

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 8 ON THE HOPI TRIBE'S INVOLVEMENT AS A
COOPERATING AGENCY IN THE GLEN CANYON DAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT

Prepared and Submitted by

Kurt E. Dongoske
Tribal Archaeologist
Cultural Preservation Office

Reviewed and Approved by

Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

Submitted to

Mr. Dave Wegner, Program Manager
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
Bureau of Reclamation
P.O. Box 22459
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459

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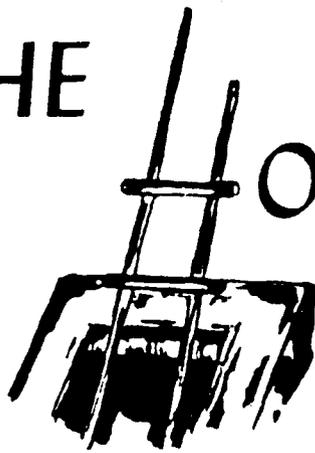
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THE



HOP I TRIBE

Vernon Masayesva
CHAIRMAN

Patrick C. Dallas
VICE-CHAIRMAN

July 22, 1993

Mr. David Wegner
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
Bureau of Reclamation
Upper Colorado Region
P. O. Box 22459
Flagstaff, Az 86002-2459

Dear Mr. Wegner:

Enclosed is the June 10, 1993 progress report for the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office for work performed under the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Cooperative Agreement No. 1-FC-40-10560. The progress report for the Water Hydrology program will be submitted at a later date.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director of the Cultural Preservation Office or myself. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Wendell Honanie
Contracts Specialist

Leigh Jenkins, CEO
Water Resource Program
File
Chrono

RECEIVED FOR GCES OFFICIAL FILE COPY	JUL 25 '93		RESPONSE						
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Introduction

According to the objectives outlined in the cooperative agreement, this report will address the progress and action that has been accomplished for the period beginning April 1, 1993 until June 30, 1993, towards fulfillment of those objectives. This report fulfills the June 30, 1993 deliverable requirement of the cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hopi Tribe.

Progress Completed Towards Fulfillment of Objectives

1) The first objective is to identify sensitive cultural resource concerns to ensure that they are included in the planning phase of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement.

Dr. Ferguson has completed the direction and review for the literature search of ethnographic references and Spanish and 19th century American military documents as they relate to Hopi use of the Grand Canyon. Gail Lotenberg finished a draft historical report entitled *Hopi and the History of the Grand Canyon Exploration*. The purpose of this report is to summarize the history of Spanish and American exploration in the Hopi region to document what knowledge the Hopis had of the Grand Canyon region. It will be included as a chapter in the final ethnohistorical document of the project's report. With the completion of this report, Ms. Lotenberg's work on the Hopi GCES project has ceased. This draft report has been submitted for review and comment to the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office. The Cultural Preservation Office is currently reviewing the document and will provide Dr. Ferguson with their comments in the near future.

Dr. Ferguson has also collated 55 annotated citations that were prepared by Gail Lotenberg, and submitted them to the Cultural Preservation Office for review. Additionally, Dr. Ferguson annotated 7 citations dealing with the Hopi people and the Grand Canyon.

There continues to be a considerable amount of archival and library research that Dr. Ferguson needs to complete. To date, Dr. Ferguson has concentrated his library research at the Museum of Northern Arizona and the Special Collections at the Northern Arizona University's Library. Dr. Ferguson will now begin

concentrating his research at the Special Collections of the University of Arizona, the Arizona State Museum, and the Arizona State University libraries. When this research is completed, Dr. Ferguson will then initiate research at the archives of the University of Utah (Doris Duke Oral Histories from Hopi), Brigham Young University (John Boyden, Sr. papers from the Hopi Land Claims), and the H.R. Voth archives in Bethal, Kansas. Additional research will be conducted at the superior library and archives that exist at the Bancroft Library (U.C., Berkeley), the Huntington Library in California, Harvard and Yale libraries and the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C.

To date, Dr. Ferguson has interviewed fifty-three (53) Hopi individuals, representing twenty-two (22) clans and eleven villages. These ethnographic interviews have substantially concentrated more on the village of Shungopavi than the other eleven villages. Dr. Ferguson has begun to organize the ethnohistoric data collected to date into a narrative form organized by topic. The organization of this data will take several more weeks of work before this document will be complete enough to be useful in determining what gaps exist in the ethnographic data. Some of the readily apparent gaps are the need to acquire statistical ethnographic representation of the perspective of the Tewa people, who reside in the village of Hano on First Mesa, through ethnographic interviews. Additionally, ethnographic information concerning the Hopi perspective of the Little Colorado River drainage and especially the portion from Grand Falls to the confluence need to be accumulated. Furthermore, additional interviews need to be performed for a statistically equal village representation.

Dr. Ferguson will begin working closely with the Hopi/GCES Archaeologist, Mr. Michael Yeatts, on gleaning traditional Hopi interpretations of archaeological features and sites located within the Glen and Grand Canyon as comparative data to the way sites are traditionally interpreted by professional archaeological community. This will necessitate various river trips in which Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Yeatts will work with and interview Hopi elders and priests on a one-to-one basis in order to focus the interviews and solicit a greater amount of pertinent data.

2) The second objective concerns assisting the GCD-EIS writing team in assessing the relative sensitivity of various cultural resource types. The ongoing process of fulfilling this objective is primarily facilitated by Dr. Steven W. Carothers, of SWCA, Inc., with the assistance of Ms. Jean Anne Mercer, also of SWCA, Inc.

On April 5, 1993 Dr. Carothers met with Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Dongoske, both of the Cultural Preservation Office, to discuss several topics which include the official name of the Hopi Salt Mine and the efforts by one particular tribe to change the name, Hopi comments on the Draft EIS, the status of adaptive management

and the continued tribal participation, the Summary EIS and its inherent deficiencies, and problems with the native fish section.

On April 6, 1993, a meeting of the GCD EIS participating Native American Tribes was held at the GCES offices in Flagstaff. This meeting, as well as all of the past meetings of the participating Native American Tribes, was organized and chaired by the Hopi Tribe.

The inception and development of these participating tribal meetings were the result of Mr. Jenkins recognizing that some of the participating Tribes (i.e., Hopi and Hualapai) had more experience within the GCD EIS process than the other Tribes that had recently become cooperating agencies. The importance of these tribal meetings are to facilitate the dissemination of the necessary information to the other participating Tribes in order to help them make intelligent and knowledgeable decisions regarding the issues that are of common concern to the Tribes and those issues that are central to the EIS process.

The April 6, 1993 meeting was attended by members of the Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo, Kaibab Paiute, and Zuni Tribes. The structure of the EIS was discussed and the group decided that the best way to redesign the table on page IV-112 of the EIS is to combine the two bottom categories of the table into one, called "sacred sites", and to use only intensity of impact instead of actual number of sites affected. The group also agreed that it was appropriate to delete the two headings in Chapters 3 and 4: "Affected Environment" and "Human Use of Affected Environment" and these would be replaced by one common heading the "Affected Environment."

The appointment of an Anthropologist to the National Academy of Sciences GCES Scientific Review Committee was discussed and the consensus was that the representative should be a Native American.

On June 24, 1993, the Hopi Tribe presented their ethnographic, archaeological and hydrological research designs and data to date to the National Academy of Sciences GCES Scientific Review Committee at the Woodlands Plaza Hotel in Flagstaff.

On April 7 and 8, Mr. Dongoske, Mr. Jenkins, and Dr. Carothers attended the Cooperating Agencies meeting in Phoenix at which it was announced by the Bureau of Reclamation that the additional language provided by the Hopi Tribe for inclusion into the Purpose and Need Statement of the EIS was adopted.

