

**Penobscot Hydro, LLC
Milford Hydroelectric Project (FERC NO. 2534)**

Cultural Resources Management Plan

**Prepared by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc.,
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PENOBSCOT HYDRO, LLC
THE MILFORD HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC NO. 2534)
Cultural Resource Management Plan
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Introduction

The Federal Energy Commission (FERC) has issued a major license to continue operation of the Milford Hydroelectric Project, Project No. 2534, (hereafter, "Project") as authorized by Part I of the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. Sections 791 (a) through 825 (r) as amended. The Project was originally owned and operated by Bangor Hydro-Electric Company of Bangor, Maine. Ownership changed hands in 1999. The new owner is Penobscot Hydro, LLC of Milford, Maine (hereafter, "Licensee").

A Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer (MSHPO), and the Licensee to fulfill the Licensee's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the ACHP's regulations was executed on April 3, 1998. A copy of the PA is appended as Attachment A. The PA requested preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) to specify how Historic Properties would be managed within the Project's area of potential effect as defined in 36 C.F.R. Section 800.2 (c), during the term of the license.

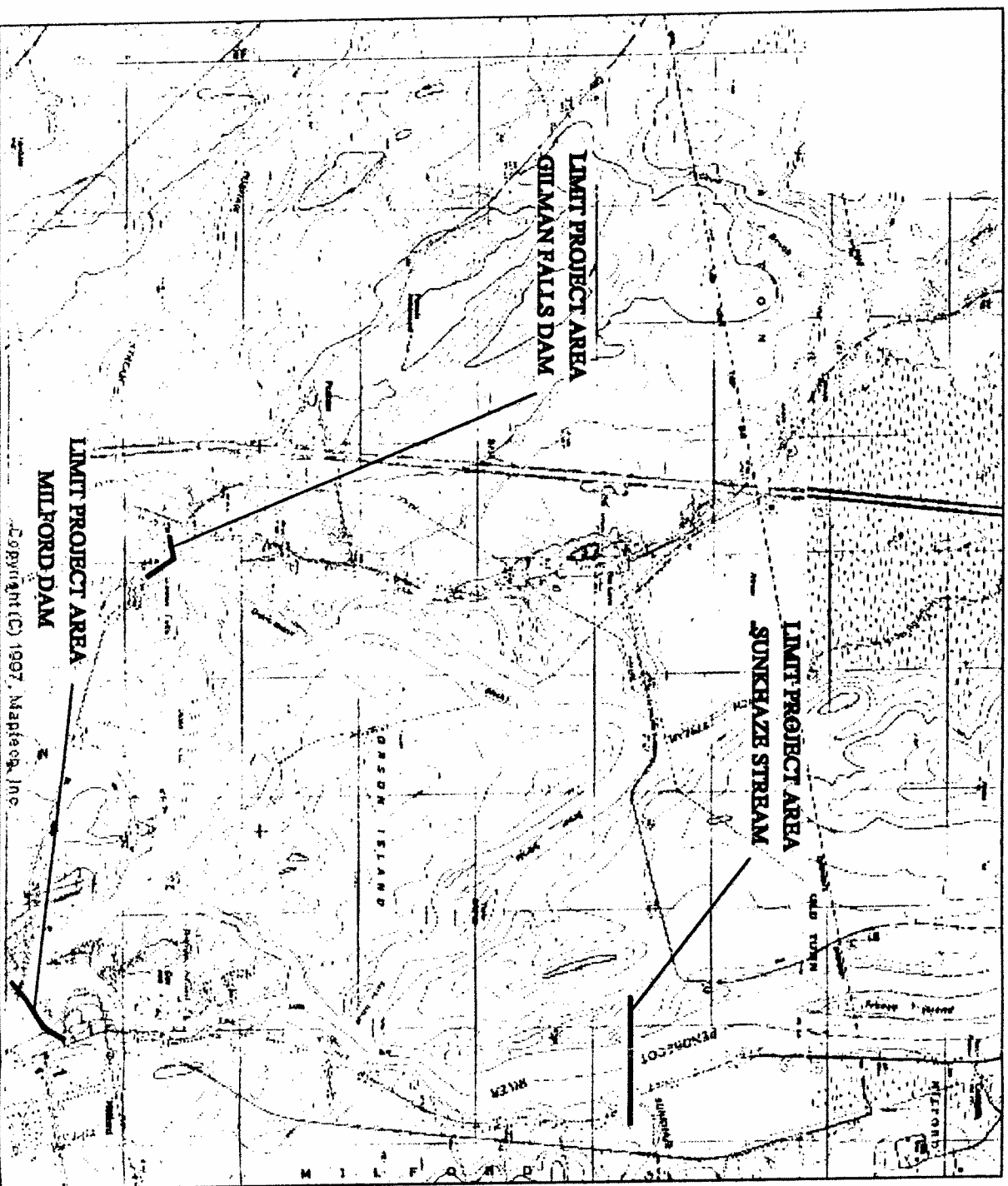
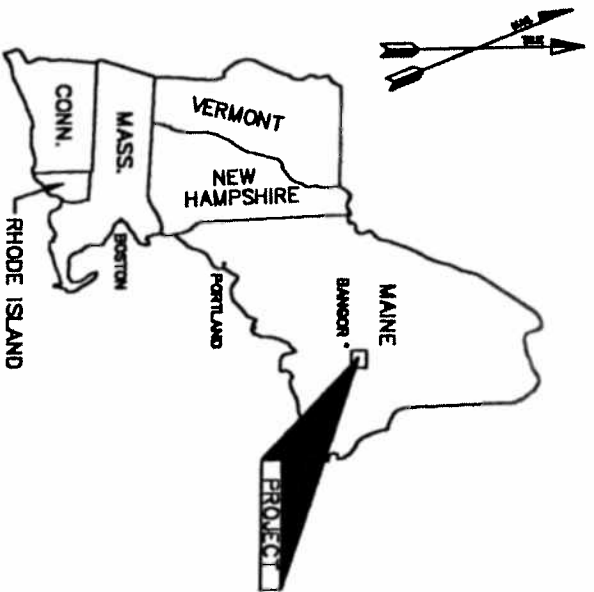
On February 9, 1999, the Licensee contracted with Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc., of Ellsworth, Maine to prepare a CRMP for the Project. This work was completed by Richard Will, Ph.D., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards, is approved by the MSHPO to undertake all phases of prehistoric archaeological study in Maine, and who is a member in good standing on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). The management objectives of the CRMP for this project are to comply with the stipulations set forth in the PA. The CRMP was submitted to the MSHPO, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the Penobscot Indian Nation (PIN) for review and comment on April 26, 1999 (Attachment B). The MSHPO accepted the CRMP as written on May 7, 1999 (Attachment B). No further comments from other parties were received; the CRMP was submitted for review and comment by the FERC and the ACHP on May 27, 1999 (Attachment B). On August 3, 1999, the ACHP submitted comments on the CRMP and requested a number of revisions. This

revised CRMP accommodates data requests and clarifications raised by the ACHP. The coordination of all activities specified in the CRMP shall be the responsibility of the Licensee's Director of Environmental Services (hereafter, "LDES"). The LDES will contract with various consultants to fulfill the objectives and goals of the CRMP. These consultants will meet federal standards and will be reviewed and approved by the MSHPO.

