1) Cover Letter & Feedback Form
July 25, 2006

Dear Review Advisory Group Liaison,


We have included a response sheet for you to provide your input.

The following Preliminary Meeting Notes are included for your review:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>N-10-v1 Workshop 2, Day 1 General Session</td>
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<td>b)</td>
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<td>c)</td>
<td>N-12-v1 Day 1 Break-Out Session, Collections AG</td>
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<td>N-13-v1 Day 1 Break-Out Session, Contemporary Arts AG</td>
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<td>h)</td>
<td>N-17-v1 Day 1 Break-Out Session, Outdoor &amp; Cultural Programming AG</td>
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Plus attachments:

k) A-02 Draft Advisory Group Members (as of January 8, 2006)
l) A-05 Interpretive Themes Group letter to DPR requesting a CA Indian advisor to review consultant’s documents
m) A-06 Annotated Interpretive Program Diagrams (from Outdoor Programming group discussion)

***

According to feedback received during Workshop 2 (May 1 & 2, 2006), we revised the review process for the Programming & Master Planning documentation, to assure that all documents truly represent the CA Indian voice. Following the Advisory Groups’ direction, DRP created the Review Advisory Group to partner with us (the Consultant Team) and review our work. Workshop 2 Meeting Notes will follow this new review process as outlined below:
All documents have been assigned an ID CODE. The code includes 3 parts: the first letter indicates the type of document (in this case N for Meeting Notes); the number is assigned in order, as documents of the same type are produced; and the last part refers to the version of the document (versions 1 to 4). The Consultant Team will assign these codes to documents and the codes will be used to log changes and record the process.

The process will include 3 review periods:

- **Review Period 1:** The Review Advisory Group Liaison (Julie Holder) will review the documents first.

- **Review Period 2:** The Review Advisory Group members will perform Review Period 2.

- **Review Period 3:** The notes will then be reviewed by all Advisory Group members.

The Consultant team will produce a log of comments after each review period, and will update the Meeting Notes (Versions 1 to 4). Comment Logs will be submitted with each Version of the Meeting Notes for reference.

After the third review period, the Consultant Team will produce a Consolidated version of the notes (Version 4), including all feedback received.

Version 4 of the Meeting Notes will be made public and posted on the CIHC website. Comments received after the Consolidated Meeting Notes have been issued, will be documented separately and will be made public on the project’s website.

As described above, your current review will constitute **Review Period 1** for this set of notes. Your comments are due on **September 11, 2006**. Please forward your comments to Alma Du Solier at EDAW (see contact information below).
We appreciate your help enormously, and look forward to hearing from you soon. Should you have any questions or additional comments please don’t hesitate to contact Alma Du Solier at EDAW, or Paulette Hennum at State Parks (see contact information below).

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Jacinta McCann
Vice-President EDAW
CIHC Master Plan Consultant Team Lead

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Workshop 2 Meeting Notes review process summary
(Shaded area indicates current step of the review process):

<table>
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Date: ___________________

Name: ________________________________________________________________

Which Advisory Group do you belong to? __________________________________

You prefer to be contacted by:           Email _______________________________
                                           OR       Phone _______________________________

Comments & Suggestions
Your input is important for the success of this process. When providing comments about the meeting notes, please indicate the document code and page you are discussing (i.e. N-05-v2, p.3), or mark your copy and send it to Alma Du Solier at EDAW: alma.du@edaw.com, fax (415) 788 4875, by September 11, 2006. Please add blank pages as needed.

For more information, project updates, and to provide further input, please visit the project Web site at: http://www.edaw.net/cihc

Thanks for your participation!!
2) Workshop 1 Meeting Notes, Version 2 (v2) for review
Overall Notes, Day 1

CIHC Programming & Master Plan Workshop #2

Kick-off [LM]
Opening blessing [GD]
Introduction of Nancy Zimmelman, first female Chief Archivist, State of California and acknowledgement of her promotion.
1. **Welcome**, Ruth Coleman, Director, DPR [RC]

- DPR’s commitment extends beyond the Heritage Center to developing a better relationship with the Indian community.
- RC recognized the outstanding commitment of the TF and AGs to the project.
- The goal is to create a distinctive and honorable place where past, contemporary, and future experiences of California Indians are recognized, celebrated, and shared, ensuring promises made 40 years ago are kept.
- Consider the effect of our decisions “seven generations into the future”; the Iroquois Nation’s seventh generation concept guides us in elevating the cultural resources division of DPR, in considering how department decisions impact Indian people, and through this project — getting something done right that was promised so long ago.

2. **Participant Introductions** [LM]

3. **Learning from NMAI**, John Colonghi, National Campaign Director, NMAI [JC]

- CIHC has the benefit of being able to learn from NMAI’s experience.
- Congress mandated building NMAI on the last available site on the D.C. Mall.
- NMAI was the first component of Smithsonian that was mandated by Congress to raise money. It set the tone for the future of the Smithsonian Institution.
- CIHC will be extremely successful; a statement that California Indians are still here, just as NMAI is a statement that American Indians (Western Hemisphere) are still here. This is an idea that has been building for 40 years and a lot of work has been done. Now it’s time to look past the building, to look up, and think “seven generations” into the future. It’s not just about us, but also about our children and grandchildren.
- It’s time to get more Indian people involved. It is important to involve tribal leaders and Indian representatives from all parts of the state to inform the message and put CIHC in a good position for future fundraising. Planning for fundraising needs to start early (looking at a $40-60M fundraising campaign).
- It’s necessary to involve state legislators, the philanthropic community, and tribal councils (many are already working diligently to build cultural centers and museums).
- The museum needs to be run by Indian people, through the eyes and voices of Indian people, but in the end it is for everyone.

Questions:

**Tribal museum versus cultural heritage center: how do we tell a broader cultural story?**

- At NMAI, compromises were made, but Indian people made the final decisions.
- CIHC will represent all California tribes. The more voices there are, the harder it is to create an exhibition that reflects all voices. CIHC will find the right solution for the California Indians.

**What are the potential fundraising sources?**

- It is important to involve California Indians in the process; buy-in from Indian communities will ensure success.
- The tribal community, philanthropic community, and private donors (e.g., Ron Burkle) present the best funding opportunities. The foundation and corporate world are secondary sources.
- Fundraising requires planning: NMAI’s plan had to be approved by Congress, the Vice President of the U.S., and all of the Smithsonian’s leaders.

**What were some of the policies that were daunting?**

- Repatriation is written into the law that created NMAI, but the process can be difficult because groups don’t always agree. NMAI does not have skeletal remains in its collection,
but due to Repatriation, the National Museum of Natural History is currently in the process of returning its remains.

- NMAI built ceremonial sites near its collection facility in Maryland (1 million objects) to honor the objects. Many objects were returned, but many tribes entrusted the museum to care for their objects.

**What were the roles of Rick West [RW] and John Colonghi?**

- RW, Southern Cheyenne, is the leader and voice of the museum’s program and collection, while JC headed the national fundraising campaign, branding, internal affairs, and communications.

**What proportion of donations came from the various types of donors?**

- The majority came from the philanthropic community and from Indian people; less came from foundations and corporations.
- The largest gift in the 150-year history of the Smithsonian came from the Mashantucket Pequots; Indians gave $60 million (three $10 million gifts, some half-million dollar gifts); a significant portion came from individual donations from Native People; $40 million came from philanthropic community; JC’s team raised a total of over $130 million.
- Foundations generally do not give money for capital campaigns.
- When Congress changed hands in 1994, some of the money that had been appropriated for NMAI was rescinded, necessitating additional fundraising by JC’s team.

**What would you do differently?**

- Develop the program first, and use it as a tool for the fundraising campaign, and to provide a better estimate of the target fundraising goal. (NMAI’s end cost was $200 million, but it might have been lower with better planning/understanding of the program.)
- Ensure the brand identity and communications strategies were in place before the start of fundraising.
- Think past the building, to 10 years into the future. Opening day is only the beginning (e.g., NMAI in NYC was not fully prepared for operations when it opened).

**Did the fundraising goal include endowment money?**

- A capital campaign needs to have an endowment component. A cultural institution cannot operate without it. Federal funding is uncertain, and the endowment will provide security.
- NMAI’s initial endowment goal was $25 million, and over $55 million was raised.
- Over 250,000 people donated money; it is important to build a constituency to support the endowment.

**Where did money come for initial fundraising staff?**

- Because Congress mandated the Smithsonian, it was able to spend federal dollars (appropriated from the beginning) to build operations.
- Initially, trust money was used for fundraising because, by law, you cannot use federal money to raise money. JC challenged this policy because Congress had mandated NMAI, and after three years, Congress approved his request. NMAI did not have to raise money to pay for staff salaries.

**How were JC and his staff hired?**

- The federal hiring procedure is rigorous; it took nine months to officially hire the first professional staff member.

**Is the state/federal process a detriment to hiring Native People?**

- CIHC needs a director and/or someone to communicate the message of the institution—to represent the institution to the public, to tribes, and in a variety of settings. It’s a complicated, time-consuming, but necessary effort. Staff hiring that needs to take place, and the state hiring process should not inhibit CIHC.

**How was the board appointed and what was its role?**
The board was appointed by Congress. It had to be 51 percent Indian.

Created a separate fundraising board.

Created and recruited the National Honorary Committee (all Indian national presidents) to help strategize fundraising.

Held 35 major events and 50 smaller events to raise money.

CIHC will work more efficiently because it will function on a state level.

Closing Comments:

Public programs can precede the institution and raise public awareness/generate interest.

Needs a strong interpretive program and architectural statement

Keep in mind that Indian people will be willing to give, but it will take effort and planning.

4. CIHC Master Planning: Where we are now, and where we are heading [JM]

CT has been listening and working with AGs to define key content areas for interpretive program
Between Workshops 1 and 2 there has been interaction with the TF and AGs.
The work product to date is the Preliminary Interpretive Program Diagrams and Matrix (4/28/06 reflects two rounds of feedback and integration of feedback from AGs).

