

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE  
FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM

Fiscal Year 2003

U. S. D. A. FOREST SERVICE

Heritage Program  
*“It’s About Time”*



This report fulfills the USDA Forest Service’s (FS) mandate to provide the United States Congress an

annual Report on Federal Archaeology Programs through the Department of Interior. This report serves as a snapshot of the Forest Service's National Heritage Program for the Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 – October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003.

## **The FS Heritage Program**

Responsibilities for the Forest Service Heritage Program are spread throughout the agency's organizational structure, beginning with over 600 ranger districts that are the smallest administrative units of 250 individual national forests, grasslands and prairies. The national forests are grouped within nine FS regions that cover 192 million acres of National Forest Service lands. The FS Federal Preservation Officer oversees the program from the Washington Office, as part of the Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources staff.

The activities identified in National Historic Preservation Act, Section 110, and the provisions of other historic preservation laws, are the primary responsibility of heritage personnel at all levels. These include survey, evaluation, and protection of significant cultural heritage sites and public programs that provide access to cultural heritage sites, knowledge and experiences. Accelerated inventory, evaluation, and protection necessitated by agency undertakings (NHPA Section 106), are also heritage program responsibilities. Heritage personnel carry out all aspects of the agency's legal requirements pertaining to Section 110 activities and Section 106 compliance support to other programs. Base agency funding, however, is split between the heritage budget for the primary heritage functions and other agency program budgets for the heritage support needed.

## **National Heritage Strategy**

In 1991, the FS initiated a Heritage Strategy to strengthen a national heritage program that emphasized integration with both NHPA Section 110 and 106 goals. Emerging from two decades of focus almost entirely on Section 106, the FS acknowledged, through this strategy, the importance of our cultural resources and the public's interest in the same. As the public places a priority on premier recreation settings, experiences, and customer service, these resources make the connections that tie our citizens to our landscape and provide a sense of place to our nation's history. The strategy sought to establish a more balanced and well-rounded program, focused on the discovery, evaluation, and enhancement of all significant historical properties, using work in compliance with Section 106 of NHPA to contribute to that goal. The strategy, updated in 1996 has continued to guide our program, with varying effectiveness depending on budget levels.

The national forests reflect the history of the United States, and preservation efforts across the agency benefit all Americans. Historic Properties on FS lands represent over 10,000 years of human history. The projects highlighted here are those done by heritage teams to document and share with the public, the diversity of that history including American Indian culture from pre-contact through more recent times, contributions of African-Americans both before and after emancipation, and the story of the Depression era programs that helped repair and open the national forests for recreation. The Agency's upcoming "Century of Service" Centennial Celebration and the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition, provide backdrops for many heritage programs and projects currently.

## **Agency Priorities**

The *Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI)* and *Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA)*, passed in 2002 and 2003 respectively, are efforts to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildland fires by reducing hazardous fuels and restoring healthy ecological conditions. Both HFI and HFRA seek to reduce administrative

process delays to implementation of projects that would reduce fuels and other threats to forest ecosystems. FS leadership has identified four major concerns for healthy forests -- fire and fuels, invasive species, uncontrolled recreation, and loss of open space. The mitigation measures for all four involve increased support from Heritage along with all other resource areas. These concerns drive the agency's current priorities. For Heritage personnel, this means support to fuels reduction projects is often a priority over other program responsibilities.

President George W. Bush signed the *Preserve America Executive Order (E.O.)13287* on March 3, 2003, to "Explore and Experience America's Heritage," through both preservation and appropriate use of the nation's cultural and natural heritage resources. The E.O. emphasizes the importance of public programs, preservation partnerships, and improving federal stewardship of historic properties. It also requires a report detailing the state of the Agency's heritage preservation efforts. Efforts in 2003 were focused on establishing interagency coordination, educating the FS heritage workforce on the expectations associated with the initiative, and developing a plan to implement the Preserve America E.O.

## **Agency Archaeology Program Highlights and Exemplary Partnership, Education, or Outreach Programs/Products**

Many of the successful USDA Forest Service heritage products and programs involved partnerships, public benefit, and education, therefore the following projects and programs apply to both sections A1 and B5 of the Department of the Interior's Report to Congress Questionnaire.

