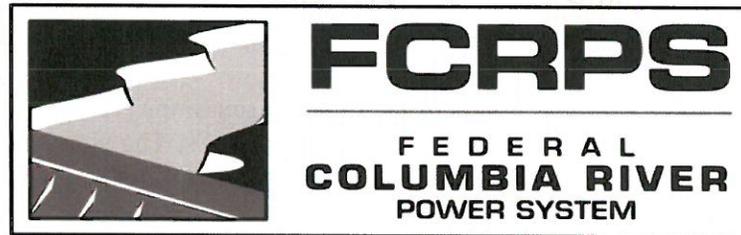


**Proceedings of the 2010 Federal Columbia River Power System
Systemwide Cultural Resource Conference
October 12 – 14, 2010
Polson, MT**

FCPRS at the Confluence of Past, Present, and Future



Hosted by

**Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Corps of Engineers
Bonneville Power Administration
Bureau of Reclamation**

Proceedings of the 2010 Federal Columbia River Power System Systemwide Cultural Resource Conference

The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program hosted the 2010 FCRPS Cultural Resources Conference in Polson, Montana October 12 – 14, 2010. The theme of the conference was *FCPRS at the Confluence of Past, Present, and Future*. The conference was attended by approximately 110 participants, representing Federal, Tribal and State agencies that participate in the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. The conference was made possible through contributions of time and energy made by those acknowledged below, and by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

The conference opened with a Tribal Elder's dinner, during which elders from various tribes across the Pacific Northwest generously shared their thoughts and memories, and emphasized the importance of perpetuating native language. This was followed by a plenary session, and two days of breakout sessions that addressed topics ranging from a Systemwide Research Design to public outreach and interpretation.

These notes summarize the main points of facilitated discussions. The participants represented a variety of backgrounds and a diversity of views. The views expressed by any individual or organization should not be construed to represent a common understanding or agreement between parties on a particular view, and are not necessarily the views of the Corps, BPA or Reclamation.

Requests for additional information about topics presented and discussed at the conference should be directed to session facilitators. General inquiries about the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program should be addressed to one of the following Federal Agency Program Managers.

- Ms. Gail Celmer, Regional Archeologist, Northwestern, Corps of Engineers, gail.c.celmer@usace.army.mil
- Ms. Kristen Martine, FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Manager, BPA, kdmartine@bpa.gov
- Ms. Lynne MacDonald, Regional Archeologist, Pacific Northwest Region, Bureau of Reclamation, lmacdonald@usbr.gov

Acknowledgements

The 2010 FCRPS Systemwide Cultural Resource Conference would not have been possible without the generous commitment of time, energy and resources made by numerous individuals and organizations. A special thank you to our gracious host tribe, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai, whose members and staff contributed to conference planning, facilitation, and acted as liaison with KwaTaqNuk Resort. The Conference Planning Committee members also deserve recognition for their work to

develop the conference agenda and locate a host facility. Conference planners include various Cooperating Groups participants representing tribes from across the region, and staff from the Idaho and Oregon State Historic Preservation Offices. Finally, thanks to Tom McCulloch from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Steve Brawley, Reclamation Deputy Regional Manager for their conference presentations, and to staff from the Corps, BPA, and Reclamation who volunteered their time and expertise to facilitate breakout sessions.

**Proceedings of the 2010 Federal Columbia River Power System
Systemwide Cultural Resource Conference**

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Tuesday, October 12, 2010

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Council Member Welcome

Emcee Welcome

Don Sam – Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Procession of the Colors/Honor Guard

Drumming and Songs

Agency Welcome: Steve Brawley, Bureau of Reclamation

Elders and Discussion

Elders, Tribal members and staff, Agency officials and Agency staff shared a meal. Emcee, Don Sam invited Elders to share observations and memories. They described effects of the dams on their way of life and resources. Some recommended that Agencies support language programs through the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program.

Elders Dinner Closing Comments

Don Sam – Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Notes on the Identification of Participants

Conference notes are not meant to be verbatim transcription. Notetakers attempted to capture and summarize discussion content as accurately as possible. Individual speakers are identified by their general affiliation as “Tribal Speaker” or “Tribal Staff member” (TS), along with Tribal affiliation if known. Others are indicated by Agency affiliation.

Abbreviations

ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIRFA: American Indian Religious Freedom Act
ARRA: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
CCT: Colville Confederated Tribes
CDA: Coeur d’Alene Tribe
CSKT: Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
CTUIR: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
CTWSRO: Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
ID SHPO: Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer
KNF: Kootenai National Forest
OR SHPO: Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer
NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement
NP: Nez Perce Tribe
SWPA: FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement
YN: Yakama Nation

Tuesday, October 13, 2010

Plenary Session

Emcee Welcome – Don Sam, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Agency Welcome – Steve Brawley, Assistant Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation

Accomplishments of the First 15 Years – Gail Celmer, Corps of Engineers, Kristen Martine, Bonneville Power Administration

Sean Hess, Bureau of Reclamation introduced Gail Celmer, Corps of Engineers, and Kristen Martine, Bonneville Power Administration. The presentation summarized the contents of the First Annual Report under the FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement, distributed to program participants and consulting parties in April 2010. Long term program goals, the first year of Systemwide Programmatic Agreement implementation, and the Integrated Program Review were also addressed (see Appendix B). The proposed content of the FY10 Annual Report, including more complete information about Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) conducted with FCRPS funding was also summarized.

Integrated Program Review – BPA Rate Case

Agency staffs thanked Tribes that participated in the Integrated Program Review public process in support of increased Program Funding. Kristen Martine reviewed the status of and next steps in the BPA Rate Case process, which is expected to begin in late 2010. BPA, Reclamation, and the Corps support the proposed Program funding amount of \$8.6 million and have requested appropriated matching funds beginning in FY12. Agencies will know if the full proposed funding amount will be available when the President's budget is signed in the spring of 2011. Agency staffs emphasized that implications of increased Program funding include a greater emphasis on the annual planning process that Cooperating Groups participate in, increased accountability on how Program funds used, and the importance of reporting accomplishments. Implications of increased program funding also include greater flexibility/ability to respond to NHPA compliance and mitigation needs.

Questions from the audience:

How do you ask for this money, supported by the Federal Agencies? Do you lobby for it? Kristen Martine explained that the program is funded from two sources: Approximately 80% comes from BPA rate payers, and 20% is congressionally appropriated (Corps, Reclamation). The total combined funding makes up the joint cultural resources program. Gail Celmer added that Agencies funded through Congressional Appropriations are waiting for the FY12 President's budget to be finalized.

Who should we talk to about the money? Are Tribes lobbying?

Yes, Tribes can assist with lobbying Congress for additional funds.

Corps request has to double to match BPA doubling? Do you have any sense that it will be successful?

Steve Brawley reiterated that 80% of the funding comes from the Rate Payers. Agency executives rely on three Program Managers to meet goals and measures, and program execution is important to the three agencies. Appropriations for Corps and Reclamation budgets will be tough, speaking for Reclamation, just waiting on Congress and President.

The budget is it just for cultural resources? ARRA funding? Rights Protection?

This budget is only for the joint cultural resources program. ARRA funding is a separate program.

What happens if the funding doesn't come through from Congress?

Gail Celmer responded that the Program won't increase its budget in FY12, either keeping it at the current level or somewhere below the proposed amount.

What are the Agencies responses to what the Elders were saying at the dinner?

Gail Celmer responded that the Program budget may not increase in FY10. It may remain at the current level or somewhere below the proposed amount.

What are the Agencies responses to what the Elders were saying at the dinner?

Gail Celmer explained that Agency staff waited to share their remarks until this morning. She heard the concern that language is going away and that the Agencies should be aware, and help preserve if possible.

Kristen Martine and Gail Celmer introduced Agency staff from Bonneville Power Administration, Corps of Engineers, and Bureau of Reclamation.

If it's up to ratepayers, why are the rate case meetings only in Portland, why they aren't held in a central location?

Kristen Martine offered to bring that request to BPA managers for consideration.

Why aren't Tribes listed in Conference Program?

This information will be added to the next conference program.

Comment: [TS: CCT], explained how money works through Colville Business Council and how sites are protected through History/Archaeology Department, and other programs are being funded through alternate money source.

Comment: [TS: CSKT] commented about the FCRPS Program being a tool to pass on knowledge, and that the Agencies don't know the culture. Work within funding to protect places, culture, language, and listen to next speaker on TCPs. How do you use what exists to work on what Indian people need in their communities?

Comment: [TS: YN] spoke about TCPs in lower Snake area, and how generations passed on knowledge to understand TCPs. Creator gave resources, don't own them, belong to the resources and take care while alive. Creators law, the river, the land, the sun, natural cultural resources, human resources. Coyote's law affixes landmarks and how resources were placed in geographic areas, foods, medicines, prayers, ancestral uses and burial sites. Make sure burial sites are protected. He spoke of road building, towns being constructed, Federal laws like NAGPRA getting remains back, and Tribes getting together and dealing with remains. Working with Federal Agencies, funding is not enough to cover all of the fishing and Rights Protection. Cultural resources coming back to Tribes, and challenges of Tribes and Federal government working together.