Dr. Carothers continued to meet with members of the Adaptive Management Workgroup to discuss the direction of the Adaptive Management program. It has been the Hopi Tribe's position that this is a crucial time to establish the role of tribal representation on this team. On June 24, 1993, representative from the Hopi, Hualapai, Kaibab Paiute, Zuni and Navajo Tribes, and the Arizona

Game and Fish Department met to discuss the direction that adaptive management appeared to be taking. It appears that the non-federal cooperators were being truncated from the process, even though each has a jurisdictional, management, or spiritual stewardship responsibilities to the natural and cultural resources in the Canyon. The Hopi Tribe took the lead in developing a response letter to be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Bruce Babbitt, to advise him of the seriousness of deleting the Tribes from the decision process regarding future operations of the Glen Canyon Dam.

During the month of May, Dr. Carothers had several meetings with Dr. Rich Valdez, Bio West, Dave Wegner, BOR, Dr. Duncan Patton, ASU, and members of the Bureau of Reclamation, Arizona Game and Fish, and the Western Area Power Administration in order to determine the impacts to the native fish by the Seasonally Adjusted Steady Flows and the Low Fluctuating Flow Alternatives. It remains unclear what the impacts of these two "preferred alternatives" will have on the endangered native fishes, especially the Humpback Chub. This discussion continued throughout the month of June in which Dr. Carothers was in constant contact with Larry Riley, Arizona Game and Fish, Sam Spiller, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Rich Valdez, Biowest, Duncan Patton, ASU, Raymond Gunn, NPS, Dave Wegner, BOR, and Gordy Lind and Mike Armbruster, BOR. It now appears that the conflict between the Draft EIS and the Draft Biological Opinion is a very serious matter which needs expeditious resolution before the Public Draft EIS is printed.

The continuing involvement of the Cultural Preservation Office, representing the Hopi Tribe, in the GCES and GCD EIS process for fiscal year 1993 will continue to attend and be actively involved in the EIS writing team meetings and the Cooperative Agency meetings. In addition, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office will continue to review each new report released by the GCES for relevant information and areas of concern for comment. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office will continue working with other members of the EIS writing team to progressively refine Chapters Three and Four of the EIS and work towards a selection of a preferred alternative. Moreover, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office will continue to monitor the Bureau of Reclamation's compliance with the other relevant Federal legislations.

3) The third objective concerns assisting the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies in the identification and interpretation of sacred Hopi sites and other sensitive aspects that are related to the archaeological sites.

Towards the completion of this objective, Mr. Michael Yeatts, Hopi/GCES Archaeologist, organized and conducted a cultural resources inventory of the lower Little Colorado River Gorge, from Blue Springs to the confluence with the Colorado River. Currently,

Mr. Yeatts is compiling the results of this inventory into a report format. As apart of this compilation Mr. Yeatts is working closely with Mr. Ferguson to gather traditional Hopi information concerning traditional cultural properties and sacred areas within the survey corridor.

During the survey of the Little Colorado River Gorge, Mr. Yeatts was assisted by two Hopi men, both of whom were not initiated individuals and lacked the traditional knowledge that Mr. Yeatts required to fully assess and identify those areas of importance to the Hopi. Thus, this traditional information must now be acquired and to this end, Mr. Yeatts is organizing among the Hopi elders and priests a field excursion to follow the Salt Trail into the Canyon and to the Salt Mines at which time this information can be acquired.

Additionally, Mr. Yeatts has been spending a great deal of time at Hopi discussing with the Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team various recommendations concerning the management and protection of linear traditional cultural properties (i.e., the Salt Trail) and other natural and cultural properties of concern.

Mr. Yeatts, who is stationed at the GCES offices in Flagstaff, is the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office's representative at numerous meetings regarding all aspects of the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies. These include meetings on economics, fish studies, EIS writing team meetings, non-use value economics, and GCES staff meetings.

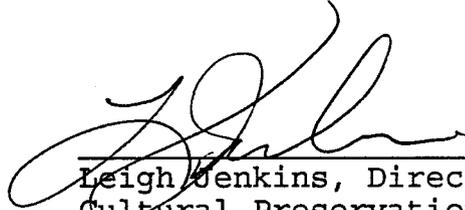
Mr. Yeatts will continue to monitor the Section 106 consultation process, between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the concerned Native American Tribes. Recently, Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Dongoske reviewed and developed Hopi comments regarding the recent draft of the National Park Service's Monitoring Plan. Additionally, Mr. Dongoske is planning to participate in the September river trip being organized by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation to assess the proposed Monitoring Plan.

4) The fourth objective of the Hopi Tribe's involvement in the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement addresses Hopi assistance to the GCD-EIS writing team in the development, writing, and review of the environmental documents. This objective has been previously addressed by outlining the Cultural Preservation Office's actions and continuing involvement with the GCD-EIS and the GCES process under objective #2 and the involvement of Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Ferguson in the compilation and preparation of various documents that are submitted to the GCD-EIS writing team.

) The above summarizes the Hopi Tribe's involvement as a Cooperating Agency in the development of the Glen Canyon Dam

Environmental Impact Statement as of June 30, 1993. If you should have any questions concerning this progress report or if you need additional information please contact Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director, or Mr. Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, at 602/734-2441, extension 202, or 602/734-6636.

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE



Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 9 ON THE HOPI TRIBE'S INVOLVEMENT AS A
COOPERATING AGENCY IN THE GLEN CANYON DAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT

Prepared and Submitted by

Kurt E. Dongoske
Tribal Archaeologist
Cultural Preservation Office

Reviewed and Approved by

Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

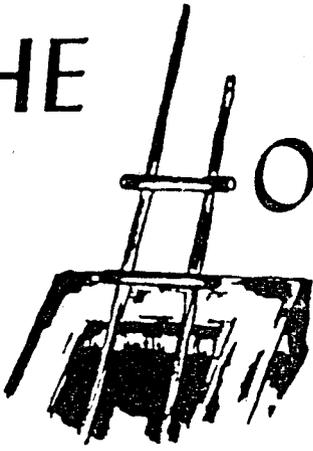
Submitted to

Mr. Dave Wegner, Program Manager
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
Bureau of Reclamation
P.O. Box 22459
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459

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November 10, 1993

THE



HOPI TRIBE

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RESPONSE
DATE
Vernon Masayeva
CHAIRMAN
Patrick C. Dallas
VICE CHAIRMAN

November 16, 1993

Mr. Dave Wegner, Program Manager
 Bureau of Reclamation
 Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
 P.O. Box 22459
 121 E. Birch Street
 Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459

RE: Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
 Cooperative Agreement No. 1-FC-40-10560

Dear Mr. Wegner:

Enclosed is the required September 30, 1993 Progress Report for the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Cooperative Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hopi Tribe.

The attached progress report brings the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office current on its progress report deliverables to the Bureau of Reclamation as defined by the cooperative Agreement.

If you have any questions regarding the report, please contact Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, Cultural Preservation Office, at 734-2441, extension 202.

Sincerely,

Ernest Sakeva
 Acting Contract Specialist V
 Office of Contracts/Procurement

ES/la

Enclosure

xc: Kurt Dongoske, Cultural Preservation Office, w/enclosure
 Arnold Taylor, Manger, Dept. of Natural Resources, w/enclosure
 Office of Contracts and Procurement
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Introduction

According to the objectives outlined in the cooperative agreement, this report will address the progress and action that has been accomplished for the period beginning July 1, 1993 until September 30, 1993, the end of the fiscal year, towards fulfillment of those objectives. This report fulfills the September 30, 1993 deliverable requirement of the cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hopi Tribe.

Progress Completed Towards Fulfillment of Objectives

The first objective is to identify sensitive cultural resource concerns to ensure that they are included in the planning phase of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement.

