

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

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Tribal Archaeologist
Cultural Preservation Office

Reviewed and Approved by

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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

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.

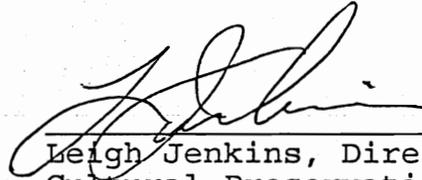
Mr. Yeatts will continue to monitor the Section 106 consultation process, between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the concerned Native American Tribes. Throughout this process, Mr.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

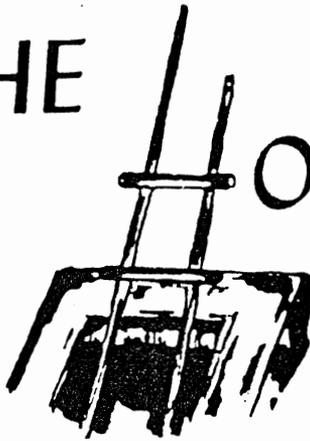
The above summarizes the Hopi Tribe's involvement as a Cooperating Agency in the development of the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement as of March 31, 1994. If you should have any questions concerning this progress report or if you need additional information please contact Mr. Leigh Jenkins, 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

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