In this workshop we are concentrating on:
1) Refining the interpretive program
   - Refine terminology
   - Solidify the message
   - Define thematic priorities
   - Discuss target audience(s)
   - Confirm program elements
2) Discuss the potential and appropriate character / mood / feel recommended for the CIHC

After this Workshop, there will be continuing communication with AG leads to refine the work effort.
By Workshop 3, we will have looked at the site and started applying the refined interpretive program to the site.
Work will be finalized by end of year. The key work products delivered at the end of the process will illustrate a shared vision and concepts for the Heritage Center.

5. Grounding Presentation [AD]

CIHC Statement of Purpose: The California Indian Heritage Center honors the diversity and history of California Indian people by preserving cultural and tribal traditions, nurturing contemporary expressions, and facilitating research and education for California, the nation, and the world.

Grounding Documents (that have guided us and will continue to guide us)
- California Indian Museum Study (1991)
- Comments on the 1991 Indian Museum Study (2003), Dr. Bruce Bernstein, Assistant Director for Cultural Resources, NMAI, Smithsonian Institution

California Indian Museum Study (1991)
The 1991 document reviews and summarizes past planning efforts. The recommendations are still relevant today; it is the grounding document and our point of departure.
- Provides a list of indoor and outdoor facilities and potential programs and events
MEETING NOTES, VERSION 1
WORKSHOP 2 : LISTEN + FEEDBACK
Day 1 : General Session

- Recommends interpretive themes, including a unifying theme, "a persevering people."
- Recommends a partnership between DPR and the Native American Heritage Commission.

Main Points:
- Involve California Indians in process, every step of the way.
- Recognize the diversity of tribes in the outdoor program elements.
- Create an honest (not romanticized) portrayal of the history of California Indians.
- Focus on a network of local museums in combination with the larger museum (this idea has since been reconsidered; see Bernstein and TF Review document summaries, below).
- Care for artifacts in accordance with traditional California Indian procedures.

Dr. Bernstein’s review of the 1991 study preserved many of the original concepts; lists indoor/outdoor facilities similar to those presented in the 1991 study.

Main Points:
- Call it a “Cultural Center” rather than a “Museum.”
- Understand the role of the Internet in creating a Center that serves as the hub of a networked system of regional museums and cultural centers.
- Partner with Native People to ensure a “first-person” voice is used to tell the story.
- Create a “placeless center” for all Indian cultures in California.
- Emphasize traveling exhibitions.
- Do not create a reconstructed village. Instead place emphasis on regional centers and botanical gardens.
- Become a center for transfer of ideas and knowledge.
- Create the interpretive message in collaboration with Indians.
- Bring in advisors in education, training, ceremony, and collections (basis for creation of AGs).
- Create a Native American Board of Directors.

Task Force Review of the 1991 Museum Study
- Also confirms many aspects of the 1991 and Bernstein papers.
- Developed statements of vision and purpose.
- Summarized the goals expressed in main documents.

Main Points:
- Create curatorial facilities of the highest standard to ensure that artifacts from around the world can be available to people in California. Create a program that takes advantage of that type of high-end facility.
- Tell a balanced story of past and present (not just “a persevering people” but also a living people).

CT is here to listen, understand and synthesize the information. Our ongoing goal is to ensure that we understand and portray the messages correctly — that we get it right.

CIHC as a central hub of a network of regional centers [comment, BM]
BM stressed that the CT needs to develop this concept further in the master plan. Legislation that created CIHC only mandated funding for one central facility, but the tribes/communities are still interested in regional facilities — their own museums. Dr. Bernstein gave us the message to respond to this issue: create a Center that is a hub and use technology/Internet/networks to provide resources to the regional facilities. The CT master plan must address these questions:
- How can regional museums learn from CIHC? How do we get information back to them?
- How do we help support their development and help them learn from the knowledge that we develop?
• How can you help your people at home to make their regional facility successful, to create efficiencies and achieve goals?
• Understand that you can’t create a facility in Sacramento that equally represents everybody from across the state, but you can build a knowledge base to support the regions in creating their own facilities.

Workshop 1 Summary
Interpretive Themes:
• The story needs to be told fully and truthfully, and it must recognize the genocide from the survivor’s perspective.
• Recommended themes are creation, oral stories, seasons, and environment/land.
• CIHC must respect the traditional protocols of people of the region.

Contemporary Arts:
• Encourage diversity of media and use historical and modern perspectives to tell the story.
• Program permanent and traveling exhibits.

Collections Management:
• Resolve collection ownership and policy issues.
• Confirm that everyone is represented and create a rotation program around the state.
• A value-driven story to presenting the collection, telling stories past, present, and future.

Outdoor and Cultural Programs:
• Create a nameless, faceless, safe place that respects the local people and environment.
• Restore native vegetation and embrace the flood cycle.
• Take a natural and non-manicured approach.
• Use temporary facilities.

Libraries, Research, and Archives:
• Create a model that allows for storage and management of archives and collections in public and private areas.
• Recognize that not all stories are to be shared with everyone and not all knowledge should be shared equally.
• Research facilities should emphasize mutual respect and use technology wisely.

6. Process Discussion
Interpretive Themes AG member Connie Reitman [CR] expressed concern that some of the language/terminology expressed in the first workshop was not being appropriately translated to the documents issued by the consultants. CR thought that the process was not clear and there was lack of understanding regarding when the documents became “final.” Some comments from workshop I were not received before workshop II. CG suggested that the input offered are not comments, but recommendations for changes and should be reflected in the final notes that are issued as a record of the process. MB and JM concurred, assuring that the notes (including notes from Workshop 1) would be reissued with comments incorporated. JM noted that there would always be potential for human error, so ongoing communication in the process is important. AD clarified that AG leads had reviewed the matrix and program diagrams and shared their feedback and suggestions with consultants during two phone conferences. Afterward, efforts were made to incorporate all the comments, which should be reflected in the matrix, presentation, and diagrams issued for workshop 2 (documents dated 4/28/2006). AD emphasized that the purpose of the current face-to-face session is to continue to review the documents to ensure that they reflect the language used by the Indian advisory groups accurately. The documents will not be final until there is group consensus that they are ready to be final.
7. Introduction to preliminary interpretive documents [JN]
This is a unique group of outstanding people from the state, libraries, cultural resources, artists, professors of international repute, architects, and creative people. CIHC will be the main hub in a network of regional museums. The message is that CIHC is not in competition with the regional museums; its purpose is to facilitate communication, exchange materials, and enrich regional programs.

The interpretive process has to come to fruition—it is happening. The work of RAA can be taken to Indian communities with pride (once the language is worked out). This is not a time to be cutting back on staff. Now is the time to add strength. The project needs plans, a director, and the support of increasing staff and leadership.

There will be no other place like this, so there needs to be a strong educational component. At CIHC, children will step into places that talk honestly about the genocide. There is no mention of the California Indian genocide in the state’s schools. The story needs to be told with honesty, with integrity, for the children and for everyone.

This place should be in the center of California on the land of people that suffered the most brutal aspects of inhumanity but still survived. People who have survived a holocaust are able to bring humanity and understanding. Every Indian tradition has a process by which you go into isolation—not to become a bear or wise eagle — but to find the “eagleness” and “bearness” in yourself — to learn about yourself. By learning about yourself you can meet others with integrity. That’s a lesson that Indian people can share. CIHC can reinforce that integrity. When I know about myself, I can treat others with integrity.

“We see the time of change; we now have to pull together. We need to decide what we’re going to do, and do it.”

8. Preliminary Interpretive Program, Ralph Appelbaum, RAA [RA]

- CIHC represents a culturally and politically sovereign group of communities building a knowledge base, and creating a cultural attraction that explores and celebrates those communities.
- It will be an accomplishment in the quest for mutual dignity, mutual respect, and promotion of human rights. It is about culture, but it is essentially a reflection of your persistent demand for human rights.
- California is one of the top tourist destinations in America. CIHC will be one component in a giant web of facilities that make up knowledge-based tourism.
- You need to be mindful that you have an impact on tourism, taxes, and businesses that will make money from this facility.
- CIHC will be a learning attraction. The real goal is to awaken a joy of learning in your own community and for outsiders. Knowledge tourists are key drivers in local economy. They are looking for things that give personal growth. Knowledge is a strategic asset.

Indoor-Outdoor Program Overview
- Fully integrated program that encompasses both indoor and outdoor spaces.
- Interconnected experience where major themes are reinforced inside and outside.
- Interpretation shapes physical design of the facility and the land.
  - The land ties everything together.

Main Content Areas: The “Big Stones”
Hall of the People: Tribes, Nations, Bands, Clans, Community
- Great assembly hall welcomes all Indians and other visitors.
- Visitors shed their own cultural perspectives and walk “in the direction” of an Indian person.
- Features:
MEETING NOTES, VERSION 1
WORKSHOP 2: LISTEN + FEEDBACK
Day 1: General Session

- Names of all California tribes
- Representative natural materials
- Symbolic Baskets
- Photographs of Indian people from each region
- Expression of traditional Indian directions.

Shared Values: Respecting the Land, Family, Spiritual Beliefs, Common beliefs
- Introduction to CIHC.
- A journey across California’s shifting landscape.
- Focuses on the land as the source of both diversity and shared values.
- Introduces shared values of California Indians.

Timelessness: Living with Nature, Seasons
- Explores the traditional world of California Indians.
- Land, home, village, tribe, spirituality.
- Portrayed through oral stories, artifacts, artwork, maps and illustration.
- Incorporates both historic and contemporary voices.
- Visitors can:
  - Step into a storytelling circle
  - Partake of a visit to a neighboring village
  - Join a seasonal migration.

Memory: Oral Stories, Unwritten History
- California Indian perspectives of white contact: the mission era, gold rush, and continued discrimination.
- A powerful disturbance in the physical space signifies the permanent impact of these events.
- Emotional exhibits incorporate ethnographic records, maps, treaties, photos, and reminiscences.

Continuity: Survival, Living Culture
- The resource and cultural hub of CIHC.
- A window into contemporary culture.
- Galleries address contemporary issues: sovereignty, urban life, health.
- Traditional and contemporary art explore California Indian culture, politics, and daily life.
- Library, Forum, and News Exchange are important community resources.
- Screening rooms and performance stages feature contemporary and traditional films and performances.