Within the 1993 Fiscal Year, Dr. Ferguson completed the direction and review for the literature search of ethnographic references and Spanish and 19th century American military documents as they relate to Hopi use of the Grand Canyon. Gail Lotenberg, Research Assitant for Dr. Ferguson, finished a 55 page draft historical report entitled *Hopi and the History of the Grand Canyon Exploration*. The purpose of this report is to summarize the history of Spanish and American exploration in the Hopi region to document what knowledge the Hopis had of the Grand Canyon region. It will be included as a chapter in the final ethnohistorical document of the project's report.

Dr. Ferguson also collated 68 annotated citations of historical and anthropological publications and submitted them to the Cultural Preservation Office for review.

There continues to be a considerable amount of archival and library research that Dr. Ferguson needs to complete. To date, Dr. Ferguson has concentrated his library research at the Museum of Northern Arizona; Special Collections, Cline Library, Northern Arizona University; the Smoki Museum, Prescott, Arizona; and the Museum of New Mexico Library, Santa Fe. Ms. Gail Lotenberg conducted library research at the Univesity of Washington Library, the University of British Columbia Library, and the Museum of Northern Arizona.

Dr. Ferguson will continue to concentrate his research at the

Special Collections of the University of Arizona, and then initiate research at the Arizona State Museum, and the Arizona State University libraries. When this research is completed, Dr. Ferguson will then begin research at the archives of the University of Utah (Doris Duke Oral Histories from Hopi); Brigham Young University (John Boyden, Sr. papers from the Hopi Land Claims Case); Arnold and Porter Law Offices, Denver (documents pertaining to the 1934 Land Claims Case); the H.R. Voth archives in Bethal, Kansas; and the National Anthropological Archives housed in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC. Additional research will be conducted at the superior library and archives that exist at the Bancroft Library (U.C., Berkeley), the Huntington Library in California, and the Harvard and Yale Libraries.

To date, Dr. Ferguson has interviewed sixty-three (63) Hopi individuals, representing twenty-two (22) clans and eleven villages. These ethnographic interviews have substantially concentrated more on the village of Shungopavi than the other eleven villages. Dr. Ferguson has begun to organize the ethnohistoric data collected to date into a narrative form organized by topic. The organization of this data will take several more weeks of work before this document will be complete enough to be useful in determining what gaps exist in the ethnographic data. One of the readily apparent gaps is the need to acquire statistical ethnographic representation of the perspective of the Tewa people, who reside in the village of Hano on First Mesa, through ethnographic interviews. Additionally, ethnographic information concerning the Hopi perspective of the Little Colorado River drainage and especially the portion from Grand Falls to the confluence need to be accumulated. Furthermore, additional interviews need to be performed for a statistically equal village representation.

Dr. Ferguson will begin working closely with the Hopi/GCES Archaeologist, Mr. Michael Yeatts, on gleaning traditional Hopi interpretations of archaeological features and sites located within the Glen and Grand Canyon as comparative data to the way sites are traditionally interpreted by professional archaeological community. This will necessitate various river trips in which Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Yeatts will work with and interview Hopi elders and priests on a one-to-one basis in order to focus the interviews and solicit a greater amount of pertinent data. A significant amount of time was expended during this quarter by Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Yeatts organizing and coordinating a river trip for Hopi elders. This river trip was coordinated to accompany a Grand Canyon National Park Service's cultural resource monitoring trip which departed on September 29, 1993. Mr. Yeatts coordinated the trip with the Hopi elders, informing them of the purpose of the trip and what each elder could expect during the course of the trip. The results of this trip will be available for the December 30, 1993 Hopi/GCES quarterly report.

The second objective concerns assisting the GCD-EIS writing team in assessing the relative sensitivity of various cultural resource types. The ongoing process of fulfilling this objective is primarily facilitated by Dr. Steven W. Carothers, of SWCA, Inc.

On July 15, 1993, Mr. Vernon Masayesva, Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, sent a letter to Mr. Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior, concerning the Glen Canyon Dam EIS Adaptive Management Process. In this letter the Hopi Tribe expressed concern over recent events that called into question the commitment of the federal government to continue the active participation and real involvement of Indian Tribes in decisions involving future management of Colorado River discharges through the Glen Canyon Dam. The Hopi Tribe further stated, that since the dam was closed in 1963, the United States Bureau of Reclamation has operated Glen Canyon Dam to the proven detriment of downstream natural and cultural resources. Further destruction of resources downstream of Glen Canyon Dam was unacceptable to the Hopi Tribe.

Moreover, the Hopi Tribe expressed a concern that the concept of Adaptive Management and the organization of the administrative portion of the Adaptive Management Work Group was being structured by Interior agencies to exclude significant involvement of the Native American Tribes in the protection and preservation of Grand Canyon. Through this letter, the Hopi Tribe requested the Secretary of the Interior's intercession in the Adaptive Management issue and to instruct the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service to include Native American Tribes as integral components in the Adaptive Management Work Group and in the Adaptive Management Process.

Each of the other GCES participating Native American Tribes (except Zuni) sent a similar letter to the Secretary of the Interior; at the suggestion of the Hopi Tribe.

To date, the Hopi Tribe has received no formal response from the Secretary of the Interior's office.

On August 24 and 25, 1993, Dr. Carothers and Ms. Mercer attended the EIS Team meeting in Denver, Colorado. During this meeting the Hopi Tribe's representatives were provided copies of "Errata for Advance Draft EIS". The Hopi Tribe formally responded to this "Errata" in a letter, dated September 27, 1993, from Mr. Vernon Masayesva, Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, to Mr. Roland Robison, Regional Director, Upper Colorado Regional Office, Bureau of Reclamation. In this letter the Hopi Tribe expressed dismay over the nature of the "Errata" and that it constituted a new preferred alternative which had never been reviewed or discussed by the Cooperating Agencies. That the "Errata" superseded the intent of the Cooperating Agencies process and the concept of Adaptive Management by establishing a 10-year endangered fish research project and implementing dam releases that have been solely

developed and discussed by the Bureau of Reclamation and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Moreover, in this letter, the Hopi Tribe expressed their position that the Bureau of Reclamation had unnecessarily adopted the extremely conservative position advocated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. That the Seasonally Adjusted Steady Flow Alternative had always been one of the alternatives in the development of the EIS and as such had been the subject of scientific scrutiny and Cooperating Agencies debate. Because no evidence existed that the steady flow alternative would benefit the Grand Canyon ecosystem and the humpback chub to a greater degree than the low fluctuating flow alternative, it was not selected as the preferred alternative by virtually all of the Cooperating Agencies. The Hopi Tribe questioned the Bureau of Reclamation's compromise of a science-based document (the GCD EIS) and the disregard for the Cooperating Agency process. The Hopi Tribe further stated their opposition to the selection of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative, proposed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as a preferred alternative and the closed method in which it was adopted by the Bureau of Reclamation.

On August 26 and 27, 1993, Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director, Cultural Preservation Office and Mr. Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, represented the Hopi Tribe at the Cooperating Agencies meeting held at the YWCA, in Phoenix, Arizona. At this meeting the proposed deviations from the Interim operations; Habitat Maintenance/Building Experimental Release recommended for the spring of 1994; status of the Draft Biological Opinion; Draft EIS status; and Adaptive Management (in response to the Native American Tribes' letters to the Secretary of the Interior) were discussed.

On September 21, 1993, a letter was sent from Mr. Vernon Masayesva, Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, to Mr. Roland Robison, Regional Director, Upper Colorado Regional Office, Bureau of Reclamation, expressing the Hopi Tribe's support of the proposed changes to the Interim flow criteria.

On September 27, 1993, a letter was sent from Mr. Vernon Masayesva, Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, to Mr. Roland Robison, Regional Director, Upper Colorado Regional Office, Bureau of Reclamation, expressing the Hopi Tribe's support of the proposed high discharge Habitat Maintenance/Building Experimental Release from Glen Canyon Dam.