**Executive Order #13287, *Preserve America*** provided the agency an opportunity to showcase some of its truly innovative and dynamic public outreach programs that exemplify the E.O. Several Forest Service projects were submitted to USDA for consideration and potential recognition by the White House for the first Presidential Preserve America awards to be presented in FY2004.

Forest Service projects submitted for FY2004 award consideration included:

- Interpretive facilities along a portion of the Lewis & Clark Trail in the Helena NF in Montana will ensure sound resource stewardship and protection while greatly enhancing public access to and enjoyment of the trail, both increasingly important in preparation for the Lewis & Clark bicentennial.
- A consortium of volunteers, non-profit groups, local and state historical societies, and the Pike and San Isabel NF are breathing life back into a 19<sup>th</sup> century Colorado resort, the Dexter Cabin, thus converting an underutilized historic building into a valued public asset.
- In Arizona, the public is invited to view cliff dwellings and petroglyphs at Palatiki, a 5,000 year old site outside of Sedona that once was in danger of disappearing because of unregulated visitation and misuse. Now local citizens who value this site as part of their heritage, regulate the visitation and provide visitors with information about the site and the people who once lived there. Vandalism has all but disappeared. Fees collected from visitors under the fee demo program are used to continue to protect and restore the site.
- On the Six Rivers NF in California, California Indigenous Basketweavers spend a week with Passport in Time volunteers explaining how and why the FS maintains traditional gathering areas for basketry materials, and even teaching the volunteers the basics of basketweaving while treating them to traditional foods, dance, and song.
- On national forests in Oregon, Michigan, and Minnesota, the public is invited to help restore CCC built facilities and participate in CCC alumni reunions. The CCC boys built so much of the FS infrastructure, their rustic style defines many FS facilities. We honor their contributions and at the same time restore historic facilities for continued use.

### **Northern Region, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana**

In 2003, the Forest Service led a cooperative management group in ground-breaking for the Sulphur Springs Interpretive Trail. This landmark along the Lewis and Clark trail is the site where members of the Corps of Discovery obtained healing waters for Sacagawea. A hiker trail along the bluffs of the Missouri River will lead visitors to this destination and provide access to the spring waters. Partners in the Trail planning and construction include the Forest Service, Montana Department of Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the Bureau of Land Management, Pennsylvania Power and Light Montana, and the Montana Conservation Corps.

### **Southwestern Region, Coronado National Forest, Arizona**

Site stewards on the Coronado NF protected over 100 sites on the forest through regular monitoring, helped repair damage at a rock art site, and helped survey and record newly discovered sites. Forest heritage personnel completed the restoration of the 1930s Lowell Ranger Station and bridges in Sabino Canyon, and the stabilization of the 1890s barn at Camp Rucker. Both building sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the bridges have been determined eligible for listing. The Lowell Ranger Station restoration project was done through a partnership between the Forest, the National Park Service, and the Friends of Sabino Canyon. The Sabino Bridges were restored through a partnership of the forest, the Park Service, and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. The 20th century ranching at the Camp Rucker site, is one of the most significant structures on the Forest. Its stabilization reverses several decades of decay, and will allow it to stand for decades to come. Assistant Forest Archaeologist Bill Gillespie won the Arizona Site Stewards Land Manager of the Year award.

### **Pacific Northwest Region, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Oregon**

Regional Archaeologist, Dr. James D. Keyser, organized and directed a six-year project to identify, record, and protect the American Indian Pictographs and Petroglyphs on Miller Island in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. This project involved multiple partners from within the Forest Service, and from federal agencies, private individuals and businesses, and tribal entities from the Umatilla and Yakama Tribes, who have provided non-FS and non-federal funding. "Traditional Places" consists of six distinct but related aspects: 1) Rock Art Recording, 2) Rock Art Conservation, 3) Columbia River Tribal Traditions Study, 4) an Exhibition of Columbia River Rock Art in Italy, 5) Professional Symposia and Publications, and 6) Public Presentations.

