRae Buckskin, Patty Johnson

Monitor Date: 9/18/05

Area monitored: Radioactive Waste Management Complex temporary cell tower on north end of parking lot

Reason for monitoring: Ground disturbance planned adjacent to the RWMC parking lot and within the boundaries of a previously recorded and tested archaeological site (10-BT-1609). Testing failed to reveal a subsurface component but ongoing monitoring was recommended by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Heavy equipment

Significance of Impact: Not significant

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: No cultural materials observed during trenching.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: Small trenches approximately 50 cm wide and 1 m deep excavated around a temporary cell tower module on wheels. Purpose is to implant metal grounding plates.

Primary contacts: Steve Henline

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: XX **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Project is following recommendations of cultural resource clearance. No archaeological materials were encountered on the surface, in the trenches, or in the backdirt. Tribal representatives were present and voiced no other concerns. No further evaluation necessary.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 9/18/05

General Comments: Photos taken.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: BRP-05-2

Monitor Names: Brenda Pace, Walker Howell

Monitor Date: 11/8/04, 4/11/05, 4/21/05, 7/26/05

Area monitored: Power Burst Facility (PBF) miscellaneous DD&D and maintenance projects

Reason for monitoring: Routine monitoring of ground disturbing activities within the PBF Complex, particularly in the vicinity of Building PER 632 and the Waste Experimental Reduction Facility (WERF), where human remains have been discovered in secondary (10-BT-1991) and original (10-BT-2046) contexts.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: N/A

Significance of Impact: N/A

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: Walker Howell, others

Date contacted: Ongoing communication

Contact Method: XX **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: No artifacts or human remains observed in project excavations.

Recommendations: Continue routine monitoring of excavation projects in this sensitive area per the requirements of MCP-3480 and the wishes of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: BRP Date: 11/8/04

Initials: BRP Date: 4/11/05

Initials: BRP Date: 4/21/05

Initials: BRP Date: 7/26/05

General Comments: It has been possible to narrow the scope of monitoring activities in the PBF area to zones in proximity to known finds (10-BT-1991, 10-BT-2046) and projects that will be removing sandy fill put in place during the 1960s. Project managers continue to check in with cultural resources for all excavations, but can provide information to eliminate the need for monitoring in some cases. This has alleviated what they perceived as an undue burden and ensures that we still get out to look in the areas that really are sensitive.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: BRP-05-3

Monitor Names: Brenda Pace

Monitor Date: 11/8/04

Area monitored: Seismic Stations along T-12 and Farragut Blvd.

Reason for monitoring: Surprise visit to ongoing project, adding seismic equipment (underground equipment chamber and short tower for solar panels) to existing monitoring well pads.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: N/A

Significance of Impact: N/A

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: Project is being conducted in the area cleared for cultural resource concerns.

Primary contacts: Jed Hodges, Suzette Payne

Date contacted: Ongoing communication

Contact Method: XX **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Project is following recommendations of cultural resource clearance. No further evaluation necessary.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: BRP Date: 11/8/04

General Comments: None, original survey was large enough to encompass and therefore clear all activities conducted at these sites. No impacts to cultural resources observed.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: BRP-05-4

Monitor Names: Brenda Pace, Sue Vilord, Ken Tuck, Jerry Clauer

Monitor Date: 5/5/05

Area monitored: Road rehabilitation along the RR tracks between Scoville Siding and Farragut Blvd.

Reason for monitoring: Unauthorized road maintenance activities impacted isolated artifacts (obsidian flake and biface fragment, historic cans). Rehabilitation of this graded roadway required additional grading to pull soil ricks back into center and reseed with native plants. Monitoring of these activities was completed to ensure that no additional artifacts or cultural features were adversely affected.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: N/A

Significance of Impact: N/A

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: No additional ground disturbance occurred beyond original disturbance of road corridor.

