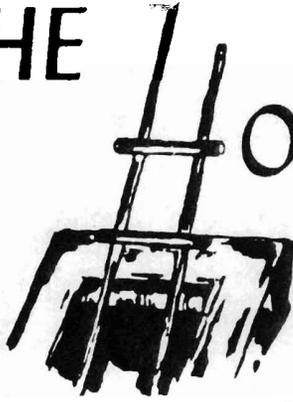


Dennis Gebhardt

THE HOPI TRIBE



CEM

Vernon Masayesva
CHAIRMAN

Patrick C. Dallas
VICE CHAIRMAN



In reply refer to:

August 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Arnold Taylor, DNR

FROM: Jane C. Bremner, WRP *Jane Bremner*

RE: Proposal for Involvement of the Hopi Tribe in the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Projects in the Colorado River Corridor and the Little Colorado River

Please find attached the April 3, 1990 letter from Chairman Masayesva regarding Hopi involvement in the Bureau of Reclamation Glen Canyon Environmental studies. At that time we requested cooperator status through participation on the Executive Review Committee, and, that we not be represented by the Department of the Interior.

I have been attending these sessions since May 1989 and feel it is very important to protect our interests in the Little Colorado River Water Rights case that this continue. We may, at this point, want to involve other tribal staff or officials as well.

At our administration's suggestion the Hopi Tribe has pursued approximately \$250,000 per annum in grant monies to insure Hopi needs are met (see attached draft proposal). Our involvement will be primarily through CPO with some coordination, review and oversight through WRP, should we be successful in obtaining these monies. Also at our suggestion, the Hualapais and Havasupais are involved. The Navajos have been involved as well.

These studies have been described by Interior's solicitor's office as the landmark environmental legislation of the decade and will determine how resources are managed on federal lands in northern Arizona.

I would like to schedule a meeting between our water rights attorney, the Navajo water rights attorney and the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies project manager for Wednesday, August 22, at 1:00 p.m., the day before our water rights negotiation meetings. The purpose will be to clarify legal issues, such as jurisdiction in the LCR, and to coordinate scientific studies. Robert Charley, Chairman of

the Water Rights Team, has helped me coordinate this and is planning to attend.

Also, some of the cooperating agencies (BIA, BOR, DOI) would like to meet with us here in Kykotsmovi to brief us on their progress. I suggest that we accept this offer and that technical staff attend wherever possible. They would like to meet with us on either August 27th or 29th.

cc:

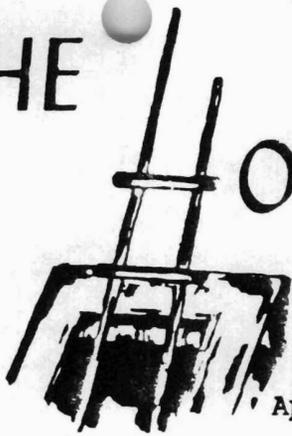
Wayne Taylor, Chairman's Office

Fred Kootswatewa, Vice-Chairman's Office

CPO

OHL

THE HOPI TRIBE



April 03, 1990

Vernon Masayesva
CHAIRMAN

Patrick Dallas
VICE-CHAIRMAN

In reply refer to:

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Upper Colorado Regional Office
P. O. Box 11568
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147

Gentlemen:

Re: Glen Canyon Environmental Studies

The Hopi Tribe hereby submits for the record the following preliminary position in relation to the impact that the Glen Canyon Dam operations will have on environmental and cultural resources.

- 1) The Hopi Tribe, through the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, must be involved in mitigation planning that affect cultural resources; including but not limited to, archaeological sites, sacred areas including shrines, herb gathering areas, clay source areas, and traditional trails.
- 2) The Hopi Tribe strongly recommends that a comprehensive Environmental Impact Study be conducted to address the many issues that have been presented for the record. The EIS effort must involve all the tribes that have an interest in the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River.
- 3) The Hopi Tribe requests that it be included as a separate member of the Executive Review Committee; not to be represented by the Department of the Interior.
- 4) The Hopi Tribe must have the opportunity to review any management plans that affect the Little Colorado River drainage taking into consideration that water rights to the LCR is in the process of adjudication.

