

**PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 16 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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Reviewed and Approved by

Leigh Jenkins, Director  
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The Hopi Tribe

Submitted to

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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 by the Cultural Preservation Office for the period beginning April 1, 1995 until June 30, 1995, the third quarter of the 1995 fiscal year, towards fulfillment of those objectives. This report fulfills the June 30, 1995 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. Since the Final EIS was submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation to the Environmental Protection Agency in March of this year which effectively terminated the NEPA EIS process, the major efforts to satisfy this objective have already been realized. The remaining tasks that are currently being completed in terms of this objective is the finalization of the Hopi ethnohistoric/ethnographic report by Dr. T.J. Ferguson. This ethnohistoric/ethnographic report will be considered the supporting documentation for the data and positions concerning the Hopi Tribe that are contained within the Final EIS. To this end, Dr. Ferguson is in the process of finalizing the ethnohistoric/ethnographic report. As reported in the FY95 second quarter progress report, Dr. Ferguson was waiting for approximately fifteen (15) ethnographic interviews to be finalized by the Cultural Preservation Office for incorporation into his report. On May 10, 1995, Dr. Ferguson met with Leigh Jenkins, Director, and Teresa Lomakema, Transcriber, to discuss the status of the transcription for the outstanding oral history interviews. On this date, a number of oral history interviews and other research documents were transferred to Dr. Ferguson for use in preparing the final report, with the proviso that these interviews had not been completely finalized. Mr. Jenkins made an executive decision that even though these interviews were still being edited, they were complete enough for use as research documents. Dr. Ferguson is currently finalizing the Hopi ethnohistoric/ethnographic report for review and comment by the Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team (CRATT). The review of this document by the CRATT is anticipated to begin in mid September.

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 had been 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. Mr. Michael Yeatts, archaeologist, with the Cultural Preservation Office also represented the Hopi Tribe on the EIS Writing Team and assisted in the realization of this objective. As stated above, since the Final EIS was released by the Bureau of Reclamation in March, the EIS Writing Team has been disbanded and this objective is no longer applicable.

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.

### Archaeological Survey of the LCR

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. Mr. Yeatts submitted to the Cultural Preservation Office a preliminary draft report of this survey entitled *A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Lower Little Colorado River, Coconino county, Arizona*. The preliminary draft report was reviewed and suggested revisions presented by the Hopi Tribal Archaeologist. The second draft of this report has been submitted to the Cultural Preservation Office for review and editing by the Tribal Archaeologist and the Director. Currently, Mr. Yeatts has received the comments of the Tribal Archaeologist on the second draft of this survey report and is awaiting the comments of the Director.

### Hopi-Zuni GCES River Trip

From May 15 through May 23, Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Yeatts participated in a joint river trip between the Hopi Tribe and Pueblo of Zuni. The goals of the river trip were to finalize research concerning culturally important places and resources in the Grand Canyon and to provide management recommendations to the Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation concerning a number of sensitive locations along the river corridor.

Information concerning this joint river trip that is presented in this progress report was drawn from the respective field notes of Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Yeatts. The following is a list of all of the participants in the 1995 Hopi-Zuni River Trip.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Clan</u>
Leigh Jenkins	Bacavi	45	Greasewood
Micah Jenkins	Shungopavi	21	Bear
Dennis Koeyahongya	Shipaulovi	45	Bear
Ben Nuvumsa	Shungopavi	46	Bear
Rex Talayumtewa	Shipaulovi	35	Sun Forehead
Max Taylor	Shungopavi	37	Sun
Harlan Williams	Mishongnovi	52	Eagle
T.J. Ferguson	Tucson	45	n/a
Mike Yeatts	Flagstaff	32	n/a
Joseph Dishta	Zuni	42	Crow/Corn
Raylon Edaakie	Zuni	35	Crane
Everett Homer	Zuni	36	Corn
John Niiha	Zuni	70	Badger
Wilton Niiha	Zuni	37	Parrot

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Clan</u>
Calvert Ondelacy	Zuni	35	Turkey/Deer
Loren Panteah	Zuni	35	Badger
Octavius Seowtewa	Zuni	42	Corn
Perry Tsadiasi	Zuni	55	Frog
Richard Hart	Seattle	49	n/a
Jan Balsom	Grand Canyon	36	n/a
Signa Larralde	Salt Lake City	44	n/a

Leigh Jenkins also noted that one of the Hopi objectives of this river trip was to search for and document the "hanging down" place, i.e., the ledge where the Hopis climbed down to the beach in front of the Hopi Salt Mines from the bench above the river where the trail runs.