Traditional Cultural Properties and Bulletin 38 – Tom McCulloch, Advisory Council Historic Preservation

Tom responded to the audience member's question about funding, urging individuals to write candidates ask about their positions on issues of interest and concern to Tribal members, including their support for funding cultural resource preservation. He gave a background of ACHP overseeing Section 106 process with Federal Agencies. Using common terms in Section 106, identification in project effects and mitigation, preserve, protect for future generations, places and knowledge that Elders can pass down. Regulations were written a decade ago, and Bulletin 38 is almost twenty years old. Is it time for revisions?

Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act requires all Federal Agencies to consider effects of their projects and programs on historic properties, and requires that federal agencies give ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment. When ACHP signs MOA or Programmatic Agreement, ACHP signature is their comment, and to complete the process agencies carry out stipulations in good faith. Federal agencies identify properties, assess effects of properties, resolve adverse effects, define physical destruction or damage to property, and removal to historic properties. Historic properties are defined by the National Park Service, use definitions, building, sites, districts, structure or objects listed on or considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic places. Historic places, under Section 106 do not need to be listed on the National Register. Not eligible, no longer a Section 106 issue. Traditional cultural property is defined as cultural beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people passed down through the generations. Thomas King's writing Bulletin 38 based in his working in the West and in Micronesia, his appreciation for historic properties lead to Advisory Council work to include in program. To be eligible for National Register, a property must have significance and integrity. Significance of property refers to four National Register criteria, A, B, C, D. Historic properties must have one or more criteria and integrity. NPS and Bulletin 38 define integrity. TCP traditional use but doesn't have to be in continuous use, but must be a place. Historical or cultural value doesn't have to meet National Register significance. Sites of value or importance, doesn't always mean or equate to National Register significance. Law and regulation of properties of religious and cultural significance to Tribe, being eligible for religious significance, included in NHPA that was amended in 1992, and recognized in Section 106 process. Within

regulations don't use TCP, proper term in the law and regs is "properties of religious and cultural significance for Tribes". The ACHP recommends using these terms, defined in law and regulations and Agencies can understand buzzwords. Indian tribes have special expertise that Federal Agencies should rely on, in consultation with THPO and Tribes. Under regulations, Tribes possess expertise, views are important to ACHP, can work with Agencies to move forward. Tom does not see ACHP's job to define TCP, only telling Agency when there is an adverse effect. Tribes define what are TCPs to them, but they still must meet National Register criteria to be eligible for listing on the National Register. Properties of religious and cultural significance to Tribes should be used in official documents and correspondence. Alternative energy sources, wind farms are the new cell phone towers, how cell towers go by unnoticed driving down highway. How do you consider effects of wind turbines? Wind turbines have visual effects. Tom gave background on Cape Wind Farm, the Minerals Management Service took over review. MMS was the permitting agency, site is in Federal waters, 140 wind turbines in Massachusetts. SHPO reviewed project. Federally recognized tribes, MMS didn't do a very good job of environmental review, late in the Section 106 process, brought to consultation very late in process, location was already set 24 miles off coast of Massachusetts. Site location was decided without historic properties questions. Push for alternative energy sources from Obama Administration, Advisory Council of Historic Preservation is an independent Federal Agency made up of a staff and Council. Council made up of Secretary, Native American or Native Hawaiian member and others specified in the law or appointed by the President. For Cape Wind, members of the council meet with Tribes and advocates, and the Secretary of Interior considered the Advisory Council's comments. Comments recommended that Federal Agencies should emphasize early outreach for Section 106 and NEPA processes. To Native Americans, Nantucket Sound is a historic property. The size of the project could not be mitigated.

Tom ended with discussion of mitigation using language preservation as an example. How to preserve and pass on language? Is language considered a TCP? How do you bring language into the Section 106 process, if it isn't a place? Focus on language issues as mitigation, compensation to offset an adverse effect. Mitigation is not a payoff, but is compensation for an unavoidable effect. Concept of mitigation is to avoid and reduce/minimize adverse effect. It is the position of ACHP that mitigation doesn't need to be directly connected to the direct site. Appropriate mitigation arises out of consultation process, if consulting parties can reach an agreement on what is appropriate, ACHP will support this outcome.

Tom concluded that Bulletin 38 is twenty years old, and urged the crowd to bring other considerations and concerns, like language preservation, into the Section 106 process to see how it could be addressed. Tom provided pamphlets, *A Citizens Guide to Section 106 Review*, at the front of the room

Comment: [TS: Yakama Nation] – mentioned mitigation is forever, and 1978 AIRFA. He recommend Tribes get policies, strengthen and retain properties and manage with own policies.

Question from the audience:

Do the Federal Agencies and ACHP, do they go through cultural understanding training to understand Native perspective when working with us, not Western view?

Tom McCulloch answered that the ACHP has a Native American office with Tribal staff members. He feels depending on Tribes and Agencies to rewrite guidance. But cautions, Agencies will still have box that they need to check off. Section 106 process that can be heard and mitigation is flexible.

Next steps to change laws to address broader cultural issues?

Video Breakout Session Notes

Facilitator: Sean Hess, Bureau of Reclamation

Note Taker: Alice Roberts, US CoE/Walla Walla

Introduction: Purpose of session is to review video productions and get feedback on types of products/projects moving forward.

VIDEOS/COMMENTS FOR DISCUSSION

Video One: Oregon Field Guide (PBS) – documentation of rock images, their meanings, and information by elders.

Comments:

TS1 (CSKT)- good having an archaeologist combined with the elders.

TS2 (CCT)-images shown in video – that's ok, but should be noted that these are sacred and protected [under state and federal law].

TS3 (CCT)- should have let elders speak more and provide more cultural perspective.

TS4 – maybe the elders didn't want to share it on camera.

TS2 (CCT) - Commercialization of the resources – making pendants is disrespectful; what about intellectual property rights? Image design, medicinal knowledge.

Moderator: Should not have given information on location in the video (e.g. Rock Creek).

Video Two: USFS Bob Marshall Wilderness Video – historic cabins, land use and phone-line in the wilderness.

Comments:

TS1 - Balance of perspective – native aspect lacking. Focus is on historical significance of the Wilderness.

USFS – video was produced in support of the NRHP nomination – produced for the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

Video Three: Seasons of the Salish

General comments suggested broad appreciation for the video. Impression was that this video could provide ideas for other Tribes; and was a good starting point for future video proposals.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

What are the strong points of each video? Noted above.

What groups of people are we designing the videos for?

General consensus: Public, inter-Tribal, youth education, outside education (cultural anthropology, social studies, etc.)

Re-awaken the knowledge of traditional stories and imagery for not only the school-age but also young adults – a tool for both preservation and education.

TS3: Make sure that you have tribal permission for elders and traditions on video – make sure you are asking the right elders for permission.
What are their needs?

What kind of subject matter is appropriate?

How long should the videos be?

Speaker 1: Series of short videos might be better; or a progressive series (i.e. short for some venues, longer and more complex for others).

Speaker 2: Depends on the audience and purpose.

Other video production stories?

Recommendations? Comments?

Training, visitor center.

Inter-tribal use – for youth groups within the tribe.

Incorporate youth into the production and participation in the activities.

Get elder information as soon as possible – while they are still alive to share it. Elders are precious.

Need to incorporate language.

TS: (CSKT) FCRPS should consider videos rather than technical docs or in addition to tech docs. They are so much easier to take in for both tribal and other audiences. A good product for broader understanding. (Dave was a producer who worked on incorporating the youth in the filming and production).

TS: (CSKT) Photographic displays are also really big in this.

Facilitator: Can we incorporate this in junior-senior high curriculum for tribal youth?
Resounding yes from many participants.

TS: (CTUIR) Discussion about camas types – poisonous vs. non.

TS: (CSKT) Yes, also poisonous types here as well. The video showed what is happening now but should also be describing how it would have happened pre-contact, [proto-historic]

Facilitator: Show current practice by note traditional practice

Salish/Kootenai already doing lots of educational outreach.

Reclamation: Seems that outreach is hugely necessary for Grand Coulee – so many visitors and broader public are not being touched by this information.

TS: Textbooks are completely lacking in the pre-contact or ethnographic cultures – which is shocking because of the huge Tribal presence in the region.

TS: (CSKT) Video length – 20 minute but divide into 5 minutes with some interactive aspect – many participants liked this. Seasonal segments may work very well – corresponds to food cycle, life activities, etc.