Primary contacts: Ken Tuck, Gary Braun, Jack Scott, Phil Hammon, John Irving

Date contacted: Ongoing communication

Contact Method: XX **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Project is following recommendations of cultural resource clearance. No further evaluation necessary.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: BRP Date: 5/5/05

General Comments: No new cultural materials observed during the repair of this road.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: BRP-05-5

Monitor Names: Brenda Pace, Caroline Smith, Patty Johnson

Monitor Date: 7/14/05

Area monitored: Monitoring wells north of the Reactor Technology Complex (RTC), near the Big Lost River along T-12, and near the southern border of the INL as well as possible future projects including a cell tower along Wilson Blvd near Power Burst Facility (PBF), new cell tower north of RWMC, and road upgrades between Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC) and PBF.

Reason for monitoring: Special trip to ensure there are no adverse impacts resulting from Springtime construction of three monitoring wells in areas previously surveyed for cultural resources with negative results and to brief tribal counterparts from the Heritage Tribal Office on these wells in addition to several pending projects (i.e. cell tower at Wilson Blvd and new road between MFC and PBF associated with the Pu-238 Consolidation project).

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: N/A

Significance of Impact: N/A

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: Monitoring wells were all constructed in areas defined in the cultural resource clearance and devoid of cultural materials.

Primary contacts: Brian Twining, Joe Lords, Lynda Brighton, David Lord, others

Date contacted: Ongoing communication

Contact Method: XX **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Projects are following recommendations of cultural resource clearances. No further evaluation necessary.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: BRP Date: 7/14/05

General Comments: No new cultural materials observed at monitoring wells. Tribes advised to attend special meeting at Fort Hall to learn more about Pu-238 project and road construction associated with it.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: BRP-05-6

Monitor Names: Brenda Pace, Dino Lowrey, Ken Tuck

Monitor Date: 7/15/05, 7/26/05

Area monitored: East Powerline Road and T-24 Road between Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC) and Critical Infrastructure Test Range Complex (CITRC, formerly Power Burst Facility); 10-BT-1020, -1021,and-1052.

Reason for monitoring: Special trips to conduct a preliminary assessment of these unimproved roads and relocate select archaeological sites identified along their lengths. Both routes are considered alternates for new construction to provide an internal paved INL road between MFC and other INL facilities, particularly the Reactor Technology Complex (RTC) in support of the Pu-238 Consolidation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: N/A

Significance of Impact: N/A

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Archaeological sites 10-BT-1020, 10-BT-1021, and 10-BT-1052 were relocated. 10-BT-1052 located on Powerline Road appeared undisturbed with no clear evidence of test excavations completed in 1987. Other sites along T-24 are also unchanged and both exhibited some evidence of big game movement and use. Few artifacts were observed at these locations, possibly due to lighting conditions. In all, few changes from the original recordings were observed at any of these sites.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes XX No _____

If yes, explain: Powerline Road has been widened in select spots where vehicles have avoided mud holes. No archaeological sites appear to have been impacted by this activity.

Primary contacts: David Lord, Bob Starck, others

Date contacted: Ongoing communication

Contact Method: XX **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Original intensive surveys of these roads remain valid. Individual sites will need to be relocated and marked for avoidance if construction is approved.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: BRP Date: 7/15/05

Initials: BRP Date: 7/26/05

General Comments: No new cultural materials or impacts observed at the monitored sites or generally along the roads. T-24 remains a primitive 2-track and the Powerline Road is graded and graveled. Track has widened in select areas due to vehicle avoidance of mud.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: BRP-05-7

Monitor Names: Brenda Pace, Dino Lowrey, Ken Tuck

Monitor Date: 4/28/05

Area monitored: Perimeter of Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC, formerly Argonne National Laboratory – West); 10-BM-249, 10-BM-250

Reason for monitoring: Special trip to conduct a preliminary assessment of the proposed new road development around the perimeter of MFC and relocate select archaeological sites identified in the area.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: N/A

Significance of Impact: N/A

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Archaeological sites 10-BM-249 and 10-BM-250 were relocated. Both sites consist of lithic debitage and both appear undisturbed. However, locational information is not very accurate. Sites appear to be essentially unchanged from original recordings. Perimeter roads around MFC in proximity to these sites are proposed for upgrade.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes XX No _____

If yes, explain: Perimeter roads have been widened and new roads have been created where fire-breaks were excavated in past years. It does not appear that any cultural resources were impacted by these activities.