During the river trip, the party stopped at Soap Creek to examine archaeological site, AZ:C:6:3 and discuss management options that have been performed at the site. Leigh Jenkins raised the issue of natural vs. man-made erosion, noting that archaeologists want to preserve sites but the Hopi want to let natural processes happen as they should occur. The cultural teachings of the Hopi need to be balanced with the historic preservation ethos. Mr. Jenkins added that the NPS should certainly close off trails that cross archaeological sites by rerouting them away from those sites.

The river trip also stopped at Salt Water Canyon to examine AZ:C:6:5 ("Supai Man"). Here again, there was a concensus among the Hopi that this petroglyph represented *Ma'saw*. The "flying U" was considered to represent *Ma'saw's* hair style. There was agreement reached among the Hopi and the Zuni that this petroglyph could be referred to as *Payat'kopi*, as both groups have this ritual clown. It was noted that the line pointed to a series of spires on the canyon rim that may symbolize the ritual clowns.

It was also noted that the line pointed toward Hopi. Leigh Jenkins discussed the Hopi concerns about confidentiality, mentioning the violation of confidentiality that occurred during litigation involving the San Francisco Peaks, where Forest Service was forced to divulge information about Hopi shrines that was in a "confidential" file. The Hopi Tribe will try to address issues about the proprietary nature of Hopi traditional knowledge in the Cultural Resources Protection and Preservation Ordinance that is currently being developed. At Hopi, the "informant" or consultant providing information will be the legal owner of that information.

At the Boulder Narrows, Jan Balsom pointed out the location of a burial in an alcove on a ledge high above the river. These human remains were found by people exploring a route out of the canyon. The burial was left *in situ* and Ms. Balsom noted that the NPS had no intention of disturbing this site. The human remains appear to have been left on the surface of the alcove rather than interred or covered. Mr. Jenkins said that he would like to see the documentation for these human remains and that the Cultural Resources Advisory

Task Team would be the ones to make the decision about management recommendations. Mr. Jenkins thought they may recommend reburial since the bones are exposed.

The river trip next stopped at South Canyon. Mr. Jenkins confirmed with his research team that this is a Hopi offering place. Jan Balsom asked if the Hopi's offering place was something the NPS needs to know about in order to protect it. Leigh Jenkins said yes, it was. In 1993 the offerings were hidden. On the last trip Wilton Kooyahoema relocated the small crevice where the offerings had been made, and with the advice of the Advisory Team and the support of the Hopi villages, a small structure was built to hold the offerings. Special offerings for this place were made and offered for this place during the Soyalung ceremonies on the Hopi Mesas. For the record, Leigh Jenkins explained to Ms. Balsom that the Hopi offering places established in the Grand Canyon were not "shrines" but offering places. Ms. Balsom said she would tell her staff there is one such Hopi place at South Canyon. Mr. Jenkins suggested she do this generally and not reveal the specific location. The Hopi are concerned about New Age use of their offering places. The New Agers have now established a vortex site at Hopi and that is of concern.

Ms. Balsom then convened both the Zuni and Hopi delegations together and discussed the burial that had been vandalized at South Canyon. Several suggestions have been discussed by the NPS for mitigation. These included reburial in place, moving the human remains to a new location, reburial under a large boulder, and reburial under a concrete slab. The NPS requested guidance on mitigative measures from the Pueblo groups. Joe Dishta suggested building a run-off diversion structure that would decrease erosion of the area containing the burial. Ben Nuvumsa reported that the group consensus for Hopi is that the funerary objects don't belong in the office on the South Rim. These objects belong to the deceased and should be brought back and reburied nearby in a safe location. Leigh Jenkins agreed with the Zunis about the need to stabilize the site and that the funerary objects need to be reburied nearby in a safe location. Leigh Jenkins also offered Hopi assistance in the reburial and claimed that the site needs to be monitored four times a year, and that the reburial should be undertaken after the height of the commercial river running season.