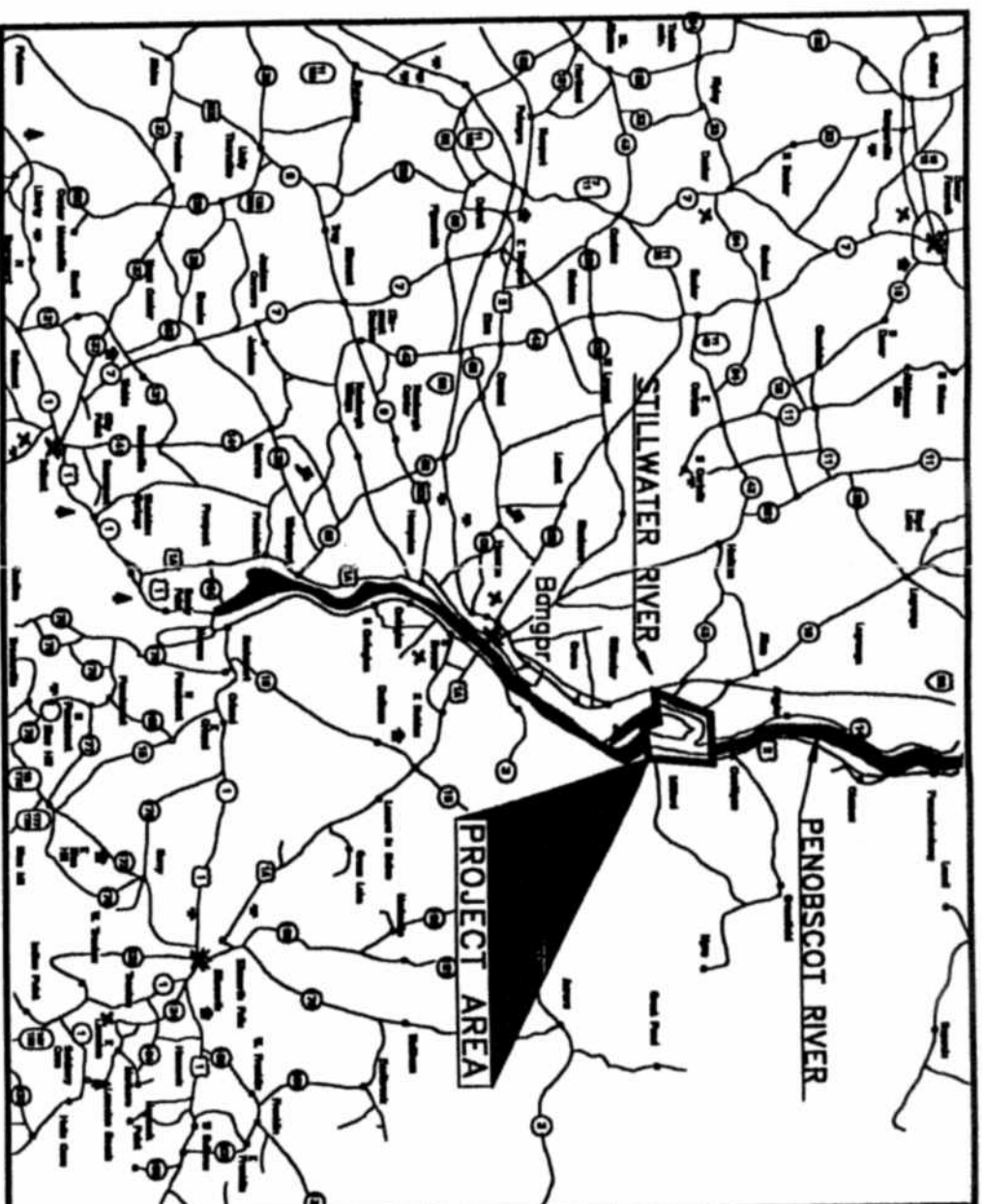
Here is how this CRMP is organized. Section I provides an overview of the Project. Section II identifies Historic Properties that are located within the Project's area of potential effect. All Historic Properties have been identified as stipulated in the PA (Sec. I[D]1.). The continued use and maintenance of Historic Properties is described in Section III as stipulated in the PA under Sec. I(D)2. The protection and mitigation of unavoidable adverse effects on Historic Properties as identified in Section I(D)3,4 of the PA are discussed in Section IV of the CRMP. The PA requests compliance with the Native America Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. Section 3001) and this request is accommodated in Section V. The treatment and disposition of human remains discoveries on non-Tribal lands (Section I[D]6 of the PA) are addressed in Section VI. A plan for dealing with the discovery of previously unidentified Historic Properties during operation of the Project (Section I[D]7 of the PA) is provided in Section VII. Curation of artifacts recovered as a result of implementation of the CRMP (Section I[D]8 of the PA) is discussed in Section VIII. Section IX provides for public interpretation of the historic and archaeological values of the Project as stipulated in Section I(D)9 of the PA. The final section describes how the Licensee will coordinate with the previously mentioned parties during implementation of the CRMP as stipulated in Section I(D)10 of the PA.

I. The Project

The Project is located on the Penobscot River in Penobscot County, Maine, between the towns of Milford and Old Town (figure 1). Gilman Falls dam, which is part of the Project, is located on the Stillwater Branch of the Penobscot River. The area of potential effect includes the impoundment area within the 101.7 foot contour, extending upstream of the dam to the confluence of Sunkhaze Stream with the Penobscot River; approximately 3 km upstream of the Interstate-95 bridge on Birch Stream; and as far as West Old Town on Pushaw Stream. The Project affects land of the PIN, including their main residential community, Indian Island.



SECTION OF USGS 7.5 MINUTE (1:24,000) SERIES SHOWING PROJECT BOUNDARIES



VICINITY MAP



Topographic detail is digitized from USGS 7.5 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series. Region and vicinity maps provided by Bangor Hydroelectric Company.

		Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc. 71 Oak Street, Ellsworth, Maine 04605 Phone (207) 667-4055; Fax (207) 667-0485	
MILFORD HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT PENOBSCOT HYDRO, LLC		LOCATION OF THE MILFORD HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT FERC NO. 2534	
DATE: APRIL 1999	SCALE:	REVISION: JAC	PROJECT NO.:

The Project consists of the Milford dam and the Gilman Falls dam. The Milford dam facilities include a concrete gravity dam, about 1,159 feet long and 20 feet high. Permanent crest elevation is 97.2 feet NGVD. The Gilman Falls dam is a non-generating concrete gravity structure on the Stillwater River that functions to regulate flow on the Stillwater. The Milford reservoir extends upstream from Milford and Gilman Falls dams for about three miles and covers about 235 acres of surface area. In December of 1988, Bangor-Hydro, then owner of the Project, applied to the FERC for a new license to continue operating and maintaining the Project as a run-of-river project and to increase electric generating capacity of the Milford powerhouse to 8 megawatts. The new owner plans no other changes to the Project for the duration of the new license.

II. Historic Properties Located within the Project

Historic Properties, including prehistoric archaeological sites and historic structures, exist within the Project. The prehistoric archaeological sites are discussed first.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

Extensive and intensive survey for prehistoric archaeological sites was completed in the Project under the direction of Dr. David Sanger, Professor of Anthropology, University of Maine (Belcher and Sanger 1988a, 1988b; Klink 1991; Fenton and Quinn 1992; Fenton and Sanger 1992). The objectives of these surveys were to initially locate all prehistoric cultural resources within the Project (Phase I survey) and then to determine whether any of the resources were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (hereafter, "NR") (Phase II survey). The MSHPO reviewed and accepted the proposals for the Phase I and Phase II studies identified in the above-mentioned citations. The MSHPO also reviewed and accepted the conclusions of the Phase I and Phase II studies.