Primary contacts: Burdette Brunson, John Irving, others

Date contacted: Ongoing communication

Contact Method: XX **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: All resources recorded around the perimeter of MFC should be re-identified and locations confirmed. Original intensive survey of this area appears to remain valid.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: BRP Date: 4/28/05

General Comments: _____

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-1

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Caroline Smith, L. Buckskin, P. Johnson

Monitor Date: 6/3/05, 7/6/05

Area monitored: Juniper Bends, 10-BT-675, 10-BT-676

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Probable looting, a two-track dirt road leads through the site. Elk visit the site and have damaged some junipers. Site is adjacent to the Big Lost River but in little danger of flooding.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Extensive scatter of volcanic glass debitage deposited mostly atop basalt bedrock. Few diagnostic artifacts present but some permanent site features (bedrock metates) are noted. Tribal sensitivities are high.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue to monitor at least once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 6/3/05

Initials: CFM Date: 7/6/05

General Comments: Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-2

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert, Julie Braun

Monitor Date: 9/23/05

Area monitored: Kuharski Homestead. This site lies at the extreme northwestern margin of the INL at the mouth of the Birch Creek Valley and adjacent to one of the major Birch Creek channels that flows out onto the Snake River Plain.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Local two-track roads see considerable unauthorized travel and it is possible that this site has seen some looting activity.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: The site is characterized by well defined basalt foundations, prominent portions of a large stove, and a dense, extensive historic trash scatter. The site appears at an intersection of north/south and east/west trending roads (and a good ford across Birch Creek).

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 9/23/05

General Comments: Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-3

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert, Julie Braun, LaRae Buckskin

Monitor Date: 7/19/05

Area monitored: Jensens Cave, 10-BT-94, 10-BT-132. Cave entrance is a small (ca 2m vertical shaft) in an exposed basalt outcrop on the slopes of a low butte located west of the Big Lost River.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Cave area previously impacted by fire suppression activities

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Artifact assemblage consists of a very dense lithic scatter consisting of several thousand flakes of a wide variety of materials along with several pieces of ground-stone and fire-cracked rock. Diagnostic projectile points indicate a Late Prehistoric occupation.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: biface frag-unusual obsidian is yellow/orange and black striped and was collected for sourcing.

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 7/19/05

General Comments: This is the first time this site has been formally visited since initial recording in the 1960s. Photos taken.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-4

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 8/12/05

Area monitored: Harmon Homestead. This site is located adjacent to the Big Lost River somewhat near the western INL boundary. The site is perched on Big Lost River alluvial gravels and is multi-component, consisting of both historic and prehistoric cultural manifestations.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Ease of access to the area suggests the possibility of looting in the past. Otherwise the site appears in good condition. A relatively recent (still more than 10 years old) fence passes through site, impacting both prehistoric and historic components.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: The prehistoric component is characterized by an extensive medium-dense lithic scatter with a few Middle Prehistoric dart points (Elko) noted. The historic component consists of well-defined basalt building foundations, a prominent 1920s vintage car body, and a dense and extensive historic trash scatter of broken glass, cans, wire, etc. Both prehistoric and historic components extend across the river channel to the north. The northern spur of Goodale's Cutoff passes through the site (both the two-track and possible original wagon rut depressions).

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue to monitor at least twice per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 8/12/05

General Comments: Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-5

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 8/12/05

Area monitored: Goodale's Cutoff - North (326400E 4821710N to 331810E 4819250N), Goodale's Cutoff – T1 portion

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: From the well westward to the western site boundary, Goodale's Cutoff has been heavily used, widened, and graded in the past to support grazing operations and bears little resemblance to what one would think of as an Oregon Trail wagon road. More recently, following the Tin Cup range fire and subsequent grazing restrictions, road use has declined but once grazing restrictions are lifted use will likely increase.