Storytelling Techniques
Content areas in an interpretive program can be expressed through a variety of narrative and conceptual frameworks. The three examples below are presented for your information and understanding of the interpretive process. They are not intended to suggest solutions for CIHC.

1. Linear Narrative
   Separate exhibit halls or buildings.
   Single visitor path.

2. Distributed Narrative
   Some content areas/themes can be distributed through the main visitor path, expressed in alcoves, theaters, or galleries.

3. Woven Narrative
   Big stones create foundation for the visitor path.
   Key themes and concepts occur throughout and tie the story together.
9. Breakout Groups (for notes from individual breakout group sessions, see attachments)

10. Breakout Group Summary Presentations

Interpretive Themes [JN]
- AG recommendation is to hire a California Indian person to edit and consult regarding the wording of all CIHC related public documents. For the Center to be the best it can be, everyone needs to be on the same page from very beginning, and documents need to reflect the messages of the AGs accurately. The person should be someone from the AG body with strong leadership qualities who can translate between groups. (see attachment N22)

Libraries, Research, and Archives [JH]
- Libraries will fold into interpretation.
- Questions:
  - What content will we be housing? (Things not available on a daily basis such as mission records)
  - What types of materials will we be housing? (Baskets, oral stories)
  - What is valuable to collection, what is general to the collection?
- Create cues throughout the facility: People come for a variety of reasons and have different interests. Cues throughout the facility can direct people to the library and archives.
- Genealogical research: Provide access to electronic materials; provide access to an interpretive guide to explain how to use materials.
- Private and sensitive materials: Offer places that are private/contemplative; computer areas, storytelling areas, and language areas.
- Audiovisual resources: Ensure that A/V materials can be heard and seen.
- Photographs: Can be used for research and interpretation (exhibits) throughout the facility.
- Back of house: Consider practical aspects of receiving, holding, and conserving artifacts. Secure storage, vaults, collections, mix of materials and public/private access.
- Interpretation of archive and collection treasures: CIHC can take a holistic approach. Treasures can be looked at in context, with vegetation or stories around them.

Outdoor and Cultural Programming [CG]
- The sculpture garden is a foreign idea for California Indians. Need to think of another way to interpret memory in the outdoors. How to incorporate contemporary art? We need to consult local people about Memory and learn how they would like to handle it.
- It’s important to tell that story inside and outside; it’s important to decide how that story will be told.
- Trading among tribes, gathering and mixing of California Indian people are all unifying concepts.
- The term “Memory” is to stark and sad. The name should something more like “Legacy”.

Contemporary Arts [FL]
General Comments
- The process is out of order.
- Need to clarify language, terminology and process.
- Currently, the questions are being asked from the perspective of the designers.
- Things are being separated (Big Stones), but they are not absolute.

Gathering of the People
- Gathering is not an appropriate term for this area.
- Gathering of the People lends itself closely with Shared Values.
- This first space/impression should include portraits of people with photos and video as evidence of a living culture.
• Terms to think about:
  o Enter with respect.
  o Come with humility.
  o Love (think of the notion of love, what brought us all here today).

How to approach this with love and respect?
• Use photographs to talk about the past, present, and future.
• Pay respect to the past, the elders in each area.
• Use timelines.
• Ask the community for their input on what to put in exhibition spaces/galleries.
• Give people a place to feel good about the past and to live in today.
• Tell the story of California Indians.
• Remember that Continuity doesn’t die with someone who is 100 years old if they have an opportunity to talk to someone, continue the ceremony, and know where sacred places are.

Operations [LG]
• The themes need to be expressed in a woven story. Everything is interconnected. Otherwise it seems like a museum and not a cultural center.
• Tell the story of the genocide.
• The land is a storyline that ties everything together (unifying theme).
• Stories need to be changed and rotated to keep people coming back (e.g., change w/season).
• Takeaway messages:
  • To get support of regional tribes, the story/message(s) need to be strong and real, with powerful emotional impact.
  • This will never happen again … should never happen again.
  • California Indians are still fighting battles today for our existence.
  • It’s a continuing story and there are connections throughout.

Collections [LG]
• Use “California Indians” as a standard term.
• The term “tribes” disguises the multitude of peoples.
• Family is an important concept (organizes social systems).
• The land is really about a sense of home for the people.
• In the diagrams, the overlapping “gray” areas are more important to the story.
• Takeaway messages:
  o CIHC is about the people.
  o It is about speaking the truth.
  o Hear stories of the people by the people.
  o Understand devotion to family, prayer, and fellow California Indians.

• Define what can and cannot be generalized.
• There is not enough information to make recommendations about the collection. Will DPR give the collection back to California Indians? We need to take this information back to the people.
• Collections can be used as a community resource. Objects and artifacts can flow between institutions, with the CIHC serving as a central hub.

11. Open Session [JM]
General comments, feedback, reactions
Land:
• Land as source of spirituality, resources, and culture. It’s more than the dirt; it’s everything, from the inanimate to the spiritual.
• Land offers a sense of freedom. With loss of land came shrinking of freedom. The isolation is what saved us and how we survived.

Genocide:
MEETING NOTES, VERSION 1
WORKSHOP 2 : LISTEN + FEEDBACK
Day 1 : General Session

• Should the term genocide be used to describe the California Indian experience? Is there an alternate phrase? The term is loaded because of the Jewish genocide.
• How to address genocide with the general public without overwhelming the hope, the joy of family, and the renewal, relearning, and continuance story?
• Many people believe that the genocide was final. The key is to emphasize continuity — the survival story.
• Stand up, face the truth, and say, “this happened.” The story has been missing from the public’s awareness. Once people understand, the healing begins.
• “When you lose the story, you lose the spirit. When you lose the spirit, you lose the dream.” Indians’ hopes, dreams, and futures were taken away. That’s the story that needs to be remembered over time.
• People need to feel the power of the story so they can begin to value their own lives.
• “Be honest with ourselves when we tell our story. We are bereaved and insulted, but we cannot go further until we realize that we are a human race.” People don’t want to listen if you don’t tread carefully with words.
• Genocide is the intent to destroy in whole or in part a national or ethnic group by killing members of the group, creating conditions of life to bring about their destruction, or by transferring children from one group to another. The Jewish Genocide killed 70 percent of Jews; the California Indians lost 94 percent of the population.
• California schools are mandated to teach about holocaust, but they do NOT cover the California Indian genocide holocaust. This is a chance to tell the story with truth and accuracy. This needs to be an educational experience.
• [RA] Kids search out issues of moral clarity—right and wrong. USHMM proved very powerful with young teenagers because it reflects their own personal search for moral clarity. It presents genocide as a three-part story between the victim, perpetrator, and the bystander. What did the good Californians do while bad Californians were committing murder? That is the question that you have to put before every visitor: What would you do? This will work well for children, and the general public. When you look around at institutions that Native America has produced, this card is never played. They fear that they won’t get their money, that people won’t be their friend, or that the government will be vindictive. But how much more vindictive could the government get? It will be very popular and people will commend you for it.

12. Summary of Workshop 2, Day 1 [JM]

Process
• Accurately incorporate input; clarify terminology.
• Review/edit text of all public documents by California Indian(s) selected from the AGs (see Interpretive Themes AG memo, attached).
• Appoint a museum director, fundraising director and staff. Should be synchronized with planning and programming process.

CIHC as a "hub" for the network of regional centers
• CT needs to clarify this message to support the outreach effort.

Stories
• Tell the long untold story of the California Indians. Weave it throughout the big rocks (content areas).

Story of Family
• Love binds families and society.
• Respect for family.
• Family as the organizing social system.
• Family devotion to prayer.
• Giving the truth, hearing the stories of the people for the people.
• Use of language to tell stories and to communicate richness of tribes and their differences.

Story of Land
• Impacted growth and evolution of culture.
• Land in terms of water, resources, seasons, materials, culture.
• “Expanded” concept of land (not just dirt).
• Land as a source of freedom.
• Respect for land; management of land.
• Spiritual, natural.

Story of Genocide
• Possibly consider other terminologies (OK for present).
• Four-part definition of genocide; all aspects apply to the California Indians.
• Tell the story of genocide as it occurred, but balance it with stories of survival (healing the culture, bringing yourself back).
• USHMM is a relevant example. The story appeals to young people.
• Educate the public and California Indians, tell the real, true story, and the healing can begin.

Story of Language
• Language as expression of culture.
• Language as communicator, translator.

Story of Sovereignty and Gaming
• Traditional games.
• Gaming tribes.

Teaching the Story
• Educate ourselves about genocide.
• Educate the general public, particularly schoolchildren.
• School curriculum, 4th, 8th and 12th grades.
• Tell the story accurately as it happened, use archives.

Diagrams
• Refine to reflect the above.
• Keep the story woven as a continuum around the connecting the ideas of Gathering of the People, Shared Values, Timelessness, Memory, and Continuity.
• Develop conceptual framework for the building and site to reflect this.

Tomorrow, Day 2:
• Create a visual picture of the mood of the CIHC facility and outdoor spaces.
• Talk about next steps and process improvements.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #2, DAY 1: GENERAL SESSION
REVIEW PERIOD 3: TBD [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS]
CONSOLIDATED MEETING NOTES (VERSION 4) DATE: TBD

REVIEW PROCESS:
- These notes represent understanding of the issues discussed and the agreements reached during the above-mentioned meeting.
- Version 1 Meeting Notes (Preliminary) will be reviewed by Review Liaison (review period 1) and Version 2 Meeting Notes will be produced.
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- Additional comment/change/suggestion received after the “Consolidated Meeting Notes” (Version 4) have been issued, will be recorded but documented separately as an attachment to the “Consolidated Meeting Notes” and will be made public on the project’s website.
Overall Notes, Day 2

CIHC Programming & Master Plan Workshop #2

Welcome [LM]
Opening prayer [GD]

1. Process [JM]

Process improvements:
- Ensure that feedback is being included in all documents.
- More rigorous communication with the AGs.
• Staff and CT will support the AG leads in communicating with their groups.