Four sites were found eligible for listing in the NR. These are the Beaver site (74.85); the Bob site (74.148); the Gilman Falls site (74.106), and the Gut Island site (74.91). The last named site was entered into the NR on March 17, 1994. Each of these sites is briefly described below.

1. The Beaver Site. The Beaver site (74.85) is located on a point of land near the confluence of the Stillwater River and Pushaw Stream on property owned by the City of Old Town, Maine. The site was investigated by Dr. David Sanger during Phase I and Phase II

cultural resource assessments in 1987 and 1988 (Belcher and Sanger 1988a,1988b). During this survey, a combined sample of 20.75 m² of site area was excavated. Prehistoric cultural materials were identified over an estimated area of 2,125 m².

The site is situated on a point of land covered by pine, white birch, poplar, maple, and alders. Two alluvial ridges that have been deposited parallel to the river flow are the prominent surface features in the backshore area. These ridges are separated by a low-lying, wetland; wetland extends west of the site, as well. The shoreline in front of the site is muddy and contains marshy areas.

Subsurface testing during Phase I and Phase II unearthed prehistoric cultural materials on both alluvial landforms in the backshore and in the low-lying wetland separating them. Artifacts were recovered to a depth of approximately 110 cm below surface on the ridge situated in the center of the site. Cultural materials are less deeply buried elsewhere on the site. Artifacts representing Archaic Period (ca. 6,000-3,000 years ago) and Ceramic Period (ca. 3,000-450 years ago) occupations have been collected from surface and subsurface contexts. Five prehistoric cultural features were discovered including four fire hearths and a concentration of calcined bone.

A possible Middle/Late Archaic Period (ca. 8,000-3,000 years ago) component is suggested by deeply buried artifacts on the central (older) landform and possible Archaic Period unifaces have been collected from the surface of the site. Ground stone celt/adze and ground slate fragments representing Late or possible Middle Archaic Period occupations were also recovered. Ceramic Period materials from the Early Ceramic Period (CP-1; see Petersen and Sanger 1991), the Middle Ceramic Period (CP-2/3), and the Late Ceramic Period (CP-7) were recovered. A large quantity of ceramics emerged from test units placed in the low-lying wetland separating the ridges. One fire-hearth (feature 1) contained over 300 dentate ceramic sherds (CP-3). Finally, site occupations during the Early and Late Contact Periods (ca. 450-250 years ago) are evidenced by the recovery of two large white glass beads and one small trade, or "seed" bead.

Faunal remains recovered at the site number 643 calcined bone fragments. Faunal remains are not uniformly distributed across the site but occur in localized areas. While differential preservation cannot be dismissed, possible use or activity areas might be in evidence on the site. Of faunal remains that were identifiable to species, a majority are riverine and

wetland adapted animals including mink, beaver, otter, common goldeneye, shad, and sturgeon. While the sample size is small, differences in the faunal assemblages of the Beaver site compared with other sites in the vicinity offer possible insight into differential resource use by prehistoric Native American inhabitants of the area.

The significance of this site is defined in terms of research themes identified in the Maine state plan for prehistoric archaeology (Spiess 1990:121-126). The Beaver site contains significant cultural resource information relating to theme 1—cultural chronology (Spiess 1990). The presence of deeply-stratified cultural remains dating from at least the Late Archaic through the Contact Period suggest the site may have been successively occupied for over 5,000 years. The Beaver site stands to add to the growing body of data from other deeply stratified, riverine sites and will help to reconstruct the cultural chronology of the prehistoric Penobscot River. Data addressing both theme 2—settlement pattern—and theme 3—subsistence patterns, can be collected from the Beaver site. Data collected from the Beaver site when compared with a group of numerous other sites that have been identified in the project area and immediate vicinity will contribute to a better understanding of types of sites used and types of resources taken by Native peoples. Of particular interest is the possible reliance by people on wetlands as rich resource areas.

2. The Bob Site. This Historic Property is located on the north bank of Pushaw Stream in Old Town. It was first identified in 1991 during extended Phase I testing of the Project by personnel from the MacKay Archaeological Laboratory at the University of Maine, Orono (Klink 1991). Following discovery of the site, Phase II testing was initiated, and 23 m² were excavated in the fall of 1991 (Fenton and Sanger 1992). Based on this Phase II testing, a recommendation of no further testing was made. However, review by the MSHPO determined that intact, significant deposits might be present at the Bob site, and emergency Phase III mitigation was recommended. In consultation with the project archaeologists, the decision was made to instead conduct additional Phase II testing in areas of the site that had yielded potentially significant deposits. These excavations, together with the original Phase II testing, were reported in December 1992 (Fenton and Quinn 1992), and the site was proposed for nomination to the NR (Fenton and Sanger 1992).

Phase II testing at the Bob site uncovered nine cultural features, as well as various prehistoric and historic cultural artifacts not associated with the features. These combined to

indicate cultural components from the Archaic, Ceramic, and Historic Periods, with at least six different cultural occupations. Six of the cultural features were determined to be too heavily disturbed to yield potentially significant information. The remaining three (Features 6, 8, and 9) were believed to be at least partially intact, and related to a Late Archaic Period component. This unidentified Late Archaic Period component, thought to be related to the Susquehanna Tradition (ca. 3,800-3,300 years ago), was the only cultural occupation for which intact deposits were thought to be present. This component was represented by stemmed bifaces similar to, but not typical of, Susquehanna broad points; features consisting of concentrations of artifacts and fire-cracked rock; and two radiocarbon dates.

Based on the results of Phase II testing, the Bob site was determined eligible for listing in the NR, and a plan for data recovery mitigation was developed (Sanger 1992). The significance of this site is defined in terms of research themes identified in the Maine state plan for prehistoric archaeology (Spiess 1990:121-126). Site 74.148 was thought to have the potential to contribute to themes 1 (cultural history), 2 (settlement patterns), 3 (subsistence patterns), 5 (transportation, travel, trade, and commerce), 6 (social and political organization), 8 (anthropological archaeology), 10 (environmental studies), and 12 (cultural boundaries) (Fenton and Quinn 1992: 77-82). In particular, eligibility requirements for Susquehanna component sites as proposed by Spiess (1991) could potentially be addressed by further research at the Bob site.

3. The Gilman Falls Site. The Gilman Falls site, located on an unnamed island at the confluence of Pushaw Stream and the Stillwater River, was first identified during Phase I testing of the Milford Project in 1988 by University of Maine crews (Belcher and Sanger 1988a). Ten shovel testholes were excavated. Due to the extent and severity of the erosion around the margin of the island, Phase II testing was commenced immediately after the completion of Phase I. Phase II excavations removed 14 m² of deposits to depths of more than 1 m (Belcher and Sanger 1988b). This testing identified three possible components at the Gilman Falls site. A Middle Archaic Period component was indicated by a Neville/Stark-like stemmed biface. Three ground slate points and fragments represented a Late Archaic Period component. The Ceramic Period was represented by Orient Fishtail-like projectile points, and aboriginal ceramics were attributed to the Early and Middle Ceramic Period. Four cultural features were identified during Phase II testing, including three hearths and one concentration of chipping detritus. None of the features produced radiocarbon dates or diagnostic artifacts.

The results of Phase II testing at the Gilman Falls site suggested that it was significant, and it was nominated for listing in the NR. Data collected from this site were believed to have the potential to inform research significance themes 1 (cultural history), 2 (settlement patterns), and 3 (subsistence patterns). In particular, the time span, from the Middle Archaic Period through the Ceramic Period, covers a poorly understood transitional period in Maine prehistory.

