



Cultural Resources/Heritage Tribal Office

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

*Anna Bowers, CR Tech II
Larae Bill, CR Specialist*

A Little Bit of History

- October 16, 1991, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' police department intercepted a shipment of SNF from Colorado on I-15 that was crossing the reservation.
- September 29, 1992 formal Working Agreement between Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the Department of Energy
- Defines working relationship between Tribes and DOE
- This Agreement was renewed annually until 1995
- Cultural Resources one of the key programs within the Tribal DOE Department



Kesley Edmo, Sr. naap, SBT Chairman & Augustine Pitrolo, DOE-ID Manager



WIPP Shipment #3 8/9/00 1048 hrs. I-15 Exit 80

- October 24, 1995, first shipment of nuclear waste via rail began to cross the reservation.
- On October 24, 1995, a nuclear waste shipment was blocked by Tribal police on the railroad at the reservation boundary.
- The federal government did not negotiate any agreement with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to allow nuclear waste to cross the reservation.
- Tribes wanted a similar agreement as the State of Idaho (Settlement Agreement).
- Tribes' were concerned about any spills and accidents that might happen when crossing the reservation.

- 1995 Agreement-In-Principle (AIP) was signed between the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and DOE-ID
- Initially the AIP was a 3-year agreement. Initially, the AIP became a 5-year agreement.



Lee Juan Tyler, FHBC Member & Elizabeth Sellers, DOE-ID Manager (2007)



Rick Provencher, DOE-ID Manager & Nathan Small, FHBC Chairman (2017)



Lionel Boyer, FHBC member & Beverly Cook, DOE-ID Manager

Importance of Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Oversight

- 1994 Middle Butte Cave MOU between DOE-ID and Sho-Ban Tribes
- 2023 Updated Middle Butte Cave MOU
- 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
- DOE has a trust responsibility to the Tribes in management of cultural resources

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE
and the

SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES

I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

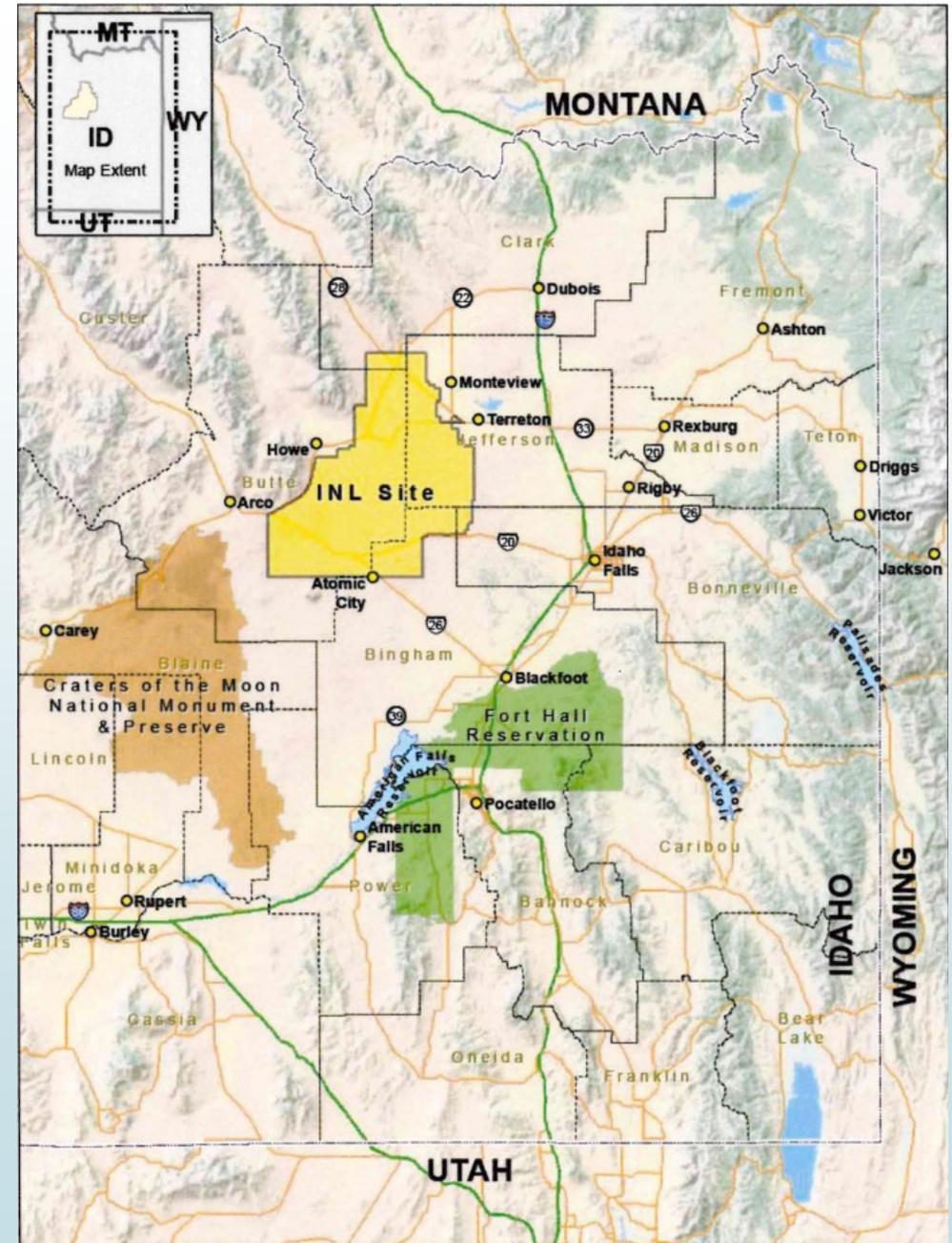
The United States Department of Energy (DOE), a federal executive agency, through its Idaho Operations Office (DOE-ID), owns and operates the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Site, an approximately nine hundred square mile nuclear facility site in southeastern Idaho. Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, and the Department of Energy Organization Act, functions performed at the INL Site include research and development in nuclear and other energy areas, and projects and programs related to environmental restoration and waste management.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes ("Tribes") are a federally recognized Indian tribe. The Fort Bridger Treaty of July 3, 1868, 15 Stat. 673, secured the Fort Hall Reservation as the permanent homeland of the Shoshone and Bannock peoples. The aboriginal rights reserved by the 1868 Treaty extend to areas of land in Idaho and surrounding states, and the Treaty reserved for Tribal members hunting, fishing, and gathering rights on surrounding unoccupied lands of the United States. While the parties acknowledge that the INL Site is occupied land, it is recognized that certain areas on the Site have cultural and religious significance to the Tribes. The INL Site is located within the aboriginal territory of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