TCP SubComittee
Breakout Session Notes

Facilitator: Paul Cloutier, Tribal Liaison, Corps of Engineers, Portland District
Note Taker: Nicole Thompson, BPA

Introduction

Paul Cloutier explained that a TCP Subcommittee was formed by recommendation of the 2009 FCRPS Conference. The goal is to identify a path forward or direction in the development and implementation of a system-wide process to document and evaluate Traditional Cultural Properties and Historic Properties of Religious Significance to Tribes.

Issues in Identification

OR SHPO – commented that identification is not the job of the SHPO. Tribes and Elders have expertise, their job is to identify and document importance.

KNF – CSKT TCP protection of confidentiality, unavoidable adverse effects, always choices by agencies to avoid adverse effects, with exception of reservoirs, challenge is how to mitigate in culturally meaningful way to the Tribes for those adverse effects. Asked about exemption from public disclosure.

NPS – Use of confidentiality under NEPA?

Corps Seattle – integrate Section 106 process with NEPA

OR SHPO– concerned with public disclosure, SHPO office not protected from researchers. Tribes must trust SHPO with sensitive information, difference between general public and professional researchers

TS [Kalispel]: – limit to NEPA and NHPA proprietary information, recommended using information sharing agreement, specify limits of distribution of data, share on a need to know basis.

ACHP – SHPO can't guarantee non-disclosure of information

TS [Nez Perce] – explained Nez Perce office of legal counsel, MOA/MOU drafted to protect information

ID SHPO – Confidentiality agreement under Idaho state law. She doesn't accept sensitive information because it's hard to manage. Accepts reports and then give them back after review.

TS [YN] – spoke of legendary sites, and monumental sites, recording by cultural specialist and archaeologist, ancestral use areas, Yakama reports are done in two parts,

archaeology for public information, and keeping another report separate with confidential information. They GPS sites for location, don't identify. Yakama reservation has two types of property, closed use for Yakama members exclusive use, don't send to SHPO, keep as own property. Recommended committee action or resolution to secure information.

How does your process work, Tribal members?

TS [CTUIR] – good experience working with communities, more a priority for Agencies to focus on TCPs, put into contracts, part of 106 process. He sees traditionally trained archaeologists, not cultural anthropologists as hurdles.

TS [Kalispel]: – spoke of active participation of competent linguists, using multi-disciplinary approach to collect meaningful data, collaboration with Elders and botanists. One issue with TCPs is that some cultural landscapes are viewed by some as too large to be a TCP, Cultural landscape, based on plants and soil distribution.

TS [NP]– explained that during TCP consultation process, Agencies moves forward with project. They want concrete sites and don't understand viewsheds. He used example of radio tower not being on exact TCP site.

OR SHPO – asked about visual and auditory effects. Need some information otherwise TCPS can't be evaluated.

THPO [CDA] – sees the wind farm as next challenge, questions of direct effect, physical disruption and attitude

ID SHPO – brought up regulations only talking about one section, definition of undertaking reference to indirect effects

TS [CCT] – more holistic view of sites, Agency personnel pre-judging the existence of a TCP, move to evaluation phase before doing identification phase

Corps Seattle – explained personal challenges of important information that can't be shared with Agency, but needing "concrete" information to document and defend property, but still keeping it confidential, and keeping information protected

OR SHPO – TCP in Oregon, disconnect happened when all the records were returned and now the office doesn't know where it exists, and no consultation

TS [KNF/CSKT] – explained about projects that come through Kootenai National Forest office, consultation review, sent to THPO, go to Elders and explain project, confirm or deny process. Good relationship, recommends using tribal liaisons from local Tribe for communication.

Corps Portland – does not have all TCP information generated under contracts. He knows Tribes keep some of the records, but if necessary, Agencies can consult, go to Tribal office and know information is at the office

TS [YN] – explained how his office developed an atlas, where a site is indicated on a map, which is provided to Federal Agencies, but without sensitive information

BPA – explained at the NM SHPO office, records maintained on geographic basis, if project comes in which is located in that geographic area, they need to communicate with Tribes

THPO [CSKT] – Working with Kootenai Falls specialist, cultural and spirituality are separated, hunting, gathering, and visiting falls, share cultural aspect, but not spiritual. Elders say it's on a need to know basis. Special interest site, gathering site, TCP or other cultural sensitive, Forest Service knows they need to get further information and work through the project plans and that the sites are not being affected.

KNF – Have management plans for geographical areas, that explain how Forest can manage, forest planning process, they call it a Traditional Cultural Area

TS [CCT] – allowing Tribes to identify, and that contracting for TCPs work isn't dealt with differently than archaeological contracts; dealing with consistency in doing that kind of work, budgeting, statement of work and timelines, staffing

KNF – Federal Agencies need to continue dialog and awareness of TCPs

THPO [NP] - View of TCPs not as physical properties and reconciling with upper-management and goals, disconnect between not seeing physical effect and managing for those effects

TS [Kalispel] - Professional guidelines that go beyond archaeologists

Recommendations for Improvements in Identification of TCPs in FCRPS Program
– information sharing agreements (possible MOAs between Tribe-Agency-SHPO; holistic view of TCPs; Federal Agency continue dialog and awareness (responsibility and accountability); TCP scopes of work should require use of specialists and a multi-disciplinary approach; establish special interest areas instead of exact site locations.

Issues in Evaluation

ID SHPO – Need a paper trail to show why property is eligible (documentation and abstract of why property is significant), SHPO and Tribe then agree it's significant Idaho has current lawsuits over TCPs.

ACHP – feels that more cases of disagreement need to be documented. If THPO/SHPO says eligible and Agencies say not then send to Keeper. Need more involvement by the Keeper especially in cases of disagreement.

TS [CCT] – SHPOs don't agree they just concur with Agencies

TS [YN] – references what his program calls the Zone of Influence (ZOI). Using associations to evaluate an arrowhead, asking what were its uses, how long has it been there, and instructs his staff not to move anything, because there may be spiritual value with object, evaluate and set up protection plan, using Section 106 language. ZOI is large so evaluation is based on this large zone.

BPA – Does the length of time that a TCP is known make a difference?

THPO [CSKT] – explained generational knowledge, even though the Agency may have just found out, Elder's share information on a need to know basis. They have known for much longer.

TS [CTUIR] – sees Johnson's point, archaeologists trying to manage non-archaeological site, challenge of drawing a boundary around area of importance, knows challenges of Agencies and understanding large sites

KNF – referenced a legal defense example, Blackfeet documentation of TCP, recommended people look at paperwork, and how they presented confidentiality, it has lasted test of time.

TS [NP] – spoke of placenames and strengthening generational knowledge. They use TCP information to strengthen archaeological site information.

Recommended Improvements to Evaluation Process – Need adequate documentation (paper trail) to justify eligibility; Concept of boundaries and size of TCPs should not be that important.

Major Issues Mitigation/Treatment Process

ACHP – sees some effects being un-mitigatable and regulations don't allow for that. Need to look at direct or indirect effects, what else can be done to offset effects? Need to consult and come to an agreeable solution among consulting parties. This allows for more than just doing nothing.

ID SHPO – concerned with transmission lines, wind farms and visual effects, dealing with a large footprint. Visual effects are very difficult to mitigate.

ACHP – APEs are sometimes define for footprint of project as well as visual effects.

THPO [CDA] – recommended assessment of effects before eligibility discussions. You don't always know if a site is going to be eligible.

Path Forward and Discussion Topics for Future Meetings

THPO [CDA] – proposed a conference call before next meeting of Subcommittee.

Corps Seattle – recommended meeting during cooperating groups to resolve some issues locally and contacting other Subcommittee members by conference call

TS [CTUIR] – sees the value in meeting face to face

ID SHPO - would like to see a form of how different Tribes document TCPs, sees the value of information sharing and the larger perspective

THPO [CCT]– concerned with workload and meeting Agency goals and measures, plus Tribes are in different phases of identification

KNF – feels Libby working group can address some TCP issues.

TS [CTUIR] – offered that cooperating groups could share lessons learned on TCPs through on-going contracts

TS [CSKT] – feels Tribes need to discuss how to articulate to Agencies and communicate about TCPs

Session was concluded due to time constraints.

Nicole Thompson summarized session notes for attendees. A commitment was made at last conference to form a TCP Subcommittee, this was a preliminary meeting. Due to the limited time for discussion today, group members should email Gail Celmer on how to move forward and if the Subcommittee should try to have one more meeting this year. Some cooperating groups are willing to try to discuss TCPs as allows and document lessons learned experiences. The main session dialog was on the value of sharing information as a large group, including Tribes communicating with Agencies on TCPs.

Monitoring Session
Breakout Session Notes

Facilitator: Eric Petersen, BPA

Note Taker: Alice Roberts, US CoE/Walla Walla

Introduction: Purpose of session is to discuss the purpose, methods, and effectiveness of monitoring. (See PowerPoint presentation for brief presentation of possible monitoring topics for discussion.)

DISCUSSION COMMENTS

TS: Different Coop Groups are using monitoring for different purposes.