Significance of Impact:

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Goodale's Cutoff-North is a generally east/west trending section of trail that generally runs adjacent to the Big Lost River. The road itself is a typical unimproved two-track and while not all of it is original Trail, some portions likely are. The road is rough, rocky and seldom used. Most of Goodale's Cutoff – T-1 portion from the point where it enters the INL's southern boundary northwestward to the well at approximately 327400E 4817520N remains in excellent condition. The Trail is an unimproved two-track that passes through primitive and rocky terrain. Beyond this point it is heavily impacted.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted:

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:**_____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 8/12/05

General Comments: Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-6

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler

Monitor Date: 6/18/05

Area monitored: Crater Butte. This site is a large Butte on the south of Highway 20 and adjacent to the western boundary of the INL.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: The site is near the INL boundary and is easily accessed suggesting the possibility that it has been looted in the past.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Although very sparse lithic debitage can be found at the top of the Butte, the site proper is located on the floor of the large, well-protected crater that drops down on the interior of the butte summit. It is characterized by a somewhat sparse lithic scatter with no formal tools having been noted.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: This site should be re-visited and formally recorded.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 6/18/05

General Comments: Crater Butte is a known Rattlesnake hibernaculum so particular caution is needed here. The site has not been formally recorded and has been seldom visited by CRMO staff. Photos taken.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-7

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Dino Lowrey, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 9/29/05

Area monitored: Circular Butte, 10-JF-7, 10-JF-95 Sit is situated in a fairly small and relatively flat depression at the summit of Circular Butte with vegetation dominated by rabbitbrush, sage and cactus.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Two bulldozer cuts (Probably pre-INL) show limited soil depth in one and extremely rocky and limited soil in the other. Neither shows convincing evidence of buried cultural deposits. A two-track road leads directly from Highway 22 to the site and the almost complete lack of formal tools suggests that the site has been looted in the past.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Cultural materials consist of scattered lithic debitage along with a few small pieces of ground stone. Site may also have traditional significance to Shoshone Bannock Tribes.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: A fine-grained basalt Scott's Bluff point base and an obsidian Haskett point base were collected for photography under controlled conditions

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 9/29/05

General Comments: The viewshed from the top of this butte spans 360 degrees and personal communications with some Shoshone Bannock tribal members suggest that this Butte may have important cultural significance. Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-8

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert, Julie Braun

Monitor Date: 9/23/05

Area monitored: Birch Creek Stage Station. This site is generally located in the northern reaches of the INL west of Richard's Butte and adjacent to one of many small Birch Creek channels that spill out from the Birch Creek Valley onto the Snake River Plain.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: The site appears to be in good condition although its proximity to a well-traveled two-track road suggests the likelihood of some looting. There is also some evidence that modern sheepherding activity takes place in the immediate vicinity.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Very distinctive basalt foundations accompanied by an extensive, dense historic trash scatter characterized the site. Sparse prehistoric lithic debitage can also be found.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ____ No XX

Initials: CFM Date: 9/23/05

General Comments: While some doubt has recently surfaced as to whether the location discussed here is actually the Birch Creek Station, it is without question an historic site.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-9

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Caroline Smith, LaRae Buckskin, Patty Johnson

Monitor Date: 6/3/05

Area monitored: Cinder Butte, 10-BT-129

Reason for monitoring: Routine. Site is located approximately 2 km east of Lincoln Boulevard. This large site is located on/around a low cinder cone and includes a large crater adjacent to the cone.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: It is likely that this site has been looted. In addition, at least part of the site was previously recorded in the 1960s and artifact collections likely made (though this is not clear from the site form). It also appears that red volcanic cinder was mined from at least one location near the cinder cone. During more recent times, rattlesnake studies have taken place at this location resulting in increased human traffic and placement of telemetric equipment.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: The site is characterized by an extensive lithic scatter that encompasses both the cone and the crater. Although some pottery has been noted, few diagnostic lithic tools are in evidence.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ____ No XX