Review of process to date:
• Workshop 1 Notes: Mailed notes to every AG member for review; comments were issued as addenda to notes, for reference. In accordance with new protocol, CT will reissue Workshop 1 notes with corrections and comments incorporated and additional information noted in attachments.
• Concept Diagrams: The concept diagrams underwent two iterations of review and feedback from AG leads. After each feedback session documents were revised before the 4/28/06 preliminary interpretive program documents were issued as working documents for Workshop 2. We will continue to work with AG leads to make sure we get effective feedback, and continue incorporating that feedback into all documents.

AG/DPR/CT Communications:
• CIHC Website: All documents created as part of the CIHC master planning process are posted on the project website (http://edaw.net/site/CIHC/cihcHome.aspx). The site is a useful way to track work progress and document revisions by reviewing drafts/dated iterations. Website instructions are available for anyone who would like a step-by-step guide to using the site (CONTACT Simsi@edaw.com). CT encourages AGs to use the website to communicate with each other and to review project document drafts. Website communication will be supplemented/reinforced by phone and mail communications.

• Mail: In order to touch base with those who do not have regular access to computers or the Web, key documents will continue to be mailed to all AG members (in addition to being posted on the website). CT does not depend solely on the website but recognizes that it is an important part of a larger communications strategy, which also includes phone calls and conferences, mailings, and in-person dialogue.

• Action Item Follow-up: Recommendation to hire an Indian person from the AG body to edit and consult on public documents (see N22-att5-Interpretive Themes AG Memo, day 1). Ultimately, a staff of California Indians needs to be hired and involved in the process. This is necessary to move forward, and it needs to happen in a timely fashion. (Note that there is a formal process to hire state employees; At present, Indian staff are reviewing the documents.)

2. Outreach [CG]

General Plan:
• Build on outreach that has already been done.
• 2006 outreach schedule is being developed for 2006.
• Goal is to provide general information about the project and process, and build relationships with tribal people throughout California.
• Two locations have been selected, Ione and Table Mountain (communities invited CIHC outreach).
• Outreach to recognized and non-recognized tribes. Everyone’s voice needs to be heard.
• The outreach committee includes Cristina Gonzales, Daniel Striplen, Leo Carpenter, and James Sarmento.
• AG members should send outreach contacts to outreach committee.

Feedback from AGs:
• Important to hear from the southern California tribal people.
• Respect tribal governments. Political leaders should be contacted first; they will connect you with cultural contact.
• Clarify what is meant by outreach. What is the message? Need to create materials with clear, consistent message(s).
5. Life on the River
Len McCandliss, President and CEO [LM], Sierra Health Foundation [SHF]

- **Background**: SHF was one of the first projects on the river. The land was zoned “river-related.” It was unclear what that meant. The objective was to provide offices and room for growth, and to have a facility that would allow SHF to connect to the community in a broader way by allowing people to engage in important work and enjoy the setting.
- **Life on the river**: Being on the water reinforces the rhythm of the seasons and the rhythm of the day. It brings the outside in and it also amplifies the weather. There is abundant wildlife and recreational activity on the river (Jet Skis, sea lions, and sturgeon sightings). Extra UV coating and soundproofing are necessary.
- **Process**: SHF bought the property (it was for sale) and went through a process of approvals: Rezoning, engineering and science studies, and restoration of riverbank habitat. CIHC is better situated to take on this challenge because it has more political clout. CIHC will bring significant tourism and economic development to the area.
- **Flooding**: Buildings sit on steel pilings at the height of the levee. In the event of a flood the building will remain standing on 40-foot stilts. At levels below the levee, there have to be more precautions.
- **Natural Cycles**: The water rises every three years. When the water goes away, it leaves sediment deposits that need to be cleaned. (The SHF is on five acres, total 60,000 SF.)
- **Levees**: When you build inside the levee you have to deal with the Army Corps of Engineers, and there is added expense for building in a flood zone.
- **Parking**: Parking is difficult when you are constrained by water and a highway. It is very expensive to build a multilevel parking facility.
- **Insurance**: Insurance premiums have doubled and tripled. Paying for improvements that are in the flood zone is very expensive. SHF carries a half-million-dollar insurance policy for everything that’s in danger. They pay the federal insurance minimum, and self-insure for catastrophic flooding.
- **Humidity**: Consider the radical changes in humidity levels, especially regarding artifacts and HVAC.

Art shows play a major role in telling/sharing the Native American story because they move around the U.S., and around the world. Family photographs give a visual voice to two generations that had no voice. HF presented images of his family and his artwork and spoke about his personal connection to the land at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers.

7. Site Overview and Update

**Site Overview** [LM]
- Richards Boulevard is currently the preferred adjunct site to Northgate.
- TF/DPR has been working with the County and City of Sacramento to ensure that CIHC is part of the American River Parkway Plan. This goal is to make the area more inclusive for everyone.
- The West Sacramento site came up during conversations with the City and developers. There is no longer interest in using it for a governor’s residence.

**Site Update**
Warren Westrup, Chief Office of Acquisition and Real Property Services, DPR [WW]
- TF put out a statewide request for proposals to find potential partnerships with cities and counties that could help identify a unique and viable site for CIHC. They received many
responses in and out of Sacramento, but locked in on three potential sites in the greater Sacramento area: Stone Lake, Folsom, and Downtown/American River.

- In 2004, the TF ultimately decided on the Northgate site as the preferred site. It includes 200 acres on the north side of the American River. One hundred acres is public, and another 100 acres is privately owned (Boy Scouts, trailer park, quarry). This site remains the preferred CIHC site for the TF.

- The secondary site, Folsom, overlooks Lake Natoma. It is off Highway 50, 22 miles outside the city of Sacramento. In comparison, the Northgate site is two miles to the state capitol. The Folsom site is more easily acquired because it is all state owned.

- An economic study showed that Northgate has the most potential to generate public interest and revenue. The site could also accommodate the vision for the outdoor education/cultural component.

- There were great efforts made by the TF in-staff to get in on the ground level of the American River Parkway Update Plan that is currently in development. This ensures that CIHC is an integral part of that plan, and updates in the plan will accommodate the CIHC vision for the area.

- During the planning process, it became clear that there would be opposition to a large facility on the north side of the American River (Northgate). The TF was faced with a difficult decision: stay with the site or look at an alternative that might involve taking elements of the facility and moving them to Richards Boulevard, an area on the opposite side of the River, with the idea that there would be a future bridge connection between the two areas.

- The decision to look at a split facility was made at the July 2005 TF meeting. DPR then entered into another planning process on the Richards Boulevard site. Both processes are ongoing and have enabled CIHC to get in on the ground level of the development plans.

- EDAW did a land area assessment and recommended that the adjunct site needs to be a minimum of 20-25 acres. The City of Sacramento (CS) has worked hard to come up with resources. The City has committed $6.3M to help acquire a site. The price of land is not cheap in Sacramento, so this money doesn’t get CIHC near the 20 acres needed.

- This caused the TF to look at what might happen if the area needed for the adjunct site could not be acquired. This is when the City of West Sacramento’s (CWS) offer came into play.

- The City of West Sacramento owns 46 acres at the confluence of the American/Sacramento Rivers and has held it with the intention of creating a park. TF/DPR are engaged in discussions with state engineers, water board, etc., as due diligence to make sure that it is a viable alternative to Richards Boulevard (RB). RB still has greater potential for adjunct hotels, restaurants, and other amenities. The rail yard’s development on RB will be a big push to change the face of the area.

- It will be some time before CIHC can utilize all the Northgate land for the outdoor program because it will take time to acquire two of the private parcels. The American River Parkway Update Plan calls for future acquisition of those sites, so efforts are already under way by the flood control agency. The City is committed in the long range to acquiring those properties.

- By the May 25th TF meeting, there will be a conceptual memorandum of understanding with the County, City, and Flood Control that will memorialize a partnership that is working together to implement site needs for the project.

Comments:

- Flooding: Detailed assessments have been done on the West Sac site (for the proposed governor’s residence). Architecturally the site can be developed without jeopardizing artifacts. But the question is whether the permitting process (re: levees) can be overcome. We are also confident that the collection can be safeguarded against flooding at RB. Discovery Park was designed to flood, but there are expenses related to cleaning up sediment deposits. Design of outdoor interpretive features in this area will be a model for how to build facilities that work within a flood plain. It will be more challenging.

- Judith Lowry (JL) was confused about status of the site
Parking: There will be designated parking in the Northgate area, and substantial additional parking Discovery Park, with shuttle service to CIHC. (The proposed bridge would be a pedestrian footbridge with no auto access.)

Land Acquisition: The Northgate site will be more long term depending on how fast the City, County, and Flood Control can develop funding and pursue acquisition of Urrutia Pond and the trailer park. The RB facility will be developed in the first phase, with outdoor programs coming in at a later stage following acquisition of those properties.

Light Rail Station: Because CIHC came in on the ground level of the Parkway Plan, we are also part of the Sacramento Light Rail expansion plan. Right now one of the preferred new rail sites is in the vicinity of CIHC property on RB. CIHC related naming of the station and area streets could create a unique identity for the Center, and provide easy rail access to facility.

Folsom: Folsom is still the secondary site. If the downtown “collective” site proves non-viable, Folsom will become the preferred site.

8. Character and Mood Presentations

Architectural Character [MC]
How do you translate interpretive programs into architecture? The design of the CIHC building will be specific to the land. It can be responsive to the direction of sun, wind, water, views, how you approach, and how you enter. What gives character to the land will give character to the building.

Timelessness:
- Use of natural materials.
- Responsive to seasons.
- Simple materials can be used in a contemporary way.
- Balance of old and new; natural and refined.
- Harmony of simple elements; forms that repeat.

Memory:
- Forms/places, which are disruptive, yet constructive.

Continuity:
- Move traditional forms to contemporary applications and settings.
- A campus of smaller buildings.
- Pulls eyes out to the landscape.
- Objects/display (cases) can be integrated into architecture.
- Explore relationship to land, sky, water.
- Merge building and landscape.
- Frame views.
- Controlled use of daylight.
- Circular forms.

Site Character [AD]

Timelessness:
- Incorporate flood cycles.
- Designing with nature.
- Seasons.