4. The Gut Island Site. This Historic Property is located on an island in Milford, Maine that is owned by the PIN and is known locally as Gut Island. The island measures approximately 170 m by 50 m. It is very flat and low-lying; it does not rise more than 1 m above the low water mark anywhere. It lies approximately 6 m off the mainland. The island is densely vegetated with pine, maple, and thick underbrush, including swamp hemlock. Phyllite bedrock outcrops at the north end and gravel and boulders are present along the southern end. The soils are composed of flat-lying layers of fine-grained sediments (fine sands to silt) overlying coarser sands and gravels.

Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II excavations were undertaken by the University of Maine in 1988 (Belcher and Sanger 1988a,b). The Gut Island site encompasses the entire island for a total of 8,500 m² to a depth of up to 100 cm below surface. Artifacts typologically associated with the Ceramic Period and the Archaic Period are present at the site in stratified contexts in association with features.

Ceramic Period materials are present in the upper, disturbed 50 cm of the site and are concentrated at the northern end of the island. Ceramics include rocker dentate stamp decoration attributable to the Middle Ceramic Period. One chert uniface typologically associated with the Ceramic Period was recovered from a hearth feature.

Archaic Period artifacts are concentrated at the southern end of the sites. These include hemi-conical bit celts that have been associated with the Late Archaic Period and ground slate objects, including two slate bifaces. Ground slate fragments occurred in close proximity to Feature 7, but no Archaic Period materials have been associated with identified features to date. Faunal remains attributed to the Archaic Period were recovered from Feature 6. Among these were sturgeon, which numbered 900 elements, or 32% of identified elements.

The Gut Island site is significant for its potential contribution to understanding regional prehistoric cultural sequences (theme 1, cultural chronology) within and between the Archaic and Ceramic Periods. The identification of variability within the Archaic Period, based on

analyses of ground stone tool assemblages, remains an important research question in Maine prehistory.

The abundance of faunal remains from the Gut Island site will contribute to research on settlement pattern (Theme 2) and subsistence (Theme 3). Faunal bone assemblages from any time period are rare from interior and riverine settings in Maine, and even less so for Archaic Period associations.

Historic Structures

Three historic structures were located in the Project that were identified as eligible for listing in the NR. These structures include the Milford Project or Bodwell Water Company Power Plant, the Pea Cove Boom, and St. Anne's Church. The Power Plant was listed in the NR on September 29, 1988. On November 26, 1973, St. Anne's Church was listed in the NR. Each property is described below.

1. Milford Project or Bodwell Water Company Power Plant. The power plant consists of a beautifully composed basilican brick structure, massively framed in steel. It projects into the Penobscot River from the Milford shore, replacing the numerous earlier mills that operated in Old Town and Milford. The falls at this location are the most abundant source of waterpower on the Penobscot River. With the exception of the Old Town Woolen Mill, across the river and upstream from the plant, it is the only surviving brick mill.

The company officers who were instrumental in the realization of this power project had deep roots in the industrial and social history of the Bangor-Old Town region, and all apparently had been inspired by Maine businessman and Governor Joseph R. Bodwell (b. 1818, Methuen, Massachusetts; d. 1887) an exemplar of the 19th-century American self-made businessman of enterprise and vision. Bodwell directed the acquisition of the Milford property by the Bodwell Water Power Company in the early 1880s, apparently foreseeing that the fullest value of the purchase lay in the exploitation of waterpower.

From the standpoint of architectural distinction, the Bodwell Plant is an original and effective composition that displays real understanding of, and the ability to work from, historic precedent, and was at the same time designed by a civil and mechanical engineer for power generation. The plant was the last in a sequence of different mills in Old Town and Milford and the first of a new kind of mill that made commercial and industrial history.

This mill was intended only to provide power to run numerous factories, some as far away as South Brewer. Thus, the heir to the earlier mills on the Old Town Falls was not a manufactory of goods but the source of power to factories elsewhere and the herald of the modern power industry.

2. Pea Cove Boom. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the lower Penobscot River in the area now occupied by the Project played a central role in Maine's logging and lumbering industry. During this period, the river was the chief means of transporting logs, and later pulpwood, from the remote reaches of northern Maine downstream to the numerous mills and shipping facilities around Old Town and Bangor. Every spring, and often lasting into summer, millions of feet of logs were driven down from the West and East Branches of the Penobscot River. Once this mass of logs arrived down river, the arduous task of sorting and storing logs that were owned by as many as 200 different interests began. To accomplish this, an elaborate system of holding and sorting impoundments, or "booms," were constructed in the river. At these impoundments, logs were sorted and then rafted to holding areas downstream where they were milled and shipped. Beginning as early as 1825, a recognition of the importance of both the logging industry to the Maine economy and the sorting boom as a linchpin in the system led the Maine legislature to grant charters for the construction and operation of several booms above Old Town. Among these was the Pea Cove Boom.

A multi-disciplinary evaluation of the Pea Cove Boom area resulting in a site management plan was prepared in 1989 by David Sanger of the University of Maine. That study determined the historic Pea Cove extended 13.5 km along the Stillwater River. Structures and evidence for the boom occupy approximately 30 km of shoreline within the project area.

The boom was operated between 1832 and c.1920 and its primary purpose was a simple one: to hold and sort by owner logs that had become mixed during the drive. But, the sheer numbers of both logs and owners made the day-to-day task enormous. A complex system of piers placed in the river, structures extending along the riverbanks, temporary log rafts, wharves, and boats were used by the hundreds of men and boys who were employed each year at the boom. To support the laborers and the boom operations, a complex of buildings or "boom houses" were constructed on the north shore of the Stillwater River. Among other uses, these buildings functioned as offices, supply sheds, a cookhouse, a blacksmith, a stable, and an icehouse.

3. St. Anne's Church and Mission site are located on Indian Island. They are located at the site of a palisaded Penobscot Indian fort that was destroyed by the English in 1723 (Speck 1940:14; Snow 1970). The site includes the first consecrated Roman Catholic cemetery in North America. The current church structure dates from the 1830s.

III. Continued Use and Maintenance of Historic Properties

The Licensee plans to continue operating and maintaining the Milford Project or Bodwell Water Company Power Plant under current conditions that have held intact the Historic Property's historic integrity. If the operating or maintenance of the power plant should change for any reason(s), or if any physical changes to the physical interior or exterior of the plant are either planned to improve efficiency or use of space, then the LDES will notify the MSHPO in writing before proceeding with any changes. The notification will include sufficient details including architectural drawings when necessary for the MSHPO to determine whether the activity may have an adverse effect on the History Property. The MSHPO will have thirty days to make a determination. If a determination of an adverse effect is made, then the Licensee agrees to work with MSHPO to mitigate that effect.

IV. Mitigation of Unavoidable Adverse Effects and Data Recovery Plan

Six of the seven NR properties are experiencing adverse effects due to water levels in the Project. The primary factor affecting the archaeological sites is erosion. This is the major cause of damage to archaeological sites located along the banks of impoundments in Maine. Various owners of impoundment projects in Maine, including Bowater/Great Northern Paper, Inc., Consolidated Hydro, Inc., and Central Maine Power Company, have examined options including erosions control and data recovery through excavation. So far, in Maine, whenever engineers have cost out erosion control, it has been more expensive than data recovery through excavation. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Maine Department of Environmental Protection will grant permits for erosion control measures and there is no guarantee that such measures will withstand a major flood event.