Dr. Carothers, representing the Hopi Tribe on the EIS Writing Team, has been commenting on the video tape of the GCD EIS process that the Bureau of Reclamation is producing for their public information meetings.

Additionally, Dr. Carothers is preparing an indepth analysis

of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Draft Biological Opinion and the associated Reasonable and Prudent Alternative. Currently, the Draft Biological Opinion is replete with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's bias toward justifying the Seasonally Adjusted Steady Flows. Biological documentation presented in alleged support of steady flows emphasizes positive benefits to native fish, but discounts the same benefits for non-native fish. The Biological Opinion does not reveal the very real situation which may result from steady flows wherein the non-native fishery proliferates at the expense of the native fishery. The Biological Opinion fails to present evidence that steady flow will not enhance conditions resulting in increases in non-native species. Understanding the future relationship between non-native and native fish is fundamental to selecting fluctuations vs. steady flow discharge patterns. Hence, the Cooperating Agencies reliance on Adaptive Management. If the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is wrong about the impact of steady flows below the dam, the extreme consequence could be to actually lose what remains of the native fishery in Grand Canyon, including the humpback chub. Because this uncertainty exists, Dr. Carothers, representing the Hopi Tribe, has been strongly advocating against the Seasonally Adjusted Steady Flows; and advocating for the implementation of experimental flows which are closely monitored in such a way that if the non-native fish begin to significantly benefit to the detriment of the native fish, such flows could be terminated.

The continuing involvement of the Cultural Preservation Office, representing the Hopi Tribe, in the GCES and GCD EIS process throughout fiscal year 1993 continued through the attendance and active involvement in the EIS writing team meetings and the Cooperative Agency meetings. In addition, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office continued to review each new report released by the GCES for relevant information and areas of concern for comment. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office continued working with other members of the EIS writing team to progressively refine the Draft EIS and work towards the democratic selection of a preferred alternative. Moreover, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office continued to monitor the Bureau of Reclamation's compliance with the other relevant Federal legislations.

The third objective concerns assisting the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies in the identification and interpretation of sacred Hopi sites and other sensitive aspects that are related to the archaeological sites.

Towards the completion of this objective, Mr. Michael Yeatts, Hopi/GCES Archaeologist, organized and conducted a cultural resources inventory of the lower Little Colorado River Gorge, from Blue Springs to the confluence with the Colorado River. Currently, Mr. Yeatts is compiling the results of this inventory into a report format. As apart of this compilation Mr. Yeatts is working closely with Mr. Ferguson to gather traditional Hopi information concerning

traditional cultural properties and sacred areas within the survey corridor.

During the survey of the Little Colorado River Gorge, Mr. Yeatts was assisted by two Hopi men, both of whom were not initiated individuals and lacked the traditional knowledge that Mr. Yeatts required to fully assess and identify those areas of importance to the Hopi. Thus, this traditional information must now be acquired and to this end, Mr. Yeatts is organizing among the Hopi elders and priests a field excursion to follow the Salt Trail into the Canyon and to the Salt Mines at which time this information can be acquired.

Additionally, Mr. Yeatts has been spending a great deal of time at Hopi discussing with the Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team various recommendations concerning the management and protection of linear traditional cultural properties (i.e., the Salt Trail) and other natural and cultural properties of concern.

Mr. Yeatts, who is stationed at the GCES offices in Flagstaff, is the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office's representative at numerous meetings regarding all aspects of the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies. These include meetings on economics, fish studies, EIS writing team meetings, non-use value economics, and GCES staff meetings.

Mr. Yeatts will continue to monitor the Section 106 consultation process, between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the concerned Native American Tribes.

From September 1 to 10, 1993, Mr. Dongoske participated in a river trip organized by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation to assess the proposed Monitoring Plan. Also in attendance, were representatives from the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Hualapai Tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni, the United States Justice Department, and the Navajo Nation.

During this trip the participants were asked to evaluate the current NPS archaeological site monitoring form. After evaluating these forms, Mr. Dongoske suggested that the site plan maps needed to incorporate an accurate scale, contours intervals need to be indicated, and clearly defined site datums needed to be established.

Utilization of the actual site monitoring form proved to be an equally difficult task for assessing new impacts, because a good base line of data in which to construct comparisons did not exist. Moreover, the monitoring form asked for qualitative assessments of impacts at each site that were then represented and evaluated on

the form as if they reflected actual quantifiable data. What is needed is a defined set of quantifiable data, for each site, acquired through the utilization of electronic mapping equipment and scientific sampling procedures that indicated changes in such areas as artifact distribution, artifact loss, and changes in the morphology of side channel washes.

During the course of the river trip, it also became evident that while the National Park Service was monitoring the erosion of archaeological sites; they were doing nothing to mitigate the effects of that erosion. Thus, it was suggested during the trip that the National Park Service implement an effective Remedial Action Program designed to actively slow down the process of erosion at each appropriate sites, or data recovery, to preserve the archaeological information, at those site where the erosion is too great.

In tandem with the development of a NPS Remedial Action Program for sites along the river corridor, Mr. Kurt Dongoske is initiating discussions with the Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team to identify the traditionally appropriate types of remedial action for preserving these archaeological and Hopi ancestral sites.

Furthermore, it became apparent that the Grand Canyon National Park Service urgently needs to develop an agreement document with the participating Native American Tribes concerning the treatment and disposition of human remains that are encountered within the Grand Canyon National Park in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

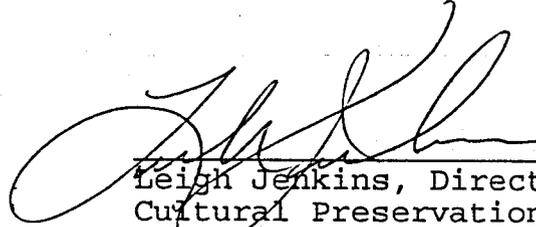
On September 29, 1993, the Hopi Tribe, represented by Mr. Michael Yeatts and Mr. Kurt Dongoske, met with the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Navajo Nation, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Hualapai Tribe to discuss the third draft of the National Park Service's Monitoring Plan. The Hopi Tribe stated their dissatisfaction with the most recent draft of the Monitoring Plan. Moreover, it was apparent that the Hopi Tribe's comments regarding the previous draft had not been seriously considered by the National Park Service or the Bureau of Reclamation because most of those comments still applied to the current draft. The meeting ended with the scheduling of another meeting for October 19, 1993 at which the Hopi Tribe would assist in the rewriting of the Monitoring Plan.

The fourth objective of the Hopi Tribe's involvement in the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement addresses Hopi assistance to the GCD-EIS writing team in the development, writing, and review of the environmental documents. This objective has been previously addressed by outlining the Cultural Preservation Office's actions and continuing involvement with the GCD-EIS and the GCES process under objective #2 and the involvement of Mr.

Yeatts and Mr. Ferguson in the compilation and preparation of various documents that are submitted to the GCD-EIS writing team.

The above summarizes the Hopi Tribe's involvement as a Cooperating Agency in the development of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement as of September 30, 1993. If you should have any questions concerning this progress report or if you need additional information please contact Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director, or Mr. Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, at 602/734-2441, extension 202, or 602/734-6636.