The above points, at this time, represent an outline of the Hopi Tribe's position. Please contact Mr. Leigh Jenkins, Director, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office or Mr. Thornton Coochyouma, Director, Hopi Tribal Water Resources Program at (602) 734-2441, Exts. 218 and 235,

respectively, for any further collaboration on the Glen Canyon
Environmental Studies.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the GCES.

Sincerely



Vernon Masayesva, Chairman
Hopi Tribal Council

Copies: Hopi Cultural Preservation Office
Hopi Water Resources Program
Hopi Resources Committee
File

Proposal for Involvement of the Hopi Tribe
in GCES Projects in the Colorado River Corridor
and Little Colorado River

INTRODUCTION:

The Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers have long been important to the Hopi Tribe. Today, much of the length of both drainages is controlled by federal agencies or private landowners; other stretches are within areas of dispute between the Hopi and Navajo. Nevertheless, traditional Hopi uses of and concerns for both areas continue to the present. Hopi concerns regarding the two drainages focus on the protection of cultural resources.

Broadly defined, such resources include sites and areas important for sacred or heritage reasons, such as archaeological sites, shrines, springs and native plant habitat. Cultural sites in the Grand Canyon and along the Little Colorado River (LCR) figure prominently in oral histories of the origin of the Hopi people, and embody sacred information regarding aboriginal land boundaries. The management of the drainages, as it relates to cultural resources, is of great interest to the tribe.

Fundamental to Hopi religious thought is the belief in the sacred nature of physical places such as mountain peaks, springs, and burials. In many religions, including Christianity, the location of most places of worship are theologically irrelevant. The loss of a particular church does not diminish the efficacy of the belief system. In contrast, the loss of a sacred site can damage the vitality and coherence of Hopi religion. Deities are thought of as inhabiting specific locations, and specific geographic areas are identified as points of tribal origin. In such places, individuals interact with deities and the spiritual forces embodied in the natural environment. These interactions are structured by rituals that prescribe the use of particular native plants, animals, and minerals. Activities that may affect sacred areas, their accessibility, or the availability of materials used in traditional practices are of concern to the Hopi.

The Little Colorado River is also important to the Hopi Tribe because of the water rights adjudication of the basin which is now in progress and because the portion of the Little Colorado River which lies between Leupp and its junction with the Colorado mainstem is part of the Bennet Freeze Order Area land dispute. Since 1934, restrictions require that construction in this area must be approved by both tribes pending the court decision which will establish jurisdiction. In the past the Navajo Tribe has used occupancy and evidence of management plans to establish claims to land, so the tribe is particularly sensitive about any arrangements the Navajo Tribe may be currently pursuing along these lines. These arrangements require consultation with tribal attorneys for both the land and the water case and concurrence by the Hopi Tribe.

This proposal identifies specific concerns regarding GCES activities in the Grand Canyon and along the LCR. Hopi involvement will be provided during both data acquisition and impact assessment. The description of concerns is followed by a discussion of courses of action, services and products through which Hopi concerns can be fully enumerated and addressed. The final section contains a proposed schedule and budget for tasks to be undertaken by the tribe.

Glen Canyon Dam EIS

The Colorado River Corridor contains many important Hopi cultural sites. Perhaps the best known of these sites are Sipapuni and the Salt Caves. The Sipapuni is believed to be the point of entry of the Hopi people into the present world.

The sacred pilgrimage route (see LCR, below) culminates at the Salt Caves. Sacred knowledge about these sacred places is esoteric, privileged information. The knowledge is maintained by men with specialized traditional religious training, and even visitation of the sites by the uninitiated is considered sacreligious. Physical damage caused by increased visitation or erosion also constitutes an adverse impact. Management procedures that affect visitation and river flow are of concern to the tribe.

Additionally, oral histories trace the ancestry of several Hopi clans (Table 1) back to villages in the Grand Canyon. The ancestral villages of Hopi clans, now archaeological sites, are important as markers of the migration routes followed by each clan that eventually settled at the Hopi mesas. Any of the Anasazi ruins in the Canyon could be important to one of eleven clans; the relationships of clans to sites will need to be clarified on a case-by-case basis through ethnographic consultation.