At Big Nankoweap, Rex Talayumptewa observed that there has been a dramatic change in the streambed since his previous trip. There has been substantial lateral erosion of the streambed. It is clear that a lot of water came down this stream last winter or spring. The trail that used to follow the streambed has been completely wiped out in many places. The Hopi research team proceeded to the archaeological site (AZ:C:9:1) with standing walls on the crest of the ridge. Leigh Jenkins noted that the last group of Hopis to visit the site said that the site had to be big enough to accommodate a ramada for drying crops. A lot of ventilation is needed for this activity. Ben Nuvumsa suggested that the site is a place used in the winter to dry and process foodstuff grown nearby. Leigh Jenkins suggested that paleo-environmental research is needed at this site. Pollen tests from soil samples are needed at Nankoweap to find evidence of cultigens and investigate seasonality.

Mike Yeatts pointed out that there may be opportunities to collect soil samples for

pollen analysis from other sites where there will be future stabilization work, e.g., the Palisades. Leigh Jenkins said that work would be very helpful in verifying the ideas being considered, he further noted that Hopi women need to be involved in research because it is women who design the house layout for their effective use at Hopi. During this time a long discussion among the Hopi ensued regarding preservation vs. natural erosion. Allowing nature "to take its course" is a common Hopi cultural value, but in order for Hopi teachings to continue, the archaeological sites ("footprint") are integral to the Hopi telling their stories. Mr. Jenkins pointed out that the Hopi need to work with archaeologists to preserve the past for future generations. Ben Nuvumsa added that the Hopi Tribe needs Hopi male students to do the work being discussed. He continued that the Hopi's grandchildren need to be able to tie back into the sites in the Grand Canyon. Hopi will lose something if future generations cannot tie back into these sites.

The Hopi and Zuni research teams proceeded to investigate a portion of the Tanner Trail where some remedial work had taken place last fall, with Mike Yeatts participating in the field work to fix the trail and perform concurrent archaeological site testing. Mike Yeatts lead the Hopi research team to a typical roasting pit feature, where the Hopis discussed how this archaeological feature indicates the roasting pit technology that is similar to Hopi ovens. Signa Larralde, Bureau of Reclamation's Regional Archaeologist, pointed out that federal agencies are not even sure that check dams will work to protect archaeological sites from side channel erosion. She indicated that she would like to see the remediation program start small and build upon the efforts that are gauged to be effective. Another idea that is being considered by the federal agencies is non-intrusive data recovery that focuses on information collected by profiling eroded cutbanks. Leigh Jenkins expressed his surprise that there has been archaeological work for such a long time in the Grand Canyon, but very little remedial actions have been taken to protect archaeological sites. Mr. Jenkins further stated that it was "amazing" that the NPS has not tried to save more archaeological sites. He observed that a lot of money has been spent on infrastructure in the park for visitors, but no money has been spent on cultural resource protection. Leigh continued that part of the Historic Preservation Plan should deal with prioritization of work. Sensitive and non-sensitive areas need to be identified. Mike Yeatts suggested that the NPS should put the work that is needed out for bid to non-governmental agencies. In his opinion, all the work should not be done in-house, but rather private companies may be able to do the work less expensively than the NPS.

The Hopi and Zuni research teams stopped at the archaeological site on the right bank at Crystal Rapid. There are four structures at this site, each demarcated by low curved stone masonry walls. The NPS identified the site as a PII pueblo. It was explained to the Hopi and Zuni that the Navajos who have visited the sites identified one of the four structures as a hogan and that they were interested in excavating the structure to prove it was a Navajo hogan. The Hopi group consensus is that the establishment of a valid cultural affiliation for this site is important and that the site cannot be all things to all people. If the site is Puebloan it cannot and should not be interpreted as Navajo. Additionally, the consensus was that the Navajos should pay for the excavation work proposed. Moreover, predictions of what diagnostic features would be found if it was a hogan needed to be presented prior to the

Navajo excavation and that the Hopi and Zuni excavation policies for burials need to followed. Harlan Williams added that there should be Hopi and Zuni monitors during the excavation.