Facilitator: Correct. Current monitoring is focused on burial sites; rate of erosion; exposed archaeological sites.

USCOE Walla Walla: Monitoring is also for stabilized sites to determine the effectiveness of treatment measures.

TS: Does global climate change have an effect on what we are doing for dams?

TS (CSKT): Koocanusa Reservoir has an annual monitoring program of known sites – document sites; eroding site was protected with boulders. Also do erosion control.

KNF: Measure of erosion via surveying at first – then set up a series of posts to measure from. Monitoring is site specific – environmental conditions, soils characteristics. Geophysical analysis this past year by U/Montana – results are encouraging.

ID-SHPO: Geophysical studies provided by Arkansas (? – Fred Limp).

TS (NP) Monitoring for assessing erosion is pretty inconsistent/spotty. Why aren't we using the LIDAR?

USCOE Walla Walla: Corps is trying to pull that together for a useful analysis of rates of erosion.

CCT: Monitoring is feeling kind of ineffective, redundant. We need to use the information to move forward – not just watch it wash away.

CTUIR: We are getting the information, we are just not acting upon that information which is the agencies responsibility.

TS: Can successes be shared between Coop Groups?

USCOE Walla Walla: District has had issues with standardizing data requirements between contractors – we need to work on this to have more cumulative, effective data.

ID-SHPO: Monitoring results from a 5-year program has been helpful to eliminate the need for some sites, increasing the needs for other sites, and plan forward on stabilization. Monitoring is a tool for plan forward on site stabilization. Too many forms, paperwork overload, can make this difficult (i.e. find better way to report data?)

OR-SHPO: Only monitoring being conducted is with this program. Why aren't these programs moving toward damage assessment and site stabilization?

TS (YN): Monitoring is a method of assessing vandalization and looting of sites. Monitoring of inundated sites should also be considered. Some discussion re: divers assessing burial sites. Should be part of the preservation, protection, and perpetuation of these resources.

TS (CSKT): Monitoring is integral to the program – it provides impetus to move forward toward mitigation – when do we mitigate? Place names, songs, etc. are all tied to these places. When the archaeologists say the site is gone – is it really gone? Is the song gone? Is the TCP gone? These sites cannot be stabilized – 360 sites along 90 miles of shoreline. Tribe is devastated as a very powerful site is slowly disappearing. They have done some piece-plotting not collecting. Major excavations have previously been conducted at some of these sites.

USACE Division: Acknowledges Corps has not been good in compiling data from years of monitoring reports. We have not moved forward in to next phases (damage assessment and stabilization). GC agrees that we should put a time limit on the monitoring for sites, then move forward to the next step.

TS: How about a class action suit for....?

Facilitator: Agrees that some consistency may be found across Coop Groups; however, Tribes have differing perspectives, the operating projects have their own issues/differences. EP sees more concerns toward mitigation.

TS (CSKT): Mitigation. As a child, in the early 1970s, she remembers hearing about the loss of the native language. It upsets her that we talk about the same thing at every meeting and then everyone goes back to their offices and continues doing the same thing. Stop talking about this. Do it. Language is essential – we need to do something about it.

TS: Back to measurements...

Facilitator: Wait – we talked about tools – I don't know the language, I don't know your culture; but we do want to help support the tools that will help with the culture.

US Forest Service: We need to make sure that we are recording the language. Creative mitigation – mitigate the loss of the places through development of a language program.

Facilitator: Site priority lists are developed based on monitoring. But is it really time that we move toward treatment and/or creative mitigation?

TS (CCT): Steps of the process are all occurring simultaneously –

TS (CTUIR): Is concerned with the concept of limiting monitoring with a time limit. Recommendation should be to reduce the response time to adverse effect and move forward with mitigation.

TS (YN): Monitoring periodically in high probability areas.

TS (NP): Consistent definition is maybe not a good thing

TS (CTUIR): Each agency should have their own, defined monitoring program. Feds need to decide what they need out of the program.

USFS: Coop Group is aligned. Monitoring is essentially watching an uncontrolled excavation.

Facilitator: Each group should have a monitoring program which may have to be revised fairly often.

TS: Trigger points should be identified to determine the appropriate treatment. Purpose of monitoring should be established.

TS (YN): Monitoring because of changing conditions on the site (i.e. NY Bar). Treatment may just be a rehab. Co-manage the resources – land is Fed, but resource is Tribes. They were pushed into it by Fed money and now need to watch the pieces fall in to place.

TS (NP): It really depends on the types of properties you are talking about. Mitigating archaeological sites is different that mitigating Traditional Cultural Properties. When we are talking about monitoring we are really lumping too many things together ---

Facilitator: Yes, that is why I think the Coop Groups need to work together.

TS (YN): Include fire impacts.

The following were items recorded on Paper tablets at front of room during the discussions. These points should be included in discussion within the Cultural Resource Sub Committee (USCoE, BoR & BPA agency staff member planning team) planning group.

Discussion Points

Additional discussion points were identified.

1. Stabilization of sites should be the goal in most instances
2. The current monitoring activities are “too scattershot” to be useful
3. Year after year has gone by without any new action on stabilizing sites
4. What is (should be) the purpose of monitoring
5. Time limitations should be set for how long a site is monitored before a response is initiated
6. Don't deemphasize the importance of monitoring
7. Federal agencies need for monitoring is important for management of resource

Recommendations

These are the recommendations the group wished to see provided to the Agencies for consideration

1. “Trigger points” need to be identified that initiate actions when monitoring finds that impacts have occurred at a site
 - a. It is necessary to move from monitoring to treatment more quickly
 - i. Reduce the response time after identifying an adverse effect
 - ii. Trigger points should help identify treatment types
 - iii. Time limits should be establish within which treatment should occur
2. Monitoring success stories need to be shared around the program
3. Data recording consistency is needed throughout the system in order that it can be used to track through time to make comparisons
4. Coop Groups should work to decide the kinds of monitoring important to the individual CG
5. The purpose of monitoring should be Preservation, Protection, and Perpetuation
6. Monitoring should include impacts from fire

Cultural Resource Database and Information Management
Breakout Session Notes

Facilitator: Chris Donnermeyer, Archaeologist/Data Analyst, Bonneville Power Administration
Note Taker: Nicole Thompson, BPA

Introductions

Draft Access Database presentation

Chris reviewed draft Access database, which he developed based on Corps database and a database provided by Sean Hess (Reclamation). His focus in designing the database is that it will be user-friendly. Chris reviewed options on the primary form and additional sub-forms; site information, site monitoring, condition monitoring, and condition assessment.

TS [Kalispel]: asked what the intended purpose of the primary form? Is it not a replication of the SHPO?

Facilitator: responded that it's intended to streamline overall data management, and pointed out that not everyone has access to WISAARD. In the past there has been a lack of organization of the FCRPS information. Data may be different, it comes from multiple sources and in multiple formats, and this database is intended to organize site records and tracking Section 106 compliance.

Reclamation: explained when looking at the SHPO database, it doesn't assist Agencies in producing information for that Annual Reports, and this database would potentially aid them.

TS [Kalispel]: asked about hyperlinking to documents.

Facilitator: explained option of using a citation, but noticed inconsistency of BPA GIS, and WISAARD and questions of final report

Corps – Seattle1: thought need came from gathering data in a central location

BPA Manager: reiterated that this database is in the development phase. The idea is for it to be used as a Regional resource for people using the FCRPS information. Follow up to earlier comment that not everything goes to the SHPO databases. Asked what program staff would like to see?

TS [CSKT]1: asked about security and access

BPA Manager: acknowledged that protection of sensitive information in the database is necessary and explained that this was considered in database planning. The database is still in the early stages of development, and restricting access to information will be part of the development process.

TS [Kalispel]: asked if Chris had a flow chart, and explained his work on a DARPA? integrated databases, historic property management with cross links to soils, the flow chart example might help with development.

Facilitator: explained that the Site Monitoring tab based is based on the Lake Roosevelt monitoring reports. Management goal to work towards integration of Access Database and GIS, although programming of Access and GIS has limited possibilities. CD explained Access can export reports as Adobe .PDF and send as a portfolio, easily opened with Adobe Reader, instead of sending entire database. In looking at the GIS Data Dictionary, through Cooperating Group meetings he's learned it is in need of revision. He's also learning that during a drawdown the field staff has limited time for data entry.

TS [CSKT]2: asked if CD's recreating site forms, and developing a system to get most direct information

Facilitator: explained the database will include site form information, but will also provide more information.

TS [CSKT]2: warned not to overfill database, think about what you will be asked by management and limit database. Recommended reviewing what is inherent in GPS units.

TS [CSKT]1: recommended reviewing data dictionary elements that could be filled out back in the office

Corps – Seattle1: sees the importance of purpose for Annual Reporting, but uses GIS instead.

