

Welcome to the BOEM-Oregon Science Exchange



September 14, 2016 - 10:00 am

Audio: call toll free 1-877-612-1641, passcode: 5729109

We will begin shortly!

If you are having audio difficulties,
please send us a chat message on WebEx.



Dave Ball, BOEM

Dave Ball is the Pacific Region Historic Preservation Officer and Regional Tribal Liaison for the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). Dave joined the BOEM Gulf of Mexico Region office in 1999 and transferred to the Pacific Region office in 2010. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology from Sonoma State University in 1992 and a Master of Arts degree in anthropology from Florida State University in 1998. Dave has over 25 years of experience in archaeology and has directed field research on both terrestrial and underwater archaeological sites across the United States. He currently serves as an elected Officer for the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, an international advisory organization supporting underwater cultural heritage preservation.

Valerie J. Grussing, NOAA



Valerie Grussing is the Cultural Resources Coordinator for the National Marine Protected Areas Center, and Tribal Liaison for the National Ocean Service. She works with federal, state, academic and NGO underwater archaeologists, coastal tribes, and other marine resource managers to foster partnerships and create information and tools to help protect and preserve the nation's coastal and marine cultural resources. Her current projects are coordinating the creation of a Cultural Resources Toolkit for MPA Managers, and coordinating the Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes project, funded by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. She has her BA in History from North Carolina State University, her MA in Anthropology from the University of Iowa, and her Ph.D. in Coastal Resources Management (in the Maritime Studies track) from East Carolina University.



Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes



Dave Ball
Pacific Region Historic Preservation Officer
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NOAA National Marine Protected Areas Center



A Pilot Project: To develop protocols potentially useful to all tribes and federal agencies.

Purpose: To better understand the types and locations of significant archaeological and cultural resources that require consideration during the planning process for offshore renewable energy development.

Goal: Develop a proactive approach to working with Native American tribes that integrates science with historical, archaeological, and traditional knowledge to identify areas of tribal significance that need to be considered in the federal planning process.

Geography: Coastal and offshore California, Oregon, and Washington.

Partnership: BOEM, NOAA, in partnership with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Makah Tribe, and Yurok Tribe and tribal facilitators.





- **Intertribal workshops** to identify best practices, general resources, and develop common terminology.
- **Analysis Guide** documenting process and methodology.
- **Case studies** demonstrating methodology as developed by each tribe.
- **Outreach** excluding sensitive data.



- Each tribe's traditional and/or usual and accustomed areas include the coastal and offshore marine environment,
- Each tribe has an established historic preservation program.
- Each tribe has a dedicated Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO).
- The THPO has as an understanding of the cultural landscape approach.



Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary



Olympic Coast National Marine Sa

Cultural landscape: A geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Historic vernacular landscapes evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it, and ethnographic landscapes contain a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources.

(Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Historic Preservation Services, Historic Landscape Initiative: Washington, DC)



At its most basic:

- Understanding that humans are part of the landscape, shaping and being shaped by it.
- Intimate knowledge of place.
- Over time.
- Using that knowledge to inform planning and future management.



Takes into account:

- Cultural heritage and resources as part of the ecosystem and part of the broader landscape.
- Examines relationships among *all* resources of the place and their environment over time.

In order to:

- Integrate management of cultural and natural resources at the ecosystem and landscape level--similar to ecosystem-based management.





- Holistic approach that integrates science with archaeological, historical, and traditional knowledge.
- Transferable method for any coastal tribe to document significant places and cultural resources.
- Enhanced capability for consultation.



Tribal Cultural Landscape: Any place in which a **relationship**, past or present, exists between a **spatial area, resource**, and an **associated group** of indigenous people whose cultural practices, beliefs, or identity connects them to that place. A tribal cultural landscape is determined by and known to a culturally related group of indigenous people with relationships to that place.



- Aug. 2013, Oregon
- Sep. 2013, Washington
- Dec. 2013, California
- 5-10 neighboring tribes
- 5-10 federal and state agencies
- Tribes developed definition of Tribal Cultural Landscape.
- Tribes and agencies discussed opportunities for implementation.
- NHPA Sec. 106, 110, 101; NEPA
- Unanimous agreement that this is necessary.