Elevated water levels have also caused some damage to St. Annes Church and the Pea Cove Boom. The remedies for these properties are different than for archaeological sites as they involve stabilization, repair, and detailed recording.

Prehistoric Properties

All four prehistoric properties are affected by the operation of the Project. Mitigation plans for each of them are described here. A timetable for completion of various aspects of the mitigation plans appear in Table 1. Products listed in the table will be due on the last day within the year listed. Details of the plan for each data recovery, analysis, and reporting has already taken place for some of these Historic Properties. The decision to move forward with mitigation on these properties was motivated by the severity of erosion at them. This work proceeded with consultation with the MSHPO and FERC. All of the work plans and products of these efforts have been reviewed and commented on by the MSHPO. If a landowner refuses permission to permit data recovery through excavation on their property, then the Licensee agrees to commit to conduct an equivalent sum of data recovery on one or more of the other Historic Properties. The exact amount of data recovery shall be determined in consultation with the MSHPO.

1. The Beaver Site. Erosion poses the major threat to significant cultural resources at the Beaver site. The impacts of lateral (bank) erosion are most evident along the east and south sides of the site. Ice damage to the banks is an additional factor that places site materials and features at risk. Sheet erosion to the surface caused by episodic flooding threaten cultural resources located further in the backshore. An estimated 650 m² of site area is at risk, a figure that projects the loss of 5 m of riverbank over the term of the license.

A. Data Recovery Plan. At the completion of Phase II investigations at the Beaver site, a mitigation strategy was recommended that consisted of data recovery within the area most threatened by ongoing project operation (Sanger 1989). The plan was written to accommodate research and methods for all four prehistoric NR sites. It also included a paleoenvironmental research component that has since resulted in a major paper on Holocene climate and vegetation in the Milford drainage basin (Almquist-Jacobson and Sanger 1995). A 25 percent sample, or 150 m² of the potentially affected site area was proposed for the Beaver site. Sixty percent of the sample (90 m²) was to be located on the eastern side of the site with the remainder (60 m²) to be used in the central, low-lying area. Excavation in the eastern portion of the site would occur to at least 1 m below surface. Cultural remains located in the central portion of the site were less deeply buried, but sediments were wet and dense. The plan was accepted by the MSHPO in January 1990.

In 1993, the University of Maine, Orono, initiated data recovery mitigation fieldwork under the direction of Dr. David Sanger. A total of 75 m² was excavated at the Beaver site. Some analysis of artifacts recovered during fieldwork has been completed but no formal report on the findings has been written.

B. Schedule. Data recovery efforts that remain to be completed for this Historic Property include finishing analysis on the artifacts already recovered and completing an additional 75 m² of excavation. The Licensee proposes that outstanding analyses be completed in 2000 and the results obtained from this work be used to plan for continued data recovery at this Historic Property in 2001. The consulting archaeologist would have two years from the date of the completion of the excavation of an additional 75 m² to prepare a final report. Insofar as practicable, the research design and methodology described by Sanger (1989--see Attachment C) will be used to guide the additional fieldwork and analyses. It is understood that all costs for this work will be negotiated between the Licensee and the MSHPO approved consulting archaeologist.

C. Curation and Public Interpretation (please see below).

2. The Bob Site. At the time of the Phase II investigations, fluvial erosion along the southern margin of the site was posing an immediate threat to the remaining intact deposits at the site. This was evidenced by the large amount of fire-cracked rock and other cultural material exposed on the shoreline and eroding from the bank.

A. Data Recovery Mitigation. A data recovery plan for the Milford Project was submitted by Dr. David Sanger to the MSHPO in December 1989 and was accepted in January 1990. The plan for the Beaver site proposed additional excavation beyond Phases I and II to be located in a 20 x 1 m trench parallel to the river bank in the southern portion of the site. An additional 5 m² would be extended off this trench where identified features or other deposits extended into unit walls. This trench would be set back from the bank enough to avoid further destabilizing the shoreline.

Data recovery excavations at the Bob site were carried out during the summer of 1993 by a crew from the University of Maine, Orono (Mack et al. 1999). A total of 25.5 m² were excavated in a 10 m long, 2-3 m wide block in the southern portion of the site. Field and laboratory studies of the Bob site confirmed the presence of Late Archaic, Ceramic, and Historic Period occupations at this location. Twelve new features were identified during data recovery

Table 1. Schedule for Completing Fieldwork, Analyses, Reporting, and Publicizing of NR Historic Properties in the Project.

Project/Site	Objectives	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Milford/Pea Cove Boom	Assessment and fieldwork	2000					
	Fieldwork		2001				
	Analysis and reporting			2002			
	Analysis and final report				2003		
	Public interpretation					2004	
Milford/Beaver Site (74.85)	Analysis of excavated 75 m ²	2000					
	Excavation of 75 m ²		2001				
	Analysis and reporting			2002			
	Analysis and final report				2003		
	Public interpretation					2004	
Milford/Gut Island (74.91)	50 m ² of excavation and preliminary analysis	2000					
	150 m ² of excavation and preliminary analysis		2001				
	50 m ² of excavation and preliminary analysis			2002			
	Analysis and reporting				2003		
	Analysis and final report					2004	
	Public interpretation						2005

excavations, making a total of 21 cultural features. A wide range of flaked and ground stone tools, lithic debitage, and aboriginal ceramic artifacts were recovered.

Based primarily on artifact distributions and features, and secondarily on site stratigraphy, six cultural zones were defined at the Bob site. This analytical tool was developed because the extent of disturbance (bioturbation, cryturbation, erosion, and repeated re-occupation) blurred stratigraphic and cultural boundaries. This meant that the various cultural phases were not confined within clearly separated stratigraphic units. In addition, many of the features were not intact. However, artifact types, general stratigraphic relationships, radiocarbon dates, and horizontal concentrations of artifacts allowed the cultural zones to be determined. Zone 1 consisted of the historic period use of the location, beginning in the 18th century. Zones 2 and 3, as well as a mixed zone 2/3, represent repeated Ceramic Period occupations, evidenced by

numerous hearth features, aboriginal ceramics from the Early and late Middle to Late Ceramic periods, a radiocarbon date, and variably diagnostic lithic tools. Zones 4 and 5 include Late Archaic Period components. Zone 4 corresponds to the Susquehanna Tradition, and is evidenced by radiocarbon dates, bifaces, and several features. Zone 5, which includes medium to large bifaces similar to Otter Creek forms, was dated to approximately 4,600 years ago. This zone apparently represents a cultural tradition, which is not well known in Maine, but may relate to influences from the south and west. In addition, there was a mixed Zone 4/5 identified at the site. The mixed zone is believed to be due at least in part to the lack of extensive sediment deposition over the 1000-year Late Archaic Period occupations, making it difficult in many cases to distinguish clearly between the two zones. Finally, Zone 6 consisted of a cache of relatively large unifacial scrapers recovered from the northern portion of the site. These were isolated from other artifacts and features on the site, and a chronological determination was not possible for Zone 6. In conclusion, this collection of archaeological material, in combination with geomorphological and paleoenvironmental data, provides further insight into the Late Archaic and Ceramic Periods in the Penobscot River drainage.

A final report on the Bob site was submitted to the MSHPO early in 1999 and was reviewed and accepted by the MSHPO. As of this date, the final report is being reviewed for publication in the *Maine Historic Preservation Commission's Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology* series. It is understood by the Licensee that it has fulfilled its obligations to mitigating adverse effects to this Historic Property.

