

CIHC Advisory Groups
Workshop 1
Meeting Notes
VERSION 2

1) Cover Letter & Feedback Form

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July 25, 2006

Dear Review Advisory Group member,

Please find enclosed the **Meeting Notes, Version 2**, (dated June 20, 2006) of the *California Indian Heritage Center Programming & Master Planning, Advisory Groups Workshop 1 : Listen*. Workshop 1 took place in Sacramento, CA on January 9 and 10, 2006.

The following **Workshop 1 Meeting Notes, Version 2** are included **for your review**:

	CODE	NAME
a)	N-01-v2	Workshop 1, Day 1 General Session
b)	N-02-v2	Workshop 1, Day 2 General Session
c)	N-03-v2	Day 1 & 2 Break-Out Session, Collections AG
d)	N-04-v2	Day 1 & 2 Break-Out Session, Contemporary Arts AG
e)	N-05-v2	Day 1 Break-Out Session, Interpretive Themes AG
f)	N-06-v2	Day 2 Break-Out Session, Interpretive Themes AG
g)	N-07-v2	Day 1 & 2 Break-Out Session, Libraries, Research & Archives AG
h)	N-08-v2	Day 1 Break-Out Session, Outdoor & Cultural Programming AG
i)	N-09-v2	Day 2 Break-Out Session, Outdoor & Cultural Programming AG
Plus attachments (attachments for reference only, no review necessary):		
j)	A-01	CIHC Task Force: roles, duties, and roster.
k)	A-02	Draft Advisory Group Members (as of January 8, 2006)
l)	A-03	Status Report: Native View on Libraries and Archives (by J. Holder, dated Nov. 21, 2005)
m)	A-04	Recommendations Regarding Cultural/Outdoor Programming Advisory Committees (by L. Carpenter Jr., dated Jan. 7, 2006)

Note that words underlined in the document represent the changes that have been incorporated into this version, per feedback received from Advisory Group Members.

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

Additionally, for your reference we have enclosed the feedback sheets and corresponding comment logs documenting the review of Version 1 of these notes. **You are not required to review and provide comments on these background documents.** They are included in the package to describe / clarify the review process. Reference documents include:

	CODE	NAME
n)	R-01-v1	Record of Comments for Workshop 1 Meeting Notes, Version 1
o)	F-01	Feedback from Susan Hanks (re: Workshop 1 Meeting Notes)
p)	F-02	Feedback from Niccolo Caldararo (re: Workshop 1 Meeting Notes)
q)	F-03	Feedback from Susan Hildreth (re: Workshop 1 Meeting Notes)
r)	F-04	Feedback from Jack Norton (re: Workshop 1 Meeting Notes)
s)	F-05	Feedback from Connie Reitman (re: Workshop 1 Meeting Notes)

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 1 Meeting Notes will follow this new review process as outlined below:

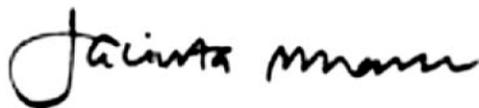
- All documents have been assigned an ID CODE. The code includes 3 parts: the first letter indicates the type of document (in this case *N* for *Meeting Notes*); the number is assigned in order, as documents of the same type are produced; and the last part refers to the version of the document (versions 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 (completed): The Advisory Groups reviewed the Workshop 1 Meeting Notes during the month of February 2006.

- Review Period 2: Your review as a Review Advisory Group member will constitute Review Period 2.
 - Review Period 3: If deemed necessary by the Review Advisory Group, the notes will then be reviewed by all Advisory Group members again.
- 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. The enclosed document coded R-01-v1 records the feedback received during Review Period 1.
 - 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 2*. 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 Hennem at State Parks (see contact information below).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jacinta McCann". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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

Consultant Team contact:

Alma Du Solier, CIHC Master Plan Consultant Team Project Manager

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Workshop 1 Meeting Notes **review process summary**

(Shaded area indicates current step of the review process):

STEP	PRODUCT / TASK	VER.	SUBMITTED TO / REVIEWED BY	DATE / PERIOD
1	Meeting Notes, Version 1 (Preliminary)	1	Advisory Groups	02/03/2006
2	Review Period 1	1	Advisory Groups	02/03/06 – 02/24/06
3	Consultant Team documents changes in Comments Logs & Updates Meeting Notes (produces v2)	2	Consultant Team	02/24/06 – 03/02/06
4	Meeting Notes, Version 2 (Reviewed Preliminary)	2	Review Advisory Committee	03/02/06 (*06/20/06)
5	Review Period 2	2	Review Advisors	08/25/06 – 09/11/06
6	Consultant Team documents changes in Comments Logs & Updates Meeting Notes (produces v3)	2	Consultant Team	TBD
7	Meeting Notes, Version 3 (Revised)	3	Advisory Groups	TBD
8	Review Period 3	3	Advisory Groups	TBD
9	Consultant Team documents changes in Comments Logs & Updates Meeting Notes (produces v4)	4	Consultant Team	TBD
10	Meeting Notes, Version 4 (Consolidated)	4	PUBLIC (posted on website)	TBD

* Additional comments were received on 05/01/06, so a new version of the notes was produced on 06/20/06 (current v2 enclosed).

2) Workshop 1 Meeting Notes, Version 2 (v2) for review

CONSULTANT TEAM	PROJECT	California Indian Heritage Center	EDAW PROJ. NO.	05010010.02
EDAW INC 150 CHESTNUT STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.433.1484 FAX 415.788.4875 www.edaw.com	MEETING DATE	January 9, 2006	CODE	N-01-v2
RAA INC 88 PINE STREET, 29FL NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL 212.334.8200 FAX 212.334.6214 www.raany.com	TIME	10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
MCA INC 1045 SANSOME STREET SUITE 200 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.398.6944 FAX 415.398.6943 www.cavagnero.com	PRESENT	CIHC Task Force (TF) Ruth Coleman [absent] Larry Myers (Pomo), CIHC Task Force Chair Gen Denton (Miwok) Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee) Bill Mungary (Paiute/Apache) Timothy Bactad (Kumeyaay) Susan Hildreth, State Librarian Cindi Alvitre (Tongva), [absent] Advisory Groups (AG) (*see attachment A-02) Collections Management Contemporary Arts Cultural/Outdoor Programming Libraries, Research, and Archives Interpretive Themes Operations Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Walter Gray (CIHCTF member) Pauline Grenbeaux Paulette Henum Maria Baranowski Dan Striplen Cristina Gonzalez Leo Carpenter Gina Diaz Julie Holder Consultant Team (CT) Jacinta McCann, EDAW Alma Du Solier, EDAW Ralph Appelbaum, RAA Francis O'Shea, RAA Ilona Parkansky, RAA Mark Cavagnero, MCA Laura Blake, MCA	SUBJECT	CIHC Master Plan Kickoff Workshop

Overall Notes, Day 1
CIHC Programming & Master Plan Workshop #1

Background

On January 9 and 10, 2006, design consultants, State Parks staff, and Indian advisory groups convened for a two-day workshop to launch the programming phase of the California Indian Heritage Center project. The objectives of the workshop were to start to define interpretive, educational, and institutional goals, define the Institution's personality, and look at potential interpretive programming. The following notes document the first day of the workshop.

Proceedings

1. Kickoff and Advisory Group Introductions

Gen Denton officially opened the meeting with a traditional Indian blessing.

Jacinta McCann (JM) of EDAW described the focus and tone of the workshop. The goal is to listen, learn, and define an initial framework for CIHC so the consultant team (CT) can successfully launch into the programming phase. The workshop will be an open forum where people should feel comfortable to speak, interact and ask questions.

Larry Myers (LM), Chair of the CIHC Task Force (TF), introduced the project and the role of the CIHC Task Force. LM said that the next few days represent a serious effort to enter the masterplanning phase. CIHC is taking a major step in developing something that Indian people can be proud of.

LM asked the TF members to introduce themselves: Bill Mungary (Paiute/Apache), Chairperson, Native American Heritage Committee; Gen Denton (Miwok), Sierra Native Council; Walter Gray, (CIHCTF member) Collections/State Parks; Susan Hildreth, State Librarian; Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee), Humboldt State University; Tim Bactad (Kumeyaay), Viejas Tribal City Council; Larry Myers (Pomo), CIHC Task Force Chair, Executive Secretary, Native American Heritage Committee. Cindi Alvitre (Tongva) was unable to attend the workshop. **For more detailed information about Task Force members, please see attachments.*

JM explained that the function of the CIHC Advisory Groups (AG) is to provide specialist input to the project team. JM suggested that it might be better to call them “advisory circles” because they are forums for sharing knowledge and ideas. JM invited the AG members to introduce themselves: Collections Management; Contemporary Arts; Cultural/Outdoor Programming; Interpretive Themes, Libraries, Research, and Archives; Operations; and finally, members of the public who attended the introductory session. **For more detailed information about Advisory Group members, please see attachments.*

2. Consultant Introductions

Ralph Appelbaum Associates is a New York–based interpretive design and planning firm with 25 years experience and over 200 built projects. RAA has planned and designed indigenous and Native American projects in Oklahoma, Hawaii, Arizona, and Alaska.