Cultural resources to be identified include:

- traditional cultural properties
- traditional subsistence & commerce activities
- residential and occupational activities
- spiritual and ceremonial sites and activities

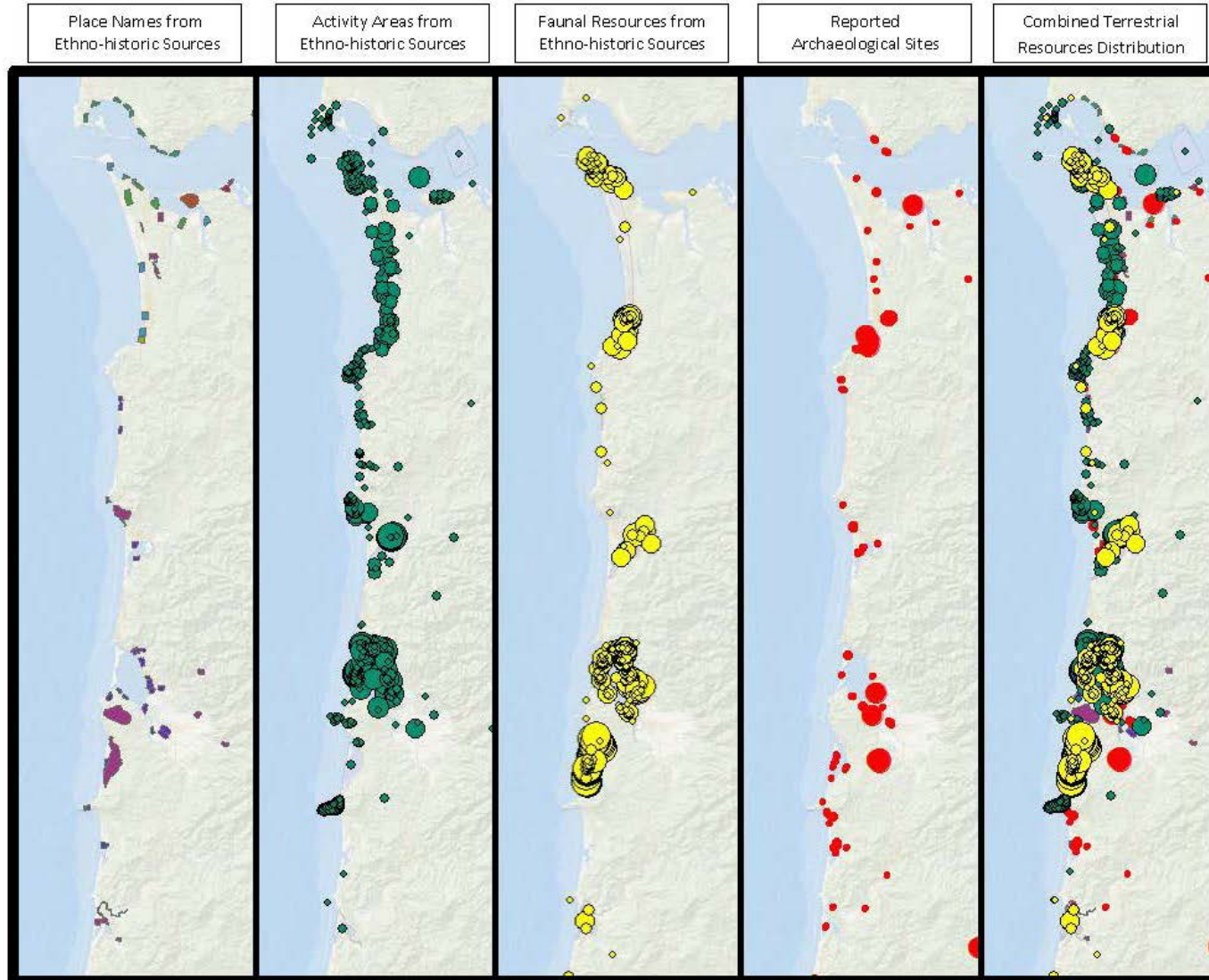


Methods include:

- archival research
- field investigations and site visits
- community outreach
- oral histories



Spatial Analysis:



OCS Study
BOEM 2015-047

A Guidance Document for Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes

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Makah Tribe
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
Yurok Tribe
National Marine Sanctuary Foundation

November 30, 2015



Available online at:

<http://www.boem.gov/2015-047/>



DO YOUR
HOMEWORK

1. Research the tribe's culture.
2. Research the tribe's history and relationship to the federal government.
3. Understand what is and is not appropriate within tribal culture.
4. Understand tribal view of time and allow time to build relationships.

PROJECT
PLANNING

5. Budget resources/time for building relationships before decisions made.
6. Work toward building tribal capacity.
7. Construct flexible protocols.
8. Establish procedural neutrality for meetings and workshops.

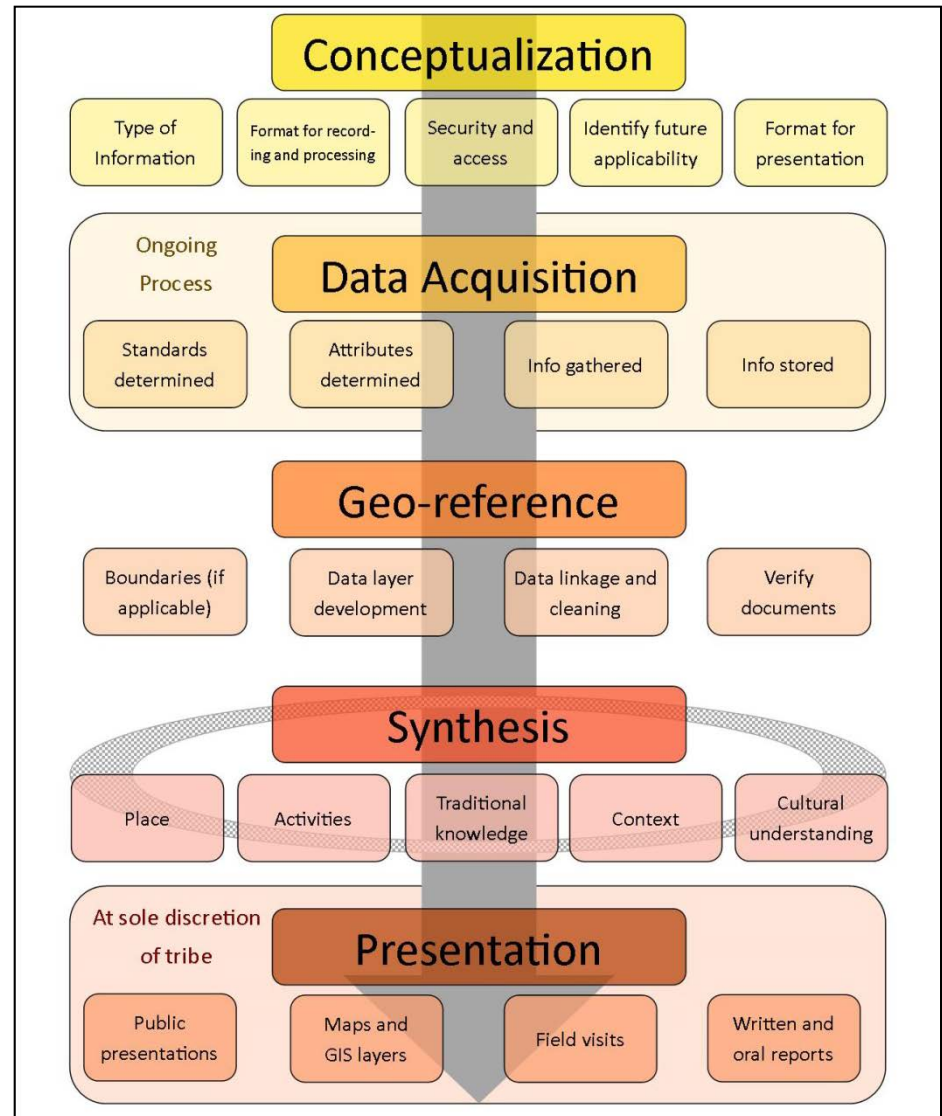
CONSULT &
COLLABORATE

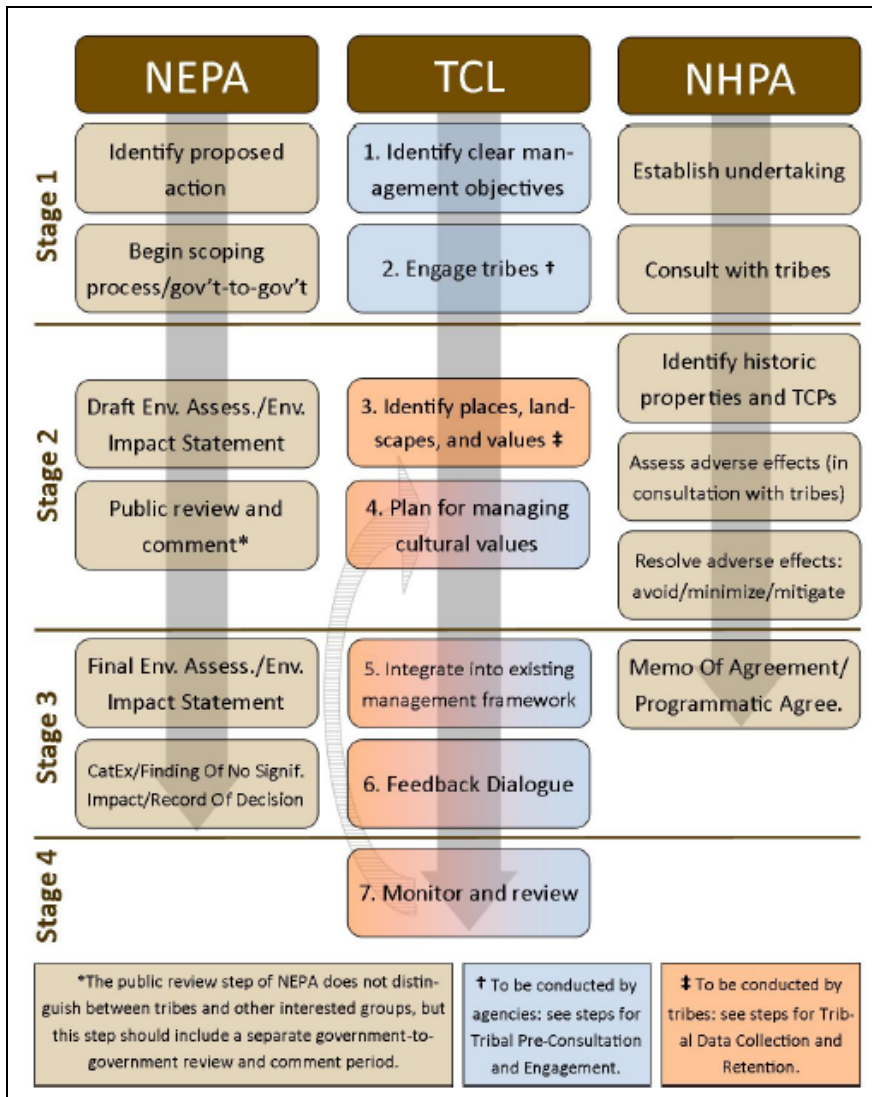
9. Understand tribal authority and representation.
10. Respect tribal sovereignty, self-determination, and protocols.
11. Respect tribal representation of tribal interests and practices.
12. Keep agency leaders/funding organization apprised.
13. Adapt current info in light of new info from tribes.



Template for Tribal Data Collection and Retention:

Outlines a method for tribes to collect and retain information from which appropriate summary results can be provided to external parties.



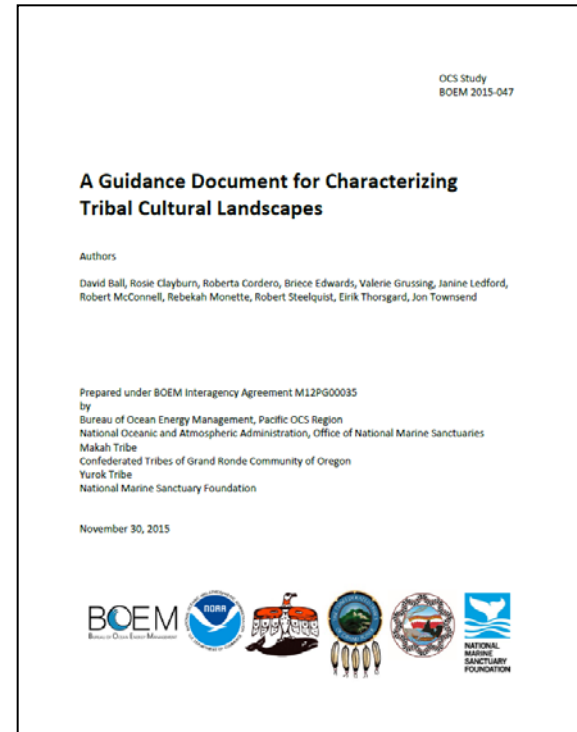


Coordination with NEPA and NHPA:

This model shows how the TCL approach can be implemented under existing federal policy.



- Help minimize potential conflicts, controversies, legal challenges and delays in planning and siting decisions.
- Help fill a critical data gap in ocean planning and management processes.
- Facilitate communication among tribes.
- Help agencies to:
 - Engage with tribes prior to proposed undertakings;
 - Involve tribes in identification of their own significant resources and areas;
 - Clarify and promote tribal interests in ocean planning.



<http://www.boem.gov/2015-047/>



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*For an overview of selected BOEM research informing
renewable energy offshore Oregon, go to:*

www.boem.gov/Oregon