B. Curation and Public Interpretation (please see below).

3. The Gilman Falls Site. The potential threat to the site posed by erosion was deemed to be very serious in 1987. During a flood episode in the spring of 1987, the southern portion of the site was scoured down to bedrock, and ice scars were still visible several feet up tree trunks at the time of Phase I and II testing. Ongoing lateral erosion along the north and east banks of the island, adjacent to the significant archaeological deposits, also threatens the site. The possibility of another flood event, which could bring about destruction similar to that on the southern portion of the island, led to the recommendation that data recovery mitigation be conducted as soon as possible.

A. Data Recovery Mitigation. Data recovery excavations were conducted at the Gilman Falls site from 1990 to 1992 (Sanger et al. 1993; Sanger 1996). A total of 145 m² were

excavated, focused in three large excavation blocks on the northern portion of the site. Test units were excavated to depths of more than 1 m below surface, often reaching the bedrock, which underlies the site. The geomorphological context at the Gilman Falls site consists of fine, water-deposited sediments overlying a metamorphic bedrock base.

The excavations and analysis led to the determination of three cultural zones at the Gilman Falls site. A zone is a general cultural occupation, often based primarily on artifact concentrations, which may or may not conform to soil strata or horizons (Sanger 1996:13). Zone 1, in the uppermost portion of the site, represents a Ceramic Period occupation. It included 18 cultural features, and aboriginal ceramic ranging from CP-2 to CP-6 (2,100-450 years ago). However, this upper zone was heavily disturbed by tree roots, tree throws, rodent activity, and recent cultural activity. In some cases, disturbance extended into the next component, Zone 2.

Zone 2 contains artifacts related to a Late Archaic Period occupation, consistent with the Laurentian Tradition. It included 17 features (mostly hearths), and produced five radiocarbon dates, ranging from 3,600 to 4,500 years ago. Both Zone 1 and Zone 2 produced a relatively small quantity of cultural material, and were variously disturbed.

The most significant cultural component identified at this site was found in Zone 3. Zone 3 is a Middle Archaic Period occupation (ca. 6,300 to 7,300 years ago), interpreted as a quarry and production site for stone tools produced out of the local metamorphic bedrock. The lithic technology represented at the Gilman Falls site is one in which primarily felsite battered nodules (hammer stones) were used to shape metamorphic phyllites and related materials, which were then ground into their final form. The lithic tool assemblage from the site was dominated by stone rods in various stages of production. The almost complete lack of flaked stone tools adds to the unique nature of Zone 3 at Gilman Falls.

The results of the archaeological investigations at the Gilman Falls site have been prepared in a full report on the site that has been accepted by the MSHPO as meeting the requirements of the data recovery plan. In addition, a report on the archaeology of the Gilman Falls site has been published in the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* (Sanger 1996). It is understood by the Licensee that it has fulfilled its obligations to mitigating adverse effects to this Historic Property.

B. Curation and Public Interpretation (please see below).

4. The Gut Island Site. This Historic Property has suffered severe impacts from erosion and ground disturbance. Erosion ranges from moderate to severe along the island's low-lying banks. The surface of the island has suffered disturbance from human activities, including dumping of construction debris, excavation for a water main to Indian Island, and possibly plowing. The upper 50 cm of cultural deposit has been churned and prehistoric materials are mixed with historic objects.

A. Data Recovery Plan. At the completion of Phase II investigation at the Gut Island site, a mitigation strategy was recommended that consisted of data recovery within the area most threatened by ongoing project operation (Sanger 1989). The plan was written to accommodate research and methods for all four prehistoric NR sites. It also included a paleoenvironmental research component that has since resulted in a major paper on Holocene climate and vegetation in the Milford drainage basin (Almquist-Jacobson and Sanger 1995). The plan was accepted by the MSHPO in January 1990.

B. Schedule. The most critical area of concern was identified as the southern end where a sample of 200 m² to depths of 1 m was recommended. In addition, another 50 m² was recommended for testing the northern end of the island to locate intact features. The research design and field methods for this project as they were proposed by Sanger (1989) appear in Attachment C.

The Licensee proposes to excavate 50 m² at the southern end of the island in 2000. Analyses of this material will be completed over the fall and winter months in order to prepare for an additional 150 m² of excavation in the southern end of the island in 2001. Excavation of 50m² at the north end of the island will occur in 2002. The consulting archaeologist would have two years from the date of the completion of the excavation in 2002 or when all 250 m² have been excavated to prepare a final report. Insofar as practicable, the research design and methodology described by Sanger (1989) will be used to guide the additional fieldwork and analyses. It is understood that all costs for this work will be negotiated between the Licensee and the approved consulting archaeologist.

C. Curation and Public Interpretation (please see below).

Historic Properties

Two of the three historic properties including the Pea Cove Boom and the St. Anne's Church and Mission site require some form of mitigation to avoid adverse effects caused by the operation of the Project.

1. Pea Cove Boom. The area occupied by the Pea Cove Boom has been well preserved in the 70 years since it last operated (see Sanger 1989). Although none of the buildings remain, surface evidence for their location and the evidence of various activities associated with the boom have survived. Many of the river structures also remain. Compared to other booms located to the north and south, the Pea Cove Boom area represents one of the best surviving glimpses into a significant component of Maine's industrial history. Despite its comparatively good preservation, the Pea Cove Boom area is nevertheless threatened by higher water levels associated with the Project operation. Erosion is impacting portions of the riverbank and exposing both artifacts and structures. Log piers and wharves suffer ongoing damage by rot, ice, and flood. Human activities, such as artifact collecting and development of the river and the shore, pose additional threats to the Pea Cove Boom area.

A. Data Recovery Plan. The data recovery plan for this Historic Property was developed as a plan for "preservation through documentation" that will record in detail the physical remains that are extant within the boom area (see Attachment F). A summary of the plan is presented here. Sanger (1989) details the potential for data recovery at the Pea Cove Boom to combine archaeology, modern survey techniques, oral history, and archival research to better understand one of the historically-invaluable aspects of the Maine lumbering industry. The preservation strategy for the Pea Cove Boom includes four components. These include:

1). *A high-resolution base map or series of maps.* These will be made of the entire area and will accommodate objects no more than 5 m across while showing large areas that have functional interconnection. Three-dimensional capability must be possible as some structures are now under water. Sanger has recommended that high resolution, aerial photogrammetry be employed for this task.

2). *A physical survey of the Boom House area.* This will plot existing surface features of the Pea Cove Boom that aerial photography will not document due to ground cover and tree growth. The map will be digitally integrated with the base map. A laser transit and a computer-based mapping program are recommended for this task.

3). *A documentation of surviving boom structures.* These include piers, wharves, logs, chain, and miscellaneous hardware that were associated with the work of the boom and that remain scattered over 13.5 km of river. This will involve developing a typology of structures, implementing a sampling design for documentation, and plotting existing structures on the base map. This task may require underwater (SCUBA) survey due to modern reservoir levels that are higher than those in the historic period.

4). *Historical, archival, and oral history research.* Traditional historical and archival sources including newspapers, journals, diaries, papers, etc. are recommended. In addition, interviews with informants who may still survive and who possess useful information about the boom and its operations should be conducted.

B. Scheduling. This plan was written a decade ago. The Licensee agrees to complete the four components of the plan, but reserves the right to review the technology identified for implementing the plan. For example, the use of a Global Position System (GPS) device may prove to be a more efficient and cost effect technology than laser transit technology. Implementation of this plan will begin in 2000 and extend over a two-year period. It is understood that a final report will be due two years after data collection has been completed on all four components of the plan. The Licensee agrees to provide the MSHPO an opportunity to review and comment on the consultant(s) it retains to implement this plan.