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE



Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

**PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 10 ON THE HOPI TRIBE'S INVOLVEMENT AS A
COOPERATING AGENCY IN THE GLEN CANYON DAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT**

Prepared and Submitted by

Kurt E. Dongoske
Tribal Archaeologist
Cultural Preservation Office

Reviewed and Approved by

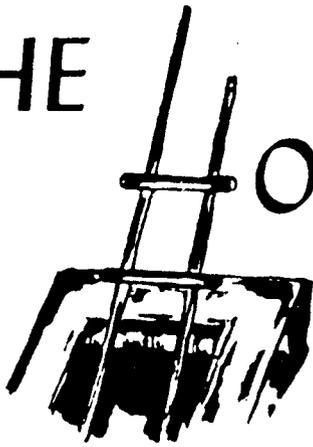
Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

Submitted to

Mr. Dave Wegner, Program Manager
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
Bureau of Reclamation
P.O. Box 22459
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459

January 25, 1994

THE HOPI TRIBE



RECEIVED	
FEB 5 '94	
VERNON MASAVESVA	
CHAIRMAN	
VICE-CHAIRMAN	
INITIALS	

January 31, 1994

Mr. Dave Wegner, Program Manager
 Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
 Bureau of Reclamation
 P.O. Box 22459
 Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459

RE: Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Cooperative Agreement
 Progress Report Deliverable

Dear Mr. Wegner:

Enclosed is the December 31, 1993 Progress Report Deliverable for the Hopi Tribe's Glen Canyon Environmental Studies contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and The Hopi Tribe..

Should you have any questions, please contact Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, or Leigh Jenkins, Cultural Preservation Office, at (602) 734-2441, extension 202.

Sincerely,

Ernest Sakeva
 Acting Contract Specialist V
 Office of Contracts/Procurement

Enclosures

xc: Arnold Taylor, Manager, DNR
 Kurt Dongoske, CPO, w/enclosures
 Marilyn Honyaktewa, OFM, w/enclosures
 Office of Contracts/Procurement
 Chrono

Introduction

According to the objectives outlined in the cooperative agreement, this report will address the progress and action that has been accomplished by the Cultural Preservation Office for the period beginning October 1, 1993 until December 31, 1993, the end of the calendar year, towards fulfillment of those objectives. This report fulfills the December 31, 1993 deliverable requirement of the cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hopi Tribe.

Progress Completed Towards Fulfillment of Objectives

The first objective is to identify sensitive cultural resource concerns to ensure that they are included in the planning phase of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement.

During this reporting period, Dr. Ferguson and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office participated in a nine day river trip through the Grand Canyon from September 30 through October 8. This river trip was implemented in conjunction with a National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park's quarterly monitoring trip. The National Park Service's research activities included archaeological monitoring, water quality monitoring, trail maintenance, and erosion monitoring. A seven member Hopi Research Team went on this trip in addition to Mr. Mike Yeatts, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office's GCES Archaeologist. The Hopi Research Team was composed of seven Hopis which included Mr. Brad Balenquah, member of the Snake Clan, from the village of Bacavi; Mr. Walter Hamana, member of the Greasewood Clan and from the village of Oraibi; Mr. Orville Hongeva, member of the Snake Clan and from the village of Moenkopi; Mr. Harlan Williams who is a member of the Eagle Clan and is from the village of Mishongnovi; Mr. Fred Koruh, member of the Snake Clan and from the village of Bacavi; Mr. Wilmer Joshevama, member of the Corn Clan and from the village of Oraibi; and Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director of the Cultural Preservation Office and member of the Greasewood Clan, who is from the village of Bacavi.

The primary purpose of this trip was to monitor and document all Hopi perceived impacts to cultural resources within the Grand Canyon and to collect ethnographic data concerning various resources of concern to the Hopi people and general Hopi concepts

and perceptions of the Grand Canyon as a whole.

During this trip the research team collected information on ninety-five natural resources (plants, birds, minerals, and springs) found in the Grand Canyon that are culturally significant to the Hopi people.

Some examples of these resources are:

<i>Hopi Name</i>	<i>Popular Name</i>
<i>Qahavi</i>	Willow
<i>Mongouwvi</i>	Owls Eye, Apache
<i>Plume</i>	
<i>Suvipsi</i>	Hackberry
<i>Osaggolo</i>	Mormon Tea
<i>Leehu</i>	Rice Grass
<i>Maaovi</i>	Snakeweed
<i>Kuungya</i>	Mountain Sagebrush
<i>Pangwu</i>	Big Horn Sheep
<i>Tsu'u</i>	Rattlesnake
<i>Palaqwayo</i>	Red Tail Hawk
<i>Kwaahu</i>	Golden Eagle
<i>Qotsakwahu</i>	Bald Eagle
<i>Mokwa</i>	Mallard Duck

During this trip it was explained by Leigh Jenkins that even though the Salt Trail has not been ritually used for the last 30 years, this decrease in use increases the significance of the trail because shrines have to take care of themselves since no Hopi are coming to tend to them. Therefore, the significance of the actual physical manifestation of the trail and associated shrines increases as use decreases.

Additionally, the Hopi shrines in the Grand Canyon are still used as established in the pact the Hopi made with Ma'saw. The Hopi have a responsibility to protect the world through their religion and the Grand Canyon plays an important role in this. Ma'saw gave the Hopi four things: prayers, religion, culture, and prophecy. These four things tie the Hopi to the Grand Canyon because of the kiva at *Sipapuni* and because Hopis return to the canyon at the *Sipapuni* when they die.

Also, one of the Hopi Researchers, Mr. Fred Koruh, does not like overflights or airplanes that pollute the serenity of the Grand Canyon with noise.

The Hopi Research Team also collected information regarding Hopi beliefs and values concerning adverse impacts to archaeological resources and natural resources in the Grand Canyon resulting from the operations of Glen Canyon Dam. As Mr. Leigh Jenkins pointed out, in the past erosion was seen as a natural

process by Hopi. Now, there are political and cultural reasons to preserve the physical evidence of archaeology that erosion destroys. The Hopi people have become more exposed to ecological problems and sometimes they don't know how to respond to these various ecological issues. As a Hopi, one is supposed to let "Mother Nature" take its course. Yet, this erosion in the Grand Canyon is not the result of a natural causation. Walter Hamana expanded on this concept by indicating that the Oraibi viewpoint is to let nature take its course, yet, at the same time, the uninitiated Hopi never fully understand *wimi* and the historical accounts so there is a real need at Hopi to preserve and protect the archaeological physical remains for present and future generations so these generations can come here and pay homage to their ancestors.

The Hopi Research Team visited archaeological site C:5:1, a site where a human burial and two associated pots were removed by the National Park Service after being disturbed by two German tourists. The Hopi Research Team thought that it would be acceptable to rebury the human remains within an adjacent room block, at this site, where the National Park Service has planted cactus to keep visitors from entering. The Hopi Research Team felt very strongly that the individual (i.e., human remains) must be reburied at this site and not anywhere else.

The Hopi Research Team also examined rock art at sites within the Grand Canyon with special attention towards interpretation. Hopi interprets rock art by extracting from Hopi teaching. For example, the footprints in a particular panel represents the pact the Hopi made with Ma'saw and the fact that a particular Hopi clan reached this sites. A fertility symbol represents the replenishment of life forever. A spiral symbol represents migration; every clan changed their migration routes in order to accomplish four directional migrations. Mr. Jenkins amplified this point by stating that some clans moved in as other clans moved out, and that his own clan, Greasewood, emerged and found people in place, so they had to continue on. These migrations represent a physical abandonment of an area, but not a spiritual abandonment. The description by archaeologists that the "Anasazi" abandoned the Grand Canyon relies on a literal concept of abandonment rather than recognizing that the descendants of the original occupants of the Grand Canyon continue to use the canyon. Abandonment implies neglect; and the Hopi have never neglected the canyon. Contemporaneous Hopi ceremonies and rituals still provide the Hopi a connection to archaeological sites and provide the reason why the Hopi are still here. These terms, such as abandonment, disassociate and make Hopi history "cold." Mr. Balenquah added that the Hopi do not have to come to the Grand Canyon physically; ritual prayers are offered to these specific places from the Hopi Mesas.