Ralph Appelbaum (RA), RAA’s Principal, introduced the firm and shared his aspirations for the project. RA said, “If you respect the land and take care of the land it will take care of you.” RA suggested that this could be a good metaphor for the project. The goal is to enrich human experience, and this is an opportunity to share what Indian people hold dear and pass it on to the next generation. Once again, songs, languages, and stories will be heard on this site. We (AG, CT, and DSP) are here to listen to each other and share our hopes and expectations for the project. We must be honest, ethical, open, and aspiring. We must be imaginative, gentle, and inspiring. The consultants are facilitators who will help create a culture of excellence, and help communicate the desires of the Indian people to the State. We live in a time when values are disappearing, and communities are breaking up. Now there is finally a chance to get traction on an idea that has been around for 30 years. **RAA Associate Francis O’Shea and RAA Content/Media Coordinator Ilona Parkansky will also be part of the RAA project team.*

Mark Cavagnero Associates (MCA) is a San Francisco based architecture firm with nearly twenty years experience. The firm has completed a wide range of architectural and masterplanning projects including institutional, nonprofit, and commercial projects. Mark Cavagnero (MC), MCA’s Principal, introduced the firm and stated that much of MCA’s work is in the area of planning and designing cultural facilities. MC noted that people often question the

time and energy put into planning work, but the most successful projects begin with a programming effort where vested parties come to an agreement on shared goals and desired outcomes. **MCA Associate Laura Blake will also be working on the MCA project team.*

EDAW Project Director Jacinta McCann (JM) introduced EDAW as a California-based firm whose roots are in San Francisco, dating back to 1939. EDAW's founder authored the first open space plan for California in the 1960s. EDAW does landscape architecture and planning, with an interest in culture. As part of the CIHC consultant team, EDAW will focus on understanding the possibilities and constraints of the site. **Project Manager Alma Du Solier will also be part of the EDAW project team.*

3. Project History, Current Status, and Future

Larry Myers (LM) described the history of the project. LM said that there are many interested parties (state, city, county), and many people dedicated to protecting and preserving the land. In 2002, the legislature created the TF and assigned it several tasks including the selection of a site for CIHC. The AG's were developed to inform the TF, who advises DPR. TF and DPR put out a solicitation for site proposals indicating that it required ~100 acres, proximity to water, and access to a critical mass of population. TF selected the current site from an initial group of ten candidates. The Northgate site was selected by the TF as the preferred site.

LM said that this stage of the project should build off the 1991 *California Indian Museum Study* because our priority is to move forward with the masterplan and put "fruit on the vine" so that stakeholders can see that we mean what we are saying.

Walter Gray (WG) also discussed the origins of the project and the role of the Task Force. TF is responsible for selecting a site for the Center (accomplished) and offering recommendations with regard to governance. In October 2003 the TF adopted a 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.

In January 2004 the TF also adopted the following Vision Statement:

Under the guidance of California Indian people, the California Indian Heritage Center will:

- *Present a statewide perspective on California's diverse Indian cultural legacy.*
- *Honor the contributions of California Indians and promote dialogue between generations.*
- *Enhance public understanding of traditional and spiritual beliefs and practices.*
- *Collect and present traditional and contemporary California Indian artistic and cultural expressions.*
- *Partner with tribal communities and regional cultural centers and museums.*
- *Provide educational opportunities to research and understand California's Indian history, cultures and the impact of contemporary issues.*
- *Be recognized as a treasured California destination that enriches public life.*

CIHC will be under the governance of the California Indian people, and DPR is a collaborator with the Indian community. The collaboration will rely on a combination of DPR's competency in institutional operations and California Indians' knowledge of their own culture, history, and values. Indians and DPR will work together to fulfill the vision expressed by the California Indians. The next challenge is how to fulfill the vision? How do we move ahead?

WG described the evolution of the project. After decades of internal discussion, visioning, and concept-building, the project is moving toward an "outwardly-oriented" process by engaging architects and interpretive planners. The project is being transitioned from the TF to the consultants. The consultants will listen, understand, and synthesize the messages of the TF and AG's. The goal is not to reach complete agreement, but to adopt a process that is as fair and open as possible.

WG discussed opportunities and constraints of the selected Northgate site, two parcels of land on the North and South sides of the American River. Due to proximity to the water, facilities need to be at or above the flood protection height to ensure the safety and security of the cultural objects at the Center. The idea of a project that spans the river has been introduced. This approach would place the majority of the permanent facilities on the South side, and a more natural site would be developed on the North side of the river. The two sides could be joined via a footbridge. It is important to maintain a “light footprint” on the North side. It should be characteristic of the way people have lived on the river for thousands of years. WG mentioned Portland and Redding river parks/developments as possible models for this project.

4. Consultant Team Presentation (Led by JM)

The main tasks of the consultant team will be to confirm the size, scale, and budget, as well as present design and interpretation plan options for CIHC. These elements will be included in the master plan.

Project Background — A large amount of hydrology related data is available; the 1991 study should serve as a foundation for further development of the project; the 2003 Visioning Workshop resulted in a statement of purpose and vision for the project.

Process — The process will involve *ongoing* outreach to the community, experts, and advisors; feedback from these groups will inform interpretive programming by RAA, and masterplanning of facilities and outdoor space by EDAW and the consultant team.

Workshops — AG, TF, CT, DPR, and the public will be invited to attend three project workshops that will lead up to a final presentation of the masterplan in December 2006. Workshops are working meetings that provide opportunities for ongoing dialogue, feedback, and presentation of CT programming, design, and masterplanning work.

January 2006 (Workshop #1): Establish interpretive mission and goals.

April 2006 (Workshop #2): Present initial interpretive program and options.

August 2006 (Workshop #3): Present preferred solutions.

December (Presentation): Present final solution.

EDAW Projects — NMAI/DC, Beale Street Landing, Oakland Waterfront Trail, Portland Waterfront, Tuolumne River Park

RAA Projects — Ralph Appelbaum (RA) started his presentation with an anecdote: “Put the big rocks in first, or they won’t fit in later.” This metaphor was used again throughout the two days. RAA Projects presented included Te Papa, New Zealand; Native American Cultural Center and Museum, Oklahoma; Museum of Natural History, Utah; Anchorage Museum of History and Art, Alaska; Aztec Mexico, AMNH, New York; Heard Museum, Arizona; National Museum of Prehistory, Taiwan; Indiana State Museum, Indiana; Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington D.C.; William J. Clinton Presidential Center, Arkansas.

MCA Projects — California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco; Walnut Creek Arts Education Center Master Plan; Palo Alto Art Center, San Francisco; Oakland Museum; Finn Center, Mountain View, California.

5. Precedents and Case Studies

RA presented a selection of RAA projects that illustrate the range of thematic, physical, and programmatic possibilities for CIHC. The presentation was intended to explain the programming process and introduce “big” ideas and techniques such as the use of iconic elements, theaters, the layering of voices and perspectives.

6. Advisory Group Breakout Sessions

**See specific notes for each AG*

7. Breakout Group Presentations

A representative from each Advisory Group presented a summary of the group's discussion.

Interpretive Themes (Presented by Connie Reitman (Pomo), Director, Intertribal Council of California, Inc.)

The group brings a variety of individual experiences to the table. We recognize the respect that we have for each other and work we've done in our lives. Connie (CR) said that we must approach the project with honesty, integrity, truth, sharing, caring, and generosity. There are some things that need to be brought to the public's attention so that they will not happen again to our people, or to other people.

CR presented the substantive conclusions of the group:

- Recognize the genocide.
- Share our vision of pre-contact history.
- Show how our culture can be shared through stories/oral traditions and creation myths.
- Explore how Indian people experience Generations — those that have come before us, and future generations, from a tribal perspective.
- Look at historical perspectives; gold rush, public policy, boarding schools.
- Talk about the traditions, values, and practices that allowed us to survive the genocide and begin to recover from what happened to us.
- Look at the colonization and survival. Look at flow of thinking, from generation-to-generation perspective.
- Baskets — used for healing, to carry water, hold food, commerce, and trade. Survived over thousands of years because of how we applied our beliefs and practices.
- Seasons — an issue that is relevant to the site. Look at conditions that affect how/where we choose to live (moving from Sierra, to valley, to lakeshore); and recognize how Indians sustain themselves in the environment by understanding it.
- Impact of public policy such as relocation and termination.
- People and place — By working together and having respect for each other we are able to have successful coexisting communities.
- Awareness of environment — listening to environment and learning from it.
- How can a group of conquered people begin to tell their story? Give the survivors perspective and be able to tell the truth.
- Using timelines — helping to tell the story. Not always joyful, but must be real.
- Develop guidelines for use of cultural artifacts — display of funerary items that were buried with people. Need to adhere to how Native people feel about exhibiting their funerary items. Those things need to be brought home and blessed. This is not intruding, or getting in the way of, but taking on different perspectives.
- Maps and language groups
- Issues affecting us today – groups that are no longer federally recognized
- It is not over: we are still living with this disregard and disrespect through public policy.

CR ended the presentation with a few important messages:

We must respect the spiritual, traditional, healing protocols of tribes that populated the area prior to colonization. These people still live here and still practice traditional ways. We recognize that it is important to acknowledge and to be aware of what local people feel will be required to heal the land. We must listen to the spiritual leaders. We need to document what has happened historically and also lay the groundwork for future generations.

“Our people suffered long and our people survived.” It is because of the respect and blessings of our own people that we were able to reestablish the practices of a people that have been long overlooked. That’s why we dedicate our time to the continuing evolution of the museum.

Outdoor Programs (Presented by Alma Du Solier, EDAW)

Leo Carpenter put together a list of nine “big rock” suggestions gathered from representative tribes about how the Center should address outdoor programming. The Outdoor Advisory Group talked about the character of each to ensure it addresses the needs of all different tribes, and educates non-Indians.