Table 1. Hopi Clans Having Ancestral Sites in the Colorado River Corridor

<u>CLAN</u>	<u>PRESENT RESIDENCE</u>
Bear	Third Mesa
Water	First, Second and Third Mesas
Bow	Third Mesa
Greasewood	Third Mesa
Reed	Third Mesa
Snake	Third Mesa
Sand	Third Mesa
Lizard	Third Mesa
Flute	First Mesa
Fire	Second Mesa
Coyote	First and Third Mesa

There are likely to be a number of culturally sensitive shrines located in the vicinity of prehistoric ruins. Recent experience suggests that many archaeologists are unaware of the physical appearance of shrines. Such sites are often misinterpreted or overlooked altogether. To establish baseline data for realistic impact assessment, it will be necessary for Hopi consultants to visit and evaluate some sites and areas.

As among Native Americans generally, human burials are one of the most sensitive types of Hopi sacred sites. Any substantial Anasazi habitation has the potential to contain (Ancestral Hopi) burials. Such sites are, therefore, important to Hopi, regardless of whether they are mentioned specifically in clan oral histories. As indicated by Hopi leadership in the preparation and passage of Arizona Senate Bill 1412, the tribe has a deep concern for the proper treatment of burial remains. Tribal representatives will be available to assist in examining any human remains excavated in archaeological context. The Hopi will also seek to negotiate the reburial of such remains in accordance with existing tribal policy.

Hopi concerns for cultural resources in the Grand Canyon relate mainly to the adverse affects of erosion and increased visitation of sacred areas. Erosion resulting from dam releases exposes burials to looting and has the potential to destroy ancestral sites and shrines. Visitation of shrines by outsiders, including researchers, constitutes desecration, and any erosion that accompanies such visitation could cause additional physical deterioration of sites. Erosion also affects areas of native plant habitat important to the proper enactment of rituals associated with Hopi cultural sites.

Little Colorado River

The LCR has figured prominently in Hopi prehistory and history. The river course extends through nearly the entire width of Hopi ancestral lands, and one of the eight aboriginal land markers/Shrines is located along its route. A major portion of the sacred Salt Pilgrimage route from Third Mesa is located within the LCR. The pilgrimage to Sipapuni and the Salt Caves is conducted following initiation into the highly secret Wuwutsim Society. As noted above, the shrines along the route are very sacred and highly susceptible to desecration by the uninitiated.

In addition to the Salt Pilgrimage route, a variety of other sacred areas occur in the LCR. These include eagle shrines in the collecting areas along the LCR Gorge. Springs along the LCR are also very important to the Hopi. Springs are considered to be gifts from the katchinas, and most continue to be tended and utilized by one or another clan. These curatorial activities are marked by shrines. The LCR is also one of the most important traditional sources of cottonwood root, the material required for carving the katchina dolls used in certain traditional ceremonies.

The Hopi Tribe wishes to prevent damage and disturbance along the Salt Pilgrimage route and at other shrines and sites along the lower LCR. It is believed such damage may occur in the context of environmental research activities and there is also concern that the management of water resources for the development of humpback chub habitat may affect the existing natural springs.

Scope of Hopi Involvement

The Proposed Hopi involvement in the various EIS and LCR environmental studies will serve to identify sensitive areas in a timely fashion so

they may be taken into account during planning. Additionally, the tribe's efforts will assist in defining the relative sensitivity of various cultural resource types and in assessing the severity of impacts thereto. The working relationships established through this proposal will also provide a direct mechanism for determining and implementing proper treatment of sensitive cultural resources as they are encountered in the course of the GCES projects. These working relationships will be established with key tribal staff personnel and will change only with the consent of the GCES project manager.

The following major cultural resource concerns will be addressed by Hopi involvement in the Glen Canyon Dam EIS and LCR studies:

- 1) Proper identification and evaluation of sacred and sensitive sites, in accordance with NPS Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (1990)
- 2) Assessment of the relative importance of various types of cultural resources in the context of traditional Hopi religious thought. Will assist impact assessments required by NEPA
- 3) Design appropriate avoidance measures for the protection of shrines and other sacred areas. Buffer zones will be established according to the relative sensitivity of resource types.
- 4) Monitor field investigations to assure avoidance of sacred site and proper treatment of human remains.
- 5) Review reports and other documentation to prevent inadvertant public dissemination of privileged sacred knowledge.