Memory:
- Disruptive edges of landscape.
- Enclosures to create courtyards and separate indigenous planting.
Shared Values:
- Coast to desert
- How do we represent difference in nature?
- Diversity: Geography and water organize the state.
- Diversity: Rocks are diverse; have their own personality, characteristics.

Comments on presentations
- California Indian architecture is not represented.
- Need to take traditional materials and translate them to contemporary forms.
- Need to build a visual library of CA Indian examples. Send AD pictures of relevant places (DuSolierA@edaw.com).
- Alex Harris (AH) likes term timelessness…gives a sense of epic – something larger than us.

9. Mood and Character Discussion [AD, MC, JM]
Open discussion, ideas and precedents.

Architecture
- Use traditional references, research appropriate examples from around California.
- Must be clearly identifiable as a California Indian building.
- Use of rocks to reflect different environments in California is a good idea.
- Use passive building materials.
- Adopt Green building practices; be environmentally conscious, consistent with Indian values.
- Space to feel nurturing and filled with light and warmth (“like walking into my grandmother’s basket”)
- Windows that open (Open, let air into the space).
- Colors of walls are very important; light colors are preferable.
- Create different spiritual levels and pathways.
- Receiving area for 4th graders (possibly special area in the Hall of the People) with provision for special needs people/children; organize space to the scale of children.
- Audio system should prevent sounds from mixing/blurring together; songs are important to hear and experience.
- Relation to the wind, the river defines you; environment measures who you are.

Site
- Incorporate management for different flood zones/terraces, and migration of wildlife; dealing with flood conditions is relevant to Indian values; allow the land to regenerate.
- Conservation and protection of the collection.
- Green building brings outside inside.
- Remarkable architecture and sustainability standards.
- Slate, stone, wood floors, not carpet.
- Site conveys feelings of different regions of California and diversity of tribes.
- Consider creating spiritual pathways and levels.
- Re-create ocean view and sound; experience an ocean or the beach (Louis DeSoto, an installation artist who created an ocean environment).
- Entrance should create a sense of reverence.
- Visitors should feel transitions as they approach.
- An introduction to explain the meaning of baskets.
- Southern California migrations – visitors can have experience of movement.
- Camping is important; being on the land during Big Time, ceremonies, and gatherings.
- Songs are sung during ceremonies and daily activities; audio is important.
- Petroglyph garden for kids (scavenger hunt, young archaeologists).
- CIHC should be “The Very Best.”
MEETING NOTES, VERSION 1
WORKSHOP 2: LISTEN + FEEDBACK
Day 2: General Session

• Games (leisure and skill)
  - Long, seasonal field necessary
  - A trail, track or circuit for running; a culture of runners
  - Stick games
• Communication (runners going to different villages); I-5 was a foot trail.
• Commerce-trade (trade routes); brought diverse communities together.
• Tattooing was a way of confirming tribal origins.
• Big Time: living large; dating and mating, mixing of gene pools.
• Languages.
• Bird songs/singing: songs are cousins, represent survival, and adaptation.
• Humor cannot be written.
• Orient yourself by “Who’s your uncle.”

References
• Light sources, Potowat Health Center, Arcata
• Chaw’se Visitors’ Center, Grinding Rock
• Feel of interior lighting and smoke hole, Redwood Roundhouse, Yosemite
• View of ocean, Grinding rocks, Palomar Mountain
• Yurok Administrative Building, Klamath
• Sumeg, Fifth Regional Indian Museum, Patrick’s Point SP, Trinidad
• Top floor, De Young
• Photos screened on wooden walls, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
• Colors, Teton ranch
• Natural building base, dark masonry, Nevada Museum of Fine Art, Reno, NV
• Incorporation of flood cycle, Sierra Health Foundation, Sacramento
• Connecting to all the elements (water, fire, light) makes the space feel powerful, NMAI Theater, Washington D.C.
• The Great Oak, Vulcan Mountain, Pechanga Cultural Center
• Petroglyph Gardens, San Diego, Archaeological Center

Interpretive Ideas
Seasons
Determined patterns of life; seasons brought different ceremonies, teachings, stories, healing sites; determined activity patterns; rain kept people indoors and tools and dentalia were made.
• Stories are related to seasons.
• Food, harvest, acorns.
• Environment.
• Spirituality.
• Geology.
• Access to resources.
• Teaching different skills in each season.
• Seasonal movement/journeys.
• Gathering times affect when baskets are made.
• Basket making reflects beauty of the seasons.

Direction
• Pay tribute to the mountains.
• Doors are often on the East (not all tribes).
• Pay tribute to Healing sites.
• Pay tribute to Sacred sites.
• Environment plays a role in understanding your place; it is a measure of who you are (salmon smelling people, upriver).
• Tribute to the mountains (5th cardinal direction is the mountain).
• Burials.
Time/Timelessness has a different meaning Indian people:
- Creation stories and songs are timeless; bird songs; we are waves of energy.
- Time immemorial; “singing ourselves into existence.”
- Time is a Western concept; Indian life is about seasons, not time. Seasons don’t limit you.
- Time is a different experience.
- “The Gods Must be Crazy” – Don’t really see time in the same way as Western culture does.

This is a wish list. By communicating, we’ll get on the same page and understand what is important and what cannot get cut. As we move forward, we need to build a foundation of shared values.

10. Meeting Summary [JM]

Effective communication between workshops:
- The current process of reaching out through AG leads will continue. But we will look at ways to follow up and get expert input from other AG members, so that we don’t lose time, or effectiveness in the process.
- There is an AG exchange on the website. AG members can chat with each other. There are sheets that explain how to get onto the site (please inquire with Isaac Simms, SimmsI@Edaw.com).

Process Improvements:
- AGs have to have input in an appropriate way, with respect. Need to confirm how to achieve this going forward, and in the planning for the next workshop.
- Start with a session for the AGs only so they can communicate and develop ideas/approach/relationships ahead of working with the consultant team.

Regional Outreach:
- Communication materials to be developed, including a PowerPoint and a handout that summarizes key points. To be reviewed and approved prior to use. Possibly incorporate video clips. CG and outreach committee to develop the outreach plan and AG members to assist in establishing connections with their communities.
- TF planning outreach to two tribes.
- Need to avoid alienating people in outreach; representatives need to be articulate and on message.
- Important to convey conviction, commitment, and caring for tribal people in the process.
- Funerary items policy and staffing commitment by State Parks needs to be clarified before outreach effort begins; access to policy information and briefing/training for outreach reps.
- Email key questions you anticipate from communities. The outreach material needs to be built around those key questions.

Next Steps for CT:
- Refine interpretive program based on what we have heard on interpretive program and site.
- Look at site and building program alternatives and collect feedback on preferences.
- Next meeting we will be presenting this material. The caveat is that we need to have the site to do this work.

11. Closing Remarks and Closing Prayer [JN]

JN thanked everyone for taking time to articulate the ideas held so dearly. California Indians have been here since time immemorial. Sovereignty and time immemorial come from singing ourselves into existence. That process is part of the story and must be shared with children and grandchildren and all the generations to come. The suggestions are not criticisms of the integrity of others, but they show awareness and accountability for the future. The comments have been received graciously. The state deals with many constraints, and we need to “dance within that process and keep our feet firmly to the ground.” How do we coalesce the many
views of people that inhabit this land? It comes out of a process of camaraderie, sharing ideas and getting to know each other.

“Thanks to the good spirits of this area and the good spirits in your heart.”

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #2, DAY 2 : GENERAL SESSION

ATTACHMENTS:
- Task Force Members List (A01-att1-TaskForce.pdf)
- Advisory Group members List (A02-att2-AdvisoryGroups.pdf)
- Interpretive Themes Memo: Recommendation to hire a CA Indian person to edit & consult (A05-att5-InterpMemo.pdf)

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: IP, RAA

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006
REVIEW PERIOD 1: TDB [REVIEWER: REVIEW LIAISON]
REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: TBD
REVIEW PERIOD 2: TBD [REVIEWER: REVIEW ADVISORS]
REVISED MEETING NOTES (VERSION 3) DATE: TBD
REVIEW PERIOD 3: TBD [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS]
CONSOLIDATED MEETING NOTES (VERSION 4) DATE: TBD

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Collections Advisory Group Breakout Session

Following the introductory sessions of the workshop, the Collections Advisory Group met for a group discussion. Some questions were asked to evaluate the validity of the terms used in the Interpretive Program diagrams presented earlier.

Discussion:

Gathering of the People

- Use California Indians as identifying name

Shared Values

- There are many tribes in California. Is there a consistent California Indian value? “Yes, Family, Creation stories (are different but all CA Indians have them) Spirituality and prayer.”

- Is this idea of shared values a modern phenomenon? Are shared values in California Indians the result of their common history of oppression? “This is not a modern phenomenon. Our ancestors traded and traveled across the state. Now we share Big Times together inviting people from other tribes to join and they do the same”.

- What makes California Indian values unique? (Early Protestants, Muslims, have prayer and say they love there families too.) “The values that unite us CA Indians are family, spirituality, and geography we have worked together many times in the past and we continue to do so in the present to preserve our culture”.

Mood

- If collections are to be presented, what should it feel like? What contributes to this mood?
Voices sharing stories, CA Indian songs, these things help to tell our story.  
Pictures of collections can work too, but should be large and well displayed with written stories.  
Works could be displayed in a more natural setting.  
Dance (saw dance in African American museum that touched across cultures)

Timelessness
- Devotion to family and prayer

Memory
- Refine the stories

Continuity
- Survival
  - California Indians have survived attacks on their land, culture, lives and will continue to pass this culture on to the next generation.

Concerns
- What is in the collection?
- Can the Collections Advisory Group members see what is in the collection?
- Are there funerary pieces? Will the State give them back to CA Indians?
- CA Indians are still here. The Center should let people know California Indians are still here.
- CA Indians must tell the story.
- The collections must be cared for by CA Indians.

Focus
The CIHC should be a place for CA Indians first.  
Second for everyone else.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #2, DAY 1: BREAK-OUT SESSION COLLECTIONS
**REVIEW PROCESS:**

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Contemporary Arts Advisory Group: Breakout Session

Discussion of the Interpretive Program Diagrams presented by the consultant team during the morning session. Reactions, expert feedback, target audience, unifying concepts and exhibition ideas.