The Hopi and Zuni research teams stopped at the Hematite Mine. Micah Jenkins asked whether the collection of hematite is open to anyone. Ms. Balsom replied that legally there should be no collection of anything by anyone. Technically, the collection by the Hopi and Zuni was illegal, but the NPS bends the laws to allow Native Americans to practice their traditional religions. Mike Yeatts raised the issue of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and whether that would give the Hopi and Zuni legal permission to collect hematite here. Balsom pointed out that this mine was not a traditional collection area for Hopi and Zuni. Moreover, the Hopi and Zuni only know about this mine as a result of their river trips for GCES. Micah Jenkins replied that this perspective is not fair! He thinks the federal agencies and their employees should not put Indians down for doing what they did before the White people arrived. Moreover, Micah Jenkins explains that his ancestors used to live here and that gives him the right to collect in areas where the Hopis are not documented by White people as using resources in the historic period. The Hopis have a right to collect resources wherever their ancestors lived; this right has been passed down as part of the Hopi birthright.

### **GIS Coordination Meeting**

Mike Yeatts represented the Hopi Tribe, on 4 April 1995, at a GIS coordination meeting concerning the GCES program. The meeting was held at the USGS in Flagstaff, Arizona.

### **Tribal Meeting with the National Research Council**

On 24 April 1995 Leigh Jenkins, Kurt Dongoske, Mike Yeatts, and T.J. Ferguson attended a meeting of the National Research Council and the Native American Tribes that are participating in the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies. The meeting was organized at the request of the participating tribal groups for the purposes relating to the National Research Council the role and goals of the tribal groups within the GCES program. It was further stated to the National Research Council that tribal research is not necessarily scientific research. Tribal research is confidential, which is a fundamental and central issue. The organization and structure of this meeting was developed by the Hopi Tribe and the Pueblo of Zuni.

### **Remediation and Stabilization Workshop**

Mike Yeatts represented the Hopi Tribe at a Remediation and Stabilization Workshop held at Marble Canyon and sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation as part of a stipulation of the Programmatic Agreement. The stabilization workshop was carried out in order to assemble a diverse group of people working with various aspects of soil stabilization to

discuss the specifics of site stabilization in the Grand Canyon. The workshop was split into two sections: one of lectures by the various members of the group; the second of visits to site locations at Lee's Ferry. People representing Tribal cultural resource programs, Tribal Land (erosion control) Programs, NPS cultural resource and trail programs, consultants who conduct site stabilization, geomorphologists, and erosion control engineers were present.

The workshop was useful in creating a dialogue between the groups present and allowing an open discussion of potentially feasible stabilization technologies. While no "new" or revolutionary technologies emerged at the workshop, a better understanding of the benefits and limitations of those presented was obtained. It became clear that a decision needs to be made on a site by site basis on the appropriate methodology to peruse as the ability to stop erosion is limited at best and is ultimately doomed to failure. An assessment needs to be made as to which are the most important sites to preserve and which would be better served (or at least the budget would be better served) by some form of data recovery rather than attempting to preserve minimal resources.

### **Transition Monitoring Meeting**

On 2 May 1995, Mike Yeatts represented the Hopi Tribe at a meeting of the transition monitoring subgroup held at the Center for Environmental Studies at the Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

### **Arc/Info GIS Training**

Between June 5 and 9, 1995, Mike Yeatts participated in an Arc/Info training course that was offered by ERSI in Boulder, Colorado. This training will be extremely useful as the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office anticipates integration of its traditional cultural property and traditional cultural information into the developing Hopi GIS system that will be able to interface with the GCES Arc/Info GIS for the Colorado River corridor.