Some overarching ideas about outdoor/cultural programming:

- The outdoor area needs to be nameless and faceless.
- We should create a space that is neutral, safe and comfortable, so people don’t feel they are invading someone else’s space.
- It should be welcoming, so you feel you are home.
- CIHC’s relationship of outdoor programming should reflect Indians’ relationship to nature. We should restore the native vegetation, embrace the river, and take a natural approach (not manicured).

1. Regional Villages

- How do we deal with the vast differences in Indian villages?
- Should they be permanent or seasonal/changing?
- Do we create a real village or rely on the indoor exhibit to explain the nature of Indian villages, and encourage people to go to the real environment?
- Should we recreate whole villages or extract parts (demonstrate how it was built, water rafts, aspects)?

2. Roundhouses

- Should there be a traditional or representative roundhouse?
- If there is a roundhouse, should take on a neutral, abstract shape (non-traditional)?
- If there is a traditional roundhouse, who will take care of it?
- It should provide shelter from rain, etc.

ADS said that the group planned to discuss the remainder of the nine points the next day.

Collections and Contemporary Art (Presented by Francis O’Shea, RAA, and Paula Allen)

CIHC should feel timeless, dynamic (changing), and accessible to the community. CIHC should express the uniqueness of the collection, and address Indians’ contributions to culture.

The group identified some important themes/metaphors for CIHC:

- *Baskets* — Are used from birth to death and to teach children. The basket collection represents California Indians’ worldview; and reflects California history.
- *History* — The collection can tell the history of California Indians.
- *Loss of Land* — Access to materials is important because many tribes have lost their land and their things.
- *Sense of Place* — This is a challenging issue to address in displays since traditionally Indians are connected to one specific place and don’t impose their tribes’ traditions and/or practices onto other people’s land. We should find a way to acknowledge the people in this area through their group’s specific symbols.
- *Genocide* — This is an important issue that needs to be addressed.

We need to use contemporary art to tell our story, individual stories, history, and share our core values. The group felt that contemporary collections/art should not be separated from traditional art/artifacts, and that CIHC should use materials that make a light footprint on the land.

PA compared the digital puddle in RA's presentation to the real puddles that Indian children play in. There is no need to spend a lot of money on extraneous technology. The Indian people are the real draw. "We are a beautiful people who are just radiant. We are the draw."

PA concluded by stating that the Contemporary Arts and Collections Groups' "big rocks" are the core values, history, and genocide of native people.

Libraries, Research and Archives, (Presented by John Berry, U.C., Berkeley)

John summarized the main points from the group. Libraries and Archives should:

- Be THE resource point for information on history of Native people in California. They should be the reference point for onsite and offsite materials (some materials are at other institutions, poorly documented, and hard to access), to help both Native and non-Native people be informed.
- Provide research support for the other programs at CIHC: What's the best way to conserve something? What's the preferred method of delivery to a particular tribe? How do you avoid insulting people's sensitivities?
- Encourage and collect oral histories from Native people and communities. Encourage elders to share.
- Serve and provide technical training to tribes in library archive practices. Should go beyond walls into the community. People around the state/tribal libraries can contact CIHC for help.

JB concluded with the allegory of "rabbit and his dissertation advisor." The moral of the story is that we have some great advisors, so this will all come to fruition.

Jacinta McCann summarized the salient points made throughout the day:

- We need to respect the different traditions.
- We must heal the land.
- We can't leave out critical things relating to history and living culture.
- Keep thinking about the metaphor of rocks.

This has been a significant point in getting us started and focused on important issues and building the framework that we need. We will use day 2 to continue to discuss and resolve important issues.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 1 : GENERAL SESSION

ATTACHMENTS:

- Task Force Members List (A-01-TaskForce.pdf)
- Advisory Group members List (A-02-AdvisoryGroups.pdf)

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: IP (RAA)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 18, 2006

REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006 [REVISED BY: AD (EDAW)]

REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [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

REVIEW PROCESS:

- These notes represent understanding of the issues discussed and the agreements reached during the above-mentioned meeting.
- Text **UNDERLINED** represents changes to this version of the meeting notes.
- Version 1 (Preliminary Meeting Notes) will be reviewed by *Review Liaison* (review period 1) and Version 2 Meeting Notes will be produced.
- After the Version 2 Meeting Notes have been reviewed by the project's *Review Advisors* during review period 2, changes will be recorded and Version 3 Meeting Notes will be issued and distributed to the rest of *Advisory Group members*.
- After Version 3 have been reviewed by *Advisory Group members* during review period 3, changes will be recorded and Version 4 (Consolidated Meeting Notes) will be then issued to document the master planning process.
- 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 Version 4 Meeting Notes and will be made public on the project's website.

CONSULTANT TEAM	PROJECT	California Indian Heritage Center	EDAW PROJ. #	05010010.02
EDAW INC 150 CHESTNUT STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415 433 1484 FAX 415 788 4875 www.edaw.com	MEETING DATE	January 10, 2006	CODE	N-02-v2
RAA INC 88 PINE STREET, 29FL NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL 212.334.8200 FAX 212.334.6214 www.raany.com	TIME	10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
MCA INC 1045 SANSOME STREET SUITE 200 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.398.6944 FAX 415.398.6943 www.cavagnero.com	PRESENT	CIHC Task Force (TF) Ruth Coleman [absent] Larry Myers (Pomo), CIHC Task Force Chair Gen Denton (Miwok) Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee) Bill Mungary (Paiute/Apache) Timothy Bactad (Kumeyaay) Susan Hildreth, State Librarian Cindi Alvitre (Tongva), [absent] Advisory Groups (AG) (*see attachment A-02) Collections Management Contemporary Arts Cultural/Outdoor Programming Libraries, Research, and Archives Interpretive Themes Operations Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Walter Gray (CIHCTF member) Pauline Grenbeaux Paulette Hennem Maria Baranowski Dan Striplen Cristina Gonzalez Leo Carpenter Gina Diaz Consultant Team (CT) Jacinta McCann, EDAW Alma Du Solier, EDAW Ralph Appelbaum, RAA Francis O'Shea, RAA Ilona Parkansky, RAA Mark Cavagnero, MCA Laura Blake, MCA	SUBJECT	CIHC Master Plan Kickoff Workshop

Overall Notes, Day 2
CIHC Programming & Master Plan Workshop #1

Background/Summary

On January 10, 2006 the group reconvened for the second day of the CIHC masterplan kickoff workshop. The day started with an open discussion. After all questions and concerns were aired, Gen Denton offered a prayer to open the workshop, and the Advisory Groups met for a second work session. The Groups were asked to organize their notes into three categories, Diversity, Practice, and Philosophy. After meeting, representatives from each group reported back to the larger group. At the end of the day, the session was opened to the public for summary presentations and closing remarks from the two days (Please see notes from Advisory Groups to review breakout discussions from both Day 1 and Day 2.)

Proceedings

1. Opening Session — Day 2

Workshop participants expressed their opinions and concerns about the workshop process. The following key points came up:

Randy Yonemura (RY) emphasized the need for an agreement stating that this is an Indian-guided project. RY also suggested the consultants visit Indian places to understand what Indian people want.

Bill Mungary (BM) reminded the group that a great deal of work had already been done to lay the groundwork for CIHC. BM said that there was already an agreement between the State and the Indian people that put the CIHC Task Force in a leadership role in the project. BM urged everyone to trust that the state would uphold that agreement.

Connie Reitman (CR) suggested that our top priority is to agree on shared values and principles. CR said that when we look at the 1991 study we should recognize that we are taking it to another level of development. As we shift gears, we need to incorporate some of the priorities and positions that this group of experts brings to the table. We are the driving force for how CIHC is to be developed and we want to offer the cultural perspective for how that developmental process can work. We want someone to hear what we're saying so that old mistakes are not repeated. CR commented that it might be difficult to use the 1991 study as a working tool because some of the Advisory Group members had not seen it.

Julie Holder (JH) stressed the need to learn to communicate with each other. JH said that Native People have a different approach to things and different sensibilities. It is important to acknowledge how Native People do things. We pray to come together in a united spirit. We need to bring our common interest to a point where we are working in harmony. JH asked that the State and the consultants "listen to our practice and help us bring you to the table." The dominant culture has always told us about ourselves; this is our opportunity to tell you about who we are. "Listen to our subtleties, honor our traditions, listen to us, and when you do that the shift will make us more comfortable, and then we will treat you the way we treat ourselves."

Paula Allen said that the state compromised their credibility by not introducing the required documents to all participants. PA stressed how important it is for the consultants, the state, and Indian advisors to build a mutual trust and respect for each other. Indian people should not feel like they're being "brought in through the back door." PA stated "We are smart people who are emotionally tied to these issues. Indians are involved in their communities and in State politics in order to honor and preserve Native culture".

CIHC indicated copies of all relevant studies would be printed and available by the end of the day for those who had not received copies.

Gen Denton offered a prayer to start the second day of the workshop

2. Advisory Groups Breakout Session: Part II (Afternoon)

Advisory groups met for a second work session from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. **For detailed information about breakout sessions, please see breakout meeting notes.*

3. Breakout Session Presentations: Part II

Each advisory group chose a representative to report back to the larger group.