Reclamation: explained that the GPS data dictionary wouldn't need what management is asking

BPA Manager: included acres inventoried, number of sites treated, number of sites evaluated for National Register, FCRPS has large monitoring program, and database would be useful

TS [Kalispel]: emphasized difference in knowing information at project level, annual assessment on site condition as attribute determined locally, change in velocity, pool at Lake Pend Oreille, and at District level in knowing ten priority sites.

TS [CSKT]2: explained collecting GIS data, entering into BPA GIS, information is automatic

Corps – Seattle2: stressed economy of effort in the field

Facilitator: used example of Smithsonian number needing to be entered at Lake Roosevelt

Corps – Seattle1: Movement in reservoir drawdown zones

TS [CSKT]2: stressed difficulty of making assessments in the field, beyond sites being flooded, if there is not the expertise to enter information

Reclamation: recommended observable attributes; site status, poor, adequate, excellent, move away from subjective categories, limiting with drop down choices

TS [Kalispel]: sees utility at project level, management level, reporting visible example double escarpment knowledge at local level

Corps – Seattle1: sees utility at Project level and Program level

TS [CSKT]2: feels monitoring is critical and the database represents the monitoring, range of monitoring on Kooacanusa, using piece plotting to represent over time, complexity of management of sites, continue to look at what is happening on the ground

BPA Manager: included acreage surveyed or resurveyed

TS [CSKT]2: and **TS [Kalispel]:** discussed TCP evaluation, archaeological district for management utility, not a people's use of the landscape and management issues. Example 300 archaeological sites on Kalispell, cultural landscape, Elder's, land managing agencies and difference of opinion.

TS [CSKT]2: questions challenges in field and management when developing database

Corps – Seattle2: explained working in different states, with database, prepare site form for a given jurisdiction, field equivalency, recommended including a sorting field "State or Other Agency"

Corps – Seattle1: along same lines printing reports, definition of what the database intends that field to mean

TS [CSKT]1: using Excel style "description"

TS [CTSWRO]: shared with the group that she is also working on an Access database at Warm Springs. She sees many similarities in the tracking in general. Who, what, where, when, and syncing new reports with references to the other reports. Main focus of their database is looking at high priority sites.

Reclamation: would like to request Warm Springs database as an example for Chris

TS [CTSWRO]: recommended requesting through Sally

TS [Kalispel]: recommend keeping paperlog of changes made to database

Summary

Chris explained that the test database is still in the early stages of gathering information, and doesn't have a set deadline. Recommendations included utility of the database at a Program level and project level, keeping in mind the challenges of recording in the field, and using the database to prepare site forms for different jurisdictions. Chris requested that session members send him any ideas or feedback on GIS data dictionary categories or what field employees are using in data dictionary. Chris will contact committee volunteers after the conference.

Committee members volunteers – Dave Schwab, Lawr Salo, Mary Rogers, Chris Donnermeyer

Tuesday, October 13, 2010

Systemwide Research Design
Breakout Session Notes

Facilitator: Lawr Salo, NWS

Note Taker: Alice Roberts, US CoE/Walla Walla

Introduction: Research design concept for FCRPS began during preparation of FCRPS SWPA

ACHP: RD is a road map for assessing data gaps, and filling those sub-gaps. Research design should also incorporate indigenous archaeologists for [landscape, TCP] research. What we know, what we need to know, and how do we get there.

Facilitator: As part of the HPMPs we need to be working toward a more comprehensive view or synoptic view from a regional perspective. Sharepoint site has been established as central location for materials for the development of the RD. Should provide good data for comparison.

BPA: What is the geographical range – basin, region?

TS [Kalispel]: Frustration with being limited to an agency constrained boundary – should be broader and provide some information for dissemination.

OR-SHPO: Skeptical about the possibility to develop something that is so huge geographically.

TS [CCT]: CCT has concerns about where this can go – e.g. population replacements/shifts hypotheses, which he does not believe are substantiated. Makes NAGPRA difficult if these are accepted inferences.

Facilitator: This is an interesting problem.

NPS/Lake Roosevelt: Is this really necessary? Will it be really useful?

TS [CCT]: Proud of the CCT cultural program and their progress. He has been involved in reburials throughout the region for decades. Three different languages on the res: Okanogan... Mitigation program was not in place when this all got started back in the 1940s-50s. A lot of mitigation for wildlife habitat. We have trained archaeologists and anthropologists to care for the resources on the reservation. Have pursued some grants for medicinal plant research. Elders can provide invaluable insight about things such as sheep introduction on the reservation.

Facilitator: Elders provide such essential information in the research design process – wildlife, plants, land use. This process can help us identify areas of knowledge that we as researchers do not understand, but that tribal knowledge can fulfill.

Facilitator: In 2006-2007, a researcher was using archaeological information to prepare thesis – found difficulty in interpreting data through scattered white papers and gray literature. Archaeological reports do not always include: age of deposit, interpretations on activity, how many units excavated, how many artifacts recovered and of what class/type. (See sharepoint site for list of elements in executive summary)

Columbia River Treaty may have elements for research design that this could support.

BPA: More clear information for the results of a survey – i.e. not just acreage and transect interval, and no find.

TS [CCT]: Rufus Woods important area – we need to remember tribal courtesies and cultural practice. Place names.

TS [CTUIR]: How do we incorporate other cultural data in the research design that it is culturally based rather than archaeologically based.

TS [Kalispel]: Archaeology is just a tool for the RD – biopsy not autopsy archaeology. Is not mutually exclusive to other cultural data.

ACHP: Most RD are based on archaeology – the PA is not talking about that though – this is of the biggest scope of RD that he has seen.

TS [Kalispel]: The archaeology sometimes compliments the oral history and place names aspects to landscape interpretations. Density patterning with place names – many are explicitly economically based – place where willow grows.

TS [CCT]: Wait we have backed off from the earlier (TS [CCT]) question regarding cultural elements to the RD that are exclusive of archaeology.

TS [Kalispel]: Can someone answer that instead of us dancing around it?

Reclamation: Can't we have this be a more holistic view of the research design that is framing ethnographic questions.

TS [CCT]: Not saying we need to answer this right now. Just don't forget about this aspect.

TS [CTUIR]: We talked about this 1.5 years ago – so let's set some goals.

Corps Walla Walla: Will we be using those previously developed? Yes.

TS [CTUIR]: But all of those are archaeological questions.

THPO [NP]: Benefit to ask in terms of research only, or if for benefit for the broader tribe.

TS [Kalispel]: Do you compensate elders for their time? Does that commoditize the data? Do you do full disclosure thereby risking their aversion to participate? Do you follow the Keepers guidelines?

TS [CCT]: These are important questions, but we have 2 million acres to survey. Many of the tribes have developed protocols for dealing with proprietary and confidential information.

BPA: While these are valuable questions – what is the point of the RD?

TS [CCT]: we did - Basin- wide synopsis and research. Work to incorporate cultural values.

ACHP: What are you using this for? Who is this going to benefit?

Corps Division: What other elements are we talking about? Standard data reporting practices (best practices) as well as traditional research questions?

TS [Kalispel]: Best practices would be the methods – cost effective research vs. culturally relevant. How do former fishing practices reflect current practices? Comparing ethnographic and archaeological record. (I.e. anadromous fish not present, bull trout runs a couple of times a year – is that reflected currently?)

THPO [NP]: Why are we asking these questions?

TS [Kalispel]: Not just archaeology but bull trout also has ESA recovery issues.

THPO [NP]: The question may seem inane unless explained up front.

BPA: What is the purpose...

TS [CTUIR]: You should have a set of broader questions for the system and then subsets for the various culture areas or watersheds.

TS [CTSWRO]: In our tribe, elders may not give you the information you need, definitely will forbid dissemination. Site information is protected even within the tribe. We must be very sensitive to this in the development of the RD. If it is to benefit the group – we must approach it very respectfully.

Facilitator: The research design is not compulsory. Some things are appropriate for Systemwide application, others are not.

TS: It's not that it is who you give it to.

OR SHPO: Still not seeing a plan here. This will have to be very broad – and largely methodological.

Facilitator: It can be broad with general; and more specific on the regional/local level.

BPA: We need an outline to work from.

[**Comment:** purpose is still not clear]

Facilitator: I will do the draft outline in the next 2 weeks. Will also review existing research designs to see if we can borrow from those. Existing research questions also need to be reviewed for this geographic area. Group will try to have a phone call on November 15th

BPA: Will work on a purpose statement.

Outreach and Public Interpretation

Breakout Session Notes

Facilitator: Kristen Martine, FCRPS Program Manager, Bonneville Power Administration

Note Taker: Nicole Thompson, BPA

Handouts

FCRPS produced brochures – WPKK Arrowhead, Libby Arrowhead, Wana Tun'unma
Information and Resources

Lesson Plans

Draft Libby Interpretive Plan

Introduction

Kristen explained the purpose of the session was to provide participants with resources that may aid development of education and interpretive material, general information sharing, and to discuss whether the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program should continue to support education and outreach efforts at individual projects, or develop a program Systemwide.