Initials: CFM Date: 6/3/05

General Comments: Mid summer visits recommended due to the abundance of rattlesnakes in the spring and fall.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-10

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Sonae Watson, P. Johnson, C. Smith, B. Starck

Monitor Date: 6/16/05

Area monitored: Aviators' Cave, 10-BT-1558

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 _____ Type 2 XX Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Vehicle tracks

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: Verbal notification to Bob Starck, DOE-ID, as participant in monitoring visit.

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Lithic debitage

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes XX No _____

If yes, explain: Fresh tire tracks noted indicating unauthorized access to the area. There was no unequivocal evidence of unauthorized entry into the Cave itself.

Primary contacts: Stoller Corp., INL ecological support, was contacted after tracks were noted but denied having been in the area.

Date contacted: Week following monitoring trip

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue monitoring at least twice annually. Consider development of educational outreach plan for MFC (formerly ANL-W) employees and INL fire department .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 6/16/05

General Comments: Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-11

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, R. Starck, B. Pace, D. Lowrey, S. Telford, Lee Juan Tyler, Carolyn Smith

Monitor Date: 11/9/04, 5/26/05

Area monitored: Aviators' Cave, 10-BT-1558

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 _____ Type 2 XX Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Cave previously impacted by fire suppression activities and at least one instance of unauthorized visitation

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Lithic debitage

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes XX No _____

If yes, explain: 5/26/05:Footprints noted inside the cave but impossible to tell how long they had been there- the last authorized visit was 6 months earlier (November)

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue monitoring at least twice annually. .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ____

Initials: CFM Date: 11/9/04

Initials: CFM Date: 5/26/05

General Comments: Photos taken of cave entrance

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-12

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Dino Lowrey, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 9/29/05

Area monitored: Antelope Butte, 10-JF-6, 10-JF-10

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Fresh tire tracks, beer bottles, and other trash noted. This is a large, shallow crater atop the northern summit of Antelope Butte. Thick sagebrush and deep sand dominate the southwestern portion of the site while the balance is more heavily disturbed, consisting of compacted aeolian silts dominated by grasses of various kinds.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Cultural materials consist of a sparse but extensive lithic scatter. No pottery or diagnostic tools were noted, however this site has been recorded on two previous occasions with substantial collections made on a least one occasion. Both previous recordations suggest the likelihood of site looting.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes XX No _____

If yes, explain: This site has been heavily pot-hunted; it is adjacent to the INL boundary and a road leads to the top. Original site forms from the early 1960s and later 1970s amendments both address the high probability of looting.

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 9/29/05

General Comments: Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-13

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler

Monitor Date: 9/18/05

Area monitored: Haskett Site, 10-BT-1227

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Site is adjacent to an active gravel pit and an old canal runs along the perimeter. Both activities may have resulted in impact to the site.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: _____

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue monitoring annually .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 9/18/05

General Comments: Photo taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-14

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler

Monitor Date: 8/30/05

Area monitored: WERF Remains, 10-BT-2046. The WERF burial site is located in the northeast corner of the WERF runoff pond, which is in turn located adjacent to blacktop at the northeastern facility boundary.

Reason for monitoring: Routine. Several dump truck loads of soil were placed on top of a human skeleton found eroding from the compacted soil floor of the runoff pond after excavation and subsequent NAGPRA repatriation.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: No impacts observed.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: _____

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue to monitor at least once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes _____ No XX

Initials: CFM Date: 8/30/05

General Comments: The site is presently extremely well protected by both administrative and physical barriers.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-15

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert, Julie Braun, LaRae Buckskin

Monitor Date: 7/19/05

Area monitored: "Lavatoo" Butte, This site is located on top of a low Butte by the same name that rises from the desert floor some 2 km northwest of the Pioneer site (10BT676). The site itself is situated at the Butte summit and below in an extensive crater.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: The site appears to be in excellent condition (nearby fire breaks associated with the Tin Cup Fire did not directly impact the site, although the burn did include the site).