Mr. Jenkins also asked Ms. Balsom what it would take to get the National Park Service to get rid of the term "Anasazi." Hopi

would never call another person an enemy, and this is why the Navajo term "Anasazi", referring to, i.e., "ancient enemy," is considered a derogatory term.

The Hopi Research Team also examined, among many others, archaeological sites AZ. C:13:98 and AZ. C:13:99, at which Jan Balsom, Park Archaeologist, discussed the problems the Grand Canyon Park has with erosion at locations such as these sites. Mr. Jenkins suggested that the tribes should give the National Park Service some administrative autonomy to deal with erosion. This could be accomplished through a Memorandum of Understanding or a letter from the Hopi Tribal Chairman to the Superintendent of the Grand Canyon National Park.

Mr. Jenkins also wants to have Hopis represented on most of the National Park Service monitoring trips. Additionally, it was suggested to Ms. Balsom that there should be Hopi cultural monitors present during any testing or excavations of archaeological sites in the Grand Canyon to identify Hopi sensitive features and artifacts. Mr. Jenkins also pointed out that the Little Colorado River is tied to the Hopi GCES study because the whole watershed is impacted by river development. Mr. Yeatts also expressed that the Humpback Chub in the Little Colorado River is another reason to extend the GCES research up that tributary.

There continues to be a considerable amount of archival and library research that Dr. Ferguson needs to complete. During the month of November, Dr. Ferguson concentrated his library research at the Museum of New Mexico's Laboratory of Anthropology Library in Santa Fe. Here he copied 800 pages of publications and reports for use on the Hopi/Glen Canyon Environment Studies project. The month of December, Dr. Ferguson spent time performing archival research at Special Collections, Cline Library, Northern Arizona University; and the Museum of Northern Arizona.

Dr. Ferguson will continue to concentrate his research at the Special Collections of the University of Arizona, and then initiate research at the Arizona State Museum, and the Arizona State University libraries. When this research is completed, Dr. Ferguson will then begin research at the archives of the University of Utah (Doris Duke Oral Histories from Hopi); Brigham Young University (John Boyden, Sr. papers from the Hopi Land Claims Case); Arnold and Porter Law Offices, Denver (documents pertaining to the 1934 Land Claims Case); the H.R. Voth archives in Bethal, Kansas; and the National Anthropological Archives housed in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC. Additional research will be conducted at the superior library and archives that exist at the Bancroft Library (U.C., Berkeley), the Huntington Library in California, and the Harvard and Yale Libraries.

Dr. Ferguson also collated 29 annotated citations of historical and anthropological publications and submitted them to

the Cultural Preservation Office for review.

A large majority of the month of November was spent by Dr. Ferguson collating information collected in oral history interviews. Dr. Ferguson summarized information from 15 documents, i.e., transcripts or notes, of interviews and reorganizing it into categories pertinent to the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Hopi ethnographic report. Dr. Ferguson provided the Cultural Preservation Office with an outline of the provisional organization of ethnographic information. This outline is dynamic in that new categories are continually added as new types of information occur in interviews. Much of the collated information is in the form of direct quotations that eloquently and succinctly state the Hopi perspectives of GCES issues. During this time Dr. Ferguson finalized his field notes from the recent river trip and scanned drawings in his field note book to prepare a document that is useful to the Cultural Preservation Office. On December 31, 1993, Dr. Ferguson presented to the Cultural Preservation Office a document entitled "Ongtupka, The Grand Canyon and the Hopi People, A Preliminary Summary of Information from GCES Interview". This document is 135 pages in length and organizes ethnohistoric information into topical categories that will be used in the preparation of the final project report. Additional information will be added to this document as transcripts of the remaining interviews are provided to Dr. Ferguson. The Cultural Preservation Office is currently reviewing this document.

On December 22, Dr. Ferguson met with Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Kooyahoema of the Cultural Preservation Office to assess the progress in the transcription of ethnographic interviews and to identify priorities for the outstanding tasks that remain to be completed. Subsequent to this meeting, Dr. Ferguson provided the Cultural Preservation Office with an updated list of information about the status of archiving, transcription, and editorial review of each ethnographic interview. Dr. Ferguson also develop a revised "Informed Consent" form for use in future HCPO/GCES oral history interviews.

On November 21, Dr. Ferguson worked with Mr. Mike Yeatts in identifying the scientific names for most of the natural resources they recorded during the October river trip. Dr. Ferguson will begin working closely with the Hopi/GCES Archaeologist, Mr. Michael Yeatts, on gleaning traditional Hopi interpretations of archaeological features and sites located within the Glen and Grand Canyon as comparative data to the way sites are traditionally interpreted by professional archaeological community. This will necessitate additional river trips in which Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Yeatts will work with and interview Hopi elders and priests on a one-to-one basis in order to focus the interviews and solicit a greater amount of pertinent data.

The second objective concerns assisting the GCD-EIS writing

team in assessing the relative sensitivity of various cultural resource types. The ongoing process of fulfilling this objective is primarily facilitated by Dr. Steven W. Carothers, of SWCA, Inc.

Dr. Carothers, representing the Hopi Tribe on the EIS Writing Team, has been preparing an indepth analysis of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Draft Biological Opinion and the associated Reasonable and Prudent Alternative. Dr. Carothers' assessment of the Draft Biological Opinion will be incorporated into a letter, for the Hopi Tribal Chairman's signature, to the Bureau of Reclamation. Additionally, Dr. Carothers is reviewing the public draft of the Glen Canyon Dam EIS and will develop Hopi comments in conjunction with the Cultural Preservation Office.

Dr. Carothers is also assisting Mr. Yeatts in attending the EIS Writing Team meetings. Mr. Yeatts is becoming more familiar with the EIS writing process and the various biological, hydrological, sediment, aquatic, and terrestrial issues associated with the Grand Canyon ecosystem. The Cultural Preservation Office wants Mr. Yeatts to become fully knowledgeable of the ecological issues associated with the Grand Canyon and the operations of the Glen Canyon Dam so that he can continue to represent the Hopi Tribe in long term monitoring and certain aspects of adaptive management once the EIS process is completed and Dr. Carothers' services are no longer required by the Hopi Tribe.

On November 22, 1993 Dr. Carothers met with the Cultural Preservation Office and the Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team to inform the CRATT about the current status of the EIS and the various issues involved. In conjunction with this, Dr. Carothers is meeting with various Hopi administrative committees and the Hopi Tribal Council to inform them and to bring them up to date of the Glen Canyon Dam EIS process, the various issues that are germane to Hopi, and the future prospects for the Hopi Tribe in conjunction with the management of the Glen Canyon Dam.

The continuing involvement of the Cultural Preservation Office, representing the Hopi Tribe, in the GCES and GCD EIS process throughout the end of the 1993 calendar year and the first quarter of the 1994 fiscal year continued through the attendance and active involvement in the EIS writing team meetings and the Cooperative Agency meetings. In addition, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office continued to review each new report released by the GCES for relevant information and areas of concern for comment. Moreover, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office continued to monitor the Bureau of Reclamation's compliance with the other relevant Federal legislations.

The third objective concerns assisting the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies in the identification and interpretation of sacred Hopi sites and other sensitive aspects that are related to the archaeological sites.

Towards the completion of this objective, Mr. Michael Yeatts, Hopi/GCES Archaeologist, organized and conducted a cultural resources inventory of the lower Little Colorado River Gorge, from Blue Springs to the confluence with the Colorado River. Currently, Mr. Yeatts is compiling the results of this inventory into a report format. As apart of this compilation Mr. Yeatts is working closely with Mr. Ferguson to gather traditional Hopi information concerning traditional cultural properties and sacred areas within the survey corridor (see discussion above under objective 1).