General Reactions to Diagrams and Expert Feedback

- The “Big Stones” in General:
  - As working ideas, they are generally a good place to start organizing the thinking, but will lose value if they become too generalized.
  - Avoid over-generalization
  - Should not become stand-alone exhibitions; the diagrams should not become a floor plan.
  - Museum mentality (compartmentalization) should not set the parameters.
  - Each concept overlaps with the others and they are interwoven to create a continuum.

- Timelessness:
  - Wording/terminology needs reevaluation; Indian concept of time is non-linear and a continuum.
  - Perhaps it belongs in the larger category: Continuity

- Gathering of the People
  - Sounds cliché. Suggested alternatives would be;
    - “Meeting of the People”, “Celebration of the People” or “Big Time” relates better to current cultural/social events.
  - Akin to a “Permanent Ceremony”—but should not sound too formal
  - People Gather + Shared Values = Everything else follows
  - “Land of the people” is the most important place to start. While the biggest challenge
is to convey the diversity of land and how it shaped the people.

- Use of Languages to communicate all cultures assembling in one place

  - Continuity:
    Language and its restoration is crucial here. Language illustrates Migration, movement, origins (Berkeley Language Retrieval)
    - Genetic Research
    - Genealogy
    - The Source & the Role of Elders plays a key role in a culture’s continuity
    - Accuracy of information needed from first-hand accounts, rather than informants

**Exhibition Ideas**

- Use of portraits in a welcoming space
- Enter with Respect at the beginning (without condescension)—similar to entering a cathedral, but start from the ground up
- Start with the Land to discuss what makes people who/what they are
- Use video to stress that people are living and this is not a “past” culture
- Handprints are important, have emotional impact
- Love was the mortar that bound culture together. It’s the reason we are here; love for elders and the culture. Put a lot of love in the recipe.
- One way to engage a visitor is to ask “What is an Indian?” It’s a way into the discussion
- A timeline as a baseline to illustrate what has happened; can run continually throughout the center
- Family Albums
- Don’t begin with the Universe, start with relationship to the land
- Start with people’s interpretation of who they are

**Adjacencies**

- Each concept overlaps with the others and they are interwoven to create a continuum. Woven nature of the concepts is critical.
- Think about ways to engage communities into the adjacencies; what is permanent and what is ever-changing (continuum)?
- Facility and programs need community support and activation/engagement

**Unifying Concepts**

- Woven nature of the big concepts within the center is critical
PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006
REVIEW PERIOD 1: TBD [REVIEWER: REVIEW LIAISON]
REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: TBD
REVIEW PERIOD 2: TBD [REVIEWER: REVIEW ADVISORS]
REVISED MEETING NOTES (VERSION 3) DATE: TBD
REVIEW PERIOD 3: TBD [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS]
CONSOLIDATED MEETING NOTES (VERSION 4) DATE: TBD

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Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session

The Group discussed the Interpretive Program Diagrams presented by the CT during the morning session.

General Feedback:

- Story of the People: Who you are and how you relate to others in the world.
- Shared Values: Culture, traditions, common beliefs, respecting the land, creation stories.
- Place should feel “warm and welcoming;” inviting people into “our home.”

Comments on Proposed Interpretive Program Areas:

Timelessness:

- It’s about respecting nature.
- The culture of the people.
- Ceremonially linking today with the past.
- Taking care of things — connecting people to items.

Memory:

- Unwritten historical events.
• Guiding principles: Learn from what happened, don’t be vindictive.
• Shared values around this issue: Forgiving, caring, and sharing — “to carry on”
• It’s not about anger, but truth.
• There were some concerns about telling the genocide story:
  o Make sure California Indians are not viewed as victims, and are not
defined solely by this story.

• **What could the Memory experience be?**
  o Goes from southern to northern regions.
  o Tells stories and songs of survivors (go to the communities to gather
  stories).

• **Educational goals of Memory:**
  o Continuity of negative policies.
  o Treaties.
  o Role of state and federal government.
  o Bearing witness to the events that happened.

The group expressed concern about the language used in the documents. The AG
group had a closed meeting (without consultants or DPR staff) to discuss possible
solutions and produced the following recommendation:

**To:** Maria Baranowski  
**From:** Interpretive Themes Committee  
**Regarding:** Recommendation to hire a California Indian person(s) to edit and consult.

Please accept this document as our formal recommendation for State Parks and
Appelbaum and Associates to hire a California Indian person(s) to edit and consult
regarding the wording and presentation of all documents offered publicly and internally
about the creation of the California Indian Heritage Center. Please act on our request
at your earliest convenience.

**END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #2, DAY 1 : BREAK-OUT SESSION INTERPRETIVE THEMES**
REVIEW PROCESS:

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Background:
Following the introductory sessions of the Workshop, the Libraries, Research and Archives Advisory Group met for a group discussion.

Discussion:
The group decided to focus its discussion on the Library and Archives, and the various components it should have.

- The library should be easily accessible both from outside the center and from other parts of the center.
- The library should have a central reading room with four adjoining rooms including a genealogy research room, a private/sensitive materials research room, a media room and a kids room, as well as stacks, an archives vault and support spaces.
  - The genealogy research room is envisioned as a public space
  - The private/sensitive materials research room is envisioned as a private space
- The media room is envisioned as a place to listen to and/or watch oral histories, stories, songs, videos, movies, etc
- The kids room is envisioned as a place where kids and families could listen to stories, read, use a computer, learn a language.
- The reference materials, stacks and archives should include materials essential to California Indian history including reference materials as well as copies of source materials, difficult to find materials and distant materials.
- The support spaces should include receiving/holding space, processing space, conservation space (or access to collection conservation space), and offices
- The group envisioned the photo archives located outside of the library in an easily accessible space suitable for story telling.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #2, DAY 1: BREAK-OUT SESSION LIBRARIES, RESEARCH & ARCHIVES

ATTACHMENTS: None
MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: LB (MCA)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006
REVIEW PERIOD 1: TBD [REVIEWER: REVIEW LIAISON]
REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: TBD
REVIEW PERIOD 2: TBD [REVIEWER: REVIEW ADVISORS]
Meeting Notes, Version 1

Workshop 2: Listen + Feedback

Day 1: Break-out Session Libraries, Research & Archives

Revised Meeting Notes (Version 3) Date: TBD
Review Period 3: TBD [Reviewer: Advisory Group Members]
Consolidated Meeting Notes (Version 4) Date: TBD

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MEETING NOTES, VERSION 1
WORKSHOP 2: LISTEN + FEEDBACK
Day 1: Break-out Session Operations

OPERATIONS ADVISORY GROUP BREAKOUT SESSION
Following the introductory sessions of the Workshop, the Operations Advisory Group met for a group discussion.

Discussion:
The group discussed the Preliminary Interpretive Program and had the following comments:

- Sounds like a museum and not a cultural center, too formal.
- The story can be changed and rotated as there is too much to tell at once.
- “The Land” is the storyline that ties everything together. This includes water management and resource management.
- “Memory” should be continuous through the entire experience.
- Genocide Story within “Memory” is not strong enough; it needs to be addressed on its own.
- From an Indian perspective everything is interconnected so the proposed disconnect between “timelessness” and “continuity” seems at odds with the larger culture.
- A “takeaway message” is the tragedy and the adaptation of the Indian experience.

Comments:
- Niccolo Caldararo (NC) concerned with need for support for Native Americans to conserve objects and preservation conceptions. It is difficult to get training needed for them to conserve own objects. Money should be made available to hire researcher for general guideline.
- (NC) suggests to have money for students or Native Americans to the conservation programs or pay for on site training in place of resource managers allowing pool leaders in conservation from tribes that could meet the needs of a museum as well as the tribes.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #2, DAY 1: BREAK-OUT SESSION OPERATIONS

ATTACHMENTS: NONE
MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: MC (MCA)
Preliminary Meeting Notes (Version 1) Date: June 20, 2006

Review Period 1: TBD [Reviewer: Review Liaison]

Reviewed Preliminary Meeting Notes (Version 2) Date: TBD

Review Period 2: TBD [Reviewer: Review Advisors]

Revised Meeting Notes (Version 3) Date: TBD

Review Period 3: TBD [Reviewer: Advisory Group Members]

Consolidated Meeting Notes (Version 4) Date: TBD

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Outdoor and Cultural Programming Advisory Group Breakout Session

Discussion regarding the Interpretive Program Diagrams presented by consultant team during morning session. Reactions, expert feedback, target audience, unifying concepts.

General Reactions to Diagrams & Expert Feedback

- Glad that feedback obtained during AG conference calls was reflected on the diagrams (i.e. indigenous planting)
- General terms of Timelessness, Memory and Continuity are ok, nonetheless, in outdoor program, the concepts of “timelessness” and “continuity” are strongly related and it is difficult to imagine them as separate ideas.
- DIAGRAM 5: (A06)
  - Concepts are appropriate. The term “sculpture garden” will need revision, since it is not a CA Indian term. No suggestions presented.
- DIAGRAM 6:
  - Timelessness/Land: Eliminate words “ownership” and “management”. Combine first two bullet points under Land into one: “Native views on land stewardship”
  - Timelessness/Land: Make the statement in parenthesis “Traditional Historic Territories” its own bullet point
  - Timelessness/Land: Concepts of “Medicinal Plants”, “Subsistence Living” and “Land as the source of people’s livelihood and spirituality” are almost the same. Plants provided medicine, food, and materials for regalia, baskets, boats, housing. All these points could be summarized into one.
  - Timelessness/People: Add “Games”, both for leisure and for skill.
  - Memory/Land: Add creation of “Reservations and Rancherias”.
  - Continuity/Spirituality, People, Land: add “Rancherias” to the bullet point “Life on reservations”
- DIAGRAM 7: (A06)
  - Timelessness: Ok
  - Memory: “Sculpture Garden” is not a CA Indian term. Revise. No suggestions provided.
Memory: “Memorials” should not be static constructions. Memorials are events. It might be more appropriate for this program to be under Continuity.