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Cultural materials include scattered lithic debitage, in some places very dense. Substantial numbers of diagnostic projectile points along with a dense pottery scatter (> 25 shards) indicate a Late Prehistoric occupation although one Middle Prehistoric dart point was also noted.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year along with Jensen's Cave

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 7/19/05

General Comments: Photo taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-16

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 7/6/05, 8/4/05

Area monitored: Middle Butte Cave, Indian Cave, 10-BM-34

Reason for monitoring: Routine; This site was originally recorded in the late 1960s at which time surface diagnostics (including early Holocene Cody Complex projectile points) were collected. Graffiti from the first part of the 20th century shows that this location has been visited by ethno-Europeans for a considerable length of time

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Cave previously impacted by unauthorized visitation/looting- also natural rock spalling has damaged some rock art (probably in the 1970s/eary 1980s), two-track road leads to site, graffiti in cave interior, paleontological investigations conducted in the 1960s.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: lithic debitage, pictographs

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue to monitor at least twice per year

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No __

Initials: CFM Date: 7/6/05

Initials: CFM Date: 8/4/05

General Comments: Photo taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-17

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 8/4/05

Area monitored: Moonshiner's Cave, 10-BM-48

Reason for monitoring: Routine; Cave is located in the juniper groves east of East Butte. This site was originally recorded in the late 1960s.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Cave area previously impacted by fire suppression activities and possible looting.

Significance of Impact: It appears that there has been little or no unauthorized access in recent years.

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Paleontological excavations in the interior showed little soil deposition but did yield at least one and possibly 2 Haskett points. Historic moonshining equipment is also present. The cave entrance is a simple vertical shaft approximately 1.5 m in circumference. The shaft exterior is marked by a very sparse lithic scatter (10-20 flakes) along with very limited historic debris (tobacco cans).

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue to monitor at least twice annually

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes _____ No XX

Initials: CFM Date: 8/4/05

General Comments: _____

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-18

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 6/3/05, 7/6/05, 10/7/05

Area monitored: Pioneer Site, 10-BT-676

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: This location has been significantly impacted over the years, beginning with Goodale's Cutoff of the Oregon Trail which bisects the prehistoric flake scatter. The Oregon Shortline Railroad also bisects the site and it appears that fill from the site was excavated to help construct the grade. Historic roads, ongoing grazing, and more recent dike and USGS gauging station construction also have substantively and adversely affected the site. Finally, periodic Big Lost River flooding has eroded portions of the site directly adjacent to the streambed.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Extensive site (>15 acres) adjacent to the Big Lost River and extends on both banks. Prehistoric cultural materials consist of thousands of flakes, pottery, fire cracked rock etc. Some surface concentrations appear to have been hearth areas. A deep subsurface component has also been identified and is presently undergoing limited evaluation. Formed tools are very sparse considering site size and apparent length of occupation. This is probably due, in part, to a long history of casual artifact collecting. This is probably tied to the 10BT676 historic component, a small townsite adjacent to what was once the Oregon Shortline railroad grade as well as to the prehistoric component. Concrete building foundations, dugouts, a cistern, a water tower foundation, and an extensive trash scatter characterize the historic component.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue to monitor at least once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 6/3/05

Initials: CFM Date: 7/6/05

Initials: CFM Date: 10/7/05

General Comments: Photo taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-19

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Carolyn Smith, LaRae Buckskin, Patty Johnson

