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6.4 HISTORICAL NON-HYDROELECTRIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT (CUL 4)

6.4.1 Study Objectives

The objective of this study is to inventory and evaluate the National Register-eligibility of historical buildings and structures that are not associated with the hydroelectric facilities. Results will be used to determine project impacts on these resources and the measures needed for mitigation and management. The Applicants have studied the Ariel, Swift No. 1, and Swift No. 2 non-hydroelectric structures and considered their National Register eligibility. PacifiCorp evaluated structures on Yale Project lands as part of that relicensing investigation (PacifiCorp 1999). The study of historical non-hydroelectric resources focuses on the same primary APE defined for the archaeological inventory.

6.4.2 Study Area

There are primary and secondary APEs for each of the 4 Lewis River Projects. The primary APE consists of the project lands that immediately encompass the project facilities, while the secondary APE includes the Merwin Wildlife Habitat Management Program lands. The APEs are delineated on maps included in the draft Study Plan Document (PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD 1999, as amended).

6.4.3 Methods

Three tasks will be used to inventory and evaluate the National Register-eligibility of the historical non-hydroelectric structures:

6.4.3.1 Compile Background Information

The study team has already collected data from the Yale Project historic resources inventory. Staff members will review this information in comparison with data held by the OAHP and collect supplemental materials as appropriate to fill any gaps needed for relicensing. They will also obtain published and archival materials on the history of the APE in the context of southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon history. The background information will be used to plan the supplemental inventory surveys and to evaluate the buildings and structures that are recorded.

6.4.3.2 Inventory Buildings and Structures

The study team will inventory buildings and structures that may be present in the APE of the Merwin, Swift No. 1, and Swift No. 2 projects. The field inventory will be conducted in conjunction with the archaeological survey as described above. Work will consist of preparing OAHP-approved historical resource inventory forms and taking photographs of the structures' representative elevations. During the inventory, staff members will seek anecdotal historical information on the structures from knowledgeable local residents.

6.4.3.3 Analyze Data and Prepare Technical Report

The study team will use the resulting information to evaluate the eligibility of the projects' historical non-hydroelectric structures for listing in the National Register. The analysis will be based on the architecture and construction of the structures as well as their relationship to the history of the region.

6.4.4 Key Questions

The Historical Non-Hydroelectric Structures Inventory and Assessment is designed to address the following key watershed questions as they relate to relicensing:

- Where are the areas that need protection?

The Speelyai Fish Hatchery is eligible for protection under the National Register of Historic Places.

- What evidence is available for the existence of previously undocumented and/or unknown sites?

The study inventoried a number of resources that had not been documented previously. They include the Speelyai Fish Hatchery; Merwin Park, Beaver Bay Campground, and Cougar Campground comfort stations; and the Ariel powerhouse access, State Route 503, International Paper, and Forest Service Road 90 bridges.

- What are the conditions of known or newly identified sites of cultural, historical, or archaeological importance?

Only the condition of the Speelyai Fish Hatchery is important because the other resources are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Do sites identified in the reservoir areas meet the significance criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places?

Only the Speelyai Fish Hatchery meets the eligibility criteria.

- Are there 19th or 20th century sites of historical significance that need protection?

The resources date to the 20th century but only the Speelyai Fish Hatchery appears to be historically significant.

6.4.5 Results

The study of historical non-hydroelectric structures is complete for the Yale Project, with only 1 historic structure identified. The Siouxon Creek Bridge, which spans the Siouxon arm of Yale Lake on a narrow, paved, private road is considered historic. The cultural resource technical report concluded that this resource did not appear eligible for listing in the National Register (PacifiCorp 1999).

The Applicants completed the inventory and evaluation of the historical non-hydroelectric buildings and structures for the Merwin, Swift No. 1, and Swift No. 2 projects and prepared a draft report (HRA 2001) for review by the Cultural Resource Group, including the CIT, YN, the USFS, the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the FERC. The information on the National Register eligible buildings and structures will form the basis for analyzing project impacts and preparing the CRMP.

Project historians inventoried and evaluated non-hydroelectric buildings and structures, including the Speelyai (1954) fish hatchery; Merwin Park, Beaver Bay Campground, and Cougar Campground comfort stations; and the Ariel powerhouse access, State Route 503, International Paper, and Forest Service Road 90 bridges.

The historians recommended that the Speelyai Fish Hatchery be considered as eligible for the National Register because it is significantly associated with conservation and management of Northwest salmon and because its associated resources, except the residence, are largely intact.

The historians recommend that none of the other resources be considered as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The comfort stations are not significantly associated with the defined areas of significance for the Ariel Project nor with themes important in local or state history. The bridges are not significantly associated with the development of the Ariel or Swift projects, nor are they important or examples of a bridge type or of a significant transportation network.

6.4.6 Discussion

The study inventoried the previously undocumented Speelyai fish hatchery; Merwin Park, Beaver Bay Campground, and Cougar Campground comfort stations; and the Ariel powerhouse access, State Route 503, International Paper, and Forest Service Road 90 bridges. Only the Speelyai Fish Hatchery was considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Eligibility is appropriate under Criterion A because it is significantly associated with conservation and management of Northwest salmon and because its associated resources, except the residence, are largely intact. All of the resources date to the 20th century.

The Speelyai Fish Hatchery is in good condition. It needs protection from deterioration, historically inappropriate maintenance and repair, and Project-related development activities that could damage the structure's character-defining features. The Project's Cultural Resource Management Plan will address the protection of this resource.

6.4.7 Schedule

This study is complete.

6.4.8 References

HRA (Historic Research Associates, Inc.). 2001. Archaeological Survey and Test Excavations for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Relicensing of the PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD Hydroelectric Projects on the Lewis River in Clark Cowlitz, and Skamania Counties, Washington. Confidential draft report prepared for PacifiCorp, Portland, OR and Cowlitz PUD, Longview, WA. January 2001.

PacifiCorp. 1999. Yale Hydroelectric Project. Cultural Resources Final Technical Report. Portland, OR. April 1999.

PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD. 1999, as amended. Study Plan Document for the Lewis River Hydroelectric Projects. Portland, OR and Longview, WA. October 29, 1999, as amended.