During the survey of the Little Colorado River Gorge, Mr. Yeatts was assisted by two Hopi men, both of whom were not initiated individuals and lacked the traditional knowledge that Mr. Yeatts required to fully assess and identify those areas of importance to the Hopi. Thus, this traditional information must now be acquired and to this end, Mr. Yeatts and Dr. Ferguson are organizing among the Hopi elders and priests a field excursion to follow the Salt Trail into the Canyon and to the Salt Mines at which time this information can be acquired.

Mr. Yeatts, who is stationed at the GCES offices in Flagstaff, is the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office's representative at numerous meetings regarding all aspects of the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies. These include meetings on economics, fish studies, EIS writing team meetings, non-use value economics, and GCES staff meetings.

Mr. Yeatts will continue to monitor the Section 106 consultation process, between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the concerned Native American Tribes. Throughout this process, Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Dongoske have been instrumental in commenting on and directing the development of the Programmatic Agreement and the associated Monitoring Plan for the treatment and consideration of Hopi concerns and cultural and historic properties within the Glen and Grand Canyons.

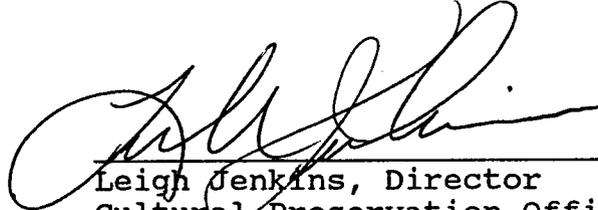
On October 18, 1993 Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Dongoske re-drafted the Monitoring Plan for archaeological and historic properties within the Glen and Grand Canyons. On October 19, 1993, the re-drafted version was presented to representatives from the Grand Canyon National Park and the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area of the National Park Service. At this time a mutually agreed upon document was developed and would be submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation by the National Park Service.

The fourth objective of the Hopi Tribe's involvement in the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement addresses Hopi assistance to the GCD-EIS writing team in the development, writing, and review of the environmental documents. This objective has been previously addressed by outlining the Cultural Preservation

Office's actions and continuing involvement with the GCD-EIS and the GCES process under objective #2 and the involvement of Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Ferguson in the compilation and preparation of various documents that are submitted to the GCD-EIS writing team.

The above summarizes the Hopi Tribe's involvement as a Cooperating Agency in the development of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement as of December 31, 1993. If you should have any questions concerning this progress report or if you need additional information please contact Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director, or Mr. Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, at 602/734-2441, extension 202, or 602/734-6636.

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE



Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 11 ON THE HOPI TRIBE'S INVOLVEMENT AS A
COOPERATING AGENCY IN THE GLEN CANYON DAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT

Prepared and Submitted by

Kurt E. Dongoske
Tribal Archaeologist
Cultural Preservation Office

Reviewed and Approved by

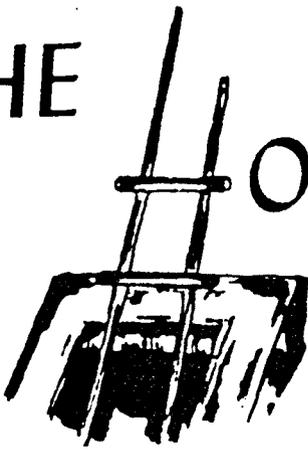
Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

Submitted to

Mr. Dave Wegner, Program Manager
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
Bureau of Reclamation
P.O. Box 22459
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459

May 5, 1994

THE



OPI TRIBE

Richard

Ferrell H. Secakuku
CHAIRMAN

Wayne Taylor Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

May 17, 1994

Mr. Dave Wegner, Program Manger
Bureau of Reclamation
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
P.O. Box 22459
121 E. Birch Street
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459

RE: Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
Cooperative Agreement No. 1-FC-40-10560

Dear Mr. Wegner:

The required Monthly Progress Report for the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Cooperative Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hopi Tribe is enclosed. The report is for the month of March 1994.

The enclosed progress report brings the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office current on its progress report deliverables to the Bureau of Reclamation as defined by the Cooperative Agreement.

Should you have any questions, please contact Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, CPO, at 602-734-2441, extension 202.

Sincerely,

Ernest Sakeva
Contracts/Grants Supervisor
Office of Contracts/Procurement

Enclosure

xc: Kurt Dongoske, CPO, w/enclosure
Arnold Taylor, Mgr. DNR, w/enclosure
Office of C/P
Chrono

Introduction

According to the objectives outlined in the cooperative agreement, this report will address the progress and action that has been accomplished by the Cultural Preservation Office for the period beginning January 1, 1994 until March 31, 1994, the second quarter of the 1994 fiscal year, towards fulfillment of those objectives. This report fulfills the March 31, 1994 deliverable requirement of the cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hopi Tribe.

Progress Completed Towards Fulfillment of Objectives

The first objective is to identify sensitive cultural resource concerns to ensure that they are included in the planning phase of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement.

During this reporting period, Dr. Ferguson, Ethnohistorian under contract to the Cultural Preservation Office, conducted, as part of the ongoing Hopi ethnographic and ethnohistoric Grand Canyon research, archival research at the Special Collections Library of the University of Arizona in Tucson, the Special Collections Section of the Marriott Library of the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, the Brigham Young University Special Collections Library in Provo, the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Archives; both in Washington, D.C. Other institutions where archival research was performed are the Arizona State University Hayden Library Archives, the Arizona Historical Foundation, and the Arnold and Porter Law Firm, which represented the Hopi Tribe in the 1934 land claims case against the Navajo Tribe.

The focus of this archival research was to glean pertinent information regarding the Hopi use of the Grand Canyon and the Little Colorado River. Major sources that were examined were the Hopi Tribe's court case against the United States Government as allowed by the Indian Land Claims Commission (known as Docket 196) which was filed in 1951 and allowed the Hopi Tribe to seek compensation for the aboriginal lands of the Hopi Indians taken by the United States after 1848. The Healing vs. Jones litigation (Civil 579 PCT) sometimes referred to as the "1882 case" since it dealt with partitioning of the 1882 Hopi Indian Reservation. This lawsuit was authorized by an act of Congress (72 Stat. 402) which

established a three judge court to decide claims brought by the Hopi Tribe (represented by Hopi Tribal Chairman Dewey Healing) against the Navajo Tribe (represented by Navajo Tribal Chairman Paul Jones) and the United States. This special action sought to resolve the competing Hopi and Navajo Claims to the Executive Order Reservation established for the Hopis in 1882. The third lawsuit researched, was litigated in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona (Civil No. 74-842 PHX-EHC) and was brought by the Hopi Tribe against the Navajo Tribe to quiet title to competing claims to a tract of land vested as the Navajo Indian Reservation by an Act of Congress passed on June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 960). Also examined were the field notes, photographs, sketches, maps, and papers of various anthropologists, archaeologists, and other scientists who conducted field work among the Hopi people prior to the turn of the century. Notable among these are Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian, who spent many a field season among the Hopis of First Mesa between the early 1880s and the late 1890s, Dr. Walter Hough, also of the Smithsonian Institution, Cosmos and Victor Mindeleff, from the Smithsonian Institution, who produced exceptional maps (even by today's standards) of various Hopi villages and ancestral archaeological sites throughout the Colorado Plateau in the early 1880s, and John Wesley Powell.

Assisting Dr. Ferguson during the majority of this archival research were Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director, and Mr. Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, both of the Cultural Preservation Office.

Additionally, Dr. Ferguson annotated 28 publications during this reporting period which produces, to date, a total of 197 annotations that have been prepared for the Hopi GCES project. Dr. Ferguson, also, conducted brief interviews about Hopi collection of eagles for ritual purposes with Mr. Harlan Williams, Mr. Frank Mofsie, Mr. Owen Numkena, Mr. Arnold Taylor, and Mr. Leigh Jenkins.