2. The St. Anne's Church and Mission Site. Based on Northwest Economic Associate's "St. Ann's Church Flooding and Damage in Relation to Operation of the Milford Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2534)," dated November 10, 1997, Northrop, Devine & Tarbell, Inc.'s "Assessment of Erosion and Foundation Distress at St. Ann's Church, Indian Island," dated July 19, 1996, and documented telephone conversations among the parties to the proceeding, continued operation of the Milford Project may be one of the factors contributing to problems at St. Anne's Church. Consequently, a detailed plan was identified in the PA (Section I[E]5) that identified how potential project effects would be mitigated. That portion of the Programmatic Agreement is reproduced here with commentary on what work has been completed to date.

1. The parties to this PA have determined that the repairs and improvements described in Stipulation I(E)3 will cost approximately \$75,000 to implement.

2. In consultation with the PIN, the MSHPO, DOI, and other interested persons, as appropriate, the Licensee may prepare a cost-sharing plan for the rehabilitation of the St. Anne's

Church that establishes the responsibility for the acquisition of rehabilitation funding, the implementation of additional structural work to address water damaged flooring and floor joists, and any continuing water-related problems at the Church.

a. Within ten (10) weeks after the issuance of the license or when the plans and specifications are submitted in accordance with Stipulation I(E)4.a, the Licensee will contribute \$37,500 to St. Anne's Church and the PIN to be used to implement the rehabilitation work at the Church and described in stipulation I.E.3. This request had been fulfilled.

b. Within 6 months after issuance of the license, the Licensee will file with the MSHPO a letter from St. Anne's Church and/or the PIN documenting the receipt of the \$37,500. This request has been fulfilled.

3. The repairs and improvements that may be implemented by St. Anne's Church in consultation with the PIN and the MSHPO for its rehabilitation are described as follows:

a. installation of a concrete floor across the entire basement of the Church (to replace the existing earthen floor) and a sump pump(s);

b. installation of column footings, and replacement of existing water-damaged columns, main carry beams and girders, as needed, in conjunction with installation of the concrete basement floor;

c. installation of gutters and downspouts that drain away from the Church;

d. installation of an outfall for the sump pump(s) that will drain away from the Church, possibly in conjunction with the gutters and downspouts, into a single drainage line.

4. In consultation with the MSHPO, the PIN, and the DOI, the Licensee will prepare the plans and specifications, as appropriate, to accomplish the repairs and improvements to the St. Anne's Church described in Stipulation I(E)3. This request has been fulfilled.

a. Within ten (10) weeks after issuance of the license, the Licensee will submit the plans and specifications for the repair and improvement of St. Anne's Church to the MSHPO, the PIN, and DOI, which will have fifteen (15) days for review and comment. This request has been fulfilled.

b. Immediately following the fifteen (15) day term, the Licensee will submit the plans and specifications, along with all the comments, which have been received, to the MSHPO for review and approval. If the Licensee does not adopt a recommendation, the filing shall include the Licensee's reasons, based on project-specific information. The Commission will have two

(2) weeks for the review and approval of the plans and specifications for the rehabilitation of St. Anne's Church. This request has been fulfilled.

c. Before approval, the Commission may request that the Licensee revise the plans and specifications based on the comments received. This request has been fulfilled.

d. Upon approval by the Commission, the plans and specifications will be submitted by the Licensee to St. Anne's Church and the PIN for implementation. This request has been fulfilled.

5. Upon written request from St. Anne's Church and/or the PIN, the Licensee will provide technical assistance during the implementation of the repairs and improvements described in Stipulation I(E)3.

6. In consultation with the MSHPO, the PIN, and the DOI, the Licensee will undertake a program of monitoring the performance of the repairs and rehabilitation described in Stipulation I(E)3 in order to inspect, record, and evaluate the effectiveness of this work in reducing or eliminating the water problems that have been experienced by St. Anne's Church. The Licensee will implement the monitoring program in cooperation with St. Anne's Church and the PIN, and in accordance with the following measures:

a. The Licensee will conduct the first technical inspection/evaluation of the performance of the work described in Stipulation I(E)3 immediately after the first freeze/thaw cycle following completion of this work.

b. The Licensee will conduct a technical inspection/evaluation of the Church every year for the first five years after completion of the work described in Stipulation I(E)3.

c. After the first five years following completion of the work described in Stipulation I(E)3, the Licensee may conduct a technical inspection/evaluation of the performance of this work, as needed, upon written request by the PIN and/or St. Anne's Church..

d. The Licensee will prepare a written description of the results of any technical inspection/ evaluation, including any specific recommendations, that shall be incorporated into the Annual Report (Stipulation II[D]).

It is understood that the Licensee will continue to make a good faith effort to ensure that all portions of this plan for the rehabilitation of St. Anne's Church are completed as outlined.

V. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Compliance

Treatment and disposition of human remains discovered on tribal or federal lands will comply fully with provisions laid down in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (the Act) (25 U.S.C. Section 3001) and Regulations, Final Rule (43 CFR Part 10). Section 3(c) of the Act provides for intentional excavation and removal of Native American human remains and objects from Federal or tribal lands for the purposes of discovery, study or removal only if: 1) such items are excavated or removed pursuant to a permit issued under section 4 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 721; 16 U.S.C. 470aa (et seq.) which shall be consistent with this Act; 2) such items are excavated or removed after consultation with or, in the case of tribal lands, consent of the appropriate (if any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; 3) the ownership and right of control of the disposition of such items shall be as provided in subsections (a) and (b); and 4) proof of consultation or consent under paragraph (2) is shown.

The procedure for the treatment and disposition of human remains during the course of intentional archaeological excavations will be as follows:

1. The Licensee will receive issuing permits from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) following the requirements of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (Section 10.3 (b) (1).
2. The Licensee will consult with, and obtain permission from, the PIN (Section 10.3 (b) (2) to conduct the archaeological excavations. Custody of any human remains, funerary object, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony will be consistent with Section 10.6 of the Act.
3. The Licensee will provide proof of the consultation or consent to the BIA official or other agency official responsible for the issuance of the required permit (Section 10.3 (b) (4).

Section 3(d) of the Act identifies procedures for the inadvertent discovery of Native American remains and objects. The procedure will be as follows:

1. Should human remains, funerary object, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony be discovered inadvertently during the course of archaeological excavations on Federal or tribal lands, the Licensee will provide immediate telephone notification of the inadvertent discovery, with written confirmation, to the responsible BIA agency official with respect to Federal lands, and to the PIN, with respect to tribal lands. Written confirmation will take the form of a certified letter with return receipt to the appropriate BIA and PIN official (Section 10.4 (b)).

2. All archaeological excavations in the area of the inadvertent discovery will cease immediately and the Licensee will take all appropriate steps to protect the human remain, funerary object, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (Section 10.4 (c)).

3. The Licensee will wait at least 30 days and receive notification and permission from the BIA agency official and the PIN official before resuming any archaeological excavations in the area of the inadvertent discovery (Section 10.4 (d) (e)).

4. Custody of any human remains, funerary object, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony will be consistent with Section 10.6 of the Act.

