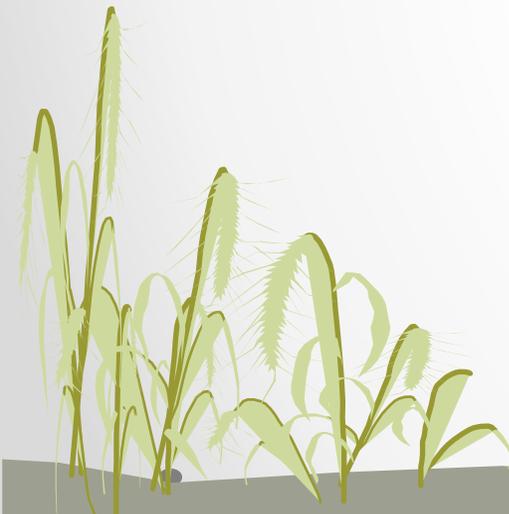


Repatriation: Return My History, Return My Ancestors

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Cultural Resources/HeTO

Presented by: Larae Bill and Taylor Haskett



Cultural Resources/Heritage Tribal Office (HeTO)

Scope:

Preservation, protection, and monitoring of the Shoshone and Bannock people's original ancestral territory. Ensure DOE is complying with all federal cultural resource laws and regulations; and DOE Orders, DOE/INL Cultural Resource Management Plan and NEPA.

Staff:

Carolyn Smith, Cultural Resource Coordinator

Larae Bill, Cultural Resource Specialist

Taylor Haskett, Cultural Resource Technician LTS I

Anna Bowers, Cultural Resource Technician II

Agreement-In-Principle

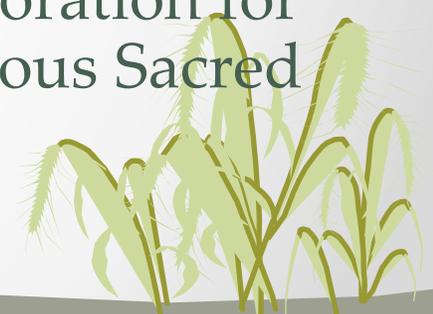
Between The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and The United States Department of Energy-2017

“Protection of these cultural resources, access to sacred sites and sites of traditional use, and repatriation of Native American Indian human remains along with items of cultural patrimony or other associated cultural and historical items are of paramount importance to the Tribes and DOE.”

- Protection of Cultural Resources
 - Recognize Idaho National Laboratory (INL) is on original ancestral lands of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
 - DOE nor Tribes want to disturb CR but realize that it might be affected by activities on the INL
 - Access to Sacred Sites
 - Middle Butte Memorandum of Understanding 1994
 - DOE has a trust responsibility to the Tribes in management of cultural resources
 - Consultation
 - Tribal Involvement +

Federal Laws and Regulations

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 1992 (NAGPRA)
- 36 CFR Part 800 and Part 79
- National Environmental Policy Act 1970
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Cultural Resource Policy Statement
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Policy Statement
- MOU Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Indigenous Sacred Sites



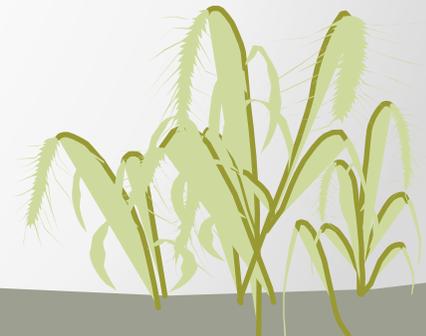
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

- November 16, 1990-became law
- Directed all federal agencies, education institutes and museums that receive Federal Funding to come up with an inventory of Native American remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony held in their possession
- Consult with Tribes (inc. Native Hawaiians)
- Excavation/inadvertent discovery
- Repatriation



NAGPRA

- Have the federal agencies, educational institutes and museums completed inventories?
- Cultural Affiliation, Which Tribe to Consult, Which Tribe will Repatriate?
- Other interested parties (archaeologists, cultural/physical anthropologists, museums universities)
- Do museums have ownership of cultural material and/or remains?
- How do Tribes determine cultural affiliation? Shoshone-Bannock Tribes



Why Repatriate?