Website Presentation

FirstVoices website

Don Sam reviewed FirstVoices, a Canadian website. Focused on British Columbia Tribes contributing to website, Ktunaxa, history about seven bands, multi media; seeing word, translation and hearing it played. Learn Our Language webpage, words phrases and English language translation, fonts, images, songs and stories. Tribes along the Columbia River could have a similar website. Language is a loss because of the dams.

Confluence Project

Kristen shared how this website uses multi-media technology imbedded photos and videos. This is an example that the FCRPS program could use a similar map and concept but share our own story.

DVD Presentation – CSKT “Trails to the Past”

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes produced “Trails” video, still in draft version. Don explained they put together a video thinking outside the box, focusing on the trail network around Hungry Horse. Dave Schwab explained the need for specialists to work on sound quality. Don gave a brief history of the trails, aboriginal uses of trails, water trails, tracking animals, and travelling to the buffalo grounds over the Rockies. He sees the next development step as elaborating on language; adding Salish and Kootenai subtitles, thus becoming a language product. He feels encouraged that Agencies are appreciative of the work that the Tribe is doing.

Materials from People’s Center

KM visited the CSKT cultural center (The People’s Center). She picked up some items produced by the tribe that are sold there. They engage the general public, are also responsive to tribal educational needs, and are good teaching resources. Examples included native language children’s books, a Kootenai language dictionary, Ktunaxa

Legends book, coloring books, DVDs, CDs and a bead loom. Marcia Pablo described that funding for these materials was from the Tribal Cultural Committees and Montana State. The materials she provided are examples of mitigation opportunities that Tom McCulloch spoke about during the plenary session. Don added that technical reports sitting on shelves don't really contribute to public education, but the idea of making the same resources available to the community in an interactive format would help. He believes in using technology to produce materials that can be used to share the knowledge, teach language, and engage children and adults alike.

Conclusion

Kristen concluded with keeping audience in mind, is there interest for a FCRPS program wide or keep it local. She encouraged partnerships, example of the potential partnering CSKT language program with the FCRPS Hungry Horse Cooperating Group. Touch screen interactive products at visitor centers, partnering with other Tribal entities.

Discussion

Comment: TS [CCT], spoke of his memories of construction on the Fraser river and buying fish from the Fraser. He shared memories of the construction of Grand Coulee dam and the loss of fishing on the SanPoil river. He spoke about the young learning what the others know and spending time with them to let them know. He also shared memories of gathering roots, celery, black moss and honey around Fort Hall.

Comment: TS [YN] spoke to the Tribal members about remembering to speak your language.

Conference Summary Session Notes

Sean Hess thanked participants for travelling long distances, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes for hosting, Marcia Pablo, along with the CSKT Preservation Department staff for facilitating and providing meeting spaces at the CSKT Tribal Complex. Sean thanked Don Sam for acting as emcee, and as a liaison for conference organizing with KwaTaqNuk Resort. Lastly, he thanked the Conference planning committee members, and those that put time into planning this year's Conference.

Sean emphasized the importance of the Elder's Dinner, and hearing the concerns of the elders in an informal setting. He noted Mr. Smallsalmon's comments about speaking in his language with classroom children at the school in Arlee. Sean sees the value in Agency management staff to hear things at the Elder's dinner that they don't hear anywhere else. Main points that he heard, were the importance of language, perpetuating that language, and the desire for the FCRPS program to assist in language preservation. He committed to personally taking these messages to his management. As for next conference, he wants to find ways to assist the gathering of Elders.

Breakout Session Summaries

TCP Subcommittee – Paul Cloutier, Corps of Engineers, Portland District

During the last FCRPS Cultural Resources Conference held in Pendleton, a TCP subcommittee was formed. Yesterday, was the first meeting of the subcommittee and the goal was to develop a path forward or direction in the development and implementation of a system-wide process to identify, document and evaluate Traditional Cultural Properties and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Tribes. The process will include 10 Tribes, four states, and six Federal agencies. Therefore, our discussion focused on the 3 principles of the Section 106 process of identification, evaluation, and mitigation/treatment. The discussion was lively, but limited due to time constraints. Therefore, we did not get through our agenda.

However, our key takeaway messages from our discussion regarding identification included:

- Look at Tribally driven/determined information sharing agreements to protect sensitive information and maintain confidentiality
- Must look at TCPs in a holistic manner which means that there is more than archaeology, need consistent funding and need for contract flexibility
- Federal agencies are responsible and need to be held accountable
- Focus on special interest areas where we speak generally rather than specifics
- Must include others outside of the typical process (botanists, linguists, etc)

Evaluation included:

- Documentation is needed for adequate evaluation. SHPOs concur a paper trail is necessary for concurrence. Therefore, there is interest in seeing the forms the Tribes use for TCPs.
- Federal agencies are not always open to understanding the magnitude or size of some TCPs. With time running short we did not get to mitigation/treatment. However, it was noted that Tribes must be involved in determining the APE, you must assess effects before you get to mitigation/treatment so don't put the cart in front of the horse. Some effects are unmitigatable therefore you have to look at what you can do that would constitute fair compensation. Good momentum was created with regard to our topic. However, our goal was to walk away with a plan for continuing the discussion, seeking solutions, and putting a plan of action in place. Therefore, it was decided that ideas for maintaining progress on the topic will be forwarded to Gail Celmer, Corps of Engineers, and the TCP Subcommittee would determine next steps based on the ideas that are forwarded. Some Cooperating Groups may also take up the issue during their meetings.

Video Session Summary – Sean Hess, Bureau of Reclamation, Grand Coulee Power Office

Sean reviewed the purpose of the session as sharing videos, produced in the region, dealing with cultural resources. He shared three different videos, first an Oregon Field Guide production about pictographs and petroglyphs by The Dalles; Flathead National Forest provided a video on historic structures in the Bob Marshall Wilderness; lastly a CSKT produced video on Seasons as seen through the eyes of the Salish peoples. Key reflections from the video session

- Need to go into video production with purpose and audience
- Audiences: making sure the youth, Tribal and general public are informed about cultural issues
- Purpose of many of the videos being educational
- Use videos to record and preserve resources of the Elders knowledge.
- Production discussion, the process of putting together the videos can be a video tool. Have an opportunity to teach the next generation to use the equipment and video production process. Length discussion, a range of video length, video 15-20 time length, if educating youth is target audience, a production of shorter time length. If trying to educating adult audience, an hour length or a series that reflects different issues.
- Andy Joseph, Sr. speaking about owl, detailed information, not available, a link to a webpage, breaking up a large topic into a series of videos.
- Bob Marshall video, being able to show the old and the new photographs. Other programs and Agencies have photographs and clips showing what people are doing in the past. That will highlight how places change and practices changes. Interesting observation, gathering roots, processing salmon, appropriate for

women, now root gathering and processing salmon is something everyone does, practices change and people change, remember that when we're producing videos.

- OPB video, archaeological content, Jim Kaiser, enthusiastic about pictographs and petroglyphs, remember to be sensitive to the information they're presenting, working with sensitive, information that are provided by Elders, that hosts make it clear that information was received by someone else. Include in videos that native language is used, helps in expressing information.
- When you think about audiences, ADA, important that subtitles be included, reaching out to broader communities.

Recommendations will be summarized in break out session notes, and will be distributed to Cooperating Groups for recommendations when producing videos.

Comment from the audience: *Costs are high in video production.*
SH responded that they should be budgeting for high costs.

Cultural Resource Monitoring – Eric Petersen, Bonneville Power Administration

Eric reviewed monitoring issues, what is it, what are its purposes, methods used, is it necessary, what the future of the monitoring for the various groups. Recommendations were universal in the group, most important each of the cooperating groups needs to consider what the purpose of monitoring for that group, and be sure of the purpose of those monitoring activities. Overall necessity to move more quickly from monitoring to treating adverse effects, reducing the response time, less degradation of the sites. Time limits should be established within which treatment should occur. Need to develop metrics and how effects, erosion, vandalism. Discussion of where program monitoring is going, instead of doing the same thing over and over. Some of the monitoring is not as useful, important for each of the Cooperating Group, develop monitoring strategy. Talked about the long-term of the monitoring program, monitoring short-term doesn't provide insight, more to a resolution of adverse effect.

Cultural Resources Databases – Chris Donnermeyer, Bonneville Power Administration

A small group discussed two sided approach to data collection and data organization of FCRPS products. Discussion included GIS data dictionary fields and information to enter in the field and organize in the office. Chris demoed a draft Access database he developed and received feedback on developing and populating fields. The database will begin with a pilot database at Lake Roosevelt and potentially expand to the other Projects. The session ended with the decision to form a small committee to move forward with development efforts, Chris will follow up with the four or five volunteers after the conference.