VI. Treatment and Disposition of Human Remain Discoveries on Non-Tribal Lands

If human remains are encountered during any ground-disturbing operation in the Project, their treatment will be guided by the policy statement adopted by the ACHP (see Consulting About Archaeology Under Section 106, Advisory Council 1990) (Attachment G), and by the relevant state laws and guidelines. The ACHP policy statement recommends that, to the extent allowed by law, treatment of human remains should adhere to the following principles: 1) “Human remains and grave goods should not be disinterred unless required in advance of some kind of disturbance, such as construction;” 2) “Disinterment, when necessary, should be done carefully, respectfully, and completely, in accordance with proper archaeological methods;” 3) “In general, human remains and grave goods should be reburied, in consultation with the descendants of the dead.” 4) “Prior to reburial, scientific studies should be performed as necessary to address justified research topics;” 5) “Scientific studies and reburial should occur according to a definite, agreed-upon schedule; and” 6) “Where scientific study is offensive to the descendants of the dead, and the need for such a study does not outweigh the need to respect the concerns of such descendants, reburial should occur without prior study. Conversely, where the scientific research value of human remains or grave goods outweighs any objections the descendants may have to their study, they should not be reburied, but should be retained in perpetuity for study.” Applicable Maine State Law (27 MRSA S.509) (Attachment H) requires that human remains be returned to the appropriate Indian tribe after a period of study of no more than one year.

The procedures that will be followed in the event that unanticipated human remains are discovered in the Project are as follows:

1. If human remains are identified or suspected in the Project area, any ground-disturbing activity in the immediate vicinity of the remains that could affect their integrity will cease immediately. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The Licensee's representative for historic properties management (i.e. consulting archaeologist) will be responsible for notifying appropriate FERC personnel immediately, as well as the MSHPO, and the Chief Medical Examiner (see attached List of Contacts—Attachment I) (Applicable State Laws: Maine General Laws, 27 MRSA S.509).

2. The consulting archaeologist will consult with the MSHPO, the property owner, and the PIN if the remains are Native American, to discuss whether there are prudent and feasible alternatives to protect the remains. If the parties agree that no alternatives exist for protecting the remains, then a memorandum of agreement will be prepared and signed by the PIN, the MSHPO, the Licensee, and the landowner. This memorandum will outline an adequate data recovery plan that specifies a qualified research team and an appropriate research design (including a proposal for disposition of the remains). Analyses to be performed on Native American remains will be discussed in consultation with representatives of the PIN. If no consensus can be reached between all parties regarding the research design, then the remains will be subject to a one-year period of study with a research design specified by the MSHPO. It will be the responsibility of the Licensee's consulting archaeologist to coordinate all efforts with the parties involved.

3. If human remains are removed from the Project area, they will be stored at a repository that meets standards established by the DOI, where required analyses and consultation with the PIN will be conducted. Documentation, consultation, and decisions about final disposition of remains will follow legal requirements and guidelines established by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001) and Final Regulations (43 CFR-10) and the Maine Guidelines.

4. In all cases, due care will be taken in the excavation and subsequent transport and storage of the remains to ensure that the sacred meanings of the remains for Native Americans are respected and protected, as required.

VII. Discovery of New Properties during Project Operations

Sampling for archaeological resources is rarely 100 percent in Maine unless total excavation of a project area is involved. There is always the possibility that not every property

has been identified. In Maine, the locations of prehistoric archaeological sites are generally predicted on the basis of a model that incorporates a variety of types of information from several disciplines, including anthropology, biology, and geology.

Prehistoric human settlement patterns in Maine have come under careful scientific investigation during the last two decades. Cumulatively, a picture of where and why people lived or otherwise used a particular spot on the landscape is emerging. Some of the physical environmental variables that consistently show predictive value in locating areas of prehistoric land use include (but are certainly not limited to): soil type, landform type, access to fresh water, and access to navigable waterways (see Spiess 1990, 1992). It is from consideration of these variables that the typical Phase I archaeological survey design is constructed and implemented.

The Licensee agrees to notify MSHPO of any proposed ground-disturbing operations in the Project during the term of the license. The MSHPO will be permitted a one-month period of time to review and comment on the proposed operations. Should the MSHPO recommend that archaeological Phase I survey be conducted before ground-disturbing activities proceed, then the Licensee agrees to contract with a certified archaeologist to conduct the work. If archaeological materials are discovered, then the Licensee will take the necessary steps in consultation with the MSHPO to determine whether the resources are eligible for listing in the NR. If the resources are eligible for listing, then the Licensee will develop a mitigation plan in consultation with the MSHPO.

If unanticipated resources in the Project become known to the Licensee (through such means as members of the public discovering artifacts along the Project's shoreline), the Licensee will also conduct the various archaeological studies required to determine whether the property is eligible for listing in the NR and will develop a mitigation plan as necessary. The costs for the archaeological studies will be negotiated between the Licensee and a Maine approved archaeologist of their choice if additional archaeological work is required in the Project.

VIII. Curation

All archaeological materials that have been recovered from the four NR prehistoric sites are currently curated at the University of Maine. It is understood that all artifacts recovered from lands owned by the Licensee may be permanently curated by the PIN at such time as the Nation has established a facility for the long-term curation and permanent preservation of the artifacts

and request such a transfer. It is further understood that if arrangements with another repository that meets DOI standards are made for curation of future artifacts that may be recovered during the implementation of this CRMP, they do so with the provision identified above.

IX. Public Interpretation

The Licensee agrees to spend up to \$5,000 on public interpretation of each of the NR sites for a total not to exceed \$35,000. A schedule for the dissemination of public information on the Pea Cove Boom, Beaver site and Bob site appears in Table 1. It is based on the final completion of data recovery at these sites. Some forms of public interpretation have already been made for the other NR properties in the form of scholarly papers and public presentations.

There are several forms of public interpretation planned. The selection of one media or another shall be determined by agreement between the Licensee, the PIN, and the MSHPO. If no agreement can be reached, then the MSHPO shall have the final decision. Dissemination of information may include but not be limited to several different types of media. Written products may include reports on aspects of the project that have general public appeal and could anticipate publication in local and regional newspapers and magazines with human interest or historic interest readerships. Oral communication may take the form of school presentations on the PIN reservation and in central Maine; presentations to organizations, such as historical societies and ecology-based groups; and lectures to university groups and the state archaeological society. Another form of public interpretation might involve the production of replicas of selected artifacts recovered from the project that would be accompanied by educational materials for dissemination in the PIN school and in public schools in central Maine.

Professional reporting on this project is expected to result in publication of either scholarly monographs or journal articles or both. This is a mandatory expectation of the consulting archaeologist and some of the public interpretation funds may be expended to help defray publication costs in those cases where all parties agree on the merit and scientific value of the product.

It is not possible to prepare a specific schedule for the dissemination of public interpretation products due to the somewhat opportunistic nature of the endeavor. School groups may want an archaeologist to speak in one year and not another or on one NR site or not another. Newspaper interviews, at least in Maine, appear to be most opportunistic. Dissemination of

reports and articles and journals is likely to be scheduled most easily. All public interpretation of the NR sites will be completed by the year 2005.

X. Coordination

The Licensee understands the need for coordination of information and decision making among the various involved parties. It shall be the task of the LDES to see that such communication is accomplished when necessary. The LDES will be responsible for notification and coordination of information among the SHPO, PIN, DOI, and FERC. In addition, the LDES will provide the MSHPO with an annual report at the end of each year (December 31), that describes what aspects of the CRMP have been addressed in the previous twelve months and reviews as part of the institutional memory for the Licensee what meetings, actions, or other events have taken place in the context of the implementation of the CRMP.

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