Interpretive Themes (Presented by Jack Norton)

Jack Norton (JN) thanked the members of the Interpretive Themes group for sharing their knowledge and he thanked Ralph Appelbaum for taking the group's ideas to another level. Native People are emotionally involved in telling our stories. There are many painful and uplifting stories from the past and the present day. JN said that when we think about how to tell our story, we must keep in mind that most people do not know the truth of what happened to California Indians. He used the example of the Holocaust Museum, where a light shines down on the single shoe of one of the littlest victims. Would a light shining down on an Indian baby basket have the same effect? Everyone knows of the Holocaust, but people do not know the suffering of California Indians.

Jack stressed the importance of telling our story and telling it with *truth* and *integrity*. We need to keep in mind that the other side of genocide is survival. Our task should not seem insurmountable. Ninety-five percent of California Indians died of disease, murder and heartbreak but we survived because we hid babies in baskets in marshes, donned white man's clothes, and sang Christian songs.

JN said that today many Indian people are rediscovering their Native religions and languages. Jack is a singer and dancer for the Hupa tribe, and his daughter is learning the Yurok language. So there are many reasons to be proud and optimistic.

Jack spoke to the group about some key challenges and aspirations for CIHC interpretation. There are many other Indian museums in California. What would make this cultural center unique? What songs will it sing, what stories will it tell? Our task is daunting, but we all have a duty to recognize the energy and spirit that made us who we are.

- What story does the museum tell?
- How can we best use our resources?
- How can we tell a story of inhumanity that also relates the wonderful stories of survival?
- How can we tell the story of Indian sovereignty — we arose from the land?

Jack summarized the Interpretive Themes Advisory Group's discussion over the two days:

Messages/Philosophy

- This place is a testimony to our survival as a people
- The past *is* our future
- This place will tell our truth; you will hear our voices, our perspectives
- We will hear the spirit of the land; we will heal the land
- We will respect the protocol of Indian law

Themes/Diversity

- Baskets — A metaphor for the Indian way of life; a common thread among all California tribes; there are seven thousand baskets in the State collection
- Seasons/Direction — Orienting toward different directions; recognizing the importance of the process and prayer
- Oral tradition — Creation stories; generations — passing on tradition, values, craft
- Cultural sovereignty
- Political sovereignty
- Genocide — Tell the story in a powerful, emotional way, from an Indian point of view
- Perseverance — Survival; holding on to values through generations
- People and place — Indians' relationship to the land/environment
- Pre-contact history

- The modern day — Indians are still subject to a great deal of ignorance; traditions are being rediscovered by new generations

Approach/Character

- It's Emotional
- It's Personal
- It's Real
- It's Balanced
- It's Natural

Physicality

- Material — Natural material that signifies Indians' relationship with the environment
- Baskets — Use of design techniques and motifs seen on baskets
- Organic form — Alcove style; soft and welcoming; round forms
- Direction — An important quality of space for Indian people; the entrance of a home, the placement of fire
- Age appropriateness — Should there be special areas for children?

Values

- Respect for nature
- Value of spirituality
- Respect for other people
- Awareness of cyclic nature of things — indigenous stories are repeating themselves
- Religion

Libraries and Research Archives(Presentation by John Berry, UC Berkeley)

John Berry (JB) presented a circular model that showed the intersection of private and public information. Library practice says that information is free and available to everyone. However, we must be aware that at CIHC there will be disagreement. Not all stories are meant to be told to everyone, and not all knowledge is to be shared. Some knowledge is unique and sacred to men, woman, clans, families, or tribes.

JB summarized the Libraries, Research, and Archives Advisory Group's discussion:

Diversity

- Should encompass all tribes
- Environmental diversity/honor all tribes
- Mutual respect — We must not offend anyone in content, design, or knowledge that archives will hold. One solution might be to boil things down to simple symbolism and simple design — directions, earth, wind, fire
- Relocation and Indian issues
- Language and families

Philosophy

- Librarians as “caretakers”
- 21st century question — Use of technology and staying relevant
- Find documents — To tell the truth of what happened
- Birth certificates — Identity issues. Some people are “lost birds.” We know they are our relations but they have no recognition
- Baskets — An important metaphor of life for California Indians; a way to express “living” culture

Design Ideas

- Circles
- Storytelling (possibly private, native storytelling spaces and public spaces)
- Character of storytelling places (fire, seating)
- Dome/Sky (i.e., storytelling room in New Mexico with projected images)

Precedents

- Heard Museum — The grounds include dance circle spaces
- IAIA — Santa Fe — The layout of the buildings
- Kashaya Pomo Mendocino County — Roundhouse
- Yosemite Village
- Point Reyes Roundhouse
- Palm Springs Cultural Center — Agua Caliente

Process

- Need to develop an effective process; consider education and programming.

Programming

- Capacity to store different types of media (electronic, paper)
- Storage of sacred objects, language tapes (segregated storage space)
- Visible storage (i.e., Boston Children's Museum)
- Public/Private blend of storage of sacred objects
- Photographs — how do we treat them (does the institution own them, or do they belong to the people)? How do we deal with their relatives (want copy, don't want other people to see)? How do we address in respectful and meaningful way?
- A "Genealogy Room" — give people back their names

Relationship

- Collections should be close to the center and accessible to all
- Access to historical documentation: admission records, church records, census records, national archive records, military, congressional, and Senate (land claims, veterans, health, kids taken to Indian schools)
- Should be accessible onsite and online

Collections and Contemporary Art (Presentation by Frank LaPena, Paula Allen, and Alexandra Harris)

1. Contemporary Art (Presented by Frank LaPena)

Statement

To exhibit document, promote, and catalogue and collect contemporary and traditional art, including all media (poetry, painting, video)

Diversity

- Encourage diversity of media
- Encourage inclusion of Native American artists from all areas of state and outside California, particularly those with a connection to California (to show influences that are shared)
- Design multimedia exhibition galleries (and create/pickup traveling shows)
- Encourage the use of natural materials within the building (intimate, warm, earthy colors, textures). It should feel like the traditional places. It should represent the feeling of California and its Native People
- Encourage a historical perspective in exhibitions. Show people that there is a history of Indian art, from the first rock paintings to the modern day

Practice

- Permanent program and traveling exhibits
- Create a space that allows for many different types of shows (veterans, honored elders)
- Create a space that gives artists a chance to do one-person shows
- Offer in-house studios for residency programs.
- Create an art library and resource center
- Include all types of contemporary art (video, multimedia, photography, etc)

Philosophy

- Collect, house, and promote living culture
- Maintain curatorial standards for high-quality art. Provide the space to do it correctly
- Provide adequate staffing
- Maintain the connection between traditional and contemporary art forms. Present art as a continuum

2. Collections Management (Presented by Alexandra Harris)

Statement

Resolve and clarify the ownership and policy issues related to the Collection. The largest issue is “who owns it?” A Collections policy needs to be written.

Diversity

- Encourage diversity of Collections including recording labs (oral histories), photo labs, and climate-controlled storage facilities
- Encourage a directive to fill in and grow the Collection through gifts, loans, acquisitions, and purchase. Be advocates for contemporary art, but acknowledge gaps in the Collection, and make sure everyone is represented

Practice

- Establish highest quality museological standards
- Conservation training programs — It’s a difficult process to be native in the museum field. It is important to have programming that brings in younger and older generations and makes them feel at home
- State of the art storage — have enough extra space
- Establish a community resource program. Create a rotation program so that the Collections can be on the move. Make sure that the CIHC collection is out in the community. Have fellowships and workshops that would bring in opportunities for education. Offer many opportunities for community involvement with our Collection.
- Establishing loans and visitation policies for private and international use.

Philosophy

- Encouraging rotation and loan of the Collection
- Encourage cultural and institutional sensitivity (include in policy; create a policy with integrity)
- Encourage oral history program as an ongoing link to the past with valuable lessons to teach both present and future.

Other Ideas

- Put a face on things — Tell a continuum of stories that complement the treasures on display.
- Veterans — Indian people feel very powerfully about honoring Indian veterans. Indians keep veterans’ things and take care of them. There should be a specific area for honoring veterans. It must be an important part of an indoor and possibly outdoor program (similar to the Vietnam Veterans Wall; use the grounds, commission Native artists, etc.) It could also serve as a resource center for finding and tracing Indian veterans

- Value-driven Stories — Tell stories past, present and future, and always be value driven
Make people feel welcome and want to give/donate their things. We need to have enough storage to accept these things. If we build it in the right way, with the right resources, people will come and they will use it
- Baskets — The basket is what connects all of these things. They will draw local, national, and international audiences. It's what we're known for and we should honor that tradition
- AND remember, there's more to Native art than just baskets! ☺

Outdoor Programming (Presentation by Alma DuSolier, EDAW)

CIHC's open space has to be welcoming and safe for all the tribes of California. The space should be neutral while also acknowledging the local tribe(s).

Temporary facilities became a keystone in the discussion (events, fires, overnight facilities). They ensure diverse use, open access, and facilitate ongoing change. This approach is in line with the idea of a "living museum." Younger generations can witness and learn as new things are built, so it becomes a key educational tool for transmitting cultural knowledge.

The outdoor program should also convey that tribes are connected. Outdoor programs should reflect that the individual tribes are unique, but they all have ways of connecting to each other.

ADu noted that the Outdoor programs group discussed structures and grounds the previous day, and focused the present day's discussion on demonstrations, native gardens, and events.