- Continuity: Add “Sweat Houses”.

Expert Feedback

Timelessness:
- Spatially, the distinction between “Timelessness” and “Continuity” should be very subtle. Interwoven.
- Have to keep in mind that some of the stories will also be told inside (via exhibits), thus outdoor program should be primarily experiential (seeing real things, learning through demonstrations).
- Focus outdoor program toward having the stories/history told inside the Center “connecting with the land” on the outside.
- A lot of the traditional plants were used for multiple functions. Example: Yucca used for regalia, and center of plant for food. The story outside should reflect this multi-faceted aspect of plants – uses and stories woven together.
- Traditional games are important aspect of Indian life: leisure games and skill games. Games of chance (as in modern-day casinos) are a derivation of these traditional games. The Center should portray the importance of the traditional games of all regions in California.

Memory:
- It is important to represent the impact of the introduction of Rancherias and Reservations on Indian life (and their corresponding Federal Treaties). Also acknowledge that there are 18 un-ratified treaties in California.
- The idea of representing the “Memory” area of the outdoor program as a disruption in the landscape is intriguing. Nonetheless, the concept of Sculpture Gardens is foreign to CA Indians. Also have to consider that “timelessness” and “continuity” should be interconnected, so the “memory” program should not interrupt this flow. Transitional spaces are appropriate to mediate these areas/programs.
- “Memory” should address all the “hard to tell” stories, including how the land was abused after contact.
- Should the disruption be represented with non-indigenous species? Have to keep in mind that the site should be as indigenous as possible.
- GD recommended the Center should be careful with the type of art displayed outside. She thinks large metal, abstract sculpture is not appropriate for the CIHC. She recommends the use of more natural materials such as stone.
- CG mentioned the San Manuel Indian Community Center (San Bernardino, CA) as a relevant reference for outdoor art.
- Need to coordinate this with the Contemporary Arts Advisory Group.
- The “memory” is the survival. This program element is also related to “continuity” since the survival of traditions reflects the endurance of the people.
- Let the site “speak” or memory, disruption, and survival. Levees, dredging, mining, filling are all disruptions of the land. The Northgate site will provide plenty of opportunities for this expression.
- Memorials as monuments are not part of Indian life. Ancestors danced during memorials, thus memorials should not be static. Areas for offerings are more appropriate.
- Perhaps use “recognition” instead of “memorial”.
- The site of the pond on Northgate had cultural relevance. There should be a way to memorialize it. Regional people would like to see something there.
- Project needs to focus on “healing the land”. The best way to heal the land is by taking care of it, restore it.
- Restoration becomes an ongoing memorial.
- Could the regional story represent other parts of California, since the same thing happened in many places?
Target Audiences

- Stories of “memory” are to be told primarily to non-Indian audiences. CA Indians normally don’t talk about the genocide outside of their own immediate family.
- “Sweat Houses” would be a good program to include. They are for both Indian and non-Indian audiences. They are a good opportunity to share stories (oral traditions), pass on traditions, sing, pray, remember ancestors.

Unifying Concepts

- Trading – really big unifying concept among all CA tribes. Related to “Big Time”, inter-tribe marriage, etc.
- Make sure people understand that “Big Time” and not “Pow Wows” are the correct event for CA Indians.
- CA was traditionally organized by geography (coast, mountains, valley). This organization changed with Missions – reflect that in the outdoor program.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #2, DAY 1 : BREAK-OUT SESSION OUTDOOR & CULTURAL PROGRAMMING

ATTACHMENTS:
- Annotated Interpretive Diagrams (A06-att6-Outdoor Int Diag Redlined.pdf)

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: AD (EDAW)

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REVIEW PERIOD 3: TBD [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS]
CONSOLIDATED MEETING NOTES (VERSION 4) DATE: TBD

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3) Meeting Notes Attachments
Advisory Role to DPR

The Task Force is established within DPR "for the purpose of assisting the department in developing a California Indian Cultural Center and Museum."

The Task Force is to "advise and make recommendations to the Department regarding the development of the cultural center."

Duties of the Task Force

The duties and responsibilities of the Task Force include but are not limited to:

- Make recommendations on the potential siting of the cultural center by March 2004 (no later than one year after the TF is convened).
- Advise and make recommendations on the cultural concepts and designs of the cultural center.
- Establish and maintain communication between tribes, museums, and local, state, and federal agencies.
- Request and utilize the advice and services of the tribes, museums, and local, state, and federal agencies as needed to carry out the objectives of SB 2063.
- Develop and recommend a governing structure for the ongoing operation of the cultural center.
- Prepare and submit to the Legislature an annual report detailing the Task Force's activities and progress towards establishing the cultural center.

The Executive Secretary of the Task Force (DPR Director or designee) coordinates work product and assistance [to the Task Force] with the department.

Direction

Every effort shall be made to site the cultural center within proximity of other cultural and historical facilities. The siting recommendations shall also take into consideration the public accessibility of the facility.

The Department shall make every effort to encourage non-State participation and partnerships in the development and construction of the cultural center.

Conclusion of Task Force

The Task Force "responsibilities shall be complete and its duties discharged when
- the cultural center is completed, and
- the Department adopts a governing structure for the completed cultural center."

The Task Force can be terminated earlier with approval of 2/3 of the Task Force.

3/12/03
Members of the CIHC Task Force
California Indian Heritage Center

Public Members Appointed by the Director of California State Parks

Gen Denton (Miwok)
Gen Denton is a member of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, and an active member of the Sierra Native American Council. After raising her children while travelling as a United States Navy family, she has devoted much of her time to the continuation and interpretation of Miwok traditions and spiritual values. As a member of the Citizens Advisory Group at Chaw'ase (Indian Grinding Rock State Park), Ms. Denton has worked with State Park staff to ensure that the Cultural Center located within the park serves the local Indian community and educates park visitors about Indian culture and history. She worked on the development of the museum exhibit "Discovery, Devastation and Survival: California Indians and the Gold Rush".

Cindi Alvitre (Tongva)
Cindi Alvitre helped found the Tiit Society in the 1980's. She is currently pursuing her Ph.D. at the University of California, Los Angeles in the Department of World Arts and Cultures. She has been a cultural/environmental educator and activist for nearly three decades and holds a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and a Master of Arts in History/Museology. She was the first woman chair of the Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribal Council. Ms. Alvitre has represented her community domestically and internationally in a number of different venues including opening for Nobel Laureates Rigoberta Menchu Tum, and His Holiness the Dalai Lama. She continues to dedicate her life to the preservation and protection of indigenous cultures.

Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee)
Jack Norton is an enrolled member of the Yurok Nation. He is of Hupa/Cherokee heritage and participates as a traditional singer and dancer in the religious ceremonies held by the northwestern California Native peoples. His book Genocide in Northwestern California (1979) was recently republished by the Indian Historian Press. He has written numerous articles on Native California life ways and lectured throughout the western United States and in Germany. He was appointed to the Rupert Costo Chair in American Indian History at the University of California, Riverside (1997-1998) and retired from Humboldt State University where he taught Native American Studies for 25 years.

Public Members Appointed by the NAHC Executive Secretary

Bill Mungary (Palute / Apache)
Bill Mungary has served as Chairperson of the Native American Heritage Commission since 1990. He has had a long career working in housing, community and economic development, retiring recently as Director of the Community Development Department for Kern County. He has served on numerous boards and councils, including the California Rural Development Council as the representative for tribal governments. Mr. Mungary was a captain in the United States Air Force, and holds a B.A. in International Relations and a M.S. in Business Administration from University of California at Los Angeles.

Timothy Bectad (Kumeyaay)
Timothy Bactad’s professional career has led down many roads, all with the common interest of helping people. He has been a HIV counselor for the San Diego American Indian Health Center and was the director of the SSI program for the Southern Indian Health Clinic in Alpine, California. Currently, Mr. Bactad is a Councilman for the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. He previously served the Viejas Tribe as a lobbyist on their Housing Commission and Enrollment Committee. Mr. Bactad has extensive experience in meeting with Local, State, and Federal government and informing them on the needs of the Viejas Reservation and all Kumeyaay.

State Officials That Are Members by Law (ex-officio members)

Mike Chrisman, Secretary, Resources Agency
Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger appointed Mike Chrisman California’s ninth Secretary for Resources on November 21, 2003. As a member of Governor Schwarzenegger’s Cabinet, Secretary Chrisman serves as his chief advisor on issues related to the State’s natural, historical, and cultural resources. As the State of California’s Secretary for the Resources Agency, Mike Chrisman oversees policies, activities, and a budget of $4.1 billion and 14,712 employees in 24 departments, commissions, boards and conservancies on conservation, water, fish and game, forestry, parks, energy, coastal, marine and landscapes. Governor Schwarzenegger appointed Secretary Chrisman to his Administration for his extensive expertise in environmental resource management and environmental issues.

Ruth Coleman, Director, California State Parks
As Director, Ruth Coleman is responsible for 277 parks in the State Park System, which includes five Regional Indian Museums, historic and pre-historic California Indian sites, cultural landscapes, and a large collection of Native American cultural objects. Ms. Coleman joined the department as Deputy Director for Legislation in December 1999. According to SB 2063, the Director of State Parks (or her designee) will serve as the Executive Secretary to the Task Force.

Larry Myers (Pomo), Executive Secretary, Native American Heritage Commission
Larry Myers has been Executive Secretary of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) since 1987. The NAHC advocates for and provides oversight for the protection of Native American burials and cemeteries, and the preservation of sacred shrines, ceremonial sites, and places of worship in California. Mr. Myers was instrumental in the creation and installation of the Commemorative Seal on the front steps of the State Capitol that memorializes contributions of California Indians.

Susan Hildreth, State Librarian
Governor Schwarzenegger appointed Susan Hildreth the California State Librarian in July 2004. Previously, she served as the San Francisco City Librarian and in various positions with public libraries in northern California. Ms. Hildreth is a past-President of the California Library Association and is active in the American Library Association. Among the State Library’s duties are preserving California’s cultural heritage and providing

http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=22629

12/19/2005
Members of the CIHC Task Force

access to related resources. The State Librarian chairs the California Cultural and Historical Endowment, and she or her designee serves as a member of the California Indian Heritage Center Task Force.