Traditional Places is the largest detailed study of its kind ever completed in the Pacific Northwest. It is also the first long-term study of the effects of environmental conditions on rock art in the United States. Research results are already influencing better preservation and management of the extensive rock art within the Columbia Gorge and Hells Canyon. Public, federal, and Tribal participants have recorded 29 sites with more than 2,500 images. Members of the public were involved through two projects under the fee demonstration legislation. Fees will help preserve the rock art on Miller Island and provide information about rock art to the public. The Columbia River Tribal Traditions Study portion of this program was made possible through a civil rights grant, under the recently developed Heritage of Diversity program.

### **Southern Region, Heritage Excursions**

In FY 2003, Dr. Kent Schneider, Heritage Program Leader in the Southern Region, launched a new public participation venture under a cooperative agreement between the Italian Superintendency of Archaeology and the USDA Forest Service to facilitate technology exchange between the two countries. FS archeologists provided technical assistance and expertise in the application of geophysical sensing technologies at Monte Pallano, an early Iron Age site in the Sangro Valley in the Abruzzo province of

eastern Italy. In addition to remote sensing and excavation work, all participants toured other areas of the Sangro River Valley, visited local museums and cultural heritage sites, and witnessed the successful integration of grass roots economic development and heritage tourism that the Superintendency has been able to accomplish. Members of the public also participated for a fee, covering their travel costs, with additional fees going toward continuing our technical exchange that we may apply these models to national forest heritage programs.

#### **Eastern Region, Hoosier National Forest, Indiana**

In 2003, a Regional Honor Award for "Public Service" was presented to Hoosier National Forest Archeologists and their academic partners, the Indiana State Museum, Ball State University, and Indiana University Purdue University-Fort Wayne for outstanding achievement in research, preservation, and interpretation of significant resources at the 19th century Lick Creek African American settlement.

#### **Alaska Region, Chugach National Forest, Alaska**

The cooperative site monitoring and Site Guardian/Stewardship program to foster cultural continuity and protection of heritage resources with Tribal governments initiated during 2002 evolved during 2003. Representatives from nearby tribes formed the Native Site Guardians and Sacred Sites Council. Three public meetings were provided with the forest as an active participant. Representatives discussed current management issues that included multiple use activities and their potential impacts to these resources. Elders and other interested parties began discussions with the Forest Service heritage team and Tribal representatives about sacred and traditional cultural properties and the issues of defining, identifying, and protecting sensitive areas. These efforts further the goals of cooperation, communication, and consultation.

#### **Passport in Time**

Passport in Time (PIT) is a national volunteer program offering opportunities for the public to participate in archeological and historical research and management on national forests. National forest archeologists design and manage the projects at the local level, insuring relevance to local communities and agency needs. The volunteers get a unique learning vacation opportunity, and they help the FS accomplish agency responsibilities. The FS national headquarters provides support through a contracted volunteer clearinghouse that processes applications, publishes the PIT Traveler, provides an 800 number for the public, and tracks volunteer accomplishments. Volunteers learn about projects through the PIT Traveler, which is published twice a year and is distributed to over 8,000 individuals and organizations.

The Forest Service has hosted over 1800 projects since PIT's beginning in 1989. Over 23,000 PIT volunteers have contributed 483 person years, or \$14 million worth of contributed time and effort in 38 states, 122 national forests, and in all 9 regions. In 2003 alone, there were 1,700 volunteers who contributed 42 person years valued at \$1.2 million. In 2003, the FS began tracking "PIT Volunteer Days" (PVD) or one volunteer for 8 hours. Current capacities in Heritage personnel and funding allow staffing of only 50% of the public demand for these programs.

#### **Cultural Sites Stewardship Program**

Many National Forests also utilize Cultural Site Stewardship Program to recruit and train volunteers to assist with site monitoring and reporting. In the Rocky Mountain Region, the San Juan National Forest hosted a Cultural Site Stewardship Conference with a local college, to train 100 new volunteers. Cultural Site Stewards brought Chaco outlier sites to life for over 13,000 visitors at the Chimney Rock. In the Southwest Region, on the Santa Fe National Forest, a Site Steward Council was developed to train and organize volunteers. The Forest has over 60 Site Stewards responsible for monitoring the most significant historic properties.