Systemwide Research Design – Lawr Salo, Corps of Engineers

Regional Research Design group met as a requirement in the SWPA. The group discussed elements in the Research Design and role of archaeological versus other kinds

of information. Focus was drafting a Systemwide Research Design by October 6, 2011, and the deadline will determine how elaborate. It may be more narrowly focused than originally thought. Region is the Columbia River basin, elements best practices and best outcomes, the results of archaeological investigations, limiting scope. Participants expressed concern of purpose of effort. Eric Petersen is working on draft statement of purpose, and Lawr is working on outline. A tentative schedule was agreed, which will be lead by Lawr, including a teleconference each month, and one face to face meeting during the year. Others interested in participating should let Lawr know, he'll be using a SharePoint site to provide information for those working on SWRD. Lawr will work on access to SharePoint site. In two weeks Lawr will have an outline developed, and Shawn Steinmetz recommended looking at the research designs in the HPMPs and see if any Tribes have CRMPs. Information drafted two years ago will be available on the SharePoint site. Lawr is unsure just what the final product will be, but they will have a product to meet the deadline. Finally, Lawr is excited about this as a practice, and possibility of it's inclusion in the Columbia River Treaty, or as a guidance document to the CRT.

Question from the audience: *Why wasn't this done 15 years ago?*

Lawr Salo commented that Research Designs have been developed at the district level.

General Comment: TS [CSKT] mentioned in hearing comments that came out in last session, focusing on possibility and potential, but didn't focus on problems between conference years, or difficulties within the Cooperating Groups. He doesn't want to say that everything is well and good in the FCRPS Program, but important to look at the potential in what we can do. Asked those going back home to listen to your communities about what is important and the limits of Section 106. Explore challenges and the work that needs to be done. When working through issues provide good materials, and share wrap up session information with those that aren't present.

Public Interpretation and Outreach – Kristen Martine, BPA

Kristen explained the purpose of her session was primarily information sharing. She feels this type of work is an excellent form of mitigation and fits well in the FCRPS Program. She shared existing products developed by Cooperating Groups. Kristen and Don Sam shared other potential products; a Canadian native language website with interactive audio of spoken language and songs; Confluence website with Columbia river map and rollover providing description/photos; lastly was the CSKT video premiere of a DVD showing the importance of natural resources, cultural sites, and trail systems throughout the Hungry Horse area, and how construction of Hungry Horse Dam effected these places and use of the area. When DVD is finalized, it will be shared with broader audience. Kristen reviewed considerations such as identifying your audience and appropriate media. A Colville Elder shared memories of his past with the group and a Yakama Elder commented on importance of language as a tool in retaining culture and remembering the past. Kristen thanked Don Sam for co-facilitating with technology issues.

Conclusion of conference – distribution of conference evaluations

Appendix A:
Breakout Session Agendas

TCP SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING
Draft AGENDA
Oct. 13, 2010
10:15AM – 12:00PM
KwaTaqNuk Resort, Michelle/Victor Room
Polson, MT
Facilitator: Paul Cloutier, Tribal Liaison, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District

- Introduction of Subcommittee Members
- Purpose of Meeting:

To discuss Standard Processes to Identify, Document and Evaluate TCPs and Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance (HPRCSITs) to Indian Tribes within the Federal Columbia River Power System. This discussion is required by the Systemwide PA and is relevant to program goals, as one of our long-term goals is to identify TCPs within all Lead Agency lands by 2018. If time allows today, we will initiate discussions on treatment and mitigation of TCPs/HPRCSITs

- Major issues in the *Identification* process
 - What identification methods are currently being used systemwide? Fieldwork, Interviews, Transcriptions, etc.
 - How are TCPs currently recorded? Where are records filed?
 - Current requirements of other land managing agencies (NPS, USFS)
 - Recommendations for improving current TCP identification methods and processes in FCRPS Cultural Resources Program
- Major issues in the *Evaluation* process
 - Determinations of National Register Eligibility – Lead Agency/THPO/SHPO current requirements (Re-cap of earlier teleconferences with SHPOs & THPOs)
 - Current requirements of other land-managing agencies (NPS, USFS)
 - Recommendations for improving current TCP evaluation methods and processes in FCRPS Cultural Resources Program
- Major issues in the *Mitigation/Treatment* process
 - Need for prioritization of sites to be mitigated/treated
 - Need for appropriate documentation prior to mitigation/treatment
 - Creative Mitigation
 - Follow-up monitoring for completed mitigation/treatment projects
 - Recommendations for improving TCP mitigation/treatment methods and processes in FCRPS Cultural Resources Program
- Path Forward & Future Meetings
- Notetaker Summary

FCRPS Conference Breakout Session

Monitoring

(Its Purpose, Method, & Effectiveness)

October 13, 2010

Facilitator: Eric Petersen, Bonneville Power Administration

- **What is monitoring and how should it be used?**
- **What is meant by "monitoring?"**
- **What is the purpose of monitoring?**
- **Is monitoring effective?**
- **What should monitoring be in the future?**
- **Recommendations**

**FCRPS Conference
Cultural Resource Databases and Information Management – Breakout Session
October 13, 2010**

Agenda

- I. Opening Statement
- II. Handout
- III. Draft Database Demo
- IV. Brainstorming Session in Groups
 - a. What would you like to see in an FCRPS-wide Access database?
 - i. Function?
 - ii. Organization?
 - iii. Reports, Tables, Data entry, etc.?
 - b. How can the GIS data dictionary be revised to streamline the data collection process?
- V. Additional discussion if needed

Federal Columbia River Power System
Cultural Resources Conference
October 12-14, 2010
KwaTaqNuk Resort, Polson Montana

Systemwide Research Design Breakout Session

14 October 2010, 8:30--10:00 a.m.

Leader: Lawr V. Salo, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District (206-764-3630;
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ABSTRACT

The FCRPS Systemwide Programmatic Agreement's Stipulation VII "Systemwide Research Design" calls for development of a systemwide research design (SWRD) within 2 years of the PA's effective date of October 6, 2009. This breakout session is intended to jumpstart the process. We will discuss the general scope of the effort, identify key elements of the RD, identify persons who are willing to take part in the effort, and define their roles; identify deliverables for the effort (especially online resources needed for collaboration); develop a schedule and milestones for the deliverables; and assign (tentatively) responsibilities for the deliverables. The result will be a draft Project Management Plan that will be reviewed by the participants and forwarded to the Cultural Resource Subcommittee and PA signatories for approval.

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Welcoming and Introduction. Describe session mechanics and start defining the SWRD development process.
2. Themes, Approaches and Elements.
3. Participants and Roles (individuals and subgroups).
4. Deliverables. (Includes Sharepoint and other online resource setup and maintenance)(an example at [Current Sharepoint Site](#)).
5. Milestones and Schedules.
6. Assignments.
7. Wrap.

HANDOUTS (Attachments A-D))

Agenda
Outreach and Public Interpretation

October 14, 2010

8:30 am – 10:00 am

Facilitator: Kristen Martine, FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Manager, Bonneville
Power Administration

Purpose: Identify potential public outreach, interpretation, and education opportunities within the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Define the scope of the program, and the next steps for sharing perspectives about the Columbia River and the effects of the FCRPS through new media and partnerships

Short Introduction to our Topic

Things to Consider when Creating a Plan:

1. Identifying your Audience, Objectives, and Crafting a Message
2. Appropriate Media and Venues
3. Implementation – What resources are needed? (personnel, equipment, software, printing, funding sources, production and display installation, partnership opportunities)

What we've Got: Review of some existing FCRPS outreach, interpretive, and educational materials and partnerships. An open forum for information sharing.

A Few Examples from Outside the Program: Web site demo, and examples of media programs, and partnerships that will inspire us!

Open discussion about our vision!

- What should the public outreach, interpretation, and education objectives be for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program?
- Should we have a regional program, or just think local?
- What partnerships could we form and what would these partnerships achieve?
- How do we decide on the best media for conveying our message?
- Who's in need of education and what's the best approach for working with those groups?

Next Steps: Let's make a plan!

- Defining Program Objectives and Scope
 - o Do we need a regional interpretive plan? Who should create it?
 - o How do we share existing resources about this topic with each other?

Session Summary

Appendix B:

Program Accomplishments, Long Term Program Plan, and Integrated Program Review



Systemwide Cultural Resources Conference 2010

Accomplishments, Future Program Funding, and the Path Forward



FCRPS Cultural Resources Program Accomplishments 1997 - 2009

Acres Surveyed for Archeological/Historic Sites

- Acres Surveyed as of 1996: 35,961
- Acres Surveyed as of 2009: 116,573

Archeological/Historic Sites Identified

- Sites Identified as of 1996: 2,223
- Sites Identified as of 2009: 3,363

Archeological/Historic Sites Evaluated for National Register Significance

- Sites Evaluated as of 1996: 720
- Sites Evaluated as of 2009: 912

FCRPS Cultural Resources Program Accomplishments
1997 - 2009

HPRCSTs and TCPs

- At least 25 studies conducted with FCRPS Funding (FY1997-2009).
- No studies conducted before 1997.
- FY10 Annual Report will contain more complete information about HPRCSIT and TCP studies conducted with FCRPS funding.