DOE Order 144.1 Department of Energy American Indian Tribal Government Interactions and Policy, 2009, establishes DOE's commitment to assure that tribal rights and concerns are considered, and to avoid unnecessary interference with traditional religious practices. This policy also provides for access to sacred areas and traditional resources located on DOE lands in accordance with safety, health, and national security considerations.

To preserve and protect the cultural and religious interests of the Tribes, DOE-ID, and the Tribes are entering into this Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") to provide the Tribes access to the Middle Butte area, including the cave, Aviator's cave, Prickly cave, Birch Creek site, WERF Burial, Site 10JF0088, and other INL Site areas that may be identified for access in the future, for the performance of Tribal sacred or religious ceremonies, or other cultural or educational activities. The Middle Butte area is defined generally as that area within the boundaries of the INL Site, directly south of Highway 20 and east of Highway 26, legally described as Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22 of T 2 N, R 32 E, Bingham County, Idaho. A map of the area is attached hereto and incorporated herein to this MOA.

- INL is located 45 miles north of the FHIR
- Historically the INL was used for gathering and hunting
- Travel corridor to our hunting, gathering and fishing grounds
- Tribal oversight is important to protect and preserve our resources on the INL.
 - Archaeological sites (campsites, pictographs/petroglyphs, storage areas, lookouts, etc.)
 - Burials
- Area used, and still is, by various bands of the Shoshone and Bannock people
- Trails on the INL (T-roads)



SBT & DOE-ID CRMO and BEA Collaboration

- Relationship between SBT HeTO, DOE-ID CRMO and BEA greatly improved within the past 8 years
- More input from Tribes
- More involvement in DOE project surveys (Section 106 & 110, Research projects)
- Place names
- Renaming archeological sites on the INL
- Cultural Resources Working Group, Ethnohistory Project, Precontact Context
- Tribes more involved with public, STEM, various working groups, CAB tours



Birch Creek Re-vegetation Project

- Birch Creek site on the north end of the INL
- Now called “Old Man”
- Impacts from previous grazing causing deflation of the site
- 2 years ago began discussing replanting native plants
- 2023 HeTO was involved in the revegetation



Questions/Comments?



Oosen daga (that is all)

