

**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE HOPI TRIBE'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE
TRANSITION TOWARD IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREFERRED
ALTERNATIVE OF THE GLEN CANYON DAM
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Period

April 1, 1997 - June 30, 1997

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Submitted to

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July 08, 1997

Introduction

In 1991 the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hopi Tribe entered into a Cooperative Agreement No. 1-FC-40-10560, entitled Cooperative Agreement for Hopi Tribe Coordination with the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies and the Glen Canyon Environmental Impact Statement, as a means to allow for Hopi Tribal involvement in the technical programs. This involvement focused on the technical areas of archaeological resource studies, cultural resource coordination, ethnography, hydrology, and GCD-EIS coordination. The Hopi Tribe participated as a full cooperating member of the Cooperating Committee directing the overall GCD-EIS program.

In 1992, the Bureau of Reclamation initiated the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This process identifies that any change in the operations of the Glen Canyon Dam is considered a federal undertaking and as such requires the identification, evaluation, and consideration of all historic properties within the area of potential effect of that undertaking. This process also mandates consultation with concerned Native American Tribes for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties of significance to these Native American Tribes. The Hopi Tribe participated in this process to identify, evaluate, monitor, and be an equal participant in the long term management of all historic properties, sacred areas, and areas of traditional Hopi cultural use that are within the Glen Canyon Dam's area of potential effect. The Hopi Tribe is a Consulting Signatory to the Programmatic Agreement for the Glen Canyon Dam which specifically delineates the responsibilities of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Hopi Tribe's concerns include not only cultural resource aspects, but also the impacts of operations of Glen Canyon Dam on the biological and physical processes and resources, including the endangered fish in the mainstem Colorado River and in the Little Colorado River (LCR).

In March of 1995 the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Operation of the Glen Canyon Dam was issued by the Bureau of Reclamation. On the following September 30, 1995 the Cooperative Agreement No. 1-FC-40-10560 between the Hopi Tribe and the Bureau of Reclamation was successfully concluded. The period beginning October 1, 1995 and ending with the Secretary of the Interior signing the Record of Decision for the Glen Canyon Dam Final Environmental Impact Statement and the establishment of the federal advisory commission to be known as the Adaptive Management Work Group is considered a transition period in which efforts will be activated toward implementing the preferred alternative. During this period, the Bureau of Reclamation has entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the Cultural Preservation Office of the Hopi Tribe for the collection and analysis of cultural resources along the Colorado River, Glen and Grand Canyons below Glen Canyon Dam, Arizona. This Cooperative Agreement No. 1425-96-FC-81-30004 and entitled Glen Canyon Dam Transition Monitoring Program is to be a part of the Transition Monitoring and Long-term Monitoring studies that are being conducted to determine future

options for operations of the Glen Canyon Dam.

This Cooperative Agreement identifies a cultural resource monitoring program that will collect information for the Glen Canyon Dam Programmatic Agreement and the Glen Canyon Dam Transition Monitoring program being conducted to determine future cultural resource impacts related to the operations of the dam. The Hopi Tribe will benefit from the augmentation of its information data base on the cultural resource knowledge of the Colorado River and provide an avenue for dispersion of scientific information to the tribal population and the elders.

Two major areas of monitoring and coordination are proposed under this agreement: 1) Cultural Resource Monitoring and 2) Transition Monitoring and Adaptive Management Coordination. The primary objectives of these work areas are to ensure that a consistent and appropriate level of monitoring of the cultural resources occurs during the Transition Monitoring period and that the Hopi Tribe is provided the resources to adequately participate in the Transition Monitoring and Adaptive Management programs.

The Hopi Tribe's scope of work encompasses the implementation of activities related to the transition period until the finalization and implementation of the Final Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision and the establishment of the Adaptive Management Work Group. The scope of work includes the monitoring of sacred places and resources of traditional cultural importance to the Hopi people within the Glen and Grand Canyons, and guidance and development of specific technical and cultural resource recommendations. The primary focus of the Hopi Tribe's involvement is concentrated on providing a traditional Hopi perspective and related concerns within all aspects of the transition period in order to develop the appropriate monitoring, management, and research needs that are sensitive to a Hopi cultural perspective.

According to the objectives outlined in the cooperative agreement, this progress report addresses the advancement and action that has been accomplished by the Cultural Preservation Office for the period beginning April 1, 1997 and ending June 30, 1997, encompassing the third quarter of the 1997 fiscal year, towards fulfillment of those objectives. This report fulfills the June 1997 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 represent the Hopi Tribe in all Transition Work Group meetings and associated technical work subgroup meetings during the transition period and the concurrent development of the Long-term Monitoring and Adaptive Management Programs and the development and implementation of the Research Center. Efforts to accomplish this objective by the Cultural Preservation Office, during this reporting period, consisted of representing the Hopi Tribe at two Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center Subgroup meetings and one symposium on the scientific research results of the Glen

Canyon Dam Habitat/Beach Building Experimental Flow.

Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center Subgroup Meetings

On 8 - 10 April 1997, Mr. Kurt Dongoske and Mr. Michael Yeatts attended the Glen Canyon Dam Habitat/Beach Building Experimental Flow Symposium sponsored by the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center held at the Woodlands Plaza Hotel in Flagstaff, Arizona. During the symposium Mr. Yeatts gave a presentation about the Hopi Tribe's research conducted during the experimental flow.

On 9 May 1997, Mr. Kurt Dongoske attended a meeting of Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center Planning subgroup at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona. Dr. Barry Gold, Biological Resources Program Manager, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, chaired the meeting for Dr. Garrett who was not able to attend. Dr. Gold indicated that the final Annual Plan was not completed yet and was awaiting final review by the program managers. Mr. Steven Lloyd, Bureau of Reclamation, gave an up-date on the status of the Adaptive Management Work Group. He expected the earliest date for the first meeting of the Adaptive Management Work Group would be in late July or early August. Dr. Gold also discussed with the group the linking of the adaptive management program with the Annual Operating Plan. The proposed 8,000 cfs Memorial weekend flows for the aerial photography monitoring was discussed and the trout fisheries concerns that this low flow would impact the aquatic food base.

Mr. Mike Yeatts attended a meeting of the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center on 10 June 1997 to further discuss the timing, level, and necessity of an 8,000 cfs flow for obtaining aerial monitoring photography of the Colorado River corridor within the Grand Canyon. The meeting was held at the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center in Flagstaff, Arizona and brought together a group of scientists and managers to discuss issues surrounding the annual 8,000 cfs flow and its benefits for the scientific monitoring versus its impacts to the natural resources. Principle resources discussed included sediments, native fish, trout, and the aquatic food base.

The second objective is to provide transition monitoring and management consultation to the Bureau of Reclamation concerning archaeological sites, sacred sites, and places and resources of traditional importance within the context of a Hopi cultural perspective. Assistance and consultation will be provided to the Bureau of Reclamation as part of their National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 responsibilities pursuant to the Glen Canyon Dam Operations Programmatic Agreement. Principally this objective has been accomplished through the Hopi Tribe's participation in the meetings of the signatories to the Programmatic Agreement and through the review and comment on the National Park Service's cultural resource monitoring reports and annual report. The principal Hopi representatives to the Programmatic Agreement meetings are Mr. Dongoske and Mr. Michael Yeatts, Hopi/GCMRC Archaeologist.

Between 15-17 April 1997, Mike Yeatts hiked into the Grand Canyon to join the Grand Canyon National Park Service's archaeological site monitoring trip to conduct data recovery at two archaeological sites, AZ:C:13:338 and AZ:C:13:359. This work completed the data recovery work scheduled by the Hopi Tribe in conjunction with the National Park Service for fiscal year 1997.

Between 19-27 April 1997, Mike Yeatts participated in the National Park Service/Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center's mapping trip from Lee's Ferry to Phantom Ranch. During this trip, Mr. Yeatts assisted with the mapping of archaeological sites and also remapped the Hopi Spike Flow research sites.

On 30 May 1997, Kurt Dongoske and Mike Yeatts met with Jan Balsom and Lisa Leap to discuss the development of a mitigative strategy for the Furnace Flats archaeological site. It was suggested that the data recovery be initially geared toward those features that are in immediate danger of being lost to erosion. This work should be performed through the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center's request for proposals process. Additionally, a part of this proposal should be the development of a phased approach to the necessary additional mitigative work at Furnace Flats with the final outcome being a management plan for the site which may include an interpretive aspect. Jan Balsom and Lisa Leap agreed to prepare a presentation on this topic for the Programmatic Agreement Signatories at the next meeting on 13 June 1997.

On 13 June 1997, Kurt Dongoske and Mike Yeatts attended a meeting of the Glen Canyon Dam Programmatic Agreement Signatories held at Bilby Hall on the campus of Northern Arizona University. During this meeting, Dr. Larralde discussed the FY98 cooperative agreements and proposed work between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center and the participating tribal groups. The Bureau of Reclamation will provide cost estimates for programmatic agreement related work to the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center. The Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center will then request proposals from the tribes and determine what other work will be performed under the request for proposal open contractual process. All tribal ethnobotanical studies, geographical information system, educational programs, sediment and biological work not a part of the programmatic agreement, but is covered under the purview of the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center. Total amount slated by the Bureau of Reclamation for cultural resources in FY98 is 1.1 million dollars. The tribes are suppose to submit statements regarding their anticipated FY98 programmatic agreement activities.

Ruth Lambert, Cultural Resources Program Manager, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, provide the Center's perspective. Three areas of work under the cultural resources program: RFP competitive bid process (e.g., synthesis of data, stage flow modeling, and testing the geomorphic model), tribal projects (unsolicited proposals, does not lend itself to a competitive process), and the programmatic agreement activities. The Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center responds to the Adaptive Management work Group.