- Tribal Perspectives

- Ancestors
- Respect for ones that have passed on
- No agency/museum owns the remains and the affiliated cultural materials
- Free vs. Reservation Ancestor
 - Ancestors were free, no reservations at the time
 - Ideal to repatriate to exact location or close, however, if no locations are known or if it is impossible to repatriate to federal lands or other land, tribes need to decide what is the best way to handle the repatriation



Archaeological Resources Protection Act

- Regulates archaeological resources on federal and Indian lands
- No removal of archaeological resources without a permit from the agency
- Forbids purchase, sale, exchange of archaeological resources
- Violators can be fined, jailed, confiscate assets
 - Consequences of violations are not as stringent as they should be
 - Cannot put a dollar amount on a tribal archaeological resource, once it is taken from the place of origin our history is lost
- Permit is also required for any University studies on Federal Lands



36 CFR Part 79-Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections

- Federal agencies guidance on how to preserve, manage and curate collections from their respective federal lands
- Basically the archaeological material are the property of the landowner
- DOE-ID: CRMO and it's Contractor engage in technical and G2G consultation in regard to 36 CFR Part 79
 - Notify SBT (CR/HeTO) of any requests for use of curated materials in student research
 - Allow viewing of collections at any time
 - If items are in the collections that shouldn't be in there or not used for research purposes, the items is removed

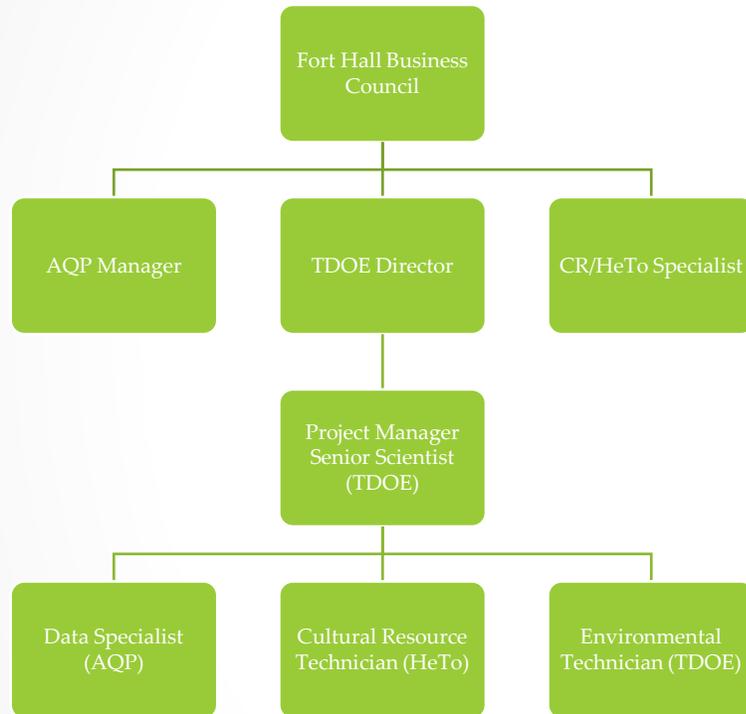


Why Repatriate Archaeological Material?

- #1 museums have so much archaeological material in curation. What are they doing with it?
- The items just sit in a dark drawer or box for years
- Removing archaeological material from where it was left erases our history and footprint (LEGAL LOOTING!)
- Our archaeological material was left there for a reason
- Ideally, federal agencies should just record the material and leave in place, and not collect. This is what DOE-ID is doing.
- If the material is in danger of being destroyed by a project, simply move the material away from being destroyed and place within the original location (nearby)



Tribal Long-Term Stewardship at INL



- In 2022 first time ever receiving funding and involvement in INL LTS monitoring
- Tribes were not included in initial INL LTS Planning
- Tribes have a unique cultural perspective that needs to be included
- Integrate culturally-based knowledge and principles into the concepts and scientific-based principles of the existing DOE INL LTS plans and activities

Hakai emme ukkudi suangenna?

What you all think?