## **Heritage Expeditions, a National Fee Demonstration Project**

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The Heritage Expedition Program is one of the first 50 demonstration projects authorized under the 1996 fee legislation. The goal of Heritage Expeditions is to provide opportunities for the public to learn about and help conserve non-renewable heritage resources, and for fees from those experiences to remain on the sponsoring unit to fund protection and continued public access to those sites. Heritage Expeditions are as diverse and distinct as the national forests and regions that host and sponsor them. Three forest service regions hosted Heritage Expeditions in FY 2003, and retained \$14,130 of \$63,781 from the fees. Revenues retained are kept in the sponsoring unit, and are used to fund ongoing project work, as well as for seed money for future projects.

### **Lewis & Clark Expedition Bicentennial and Forest Service “New Century of Service”**

As the nation prepares for the celebration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition and the national celebration of the Forest Service’s “Century of Service”, many interpretive programs were initiated or continued in FY2003. These programs and events were often done at the local unit level with different partners in education, economics, and outreach.

Region One will be the most affected region for the Lewis and Clark bicentennial. The Nez Perce NF prepared a presentation concerning the route Sgt. Jon Ordway of the Lewis and Clark Expedition took on his journey from the Clearwater River to the Snake River in Idaho. The presentation focused on recent archaeological excavations in Hells Canyon concerning recovered fur-trade era items and how these items relate to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and other early 19<sup>th</sup> century exploration ventures of west-central Idaho. The Lewis and Clark NF heritage team, with several partners, started construction for the Sulphur Springs Interpretive Trail. This trail will grant hikers access to the spring waters where healing water was obtained for Sacagawea during the expedition. The Helena NF implemented a Lewis & Clark Bicentennial interpretive program in 2003, with special emphasis on Alice Creek-Lewis and Clark Pass and the Gates of the Mountains areas. Presentations were given at the Meriwether Picnic Area for over 900 visitors. The Clearwater NF initiated a cooperative agreement to protect the intact portions of the actual Lewis and Clark Trail, and to evaluate associated sites prior to development of visitor facilities. Finally, on Region One, the heritage team on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF participated with educational partners throughout the state to present hands-on information about the Lewis and Clark expedition to state and local history teachers.

During the summer of 2003, the Forest Service Eastern Region, through the Hoosier and Wayne NFs, participated in six locally sponsored community programs throughout West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio that commemorated the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The events were part of a program called *Corps of Discovery II in the Eastern Legacy States*, a combination of nationally promoted signature events and locally sponsored community events. Approximately 20,000 American and international visitors learned the value of public land and resource stewardship and the important role they can play in conserving National Forests, Grasslands and Prairies today and for centuries to come.

As the Forest Service prepares to celebrate its first “Century of Service”, some forests are emphasizing interpretation efforts on their historic structures associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Organizational camps and fire lookout towers are prime candidates. Again, these programs and projects are often managed with partners in education, outreach, and the local communities. In the Eastern Region, the Chippewa National Forest employees and members of the Cutfoot Sioux Civilian Conservation Corps Company 707 were honored in 2003 with the Regional “New Century of Service” award for their outstanding dedication and commitment to re-establishing and maintaining the history surrounding the Cutfoot Sioux CCC Camp F-14 by reclaiming the site and developing an Interpretive Trail.

## **Educational Partnerships and Outreach**

Other public outreach programs involved partners in academics and youth outreach organizations. Heritage teams worked with local schools and youth outreach organizations to share the messages of heritage preservation and resource stewardship with thousands of school-aged children across the country. An example of educational outreach with an interesting twist is in Region Eight. The Ozark-St. Francis NF developed an outreach program teaching about bluff shelters specifically designed to reach the young children in families of known local looters, in order to break the cycle of looting and teach responsible stewardship of local resources.