Native Gardens

- Should we make it native to the actual land?
- The garden is at the heart of Native People's lives; baskets, boats, regalia, and medicines come from the garden. The garden feeds other activities. The Center should convey that idea as soon as people enter

Events

- All event spaces should be flexible, allowing for different formats and sizes

Fires

- Fire is an element that is common to all tribes
- Can there be a fire area that is welcoming to all?
- The fire can be placed in different locations because it might need to be oriented in different directions, depending on the traditions of each tribe

Amphitheater space

- There should be two amphitheatres, one that is more permanent, and another that is more open and natural
- The surface needs to be friendly to the dancer's feet

Circles

- Two or more
- Small and large, movable

Overnight facilities

- The ideal scenario is a small permanent overnight facility.
- Depending on the size of the event, it might need to be augmented with portable facilities. It should be equipped for camping
- It needs to be near the event space

- There is a cultural and practical reason to have the campsite near the amphitheater/performance space

Cooking facility

- Can be moved around the site
- Should be more than one
- Provide storage for portable cooking appliances

Trails

- Preexisting trails should be preserved
- Center has potential to have its own trails for interpretive purposes – educational and interpretation of native gardens.

Other events (not cultural or Indian related, i.e., fundraisers)

- about the grounds and facilities can host non-Indian events as long as the decision of who/when/how is properly managed.

Gambling

- There was a suggestion that the outdoor program should offer traditional Indian gambling facilities to offset the “Vegas-style” casino culture and preserve real Indian gambling

4. Final Presentations

Jacinta McCann (JM) addressed the participants and the public. JM expressed that the consultant team (CT) is grateful and appreciative of the hard work undertaken in the last two days. The target was to listen, learn, and develop a clearer vision of the program aspects of the project. Collectively, we will now move forward with the planning effort. As we go forward CT will continue to do work in close consultation with the Advisory Groups, building on the work that has been done in the last two days.

JM introduced the Advisory Group members by name to the public audience. Representatives from the Advisory Groups presented final remarks to the public, followed by a closing presentation and workshop summary by Ralph Appelbaum.

Closing Statements by Workshop Participants to the Public

Jack Norton — Interpretive Themes

- We must find a central theme
- We must find a way to tell the story differently — uniquely
- We must tell the story honestly
- We must emphasize the richness, beauty, and continuance of our people
- Baskets are our ancestry
- We must be iconic — What is iconic?
- It must be an Indian-governed effort
- We must learn from man’s inhumanity and become better human beings

Frank LaPena — Contemporary Arts and Collections Management

- We must look to the past to shape our future
- Art can function in the arena of meaning
- We must create an autonomous museum controlled by Indian people

Julie Holder — Libraries, Research, and Archives

- We need to reinvent, rebuild, and continue to tell stories

- A focus on unity and community — a collective consciousness

Closing Presentation and Workshop Summation by Ralph Appelbaum (RA)

RA opened with some ideas heard from the Advisory Groups over the two days:

- CIHC will heal the land
- CIHC will be an educational facility
- This is an opportunity for renewal
- CIHC will be honest, emotional, and tell extraordinary, personal stories
- The story is a testimony to the Indian people's capacity for survival
- *The story of the past is our future*

RA summarized the key messages from all the Advisory Groups:

Values

- Hearing California Indian voices and perspective
- Respect for nature
- Religion
- Value of spirituality
- Respect for people
- Indigenous stories continuum
- Honoring all

Diversity

- Encompass all tribes, honor diversity
- Environmental diversity
- Mutual Respect
- Relocation

Messages/Philosophy

- Testimony to survival as a people
- The past is our future
- This place will tell the truth, you will hear our voices; our perspectives
- We will hear the spirit of the land; we will heal the land
- We will respect the protocol of Indian law; Indian ways
- Caretakers — responsibility for the circle of life and the environment

Themes

- Baskets
- Seasons
- Oral tradition
- Cultural sovereignty
- Political sovereignty
- Circles
- Contemporary art
- Accessing records
- Honoring elders, cultures, veterans

Physicality

- Natural materials
- Native site (vegetation, wildlife, etc.) — the site is a native garden
- Temporal facilities — living and evolving
- Two outdoor gathering areas — one structured and one very natural
- Public areas and private areas and access

- Overnight facilities and support
- Accessible

5. Closing Remarks

Larry Myers, Chair of the CIHC Task Force, made the closing remarks to the participants and the public. LM expressed appreciation for all the hard work. People have made good suggestions and a great deal of commitment and emotion has been expressed.

LM informed the group that they would receive documentation of the proceedings. He encouraged everyone to review the documents to ensure that they adequately capture people's ideas and viewpoints. All feedback, comments, or issues should be shared with the Task Force (i.e., the Task Force liaison in your group), who will ensure that the comments are accurately conveyed to the consultants and the state.

LM stressed that the Task Force is leading the project. Advisory Group members must communicate with the Task Force to ensure that their ideas are properly represented. LM reinforced that Native People also need the support of others to get things done. It will not just be California Indians, but also the state legislature that will ensure that the project comes to fruition. LM encouraged people to ask their local legislators to stand behind CIHC to ensure that we have their support. LM said that there is a great deal of emotion behind this project.

Jack Norton closed the workshop proceedings with a traditional Hupa song.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 2 : GENERAL SESSION

ATTACHMENTS:

- None

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: IP (RAA)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 18, 2006

REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006 [REVISED BY: AD (EDAW)]

REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [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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CONSULTANT TEAM	PROJECT	California Indian Heritage Center	EDAW PROJ. #	05010010.02
EDAW INC 150 CHESTNUT STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.433.1484 FAX 415.788.4875 www.edaw.com	MEETING DATE	January 9 and 10, 2006	CODE	N-03-v2
	TIME	January 9: 3–4:30 p.m. January 10: 10–1 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
	PRESENT	Task Force Liaison: Walter Gray, Chief, Cultural Resources Division, DPR Staff: Paulette Hennum, Museum Curator, DPR Collections Management Advisory Group Leo Carpenter, Jr. (Hupa/Yurok/Karuk), Director, The People's Center, Happy Camp Alexandra Harris (Cherokee), Assistant Curator, Barona Tribal Museum, Lakeside Sherri 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 Consultant Team (RAA + MCA) Francis O'Shea, Associate, Ralph Appelbaum Associates, New York Mark Cavagnero, Principal, Mark Cavagnero Architects, San Francisco	SUBJECT	Collections Management Breakout Sessions CIHC Master Plan Kickoff Meeting
RAA INC 88 PINE STREET, 29FL NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL 212.334.8200 FAX 212.334.6214 www.raany.com				
MCA INC 1045 SANSOME STREET SUITE 200 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.398.6944 FAX 415.398.6943 www.cavagnero.com				

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Days 1 and 2
Collections Management Advisory Group Breakout Sessions

Background

The Collections Management and Contemporary Arts Advisory Groups met together.

Discussion

Collections Management Statement

Resolve and clarify the ownership and policy issues related to the Collections and ensure a safe environment for the Collections in perpetuity; take inventory of the existing Collections.

Diversity

- Encourage diversity of Collections including recording labs for oral histories, photo labs, and climate-controlled storage.
- Encourage a directive to fill in and grow the Collections through gifts, loans, acquisitions, and purchases.
- The Collections need to be expanded to cover the entire state of California, including Baja.

- Encourage creation of a Photography Collection (both historic and contemporary) and use this Collection to tell stories.
- Consider creation of a Military Service Collection as a way to represent the role Native Americans have played in America's military since World War I.

Practice

- Establish a state-of-the-art conservation facility upholding the latest museological standards.
- Establish and support Native American conservation training and museum studies programs.
- Establish a state-of-the-art multifaceted storage facility with room to grow the Collections.
- Establish a community resource program for interacting with the Collections.
- Open storage of the Collections should play a major role in both the exhibition programming and ceremonial aspects of the Center.
- Establish loan and visitation policies for private and international use.
- The major strength of the Collections is its baskets. They are what the Collections are known for worldwide and should play a prominent role in the exhibition narratives.
- The Collections should be a key educational resource for the Center.
- The Collections and history are related to region. The possibility of organizing the exhibitions by region rather than village or tribe should be investigated.

Philosophy

- Encourage rotation of the Collections.
- It is important to connect Native Americans' shared core values with using the Collections.
- Encourage national tours and international loans of the Collections.
- Implement a statewide oral history program and repository as a vital ongoing link to the past with timeless lessons to teach.
- The Collections should be displayed not just as artifacts but also as vessels that incorporate ideas, for example: the spiritual, personal narratives, life ways, the land, the seasons, mathematics and science, history.
- The Collections should define California's native art values and uniqueness.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 1 & 2 : COLLECTIONS

ATTACHMENTS:

- None

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: FO (RAA)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 19, 2006

REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

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REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [REVIEWER: REVIEW ADVISORS]

REVISED MEETING NOTES (VERSION 3) DATE: TBD

REVIEW PERIOD 3: TBD [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS]

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MEETING NOTES, VERSION 2
WORKSHOP 1 : LISTEN
Day 1 & 2 : Break-Out Session Contemporary Arts

CONSULTANT TEAM

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PROJECT

California Indian Heritage Center

EDAW PROJ. #

05010010.02

MEETING DATE

January 9 and 10, 2006

CODE

N-04-v2

TIME

January 9: 3 – 4:30 p.m.
January 10: 10 – 1 p.m.