The Programmatic Agreement Signatories also discussed the proposed large data recovery program at Furnace Flats. Dr. Larralde asked J. Balsom to define the necessary immediate data recovery work for next year at Furnace Flats, Ruth Lambert will investigate other funding sources to assist in the funding of research at Furnace Flats, and Ann Howard will identify any other archaeological site long-term management plans to use as a model for Furnace Flats.

Also during this reporting period, Mr. Yeatts reviewed the FY97-2 National Park Service monitoring report. Mr. Yeatts also worked closely with the Grand Canyon National Park personnel to coordinate the data recovery efforts that are discussed above. Additionally, Mr. Yeatts prepared a testing/data recovery plan for AZ:C:9:51, a site on the Nankoweap delta that has recently been impacted by flooding out of Nankoweap Creek and was identified by the Grand Canyon National Park Service as needing immediate attention. The data recovery plan was distributed to the Glen Canyon Dam Programmatic Agreement Signatories on 12 June 1997 for comment.

The third objective consists of designing appropriate avoidance measures for the protection of shrines and other areas of traditional importance. Buffer zones may be established according to the relative sensitivity of the individual resource types.

The Hopi Tribe considers all ancestral puebloan archaeological sites to be places of traditional cultural importance and to contain shrines if they represent habitation sites. As such, a considerable amount of effort is expended, toward accomplishing this objective, by the Cultural Preservation Office in reviewing and commenting on the monitoring and suggested remedial action reports generated by the National Park Service. Through this commenting process, the Hopi Tribe communicates their traditional concerns and recommendations for the appropriate management and remedial measures for the protection of these important places.

This objective is also fulfilled through the cooperative efforts of the Hopi Tribe and the National Park Service in performing data recovery at selected archaeological sites that are experiencing adverse impacts as a result of dam operations. Please see above under objective two for a full accounting of the activities of the Cultural Preservation Office in fulfilling this objective.

The fourth objective is to actively develop a Hopi transition monitoring program to assure the effective management and preservation of Hopi sacred sites and resources of traditional importance. Additionally, the Hopi Tribe will assist in the development of an agreement document delineating the proper treatment of human remains as specified under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. This will include all proposed monitoring activities associated with the Interim Flows during this transition period and their potential impacts on Hopi traditional cultural properties and sacred places.

Currently Mike Yeatts is coordinating the logistics for a Hopi River monitoring trip in

September of 1997. This river trip is designed to elucidate the Hopi monitoring program.

Objective five is to review reports and other technical documentation to assure that a Hopi traditional perspective and the associated concerns are duly considered and additionally to prevent inadvertent public dissemination of privileged and restricted cultural knowledge.

This objective is concurrently achieved through the efforts of the Cultural Preservation Office in participating in the Transition Work Group, all related subgroups, and the review and comment on all reports, and proposals reviewed in conjunction with the Programmatic Agreement or other aspects of the transition period. See above for a detailed accounting of these activities.

The sixth objective is to develop the Hopi/NAU office which will provide education opportunities and support for Hopi students and other students interested in pursuing technical and scientific fields. Coordinate and integrate this program with the development of the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center.

Toward this end, Mike Yeatts and Kurt Dongoske have been establishing a branch of the Cultural Preservation Office within the Department of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University. During this reporting period, Mr. Yeatts has moved portions of his office from the old Glen Canyon Environmental Studies offices to the Anthropology Department at Northern Arizona University. However, Mr. Yeatts is continuing to maintain an office, on a part-time basis, in the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center. Mr. Yeatts continues to establish the general organization of the office and, in conjunction with the Anthropology Department, has developed an informational brochure explaining the organization, structure, and goals of the Hopi/NAU program. Mr. Yeatts also meets frequently with Dr. Downum and recently attended a class of Dr. Miguel Vasquez where they have established a world-wide web page for information about Hopi and the Northern Arizona University program. Mr. Yeatts also has compiled a list of Hopi and other students who are interested in the Hopi program and has contacted other students via telephone.

Mr. Yeatts has also been coordinating with the Grand Canyon National Park/Northern Arizona University cooperative program to establish a Hopi internship position for the purpose of participating in the Grand Canyon archaeological site monitoring program. Discussion are ongoing with the National Park Service and Northern Arizona University to establish this intern position.

The seventh objective is to review proposals, work plans, intended fieldwork, and review draft and final reports to prevent any potential conflicts described above in the previous objectives.

This objective is accomplished through the efforts detailed in objectives 1 through 5. Please see above discussion under these respective objectives for a detailed accounting of efforts and accomplishments achieved during this reporting period.

The above summarizes the Hopi Tribe's involvement as a agency in the transition period of implementing the preferred alternative delineated in the final Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement as of 30 June 1997. If you should have any questions concerning this progress report or if you need additional information please contact Mr. Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, Director, or Mr. Kurt Dongoske, Tribal Archaeologist, at 602/734-2441, extensions 751 and 761, respectively.

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE



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