Forest heritage teams often partner with local universities to meet program responsibilities in Section 106 compliance, to curate materials, and to support research efforts on local cultural resources. The National Forests in Alabama in the Southern Region partnered with local universities to achieve Section 106 compliance surveys for their forest plans under the Healthy Forests Initiative. On the Allegheny NF, in the Eastern Region, one of the Forest's partnerships with Clarion University of Pennsylvania involved working with a geomorphologist and a historical geographer on their staff to conduct background research as well as field research on the age, human use, and archaeological sensitivity of islands in the Allegheny River owned and administered by the Forest Service. The research benefits of both partnerships were huge, and the forests gained valuable data to help determine the range of appropriate management activities.

## **Archeological Information Management and Technology**

Most national forests have begun, and many have completed, entering site and project information into the INFRA corporate database and secure GIS core layers. A great deal of this work is being completed with the assistance of partners including universities and the National Park Service. In Rocky Mountain Region, the White River National Forest has a partnership with the National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center to complete the transfer of paper status atlas maps into their GIS database. The Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forests in the Eastern Region nearly completed their data migration into INFRA and in FY2003, entered into a multi-year challenge cost share agreement with the Wisconsin Historical Society to link INFRA with the archeological database for the state.

### ***National Heritage Information Management Initiative***

During FY2003, the Heritage Program continued to make significant progress towards national data stewardship goals. The National Heritage Information Management Initiative (NHIMI) team continued to facilitate database, GIS, and internet efforts aimed at better heritage resource management.

The FS Heritage Program made progress in three key areas: Infra database population, Deferred Maintenance (DM) reporting, and GIS implementation. The Forest Service is moving towards consistent heritage data management through the use of Infra, a corporate database used by the agency to track resources ranging from roads and trails to wilderness areas and heritage sites. The total number of sites in the Infra corporate database went from 17,000 to 95,000 during FY2003, or an increase from 5.6% complete to 31.6% complete (based upon an estimated number of 300,000 known heritage sites on National Forest System lands throughout the nation).

FY2003 marked the first time the Heritage Program was able to assign and track DM cost estimates on a site-by-site basis. Forest units identified their priority heritage assets (those sites that are actively managed for their significant heritage values), and assigned maintenance costs in the Infra database. The Forest Service now has the ability to produce verifiable, accurate budget needs for heritage site management.

Forest units continued to make progress on GIS data management as well. New national data standards allow for spatial data to be linked to Infra, providing users a powerful management tool.

## **Archeological Collections Management**

Many national forests report that the federally recognized curation facilities they use are at full capacity. As a result, many FS collections are stored in temporary facilities, including District and Regional offices while other curation accommodations are investigated. Many forest collections are housed in university museums or with local historical societies.

In the Rocky Mountain Region, the Rio Grande National Forest entered into a partnership with the Rio Grande County Museum to curate artifacts collected on administered lands for the past 25 years. In the Northern Region, the Flathead National Forest entered into an agreement with the Tribal Preservation Office of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to curate the prehistoric archaeological materials recovered from lands administered by the forest at the curation facilities at the People's Center in Pablo, Montana. At a time when there is a lack of professional curation space, the forests will receive a number of benefits from such partnerships including professional care and management of the collections, maintenance of a repository facility having adequate safeguards for the physical security of the collections, and the opportunity to have the artifacts displayed and interpreted locally for the benefit of the public.

## **Costs and Benefits of the Archeology Program**

Shifting priorities and tight budgets have provided the impetus for a program focus on credibility and accountability, also an agency priority. Improvements to our Budgeting Formulation and Execution System (BFES) included worksheets and additional information for calculating heritage program costs that are tied to measures of program activity including cultural resource inventory, protection, and interpretation. These are in turned linked to federal professional standards. The result is "Sites Managed to Standard" – a measure that shows actual costs of working with our wide array of resources. These planning estimates are then folded upward into our budget formulation for the new fiscal year.

Appropriated Heritage Program funds cover primarily NHPA Section 110 work, stewardship, public programs and general Heritage Program administration. Other appropriations cover heritage specialists when they are working on Section 106 support for instance to Trails, Lands, Fire, or Vegetative Management. Even with heritage salaries covered by various appropriations, heritage specialists often work in other disciplines or even outside the agency in order to be funded for a full year. Finally, most if not all Forest Service units engage volunteers to help with program responsibilities and resource protection.