LOCATION

Sacramento, California

PRESENT

Task Force Liaison: Cindi Alvitre (Tongva),
Orange County [unable to attend Workshop
#1, on 1/9/06 and 1/10/06]
Lead: Frank La Pena (Nomtipom Wintu),
Professor Emeritus, CSU, Sacramento
Staff: Paulette Hennum, Museum Curator,
DPR

SUBJECT

Contemporary Arts
Workshops

CIHC Master Plan Kickoff
Workshop

Contemporary Arts Advisory Group

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 [absent]
Monique Sonoquie (Chumash), Filmmaker,
Santa Barbara

Consultant Team (RAA + MCA)

Francis O'Shea, Associate, Ralph
Appelbaum Associates, New York
Mark Cavagnero, Principal, Mark
Cavagnero Architects, San Francisco

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Days 1 and 2

Contemporary Arts Advisory Group Breakout Sessions

Background

The Contemporary Arts and Collections Management Advisory Groups met together.

Discussion

CONTEMPORARY ARTS STATEMENT:

A major goal of the Center should be to exhibit, document, promote, catalogue, and collect Contemporary Arts by artists working in both traditional and new media.

Diversity

- Encourage and program exhibitions of a wide range of work by artists working in both traditional and new media.
- Exhibit contemporary Native American artists from all areas of California.
- Exhibit contemporary Native American artists from outside California to show the influences and values they have in common.
- Design multimedia/multi-use contemporary exhibition galleries that can be reconfigured as needed.

- Encourage the use of natural materials and textures in the building's interior and exterior architectural design.
- Curate all exhibitions with a historical perspective.

Practice

- Program permanent, changing, and traveling exhibitions.
- Program one-person shows, including living artists.
- Program in-house studios, workshops, and artists-in-residence fellowships.
- Create a publicly accessible art library, resource center, and database of Native American artists.
- Commission art for both inside the Center and on its grounds.
- Encourage historical research as found in contemporary and traditional art forms.

Philosophy

- Promote living culture and art forms.
- Protect and honor traditional culture and art forms.
- Maintain and focus on the highest curatorial standards when selecting art for exhibition.
- Maintain a dialogue between traditional and contemporary art forms and imagery when interpreting the Contemporary Arts.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 1 & 2 : CONTEMPORARY ARTS

ATTACHMENTS:

- None

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: FO (RAA)

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CONSULTANT TEAM	PROJECT	California Indian Heritage Center	EDAW PROJ. #	05010010.02
EDAW INC 150 CHESTNUT STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.433.1484 FAX 415.788.4875 www.edaw.com	MEETING DATE	January 9, 2006	CODE	N-05-v2
RAA INC 88 PINE STREET, 29FL NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL 212.334.8200 FAX 212.334.6214 www.raany.com	TIME	10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
MCA INC 1045 SANSOME STREET SUITE 200 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.398.6944 FAX 415.398.6943 www.cavagnero.com	PRESENT	Task Force Liaison: Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee), Professor Emeritus, NAS, Humboldt State University Staf: Daniel Striplen (Ohlone), Planning Assistant/Community Liaison, DPR Clifford Trafzer (Wyandot), Commissioner, Native American Heritage Commission, Yucaipa Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Andy Galvan (Ohlone), Principal Historian Mission Dolores, San Francisco Donna Pozzi, Chief, Interpretation and Education Division, DPR Connie Reitman (Pomo), Director, Intertribal Council of California, Inc. David Snooks (Washoe), Artist, Pine Grove Helen Suri (Karuk), Basketweaver, McKinleyville Randy Yonemura (Miwok), Archaeological site monitor, Engineer Consultant Team (RAA) Ralph Appelbaum Ilona Parkansky	SUBJECT	Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session Notes CIHC Master Plan Kickoff Workshop

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Day 1
Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session

Background

The Interpretive Themes Advisory Group convened for the first time on January 9, 2006. After an initial discussion about how to approach the process, the group agreed to share ideas in an open, roundtable conversation.

Discussion

Themes and Interpretation/Diversity

- *Genocide of Native People in California* — This is important history that has received very little public recognition. It has not been told from the perspective of Indians in an emotional, powerful way in any other museum or public education center. Help people see that what happened in the Americas was genocide.
- *Baskets* — A common thread among all Indian tribes; used for healing, food, water, wood; baskets are offered at birth and buried with people; there are seven thousand baskets in the State's collection.
- *Pre-contact History* — The Indian way of life before the arrival of the Europeans (food, clothing, shelter, use of the environment, spirituality).

- *Creation Stories and Cultural Sovereignty* — Stories, oral tradition, and baskets are mentioned in almost all creation stories.
- *Generations* — Indians carry on history through stories; basket patterns tell stories; values, traditions, and practices are passed on through many generations through oral history.
- *Perseverance* — The fact that Indians have managed to keep their traditions alive is a testimony to the survival of our people; the past is our future. What were the characteristics that enabled our people to survive?
- *Seasons* — Maps can be used to show seasonal practices; exhibits and displays can be changed seasonally, in a manner and with content that reflects Indian beliefs and traditions.
- *Relocation* — How did American public policy affect Indian people? California Indian slave law, state policy effect on current practices.
- *Telling the “Truth”* — It is critical to tell the truth, from an Indian perspective. There are challenges because every tribe has different stories, and there are many voices that need to be heard.
- *People and Place* — Indians believe that the land and people mold each other; need to explore the impact of relocation (getting disconnected, getting moved)
- *Awareness of the Environment* — Help people understand the importance of learning from the environment and working together to save our shared values of stewardship of our environment.
- *Values* — What are the values that allowed Indian people to survive? It’s about heritage, NOT race; Indians believe in values and practices as “Blood Memory” (history courses through our veins, passed on through generations).
- *Modern Day* — Recent history; getting federal recognition; religion from past to modern day.

How to tell our story? / Practice

- How do we tell the story of genocide in a way that is powerful, emotional, and appropriate for young audiences?
- Express the viewpoint of the survivors.
- Tell a balanced story. [...]
- Tell the truth.
- Native people should be depicted as “people;” we should not romanticize Indian people (as many other museums and history books tend to do).
- Timelines can be a useful tool for showing how Indian culture evolved along with the ecology/environment.
- Maps can show where California tribes lived and the languages they spoke.
- Visitors should have the opportunity to hear many individuals’ stories.

- All tribes should have an opportunity to participate and interpret their own story.

Recommendations / Philosophy

- Develop guidelines for use of cultural artifacts
 - Ensure that they have not been pillaged from burial grounds
 - Treat with respect and according to the wishes of the families and tribes
 - When to use reproductions?
- Acquire writing/editing control of content to ensure that the voice of CIHC is an Indian voice.
- Define the ultimate role of the collection at CIHC.
- Ensure that CIHC consults with spiritual leaders about the proper way to do re-creations, events, and demonstrations.
- Ensure that CIHC landscaping, facility, and exhibit materials and practices are in accordance with Indian ways of doing things.
- Be aware that the relationship with water and rivers is an important part of the Indian way of life. Should CIHC develop this idea as part of the interpretation of the site?
- Offer tribes a greatly needed safe place for medicinal plants and basket materials?
- Bring the land back to its natural topography. We must heal the land. We must feel the spirit of the land.
- Welcome all tribes. The site has great significance for the Miwok people. It was used for 100-year gatherings. In the Miwok tradition, CIHC can welcome all tribes to this site.
- Respect the protocol of Indian law.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 1 : INTERPRETIVE THEMES

ATTACHMENTS:

- None

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: IP (RAA)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 20, 2006

REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006 [REVISED BY: AD (EDAW)]

REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [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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EDAW INC 150 CHESTNUT STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415 433 1484 FAX 415 788 4875 www.edaw.com	MEETING DATE	January 9, 2006	CODE	N-06-v2
RAA INC 88 PINE STREET, 29FL NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL 212.334.8200 FAX 212.334.6214 www.raany.com	TIME	10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
MCA INC 1045 SANSOME STREET SUITE 200 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.398.6944 FAX 415.398.6943 www.cavagnero.com	PRESENT	Task Force Liaison: Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee), Professor Emeritus, NAS, Humboldt State University Staff: Daniel Striplen (Ohlone), Planning Assistant/Community Liaison, DPR Clifford Trafzer (Wyandot), Commissioner, Native American Heritage Commission, Yucaipa Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Andy Galvan (Ohlone), Principal Historian Mission Dolores, San Francisco Donna Pozzi, Chief, Interpretation and Education Division, DPR Connie Reitman (Pomo), Director, Intertribal Council of California, Inc. David Snooks (Washoe), Artist, Pine Grove Helen Suri (Karuk), Basketweaver, McKinleyville Randy Yonemura (Miwok), Archaeological site Monitor, Engineer Consultant Team (RAA) Ralph Appelbaum Ilona Parkansky	SUBJECT	Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session Notes CIHC Master Plan Kickoff Workshop

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Day 2
Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session

Background

On the second day of the workshop the group discussed the physical nature of the site and facilities, Indian representation, and Indian values that should be an integral part of CIHC.

Discussion

Physical/Environmental Interpretation

- *Material* — Natural material that signifies Indians' relationship with the environment (river rocks, redwood, sea shells, etc.)
- *Baskets* — Use of design techniques and motifs seen on baskets, prayer and blessing for basket makers.
- *Organic Form* — Alcove style; soft and welcoming; round forms; warm and inviting.
- *Direction* — An important quality of space for Indian people; the entrance of a home, placement of fire; east facing for main entrance of Center?
- *Age Appropriateness* — Should there be special areas for children? For the Elders?, For spiritual activities?

- Seasonal — Activities and events to relate season to daily living, preparation of homes, gathering activities, food storage methods, fishing techniques, etc.