Resolution of Adverse Effects

- Erosion control
- Installation of exclosures/barriers
- Data recovery
- Vegetation control
- Public education and outreach (lectures, presentations, DVDs, brochures, books, etc)
- Site monitoring
- Installation of cultural resource protection signs

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FCRPS Cultural Resources Program Accomplishments
1997 - 2009

Conclusions

- **HPMPs** have been completed at 13 of the 14 Projects; all are scheduled for update to standards specified in the Systemwide PA within the next few years.
- Archeological **inventory** is nearly complete along the actively eroding shoreline of all Projects. A substantial amount of upland survey has been undertaken at most Projects, but not completed.
- Prior to 1997, very few **TCP studies** were conducted within the region. Since 1997, the FCRPS Program has conducted numerous studies, to be reported in the 2010 Annual Report. TCP studies will continue at all 14 Projects.

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Conclusions (cont'd)

- **Evaluation** has not kept pace with inventory, especially as more sites are recorded. Many archeological sites and TCPs remain unevaluated. Future program efforts will be directed to evaluation of all site types following priorities set out in Project HPMPs.
- To **Resolve Adverse Effects**, numerous National Register eligible sites have undergone stabilization or data recovery since 1997. There have also been major developments in public education including exhibits, training, brochures, signs, books and video productions. Curation of archeological and ethnodata collections is a major element of the program. The Program supports several state and tribal repositories and is developing efficient systems for perpetuating digital data.

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Program Funding and the Path Forward

Long Term Program Goals

The Agencies have defined **six broad goals for the Program**, and have outlined **actions to achieve those goals**.

- The goals track National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance requirements.
- Accomplishment of the actions on schedule will measure the success of the program.
- Successful completion of goals and associated measurements will support continued full funding of the program.
- Implementation of actions is beginning now, integrated into FY 2011 contracts.
- The actions that will be implemented annually at each Project to meet the Goals will be defined using recommendations formulated by the Cooperating Groups, presented in the Annual Plans.

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The Long Term Program Goals

- Define the APE for all 14 Projects
- Complete site inventory efforts within the APE
- Complete determinations of eligibility and effect at high priority sites at each Project, considering all 4 National Register criteria
- Complete mitigation/treatment of high priority sites at each Project
- Program products are professionally prepared, and are distributed and used; collections are appropriately curated and used
- Effective program implementation, achieving customer satisfaction

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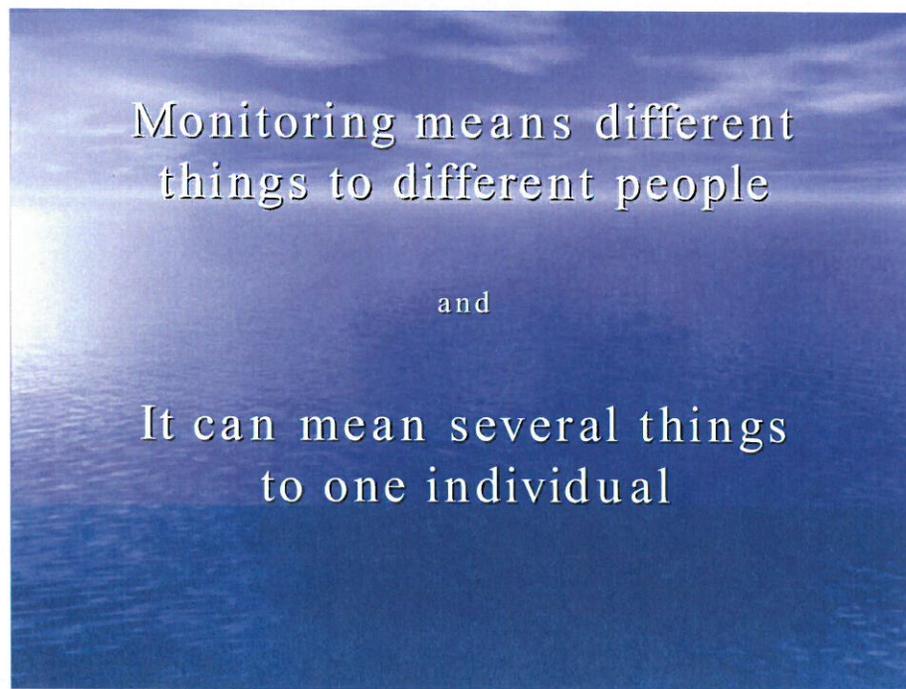
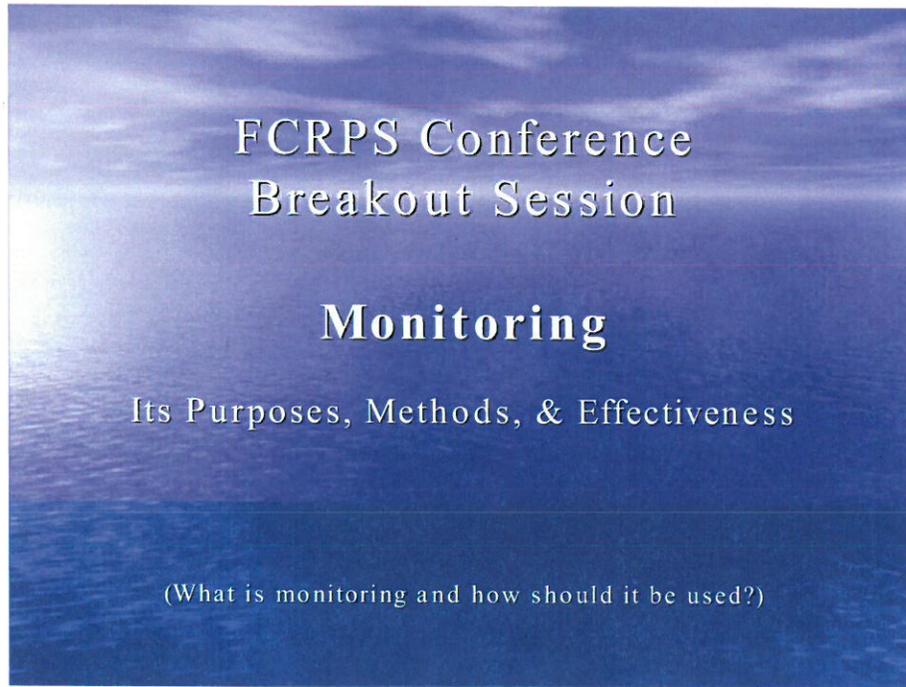
Funding and the BPA Rate Case

- BPA Rate Case Process – expected to begin in late 2010
- Full funding level of \$8.6M in FY12 with annual increases for inflation was supported by the Agencies
- Appropriated Match – Corps and Reclamation have requested appropriated matching funds. Will know if matching funds will be available when the President's Budget is finalized.
- Implications of Increased Program Funding
 - Increased flexibility/ability to respond to NHPA compliance & mitigation needs
 - Emphasis on planning, transparency, and accountability

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Appendix B:

Monitoring Session PowerPoint



Monitoring can mean

- Observe
- Examine
- Detect
- Record
- Track
- Assess
- Inspect
- Identify

What is meant by “monitoring?”

- Returning to a known location and recording its current condition
- Watching for cultural resources during construction activities
- Repeated visits to identify impacts that have accumulated over time
- Reassessment of boundaries and/or site conditions due to newly exposed cultural remains
- Identifying and assessing the processes of impacts in an effort to understand and predict future effects

What is the purpose of monitoring?

- Identification of adverse effects such as erosion, recreational impacts, looting and vandalism, occurring at historic properties in compliance with Section 106
- Quantification of natural and/or human induced impacts
- Identifying exposed ancestral remains at cemetery sites
- Identification of newly/ongoing exposed cultural materials or condition of land
- Documentation of unauthorized collecting, digging, vandalism, etc. assisting in the prosecution of ARPA violations
- Supporting “treatment” by inspecting and carrying out minor repairs of site stabilization measures to assure continued integrity

Is monitoring effective?

- What makes for an effective monitoring program?
- Does the current monitoring strategy achieve its purpose?
- Are the methods currently employed appropriate for the kinds of information needed?

What should monitoring be in the future?

- How can past monitoring data be used to inform our understanding of future impacts?
- What kinds of monitoring are needed to identify various types of impacts?
- What kinds of monitoring would be useful in view of the existing data about the nature of ongoing impacts?
- Are there ways of accomplishing more than one monitoring purpose at a time?
- What kind of responses should monitoring trigger?

Discussion

&

Recommendations