The second objective concerns assisting the GCD-EIS writing team in assessing the relative sensitivity of various cultural resource types. The ongoing process of fulfilling this objective is primarily facilitated by Dr. Steven W. Carothers, of SWCA, Inc., who is under contract to the Cultural Preservation Office of the Hopi Tribe to represent the Hopi Tribe on the EIS Writing Team.

On January 20, 1994, Mr. Kurt Dongoske, the Hopi Tribe's representative to the Cooperating Agencies, and Dr. Carothers, the Hopi Tribe's EIS Writing Team representative, attended a Cooperating Agencies Meeting in Phoenix, Arizona on January 20, 1994. The primary subject of this meeting was the proposed deviation in Interim Operating Criteria. Lee McQuivey (BOR) and Dave Sabo (WAPA) reported on the status of the proposal, which had been forwarded to the Commissioner of Reclamation in August

of 1993. As of January 20, 1994, no action had been taken. Meeting participants, including Mr. Dongoske and Dr. Carothers, expressed concern that the BOR administration in Washington was not taking the role and responsibilities of the Cooperating Agencies seriously. It was also expressed that this did not reflect well on the future involvement of the Agencies in adaptive management decisions regarding operation of Glen Canyon Dam.

As a result of this meeting, Dr. Carothers drafted a letter to the Secretary of the Interior for the Hopi Tribal Chairman's signature that would reflect these concerns. The drafted letter was submitted to the Cultural Preservation Office where it was reviewed and appropriately edited for the Chairman's signature by Mr. Michael Yeatts.

Dr. Carothers and Mr. Michael Yeatts attended a special meeting, on March 14, 1994, between the Cooperating Agencies and the fishery biologists from Arizona Game and Fish, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bio/West about scientific issues relative to the Draft Biological Opinion produced by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. These biologists and others had met previously, March 2, 1994, in Las Vegas, Nevada, to evaluate and discuss the relative merits of the original preferred alternative (MLFF) and the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA).

Fishery Biologists who support the RPA over the MLFF do so because they believe steady spring and summer flows will provide warm, stable nearshore environments for young native fish in the mainstem. These habitats should lead to greater survival and, hence, to a larger mainstem population of adult fish, particularly humpback chub. During this meeting, Dr. Carothers pointed out that this larger population of adults (should it materialize) would still have to spawn in the Little Colorado River (LCR), the only spawning habitat of any size available to the humpback chub. Yet, scientists at the March 2 meeting reported that the LCR has already reached carrying capacity. Dr. Carothers questioned the implications of increasing population pressure for the LCR habitat and for the fish.

Also at this meeting, Dr. Carothers joined some other meeting participants to express concern that the steady flow experiments endorsed by the USFWS could benefit non-native fish that prey on and compete with natives. Moreover, Dr. Carothers wanted assurance that threshold criteria would be in place for rapidly terminating the experiment should non-native population densities grow to a point that threatens endangered native fish.

Dr. Carothers, formally reviewed the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Biological Opinion during the month of March. During this review process, Dr. Carothers conferred with the

Cultural Preservation Office and other Cooperating Agencies representatives about the appropriate response. Dr. Carothers submitted a draft response to the Hopi Tribe's Cultural Preservation Office on March 21, 1994. Mr. Dongoske and Mr. Michael Yeatts, both of the Cultural Preservation Office, reviewed Dr. Carothers' draft response to the Biological Opinion and edited it into a proper format for the Hopi Tribal Chairman's signature.

During February, Dr. Carothers, assisted by the SWCA technical staff, began to review the Draft EIS that had been issued in January. This review continued into late March and early April and a Dr. Carothers comments were submitted to the Hopi Tribe's Cultural Preservation Office on April 4, 1994. Dr. Carothers comments were incorporated into the Hopi Tribe's, April 5, 1994, official comment letter regarding the Draft EIS submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Dr. Carothers is also assisting Mr. Yeatts in attending the EIS Writing Team meetings. Mr. Yeatts is becoming more familiar with the EIS writing process and the various biological, hydrological, sediment, aquatic, and terrestrial issues associated with the Grand Canyon ecosystem. The Cultural Preservation Office wants Mr. Yeatts to become fully knowledgeable of the ecological issues associated with the Grand Canyon and the operations of the Glen Canyon Dam so that he can continue to represent the Hopi Tribe in long term monitoring and certain aspects of adaptive management once the EIS process is completed and Dr. Carothers' services are no longer required by the Hopi Tribe.

The continuing involvement of the Cultural Preservation Office, representing the Hopi Tribe, in the GCES and GCD EIS process throughout the second quarter of the 1994 fiscal year continued through the attendance and active involvement in the EIS writing team meetings and the Cooperative Agency meetings. In addition, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office continued to review each new report released by the GCES for relevant information and areas of concern for comment. Moreover, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office continued to monitor the Bureau of Reclamation's compliance with the other relevant Federal legislations.

The third objective concerns assisting the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies in the identification and interpretation of sacred Hopi sites and other sensitive aspects that are related to the archaeological sites.

Towards the completion of this objective, Mr. Michael Yeatts, Hopi/GCES Archaeologist, organized and conducted a cultural resources inventory of the lower Little Colorado River Gorge, from Blue Springs to the confluence with the Colorado

River. Currently, Mr. Yeatts is compiling the results of this inventory into a report format. As apart of this compilation Mr. Yeatts is working closely with Mr. Ferguson to gather traditional Hopi information concerning traditional cultural properties and sacred areas within the survey corridor.

During the survey of the Little Colorado River Gorge, Mr. Yeatts was assisted by two Hopi men, both of whom were not initiated individuals and lacked the traditional knowledge that Mr. Yeatts required to fully assess and identify those areas of importance to the Hopi. Thus, this traditional information must now be acquired and to this end, Mr. Yeatts and Dr. Ferguson are organizing among the Hopi elders and priests a field excursion to follow the Salt Trail into the Canyon and to the Salt Mines at which time this information can be acquired.

Mr. Yeatts, who is stationed at the GCES offices in Flagstaff, is the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office's representative at numerous meetings regarding all aspects of the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies. These include meetings on economics, fish studies, EIS writing team meetings, non-use value economics, and GCES staff meetings.

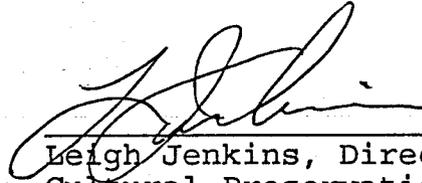
Mr. Yeatts will continue to monitor the Section 106 consultation process, between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the concerned Native American Tribes. Throughout this process, Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Dongoske have been instrumental in commenting on and directing the development of the Programmatic Agreement and the associated Monitoring Plan for the treatment and consideration of Hopi concerns and cultural and historic properties within the Glen and Grand Canyons.

Additionally during this reporting period, Mr. Yeatts organized and scheduled a Hopi Research River Trip to launch on April 25, 1994 in conjunction with the Grand Canyon National Park's archaeological site monitoring trip. The specific results and accomplishments of this research river trip will be presented in the next report.

The fourth objective of the Hopi Tribe's involvement in the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement addresses Hopi assistance to the GCD-EIS writing team in the development, writing, and review of the environmental documents. This objective has been previously addressed by outlining the Cultural Preservation Office's actions and continuing involvement with the GCD-EIS and the GCES process under objective #2 and the involvement of Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Ferguson in the compilation and preparation of various documents that are submitted to the GCD-EIS writing team.

The above summarizes the Hopi Tribe's involvement as a Cooperating Agency in the development of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement as of March 31, 1994. If you should have any questions concerning this progress report or if you need additional information please contact Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director, or Mr. Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, at 602/734-2441, extension 202, or 602/734-6636.

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE



Leigh Jenkins, Director
Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe