



Office of  
Nuclear Energy

# Idaho National Laboratory Site Cultural Resources Management

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# Presentation Topics

- Cultural resources on the INL Site
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes involvement in INL cultural resource management
- Governing laws, regulations, documents
- Cultural resource identification, protection, and preservation

# INL Site Cultural Resources

The INL has an extensive array of cultural resources:

- Native American sites spanning 13,000 years
- Plants, animals, and natural features important to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
- Trails and roads associated with emigration, mining, stage lines and homesteading
- Homesteads, canals, headgates from the early 1900s
- Buildings and structures associated with the Naval Proving Grounds, Cold War and nuclear research
- Paleontological specimens
- Archival materials



# Archaeological Resources

- Thousands of pre-contact, historic, and more recent industrial archaeological resources have been documented during field surveys
- Many are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and one is listed (Aviators cave)
- Less than 10% of 890 sq mile site surveyed
- Examples of archaeological resources recorded on the INL Site:
  - Stone tools
  - Campsites
  - Rock Features – cairns, hearths, walls
  - Caves
  - Historic trails and roads
  - Homesteads and irrigation canals
  - Stage stops
  - Trash dumps and other features associated with U.S. government use of INL after 1942

# Tribal Involvement in INL Cultural Resource Management

- Agreement in Principle between DOE-ID and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
- Heritage Tribal Office (HeTO)
- Coordination, collaboration, and consultation on DOE undertakings and activities
- Oversight and involvement in cultural resource assessment, protection, and monitoring
- Annual monitoring of cultural sites
- Archaeological surveys and assessment of cultural resource significance
- Cultural Resource Working Group
- Calendar Year 2020 Tribal Involvement:
  - 87 Person-Days of Field Work
  - Over 2,300 Acres Surveyed
  - 96 Cultural Resources Recorded



# Cultural Resource Management Framework

## Federal Laws and Regulations

- 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq., National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm, Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979
- 25 U.S.C. 3001, et seq., Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- 42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq., American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- 44 U.S.C. ch. 31, Federal Records Act of 1950
- 5 U.S.C. § 552, Freedom of Information Act of 1967
- 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections
- 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties

## Agreements

- DOE/Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Agreement in Principle\*
- Programmatic Agreement among DOE-ID, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation\*
- Curation Agreement between DOE-ID and Idaho Museum of Natural History\*
- DOE/Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Memorandum of Agreement for Middle Butte Area\*

## State Laws

- Idaho Code, Title 67, Chapter 46, Preservation of Historic Sites

## Site-Specific Plans and Procedures

- INL Cultural Resource Management Plan, DOE/ID-10997\*
- 46 internal procedures, lab instructions, and forms

\*currently being revised/replaced

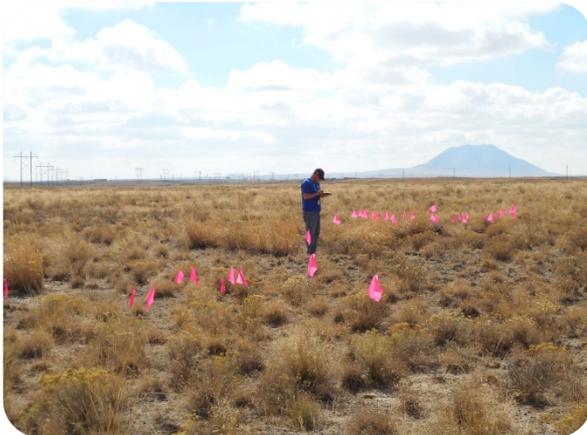
# Identifying Cultural Resources

## How are cultural resources identified?

- Field surveys are conducted to identify and inventory cultural resources
- Surveys are conducted for NHPA Section 106 and 110 projects

## Why are field surveys performed?

- Evaluate effects to historic properties from projects, emergency actions
- Answer research questions
- Identify cultural resources within a specific historic context or theme
- Determine significance of historic properties



## How are field surveys performed?

- Secretary of Interior-qualified archaeologists
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Heritage Tribal Office personnel
- Walking transects no more than 30 meters apart
- GPS data collected
- Cultural resources flagged and mapped; photos, drawings, descriptive data collected
- No collection policy

GPS = Global Positioning System  
NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act

# Protection and Preservation

## Tribal Involvement and Consultation

- Governed by DOE/Tribal AIP and federal regulations
- Involvement in all aspects of INL cultural resource management program

## Physical Access

- Controlled access to INL Site
- Off-road travel restricted
- No signage identifying cultural sites

## Documentation and Recordation

- Recordation of cultural sites
- Maintaining databases, inventories, archives
- Oral histories
- Ethnographic study
- Research

## Data

- Cultural resource data are restricted from public release
- Need-to-know access to cultural resource data for DOE and contractors

## Monitoring

- Annual monitoring of sensitive archaeological sites by the Tribes and INL

## Work Planning and Control

- Cultural resource reviews of proposed projects that identify potential effects to cultural resources and approaches to avoid, minimize, mitigate adverse effects
- Monitoring ground-disturbing work in culturally-sensitive areas
- Stop Work requirement for unanticipated discoveries
- Contract oversight

## Training and Education

- Cultural resource awareness training (general site access and project-specific)
- Public outreach

## Management of Artifacts

- Leaving artifacts where they are found
- Curation of artifacts already collected

# Questions?

- INL Cultural Resource Management  
[crm.inl.gov](http://crm.inl.gov)
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes  
<http://www.sbtribes.com>
- Idaho State Historic Preservation Office  
<https://history.idaho.gov/location/shpo>
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
<https://www.achp.gov/>





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