Representation

- Address central themes that affect everyone (all tribes).
- Acknowledge all tribes — The group agreed that this can be achieved via an installation or a “hall of recognition.” Each tribe could be acknowledged with a representative basket, or one installation could be designed by an artist to reflect the tribes and/or tribal regions. Helen Suri (HS) suggested that a sculpture composed of falling water, plant materials, and basket “works in progress” made from those materials could be a beautiful and very appropriate artwork/sculpture that would acknowledge all tribes.
- Use designs that are common to all tribes, i.e., geometric designs and the use of colors.
- Dealing with difficult and important issues — The group felt strongly that we should not shy away from difficult issues such as genocide, religion, and relocation. There is an opportunity to balance.
 - Interpreting missions from an Indian perspective
 - Role of missions
 - Christianity
 - Born-again movement in modern day
 - Interpreting the genocide
 - Tipping point
 - Recognizing the complicity of the U.S. government
 - U.N. declaration of human rights and U.N. definition of genocide
 - Human rights
 - Survival Practices — “Passing” as a method of defense. What does it say about the Indian character and perseverance through history? How have Indians adapted and learned to survive?
- Respect all people.
- Offer different perspectives.

Values

- Respect for nature
- Value of spirituality
- Respect for other people
- Awareness of cyclic nature of things — Indigenous stories are repeating themselves
- Religion

The group ended the session by reviewing key points from the previous day’s discussion. The participants agreed on the points presented in the summary.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 2 : INTERPRETIVE THEMES

ATTACHMENTS:

- None

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: IP (RAA)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 20, 2006
REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006 [REVISED BY: AD (EDAW)]

REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [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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PROJECT	California Indian Heritage Center	EDAW PROJECT NO.	05010010.02
MEETING DATE	January 9 and 10, 2006	CODE	N-07-v2
TIME	3 – 4:30 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California Hawthorn Suites Capitol Room
PRESENT	Libraries, Research, and Archives Advisory Group (LRA AG): Diana Caudell, Escondido (DC) John Berry, UC Berkeley (JB) Nancy Zimmelman, California State Archives (NZ) Susan Hanks, California State Library (SH) Susan Hildreth, State Librarian (SH) Julie Holder, DPR (JH) Operations Advisory Group (OAG): Gary Fabian (GF) Other: Jacinta McCann, EDAW (JM) Laura Blake, Mark Cavagnero Associates (LB)	SUBJECT	Library, Research, and Archives

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Days 1 and 2
Library, Research, and Archives Advisory Group Breakout Meetings

Background

Following the introductory sessions of the Workshop, a combined Advisory Group (including the Libraries, Research, and Archives Advisory Group and an Operations Advisory Group member) met for two focused group discussions on the Library, Research, and Archives.

Topics for Discussion

- Goals
- Opportunities and Challenges
- Precedents and Design Ideas

Discussion

Goals

1. Library and Resource Center for all Native People of California
2. Library and Resource Center for other CIHC programs
3. Archive of Indian materials including documents, photos, stories, songs, and oral histories
4. Archival and preservation training for California Indian organizations

1. Library and Resource Center for all Native People of California

- Native People of California need access to original source materials to accurately research their genealogy and history. These materials are housed in many different locations and often are difficult to use without a research pathfinder or the assistance of someone familiar with the materials. Some materials would be available at the CIHC in hardcopy, microfilm, or via the Web. Other materials would only be available at their respective repositories.

Day 1 & 2 : Break-Out Session Libraries, Research & Archives

The CIHC Library will provide or facilitate access to materials and provide pathfinders and/or assistance in using the materials. These materials will include such items as:

- Federal Documents including Census Records and Military Records
- State, City, and School Documents
- Mission and Church Documents
- Patron's List
- Maps

2. Library and Resource Center for other CIHC Programs

- The Library will provide materials and assist with research for other CIHC programs.
- An assessment of existing media currently owned by State Parks will be required to determine the scope of the collection and the space needs.

3. Archive of Indian Materials

- The CIHC will develop a culturally sensitive collecting and access policy for Indian materials that respects different tribes' culture and traditions.
- Oral histories, stories, and songs are very important in Indian culture. Some oral histories, stories, and songs are appropriate to share with the public and can be heard by anyone, while others are private and are to be heard only by a tribe, or individuals within a tribe.

4. Archival and Preservation Training for Local Indian Organizations

- CHIC will develop culturally sensitive archival and preservation techniques and serve as a resource to California Indian organizations upon request.

Opportunities and Challenges

- One opportunity and challenge for the CIHC will be to encompass all tribes in California while honoring the diversity of the tribes.
- Another opportunity and challenge for the CIHC will be to develop a program and facility that encourages Indians to share materials including oral histories, stories, and songs. To respect tribal privacy the Library and Archive will need to be designed with general public spaces and private Native spaces. In addition to typical program spaces, the Library and Archive will need spaces suitable for recording oral histories and spaces suitable for story-telling. For storytelling, both public and private, indoor and outdoor spaces are needed. A circular space with a fire pit at the center is desired.
- Education both for Native people and the general public is not specifically included in any of the Advisory Groups but needs to be considered and addressed.
- The group discussed collecting contemporary Indian materials in addition to historic Native materials but did not reach a consensus of what materials should be collected.

Precedents and Design Ideas

- Throughout the discussions the following were mentioned as precedents:
 - Heard Museum: Grounds
 - IAIA, Santa Fe: Storytelling space
 - Kashaya-Pomo, Mendocino: Roundhouse
 - Museum, Palm Springs: Library and Archives Unit
- Circular spaces

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 1 & 2 : LIBRARIES, RESEARCH & ARCHIVES

ATTACHMENTS:

- “Status Report: Native Views on Libraries and Archives”, Julie Holder (A-03-NativeLibraries.pdf)

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: LB (MCA)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 19, 2006

REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006 [REVISED BY: AD (EDAW)]

REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [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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Day 1 : Break-Out Session Outdoor & Cultural Programming

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EDAW INC 150 CHESTNUT STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415 433 1484 FAX 415 788 4875 www.edaw.com	MEETING DATE	January 9, 2006	CODE	N-08-v2
RAA INC 88 PINE STREET, 29FL NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL 212.334.8200 FAX 212.334.6214 www.raany.com	TIME	3 – 4:30 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
	PRESENT	Outdoor/Cultural Programming Advisory Group (OCPAG): Gen Denton (Miwok) (CIHCTF) (GD) Tim Bactad (Kumeyaay) (CIHCTF) (TB) Leo Carpenter Jr. (Hupa/Yurok/Karuk)(LC) Cristina Gonzalez (Chumash) (CG) Axel Lindaren (Yurok) (AL) Operations Advisory Group (OAG): Bill Mungary (Paiute/Apache) (CIHCTF) (BM) Maury Morning Star (Arikara) (MMS) Valerie Bradshaw (VB) Maria Baranowski, DPR (MB) Other: Pauline Grenbeaux, DPR (PG) Alma Du Solier, EDAW (ADu)	SUBJECT	Outdoor / Cultural Programming Advisory Group discussion (with participation of Operations Advisory Group)

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Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Day 1
Outdoor/Cultural Programming Breakout Session

Background

Following the introductory sessions of the Workshop, a combined Advisory Group (including the Outdoor/Cultural Programming Advisory Group and four of the Operations Advisory Group members) met for a focused group discussion on outdoor programming.

To kick off the session, Leo Carpenter (LC) presented a memo dated January 7, 2006 (see attached) with recommendations regarding the Outdoor/Cultural Programming Advisory Group (OCPAG). Via LC and other members of the OCPAG, the culture bearers (Committees) have provided input for this planning process, and it is expected that they will continue to do so as described in the above-mentioned memo.

The memo also summarized the input received from meetings with two local tribe groups held in February and April of 2005. These sessions listed nine program elements from the original 1991 Museum Study as the “most relevant to continue considering for the architectural plans” (Carpenter, 3). These program elements — nicknamed “the big rocks” — were the main items discussed by the Outdoor/Cultural Programming Advisory Group during the workshop. The session described herein represents the first of a two-part discussion.

Topics for Discussion

- Opportunities and/or issues regarding CIHC’s outdoor and cultural programming
- Spatial qualities, requirements, and recommendations for three of the nine “big rocks” of outdoor/cultural programming: 1) Roundhouse; 2) Regional Villages; 3) Special Events/ Outdoor Area (multipurpose).

Discussion

General Character and Approach

- All tribes (Northern, Central, Southern) should feel welcome when participating in outdoor/cultural programs at the CIHC.
- Site character should be perceived as neutral, “nameless,” and “faceless” to invite all tribes to participate in the outdoor programs.
- All tribes should feel comfortable and safe in the outdoor spaces. Entire site should be accessible.
- Outdoor/cultural programming should pay special attention to consult and respect the ways and beliefs of the site’s local tribe(s).
- In general, the outdoor events space will be a large, flat area, surrounded by trees.
- The overall character shall be natural, restoring the site to its native state — Indian style.
- The group mentioned that the necessary “spiritual feel” of the site is already present.