In calculating the benefits of the Passport in Time Program, it is helpful to look at both outputs (tangible) and outcomes (intangible). Outputs, many of which would not have been completed without the help of PIT volunteers, include restoration of historic structures; evaluation of sites for inclusion in the NRHP; monitoring, survey, and documentation of sites in designated wilderness; transcription of oral histories; and archival research. Outcomes, which are less tangible but possibly the most important benefit of PIT include positive media coverage, improved agency image, public education, and advocacy. Our public programs inspire supporters of historic preservation. The Forest Service has hosted over 1800 projects since PIT's beginning in 1989. Over 23,000 PIT volunteers have contributed 483 person years, or \$14 million worth of contributed time and effort in 38 states, 122 national forests, and in all 9 regions. In

2003, 1,700 volunteers contributed 42 person years valued at \$1.2 million.

Individual PIT projects are funded at the local level through local unit budgets. The cost of the PIT program is in the national contracted PIT Volunteer Clearinghouse and in the individual unit budget appropriations. The cost of the Clearinghouse, was \$190,600 in FY2003. The contract covers production and distribution of the PIT Traveler twice a year, a 24-hour 800 number for the public and the FS units, media responses, processing of applications, notification of volunteers not accepted, tracking and reporting of volunteer contributions, providing service to the units hosting PIT projects, and creation and maintenance of the PIT website.

Recreational Cabin Rentals often involve historic structures such as fire lookout towers or CCC organizational camps. Many forests utilize historic structures in their recreation rental cabin programs to the economic benefit of the local units and communities, but most importantly to the benefit of the resources. Fees are used to maintain historic structures and restore additional ones for inclusion in the recreation cabin rental program. Recreational lodging revenue for FY2003 was over \$800,000, although that figure includes a few facilities that are not historic properties.

The FY2003, the National Heritage Program entered into an agreement with USDA Forest Service Enterprise Unit "Recreation Solutions" to help forests with strategies to find alternative uses for historic buildings. The Heritage Assets Investment Program had several projects underway in the Rocky Mountain Region to revitalize many structures across the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison, and San Juan National Forests to bring approximately \$1.5 million in investments to the Forests through a project called First Forests Legacy Cabins. The value, both in dollars and in public interest and support, of adding these first 72 historic cabins to the Recreation Cabin Rental Program is potentially phenomenal. This pilot project, supported by the National Heritage Program, will be fine tuned into a workable business model and implemented by other forests in the near future, in response to the Preserve America Executive Order.

### ***Quantitative Data***

The following table displays the quantitative data for the program at the national level. The left column (Field Name) corresponds to the questions asked in the Report to Congress questionnaire. These data are displayed from 1999 to 2003 to show trends. The data do not reveal any significant wholesale changes from 2002 to 2003. In general, FS heritage personnel continue to work hard to balance broad program responsibilities under NHPA Section 110 with the growing demand for support to other programs through Section 106.

Survey, monitoring, and evaluation of historic properties in support of fuels reduction is a high priority under **HF1** and **HFRA**. Many of the subtle shifts in activities are the result of this priority. The increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of literature reviews (D1) and the reduction in the number of field studies (D2) reflect an effort to address the increasing demands for NHPA Section 106 support by depending more on previous studies. The reduction in data recovery projects and sites (E1, E2) is a function of less time to spend on such projects because of the higher demand for survey and monitoring in support of HF1 and HFRA. Increasing consultation with Indian Tribes reflected in K3 is the result of the growing number projects in areas of interest to Tribes in addition to continuing Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) responsibilities. Budget allocated to other programs for heritage support continues with a slight increase after the initial influx in 2002 of additional fire dollars to perform post-fire treatments and surveys.