Designees of State Officials
Designees may serve in place of ex-officio members on a regular or occasional basis.

Walter Gray
Walter Gray has been designated by Ruth Coleman, Director, California State Parks, to serve as her representative on the Task Force. Mr. Gray is the Chief of the Cultural Resources Division of California State Parks, and recently returned to the department after serving for six years as the California State Archivist and Chief of the Archives & Museum Division in the office of the Secretary of State. In his earlier career with State Parks, he served for 21 years as archivist, curator and director of the California State Railroad Museum. Mr. Gray also serves as the representative of Secretary for Resources Mike Chrisman on the California Cultural and Historical Endowment.

Email mailto:cihc@parks.ca.gov

Regular mail to:

California Indian Heritage Center
1418 9th Street, Room 902
Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-2030

http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=22629

12/19/2005
California Indian Heritage Center
Advisory Group Members

Advisory Group (AG) members, many of whom are California Indians, are subject matter specialists. They are responsible for providing technical information and for ensuring that Indian values are reflected in the development and operation of the CIHC.

COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Leo Carpenter, Jr. (Hupa/Yurok/Karuk), Director, The People’s Center, Happy Camp
Alexandra Harris (Cherokee), Assistant Curator, Barona Tribal Museum, Lakeside
Dale Ann Sherman (Yurok), Curator, Clarke Memorial Museum, Eureka
Sherrie Smith-Ferri (Pomo), Director, Grace Hudson Museum, Ukiah
Bruce Stiny, Museum Curator, State Museum Resource Center, DPR
Adriane Tafoya (Yokuts), Registrar, Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco
Mike Tucker, Museum Curator, Historic Sites Sector, DPR

Task Force Liaison: Walter Gray, Chief, Cultural Resources Division, DPR
Staff: Paulette Hennum, Museum Curator, DPR

CONTEMPORARY ARTS

Paula Allen (Yurok/Karuk), Arts Director, Arcata
Harry Fonseca (Nisenan Maidu), Painter, Santa Fe
Judith Lowry (Mountain Maidu/Hammowi Pit River), Painter, Nevada City
Aleta Ringlero (Cahuilla/Salt River Pima), Curator, Scottsdale
Monique Sonoquie (Chumash), Film maker, Santa Barbara

Task Force Liaison: Cindi Alvitre (Tongva), Orange County (Unable to attend on 1/9 and 1/10)
Staff: Frank La Pena (Nomtipom Wintu),
Professor Emeritus, CSU Sacramento
Paulette Hennum, Museum Curator, DPR

CULTURAL/OUTDOOR PROGRAMMING

Task Force Liaison: Gen Denton (Miwok)
Staff: Leo Carpenter, Jr. (Hupa/Yurok/Karuk)
Planning Assistant/Community Liaison, DPR (Ceremony, Dance)
Cristina Gonzales (Chumash) (Hunting, Fishing, Games, Watercraft)
Axel Lindgren (Yurok), Park Maintenance Worker I, Patricks Point State Park, DPR, Trinidad (Traditional Structures)
Diana Almendarez (Maidu) (Traditional Plants)
**INTERPRETIVE THEMES**

**Steven Estrada** (Cahuilla), Student  
**Andy Galvan** (Ohlone), Principal Historian Mission Dolores, San Francisco  
**Donna Pozzi**, Chief, Interpretation and Education Division, DPR  
**Connie Reitman** (Pomo), Director, Inter-Tribal Council of California, Inc.  
**David Snooks** (Washoe), Artist, Pine Grove  
**Helen Suri** (Karuk), Basketweaver, McKinleyville  
**Clifford Trafzer** (Wyandot), Commissioner, Native American Heritage Commission, Yucaipa  
**Randy Yonemura** (Miwok) Archaeological Site Monitor, Engineer

**Task Force Liaison:** **Jack Norton** (Hupa/Cherokee)  
**Consultant:** **Ralph Appelbaum**, Ralph Appelbaum & Associates  
**Staff:** **Daniel Striplen** (Ohlone), Planning Assistant/Community Liaison, DPR

**LIBRARIES, RESEARCH, ARCHIVES**

**Diania Caudell** (Luiseño), Escondido  
**John D. Berry** (Choctaw), Native American Studies Librarian, UC Berkeley  
**Dorothy Mathews**  
**Nancy Zimmelman**, Archivist, California State Archives  
**Susan Hanks**, Library Program Consultant, California State Library, Sacramento

**Task Force Liaison:** **Susan Hildreth**, State Librarian of California  
**Staff:** **Julie Holder** (Kumeyaay), Planning Assistant/Community Liaison, DPR

**OPERATIONS**

**Darren Ali**, Security Supervisor, Crocker Art Museum, Sacramento  
**Valerie Bradshaw**, Park Maintenance Chief III, DPR, Sacramento  
**Niccolo Caldararo**, Conservator, San Francisco  
**Gary Fabian**, Architect, Sacramento  
**Maury Morning Star** (Arikara), Supervising State Park Ranger, Redwoods State Parks, DPR, Crescent City

**Task Force Liaison:** **Bill Mungray** (Paiute/Apache), Bakersfield  
**Staff:** **Maria Baranowski**, Senior Architect, DPR
Interpretive Themes Committee
California Indian Heritage Center

May 1, 2006

To: Maria Baronowski
From: Interpretive Themes Committee
Regarding: Recommendation to hire a California Indian person (s) to edit and consult

Please accept this document as our formal recommendation for State Parks and Applebaum and Associates to hire a California Indian person (s) to edit and consult regarding the wording and presentation of all documents offered publically and internally about the creation of the California Indian Heritage Center. Please act on our request at your earliest convenience.
California Indian Heritage Center
Diagram 5: Outdoor Program Descriptions

Land of the People/Shared Values
The Center's entire site is an Indigenous Planting Area. This garden is the neutral ground to welcome all Indians, demonstrating their relationship to and respect for the land, a value that is shared among all tribes. The garden is the canvas for the cultural programs in CMC, and the link to all outdoor programs. Subject to seasonal changes, it performs the role of the Indigenous Planting Area actively engages nature and allows the yearly cycles to become part of the CMC outdoor program.

Timelessness
In the Indigenous Planting Area, interpretation of nature—along paths, in gardens, and by the river—illuminates Indians' relationship to the land. An outdoor expression of Timelessness, interpretive displays, images, texts, audio tours (oral histories), and live performances highlight California Indians enduring connection to the land and its cycles. This element of the outdoor program is primarily didactic with the purpose of creating a foundation for the understanding of the richness of traditional and contemporary Indian life.

Memory
The outdoor expression of Memory is a sculpture garden that focuses on remembrance and contemplation. Commissioned California Indian contemporary art continues to tell the story of contact from the Indian perspective, acknowledging the disruption of their traditional lifestyle and seeking their resiliency, vitality, and current culture.

Continuity
In the outdoor program, Continuity celebrates Indian cultures as a living culture that continues to pass on timeless values and traditions to each new generation. Traditional ceremonies and rituals (e.g., Big Time) are held in the Traditional Meeting Area, while the Multi-purpose field hosts games and demonstrations. Educational programs focus on encouraging the participation of Native American youth. Through ceremonies, traditional and modern games, and cultural demonstrations, Continuity ensures that values and knowledge are retained through generations. Support facilities for events are provided while retaining the natural character of the site. Event parking and camping areas merge with the landscape while not in use.

Prepared by Ralph Appelbaum Associates Incorporated
Revised: 04/26/06
California Indian Heritage Center
Diagram 6: Outdoor Program Themes

Land
- Native views on land stewardship
- (traditional historic territories)
- Native land management
- (burning, planting, balanced use)
- Indigenous planting areas
- Medicinal plants
- Subsistence living and the land
- California's regional characteristics
- Geology, history of California
- Land as the source of people's livelihood and spirituality

People
- Life cycles
- Directions
- Family
- Village/Tribal Clan
- Conflict
- Trade and commerce
- Watercraft
- Artistic sources
- Basket sources
- Games - Leisure & skill

Spirituality
- Oral tradition
- Creation stories
- Rituals
- Medicine people/Doctors
- Spiritual leaders

Combined into: "Native Views on Land Stewardship"

Making these 3 plants & subsistence are almost the same and should include: medicinal, regalia, food, baskets, bears, hunting.

Spirituality, People, Land
- Political sovereignty
- Cultural sovereignty
- Excavation of burial sites
- Development of sacred land
- More authority of museums to possess Indian goods
- Living in many worlds - mixed blood: blending cultures
- Connection to all generations
- Continuity of native values and culture
- Blood memory/histories live on
- Tradition, adaptation, and perseverance

- Resistance to oppression
- Health and wellness (substance abuse)
- Boarding schools, adoption, and sterilization
- Gaming tribes
- Federally recognized and (19) non-federally recognized tribes
- Federal support and distribution of monies
- Life on reservations/Reservations
- Impact of Urban Renovation Program
- Urban, rural, and out-of-state Indian people

Legal Issues/Court cases
- Contemporary art and expression
- Renunciation of Indian tradition, expression, and rituals by people using their heritage names (connects Timelessness and Continuity)
- Modern stereotypes

Some of these themes are better explained on the interior galleries.
California Indian Heritage Center
Diagram 7: Outdoor Program Components

- Interpretive gardens
- Interpretive trails/paths
- Walking tours
- Riverwalk (water interpretation)
- Amphitheater (natural amphitheater)
- Environmental Learning Program (ELP)

- Indigenous Planting Area

- Damaged large-scale contemporary California Indian art
  - Sculpture garden
  - Memorials
  - Contemplative spaces
    (e.g., tree groves, rocks)

- Traditional meeting area
- Multipurpose fields
- Special events area

Temporary facilities and adjacencies:
- Ceremonial fires
- Outdoor facilities
- Cooking facilities
- Demonstration spaces (regional village demonstrations and outdoor classrooms)
- Special events parking (overflow)

Note: Support facilities such as parking, restrooms, and food services will be provided for all outdoor program areas.

Prepared by: [Name] and Ralph Appelbaum Associates Incorporated
Revised: 04/26/06