The following natural resource concerns will be addressed by Hopi involvement in the Glen Canyon Dam EIS and LCR studies:

- 1) Development of procedural review to prevent conflict between GCES results and results of work being done in support of the Little Colorado River Water Rights adjudication by USDOJ and Hopi Tribe experts.
- 2) Review work plans, spot check field work, and review draft reports to prevent conflicts described above.

Proposed approaches to be used in addressing these concerns are outlined below.

Cultural Resource Identification And Evaluation

A Hopi Advisory Team will be established to assist archaeologists in the evaluation of sites and to implement places for ethnohistorical documentation of sacred areas and sites. The team will consist of five Hopis representing clans and societies from Walpi, Shungopavi, Mishongnovi, Hotevilla and Moencopi. The specific individuals on the

team will change depending on which areas of Hopi ancestral lands are under study (i.e., The Grand Canyon or LCR).

The Advisory Task Team efforts will be coordinated through a full time (or equivalent) staff archaeologist and a full time ethnographer who will schedule activities to meet the needs of related GCES tasks being conducted by other agencies.

Colorado River Corridor. In the Colorado River Corridor, the vast majority of archaeological work will be accomplished by the NPS field crew. However, it is recommended that Hopi representatives visit the sites to assist NPS archaeologists in identifying sacred features and other sensitive aspects of the archaeological sites. In addition, Hopi representatives will make field visits to investigate areas known to be sensitive but where the sacred places may not contain archaeological manifestations. These site review visits will include a Hopi staff archaeologist, and members of the Hopi Advisory Team. It is estimated that 3 such trips throughout the projected 8-month archaeological survey will be sufficient. In addition, tribal representatives will be on call to assist NPS staff with the evaluation and treatment of human remains on short notice.

Most of the Hopi efforts in the Colorado River Corridor will be on ethnohistorical documentation of sacred sites and ancestral clan sites. This work will be conducted by a full time equivalent ethnographer, in conjunction with the Hopi Advisory Team, and their efforts will be split between the Grand Canyon and LCR study areas (see below).

It is estimated that five months will be needed to complete the ethnographic work in the Grand Canyon. This includes three months of fieldwork and interviews, and two months of follow-up work reporting. The fieldwork will include three visits by Hopi elders to the sacred sites of Sipapuni and the Salt Caves. Because of the advanced age of the consultants, and the specificity of their visit, transportation will be by helicopter, to be arranged by the NPS.

The remainder of the corridor will be examined by the Advisory Team in the course of the fieldwork. It is estimated this effort would involve 3 trips comprising about 75 person days on the river.

Little Colorado River. Because the LCR has not been surveyed for cultural resources, the Hopi Tribe proposes to conduct such a study. The survey will be designed to identify baseline conditions relating to sacred and sensitive cultural sites. The study area will consist of a corridor along the LCR Gorge from Cameron to the mouth of the LCR (approximately 45 miles). It is estimated that the survey will take 23 days for a crew of four, including the staff archaeologist, and 3 Archaeological technicians. Ethnohistorical documentation similar to that discussed for the Colorado River Corridor will be undertaken concurrently with the cultural resources survey. The archaeological and ethnographic staff position will be split between the EIS and LCR tasks. It is estimated that the LCR ethnohistorical research will require two months of fieldwork and interviews, and two months of follow-up and report preparation.

Document Review

The staff archaeologist and ethnographer will review work plans, research designs and facility siting plans to assist other researchers in avoiding areas sensitive to the Hopi Tribe. Such documents would include archaeological site reports, spring development plans, placement of monitoring stations on the banks of the LCR, and revegetation plans.

These staff members will also be available to review the cultural resources sections of the EIS and supporting documents. Of primary concern will be the prevention of sensitive sacred information being disseminated to the public unnecessarily. Most sacred sites would qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under the revised guidelines, and as such would be exempt from the freedom of information act. The staff will assist other researchers by identifying any information which would compromise the spiritual integrity of Hopi sacred sites.

Treatment of Cultural Resources

The technical staff of the Hopi Tribe will provide several types of services relating to the treatment of important cultural sites during the various GCES field studies. Depending on the relative significance and sensitivity of sacred sites and areas, buffer zones will be established through consultation with the advisory team. The technical staff will then work with the GCES, other agencies and researchers to develop avoidance procedures to be followed during fieldwork and future management planning.