Reduced Heritage Program staffing, competing resource commitments, and increasing complexity of Tribal consultation require that the Heritage Program rely more on partners to accomplish the goals of the Heritage Strategy. The increase in partnership dollars in 2003 (by over 3.5 million) shows a significant reliance on partners to assist with heritage resource protection projects. Many consisted of building rehabilitation and conversion to sustainable public or agency uses - a reflection of focus with the new Preserve America Executive Order and response to the FS efforts with the Working Capital Fund (WCF) to make building space a prominent use/budget issue. Despite increasing demands and decreasing budgets, Heritage personnel throughout the Forest Service continue to produce outstanding results in terms of public education, stewardship, research, legal responsibilities, and sound resource management.

## FS: Forest Service

Field_Name	TOTAL	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
B1 Partners	1,887	299	303	359	362	281
B2 Partner \$	21,611,425	5,855,429	2,281,096	3,221,465	3,527,947	3,233,665
B3 Volunteer Hrs	1,965,565	275,368	259,995	340,968	357,585	353,507
B4 Volunteer \$	23,497,203	3,783,768	3,278,876	4,071,795	4,378,835	3,934,723
C1 overviews	1,079	161	168	214	137	166
D1 Lit Reviews	74,360	8,350	7,657	6,006	11,807	6,815
D2 Field Studies	84,505	6,244	5,104	5,342	4,382	4,596
D3 Acres Inventoried	22,355,721	897,296	1,010,990	864,134	958,752	802,751
D4 Sites Identified	150,886	8,544	7,055	6,451	6,892	7,785
D5 Sites NR Eligible	17,231	4,625	2,255	1,575	2,192	2,351
D6 Sites Protected	35,642	6,005	7,151	4,971	5,609	6,325
E1 Data Recovery Projects	3,849	154	286	367	166	150
E2 Data Recovery Sites	4,779	443	619	673	378	265
F1 Unanticipated Discoveries	1,217	51	165	325	95	80
F2 Unant w/ Data Recovery	365	27	30	14	31	11
H1 Curated		90,048	90,502	61,048	64,051	39,120
H2 % Catalogued		56	54	46	61	64
H3 Linear Ft of Records		5,015	4,853	3,054	4,822	5,904
H4 Federal Repositories		142	102	105	103	60
H5 NonFed Repositories		223	225	214	213	190
I1 Heritage Program \$		9,629,456	8,282,550	7,558,506	9,766,540	9,743,664
I2 Other sec 106\$		19,653,891	18,915,727	13,136,226	12,970,957	10,111,966
J1 Acres Inventoried		35,546,964	37,255,869	31,307,585	34,577,496	39,411,508
J2 Total Sites		310,611	308,431	253,089	315,216	242,782
J3 NR-listed Sites		3,380	2,834	3,169	2,402	2,421
J4 NR-eligible Sites		58,669	51,630	44,809	43,786	35,463
J5 NR-ineligible Sites		63,007	56,357	57,903	64,124	35,445
L01 Violations	3,880	148	173	83	78	130
L02 Violations w/ Arrests	203	9	76	2	4	2
L03 Individuals Arrested	108	8	75	6	10	
L04 Individuals Cited	338	26	140	14	23	39
L05 ARPA Prosecutions	71	3	5	8	17	2
L06 Other Prosecutions	127	11	11	7	8	36
L07 ARPA Misdem Convict	27		5	2	2	
L08 Other Misdem Convict	60	8	7	5	5	33
L09 ARPA Felony Convict	36	1		4	9	1
L10 Other Felony Convict	7	2	1	3		
L11 Individuals Liable	2,294	15	2,217	6	12	5
L12 Cases - Guilty	51	6	6	8	11	1
L13 Cases - Not Guilty	7				1	
L14 Fines \$	251,265	16,925	7,000	2,500	1,900	120,308
L15 Restitution \$	837,692	90,600	101,042	149,508	108,000	46,270
L16 Restoration \$ Reqstd	8,655,213	412,098	255,528	192,145	489,102	206,105
L17 Reward \$	10,900	4,000	700			
L18 Seized Property \$	512,599	11,357	6,149	1,500	6,500	
L19 Enforcement Cost	7,388,416	381,895	442,900	95,330	145,500	203,103
K1 Permit Applications Count	2,869	264	253	275	239	210
K2 Permits Issued Count	4,467	443	394	362	314	366
K3 Tribal Notices Count	8,209	1,254	1,034	564	1,116	634