Monitor Date: 6/3/05

Area monitored: Powell Station

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: The site appears to be in fairly good condition. It's ready accessibility suggests the possibility of looting but there is no direct evidence of this. The area was part of a WWII bombing range and the remains of dummy bombs can still be found on site and likely caused minor damage. DOE-ID geologic backhoe trenches remain open and have impacted the site.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: This site is located adjacent to the Big Lost River and consists of a fairly concentrated (mostly) historic trash scatter including cans, shell casings, broken glass, crockery, wire, buttons and so forth. The site is also characterized by building foundations, historic roads, a dugout, and the remains of bridge foundations. Functionally, this location was likely a stagecoach station operating in the last decades of the 19th century on a route between Blackfoot and Arco.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 6/3/05

General Comments: Photo taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-20

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Bob Starck, Lee Juan Tyler, Carolyn Smith

Monitor Date: 10/7/05

Area monitored: Prickly Cave. This site is a small lava tube located on a basalt outcrop west of Lincoln Boulevard. The cave entrance is a small (ca. 1.5 m circumference) vertical drop.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: No impacts observed.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Since human remains are found in the cave, this site has high significance for INL cultural resource managers and Shoshone Bannock Tribal counterparts. In addition to the human remains (and other cultural items) found inside the cave, there is a sparse lithic scatter on the exterior. One white chalcedony biface fragment was identified during this visit.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue annual monitoring

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 10/7/05

General Comments: Although the cave is somewhat remote, access is not difficult if the location is known. Photos taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-21

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Carolyn Smith, Lee Juan Tyler

Monitor Date: 11/9/04

Area monitored: Rattlesnake Cave. This is a large collapsed lava tube located generally between Highway 20 and the Materials and Fuels Complex. The cave consists of both east and west chambers with the eastern chamber somewhat limited in extent while the western chamber is fairly long (though narrow). The collapsed interval between the two caves is filled with Aeolian silts and vegetation is dominated by Great Basin Wild Rye.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: The cave area suffers from very easy access with a road leading directly from Highway 20 to the cave. This cave is a known rattlesnake hibernaculum and snake studies in the area have increased human visitation (and placement of passive snake traps).

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Cultural materials consist of a very sparse lithic scatter on the surface surrounding the collapse, along with a few flakes noted in the eastern chamber. No diagnostic artifacts are in evidence. Paleontological excavations conducted in the 1960s in the east chamber report no buried cultural materials.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 11/9/04

General Comments: Photo taken. Visitation only recommended in mid-summer or late fall due to the abundance of rattlesnakes in the spring and early fall.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-22

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Dino Lowrey, Hollie Gilbert

Monitor Date: 9/29/05

Area monitored: Sue's Cave. This site is located on the southern flanks of Antelope Butte, fairly near the eastern INL boundary. The cave entrance is a small, narrow (ca. 1.5 m diameter) vertical drop located on an exposed basalt outcrop.

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: This site has likely been looted; It lies on the flanks of Antelope Butte near private land- a two track dirt road leads to the cave and a wooden ladder is in place to facilitate access to the cave interior. Bullet casings, bottle glass and beer cans noted around the cave exterior but there is no evidence of recent activity. Cave was not entered on this date.

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: A very small, sparse lithic scatter along with historic trash ranging from a historic tobacco can to an aluminum pop-top beer can, surround the cave exterior.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 9/29/05

General Comments: Shell casings of various calibers are in evidence suggesting that this is a place for drinking and shooting. Again, site access is easy, with a two-track road leading directly from nearby farmland to the cave entrance. A wooden ladder leading from the entrance to the cave floor is visible. Photo taken.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-23

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Carolyn Smith, Lee Juan Tyler

Monitor Date: 11/9/04

Area monitored: West Tower Cave. This site is a small lava tube cave located to the south west of Micro(wave) Butte, near the INL's eastern boundary

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: A two-track dirt road passes adjacent to the cave and bisects the lithic scatter. Although it is clear that some unauthorized visitation has taken place in the past it also appears fairly limited and probably not recent. Vehicles parked at the cave can be seen from Highway 20 and this may offer some deterrence