The staff will periodically monitor field activities to see that avoidance procedures are effective in preventing damage to sensitive sites. The tribal staff hydrogeologist will spend 100 hours on the monitoring effort, to identify situations and conditions where erosion hazards or other geomorphic changes pose a threat to important cultural sites.

The Hopi Tribe is in the process of developing a formal policy on the reburial of ancestral Hopi skeletal remains. Nevertheless, specific treatment procedures vary significantly from one site and area to another depending on which clans are involved. The archaeologist and ethnographer will negotiate and implement operational procedures for treatment of human remains in keeping with general tribal and specific clan interests. The procedures would apply to human remains exposed by erosion or encountered during archaeological investigations.

In all facets of tribal involvement, the full-time technical staff will be assisted by a small support staff. A Hopi Research Assistant will serve as an interpreter and liaison in organizing meetings with clan and village councils. Clerical and data entry support will be obtained by devoting one-half of the current staff member's time to the GCES project.

Natural Resource oversight and review related to water rights adjudication

Little Colorado River. Because the LCR lies in the Bennett Freeze Order area and is a part of the adjudication of which the Hopi Tribe is a party, Hopi tribal staff involvement will be designed to prevent and reduce development of conflicting data which could impact legal issues of concern to the Tribe. This will include but not be limited to attendance at meetings, participation in field work, and review of documents.

The staff hydrologist/litigation specialist will review work plans, and other documents to assist in avoiding areas which could be damaging to the legal position of the Hopi Tribe. Of importance in the cases are any water resources investigations, both quantity and quality; soil studies, cultural and archaeological studies, and biological studies.

Staff will be available to review cultural and natural resources sections of the EIS and supporting documents. Staff will also assist researchers by identifying and coordinating for information exchange of use in their work.

Proposed Budget— FY 91

General Staffing

1 full time equivalent staff archaeologist	\$30,000.00
Fringe benefits at 18% of direct rate	5,400.00
1 full time equivalent ethnographic or ethnohistorian	30,000.00
Fringe Benefits at 18%	5,400.00
1 full time equivalent Hopi research assistant	15,000.00
Fringe benefits at 15%	2,250.00
Half-time support, 1 clerical staff	4,925.00
Fringe benefits at 15%	739.00
Half-time support, wildlife biologist	15,000.00
Fringe Benefits 18%	2,700.00
Subtotal -direct labor	\$111,414.00
Overhead - 46.8% of direct salary	52,141.75
SUBTOTAL	<u>\$163,555.75</u>

Colorado River Corridor

Ethnohistory consultants, 100 person days @\$120.00	12,000.00
Three helicopter visits to Sipapuni and Salt Caves	NPS Provided
Three river trips, maximum of 5 persons for 5 days each, @\$100.00/day.	7,500.00
Three archaeological site evaluation trips, 3 persons, 5 days	4,500.00
SUBTOTAL	<u>\$24,000.00</u>

Little Colorado River

Geological support 2.5 wks.	1,450.00
Cultural Survey of 45 mile corridor, two miles	
Per Day, crew of 3 (in addition to staff arch.)	
552 hrs. @ \$10.00	5,520.00
Ethnohistorical consultation, 100 person days @\$120.00	12,000.00
SUBTOTAL	<u>\$18,962.50</u>

Other Direct Costs

Micellaneous Field Supplies	300.00
Camera and accessories	700.00
Lease of 4WD Suburban carry all	\$650/mo 7800.00
Operation and maintenance	<u>3,000.00</u>
SUBTOTAL	11,800
TOTAL FY 91	<u>\$210,034.50</u>

Proposed Budget (water rights concerns) -- FY 91

General Staffing

Half-time Hopi research assistant		\$7500.00
Fringe benefits at 18% of direct rate		1125.00
Subtotal - direct labor	\$12661.50	
Overhead - 46.8%	<u>4036.50</u>	
SUBTOTAL		<u>\$12661.50</u>

Travel

attend bi-monthly review and coordination sessions
in Flagstaff, AZ:
\$60/day x 2 days x 24 trips = \$2880.

SUBTOTAL -	<u>\$2880.00</u>
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Other Direct Costs

FAX Machine	\$2500.
SUBTOTAL -	<u>\$2500.00</u>

TOTAL FY 91 - water rights	<u>\$18041.50</u>
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