### **Meeting of the Research Center Development Subgroup**

On 19 April 1995, Mike Yeatts represented the Hopi Tribe at the first meeting of the Research Center Development Subgroup which was held at the Center for Environmental Studies at the Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

On 16 June 1995, Kurt Dongoske attended a meeting of the Research Center Development Subgroup which was held at the Center for Environmental Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe. A proposal for the structure and function of the Research Center was developed and presented by the USGS and the NBS. Mr. Dongoske questioned the unilateral actions of the USGS and the NBS in preparing the Research Center proposal when, in fact, the Transition Technical Work Group requested that Dr. Patton lead a subgroup that would be responsible for this task. Mr. Dongoske also emphasized the importance of tribal participation in the development of any proposal for the structure and functioning of the Research Center to insure that traditional perspectives and concerns are sufficiently addressed and incorporated. A proposed structure and function of the Research Center was agreed to

for presentation to the Transitional Technical Work Group meeting on 21 June 1995. The Research Center subgroup met at 7:00 PM on 20 June 1995 to finalize the presentation of the proposed structure and function of the Research Center to the Transition Technical Work Group. Kurt Dongoske represented the Hopi Tribe at this meeting.

### **Signatories to the GCD Programmatic Agreement Meeting**

Kurt Dongoske represented the Hopi Tribe in a meeting of the signatories to the Glen Canyon Dam Programmatic Agreement on 20 June 1995 at the La Quinta Inn in Phoenix, Arizona. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the budget for cultural resources for FY96 and to discuss the schedule of the Historic Preservation Plan. It was stated by Dr. Larralde, Bureau of Reclamation's Regional Archaeologist, that the first draft of the Historic Preservation Plan would be distributed by 1 August 1995, at the latest.

Kurt Dongoske commented on whether there was enough funding identified for the remedial and mitigative line item in the proposed Bureau of Reclamation's budget.

### **Transition Technical Work Group Meeting**

Kurt Dongoske, Leigh Jenkins, and Dr. Steven Carothers represented the Hopi Tribe at the 21 June 1995 meeting of the Transition Technical Work Group Meeting. During this meeting, Robert Arnberger, Superintendent of the Grand Canyon National Park, answered queries by the other participants to the Transition Technical Work Group concerning a letter Mr. Arnberger sent to Dave Wegner. Duncan Patton presents the work accomplished by the Transition Monitoring subgroup. Emphasis is placed on not creating a hiatus in the resource data, because we do not know when the Long-term Monitoring program will be effectively implemented subsequent to the Record of Decision. Randy Peterson presented the current position of the Bureau of Reclamation concerning the Spike Flow and that it will be implemented in years of high flows.

### **Meeting Between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Environmentalist Community to Discuss the Preferred Alternative Contained Within the Final EIS**

On 13 July 1995, Kurt Dongoske and Mike Yeatts represented the Hopi Tribe at a meeting between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Environmentalist Community concerning the changes to a 25,000 maximum release and a 1500 up-ramping contained within the preferred alternative in the Final Glen Canyon Dam EIS. The Environmentalist Community claims that there was not sufficient information or consultation with their constituents concerning these changes and that the scientific data to support these changes are lacking.

### **Other Efforts Towards the Completion of this Objective**

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, non-use value economics, and GCES staff meetings.

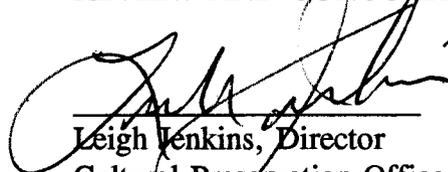
During a portion of this time Mr. Yeatts coordinated and organized the joint Hopi/Zuni river trip. Mr. Yeatts will also continue to monitor the Section 106 consultation process, between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory 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, Mr. Yeatts and Mr. Dongoske are continuing to supply comments and direction on the development of the Historic Preservation Plan. Additionally, Mr. Yeatts also worked and coordinated the various participating tribal sections for inclusion into the Historic Preservation Plan.

Additional and related efforts to GCES were performed by Mr. Yeatts in the form of work on the GCES marketing plan, review of all National Park Service archaeological monitoring reports for both the Glen and Grand Canyons, and review of all Long-term monitoring, spike flow, and remedial action documents produced by the Bureau of Reclamation and/or 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 June 30, 1995. 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

  
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Leigh Jenkins, Director  
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