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: The cave grants relatively easy access and although no cultural materials (other than some small pieces of milled wood) are to be seen in the cave itself, a sparse lithic scatter with no diagnostic tools noted, surrounds the cave itself.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Monitor at least once per year

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 11/9/04

General Comments: Photo taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: CFM-05-24

Monitor Names: Clayton Marler, Caroline Smith, LaRae Buckskin, Patty Johnson

Monitor Date: 6/3/05

Area monitored: Folsom Site, 10-BT-1449

Reason for monitoring: Routine

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Small mammal burrowing now and substantial past impacts; vehicular traffic, probable looting, grazing

Significance of Impact: _____

Notifications: None

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: _____

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: _____

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: N/A

Primary contacts: N/A

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Continue monitoring annually .

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes XX No ___

Initials: CFM Date: 6/3/05

General Comments: Marmot photo taken

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: BRP-05-1

Monitor Names: Brenda Pace, Gary Braun, Ken Tuck

Monitor Date: 10/18/04

Area monitored: 10-BT-95, AEC Butte/Crater

Reason for monitoring: Access road to this known archaeological site has begun to show heavy use (mud tracks onto highway, deep ruts, widening profile). Monitoring was conducted to determine the nature of this use and assess any impacts to the archaeological site. No current INL projects are scheduled for the area.

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Vehicle traffic, lack of diagnostic artifacts may indicate past looting

Significance of Impact: Not significant

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: Flakes are present throughout the area. No diagnostic materials were observed.

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: Security routinely checks this area because it is hidden from their view and in proximity to the Test Reactor Area. Vehicle use is heavy, but continues to be restricted to the existing access road and small turn- around inside the crater. No significant off-road travel observed and no evidence of unauthorized artifact collection.

Primary contacts: Jamie Stuart, INL Security

Date contacted: 10/19/04

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** XX **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, explain: _____

Recommendations: Continue monitoring and communication with Security to prevent new impacts.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: BRP Date: 10/18/04

General Comments: Drainage improvements to access road and layer of insulating gravel would help to reduce impacts to this popular location. Security guards reminded of sensitivity of this area and need to remain on existing roads.

Idaho National Laboratory Cultural Resource Management Office
Field Monitoring Form

Monitor Number: JBB-05-1

Monitor Names: Julie Braun

Monitor Date: 9/22/05

Area monitored: Experimental Breeder Reactor – I National Landmark

Reason for monitoring: Structural Assessment

Findings: Type 1 XX Type 2 _____ Type 3 _____ Type 4 _____

Impact Agents: Weather, freeze/thaw cycles, poor water drainage system. Guardhouse has several impact agents, most caused by neglect. They include rodents, biological growth on roof, moisture causing shingles to curl, leaking roof, potential for lead paint.

Significance of Impact: Not significant

Notifications: None required under Type 1 Finding

Cultural Materials observed? Yes XX No _____

If yes, describe: _____

Cultural Materials collected? Yes _____ No XX

If yes, describe: N/A

Did the disturbance or impact extend into undisturbed areas? Yes ___ No XX

If yes, explain: _____

Primary contacts: _____

Date contacted: _____

Contact Method: _____ **E-mail** _____ **Phone** _____ **Official correspondence, CCN:** _____

Work Halted? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, explain: N/A

Recommendations: Findings and prioritization of issues are included in the EBR I Preservation Plan. Treatments of issues should be scheduled and completed based on priority and available funding. Cleaning staff should be trained to spot and report issues to the EBR-I landlord as soon as they arise. The landlord should maintain a logbook of issues, when they were reported, when they are scheduled for treatment, and when and how treatment was completed.

Attach additional comments, site maps, profiles, photographs, etc. as warranted. Yes ___ No XX

Initials: JBB Date: 9/22/05

General Comments: Although the EBR-I Reactor Building and annex have received an increased level of maintenance in recent years, past deferred maintenance, misguided attempts at arresting deterioration, and closure and neglect of the associated guardhouse have exacerbated what might otherwise have been mitigated through routine maintenance.