“BIG ROCKS”

1. Roundhouse

- Events, gatherings, and ceremonies require cover (canopy structure).
- As discussed in meetings prior to this workshop, the construction of a traditional Roundhouse for the CIHC presents a number of challenges regarding the outdoor programming, particularly because this type of structure is tribe-specific and is associated with particular ceremonies that do not apply to all California Indians.
- The group agreed that the CIHC should provide a structure (not roundhouse) as part of the outdoor program, but its character needed to be carefully studied and consulted with the Advisory Committees.
- Four alternatives were discussed in this session:
 - *Brush Surround* — Provide a flat area with a brush/shrub enclosure where tribe leaders could build their own ceremony-specific structure.
 - *Non-Traditional Structure* — Build a modern/non-traditional/non-tribe-specific structure to provide sun and rain protection during events.
 - *Large Arbor (Ramada) Structure with Changing Covers* — Provide a large arborlike structure that individual tribes could “customize” by replacing the cover (canopy) materials according to event, region of origin, and/or season.
 - *Two Structures* — Provide both a traditional structure with cultural relevance for ceremonies, AND a non-traditional structure for weather protection.
- Scheduling will become paramount in managing any type of structure for events (permanent or temporary) at the CIHC. An option considered in the discussion was to allocate a particular weekend per tribe each year, according to their ceremonies’ calendar. This event calendar would be done considering California Indian time, which responds to seasonal, yearly, and special conditions (i.e., cannot be a permanent/fixed calendar).
- As with other outdoor program elements, flexibility for this structure was considered crucial.
- Although the group did not reach consensus, the group’s preference regarding the structure was for it to be temporary.

2. Regional Villages

- Permanence: The permanence vs. temporality of the Regional Villages was discussed extensively and confirmed many of the recommendations for Regional Villages listed in the attached memo (Advisory Committee meeting in April 2005). In essence, the village(s) should be temporal or rotating, to allow various groups to be represented.

Day 1 : Break-Out Session Outdoor & Cultural Programming

- Scale/Accuracy: The group discussed the alternative of having a real-size village vs. a number of model/replica (possibly smaller-scale) villages. The group agreed that *regional* refers to the specific region of the site, and that other village examples could be reflected in the Center's exhibits instead.
- Extent: The group discussed presenting an entire village (as a whole), or the opportunity of presenting elements/parts/unique features of several villages. The opinions were divided, and it was concluded that further input on this issue should be solicited from the culture bearers of all regions of the state. Consultants will follow up with LC.
- It was suggested that instead of building a Regional Village(s), this program element could focus on *water crafts*, which are a common thread in all California tribes. This alternative would also provide a more flexible rotation schedule, since boats/canoes don't require as extensive site modifications as village(s) would.
- Regional Villages should focus on helping Indians to re-learn their culture, and non-Indians to experience it more closely.

3. Special Events / Outdoor Area (multipurpose)

- CG described the requirements and needs of a midsize hypothetical event. These include: overnight camping facilities, ample parking, outdoor cooking/family kitchen facility, bathroom (including showers), a large arbor, and storage (preferably out of the floodplain). GD mentioned that for large events, the site needs to be able to provide cooking facilities to feed 2,000 people (dancers and their families).
- The group agreed that in providing facilities such as parking, the natural character of the site should be retained (i.e., grass pavers for parking areas, overflow parking areas that double as play fields, etc.). It is very important that they have the ability to merge with the landscape while not in use.
- Regarding bathrooms and showers, the group discussed the importance of handling wastewater correctly (possibly handling onsite via composting toilets, etc.). MB suggested we look at Discovery Park for an example on bathroom management on this floodplain.
- Flexibility is crucial for most of outdoor facilities. Outdoor space should provide "seasonal areas" — areas of different sizes to adapt to different events.
- In addition to the open field (multipurpose area), special events could take place on a more formal amphitheatre.
- The connection to water (the river) is important for some special events. Some groups use *sweat-houses* as part of the ceremonies, and those houses are typically adjacent to water bodies.

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 1 : OUTDOOR & CULTURAL PROGRAMMING

ATTACHMENTS:

- "Recommendations Regarding Cultural/Outdoor Programming Advisory Committees" memo (N13-att4-OutdoorProgRecomm.pdf)

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: AD (EDAW)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 17, 2006

REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006 [REVISED BY: AD (EDAW)]

REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [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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Day 2 : Break-Out Session Outdoor & Cultural Programming

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EDAW INC 150 CHESTNUT STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415 433 1484 FAX 415 788 4875 www.edaw.com	MEETING DATE	January 10, 2006	CODE	N-09-v2
RAA INC 88 PINE STREET, 29FL NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL 212.334.8200 FAX 212.334.6214 www.raany.com	TIME	10 a.m. – 2 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
MCA INC 1045 SANSOME STREET SUITE 200 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111 TEL 415.398.6944 FAX 415.398.6943 www.cavagnero.com	PRESENT	Outdoor/Cultural Programming Advisory Group (OCPAG): Gen Denton (Miwok) (CIHCTF) (GD) Tim Bactad (Kumeyaay) (CIHCTF) (TB) Leo Carpenter Jr. (Hupa/Yurok/Karuk)(LC) Cristina Gonzalez (Chumash) (CG) Axel Lindaren (Yurok) (AL) Operations Advisory Group (OAG): Bill Mungary (Paiute/Apache) (CIHCTF) (BM) Maury Morning Star (Arikara) (MMS) Valerie Bradshaw (VB) Maria Baranowski, DPR (MB) Other: Pauline Grenbeaux, DPR (PG) Alma Du Solier, EDAW (ADu)	SUBJECT	Outdoor/Cultural Programming Advisory Group discussion (with participation of Operations Advisory Group)

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Day 2
Outdoor/Cultural Programming Breakout Session

Background

On the second day of the Workshop (January 10), the combined advisory group of Outdoor/Cultural Programming and Operations met to continue the discussion on the outdoor programming for the CIHC. Having discussed some of the nine program elements on the previous session, the group thus continued discussing the “big rocks” for outdoor programming (see below).

Topics for Discussion

- Opportunities and/or issues regarding CIHC’s outdoor and cultural programming (continuation).
- Spatial qualities, requirements, and recommendations for the six of the nine “big rocks” of outdoor/cultural programming: 1) Roundhouse; 2) Regional Villages; 3) Special Events/Outdoor Area (multipurpose); 4) Native Plant Garden; 5) Traditional Meeting Area/Fires Area; 6) Nature Trails; 7) Overnight Area; 8) Events and Programs (conference and celebrations, ceremonial and religious events); 9) Demonstrations in Villages and Museum.
- Define philosophy, practice, physicality, and the concept of diversity for the outdoor programming.

Discussion

General/Philosophy/Diversity:

- All California tribes should be included in the planning and programming of outdoor/cultural space. All tribes should feel **welcome, safe** at the CIHC.
- Site should be **neutral, nameless, faceless**, but recognize the local tribe (reiterated from Jan/9/2006 session).

Day 2 : Break-Out Session Outdoor & Cultural Programming

- The **temporary quality** of the outdoor program facilities presents a number of opportunities:
 - Encourages constant renewal of the Center.
 - Facilities maintenance (facilities evolve, change, get rebuilt, avoiding old or decaying structures in the Center).
 - Allows for the necessary site flexibility to welcome all tribes to the CIHC.
 - Provides an opportunity for teaching younger generations the ways of building and reconstruction. The process of building could be used to preserve cultural values within the Indian community.
 - Assures that the structures (and the site) remain “alive,” since in accord with the Indian way, it is unnatural to let structures and the site to remain static.
 - The ever-changing character of the facilities provides the opportunity of having “a new museum” every time the structures are updated/replaced. This can attract recurrent visitors and can serve as a tool for potential funding efforts.
- There is an opportunity for the outdoor program to reflect historic and current **connections among all California tribes** (e.g., the tradition of trading among tribes, “Big Time”, trading trails, trading hubs, etc.).

Overall Practice

- Outdoor programming should be coordinated with the Interpretive Themes group.
- The outdoor events and demonstrations could be connected with schools / educational programs.

Physicality

- Native character (restore natural site to native vegetation).
- Whenever possible, materials should be natural, attempting to “blend in” with the environment.
- Open, flat area(s), shade provided.
- Ceremonial structures should be placed on the ground (not elevated on pilons).
- Traditionally, events take place on the “high ground” adjacent to rivers/other natural features.
- Site should provide multiple spaces for temporary constructions and/or events’ setups.
- For ceremonial construction sites, structures cannot be rebuilt on the exact same spot. Traditionally, there’s a 25-year period of time before one site can be reused for a ceremonial structure.
- Different tribes have different preferred orientations for the setup of their ceremonial structures (i.e., North-South, facing West, etc.). The space for outdoor / cultural programs and the type of permanent or semipermanent structures should be planned to allow for this.

“Big Rocks”

1. Roundhouse (continued from 1/9/06 session)

- The group agreed that a traditional *Roundhouse* is not recommended for the CIHC unless the local tribes build it, maintain it, and care for it.
- Structures will require constant monitoring.
- It was suggested that programs with kids could be tailored to teach the children about the construction of ceremonial structures and how to help to take care of them.

2. Regional Villages (continued from 1/9/06 session)

- No further discussion

3. Special Events/Outdoor Area — multipurpose (continued from 1/9/06 session)

- Events will be in a variety of formats, sizes, type of involvement. A multipurpose area is the recommended approach for this outdoor program.
- Advisory Committees have recommended having 2 rings (areas):
 - *Amphitheater* — A built feature (concrete, stone) with formal stage and seating, potentially adjacent to main building (Center)
 - *Natural* — An open area with informal seating, covered with natural materials (dirt, gravel, grasses). Material selection should be based on providing an adequate surface for barefoot dancers.
- Events such as “Big Time” are not only for Indians – the public is also invited. Indians provide food for everybody. Vendors could also be present during the events.
- Parking for event participants should be provided on-site.
- Public parking areas could be located in a remote location for the events.

4. Native Plant Garden

- Planting should be authentic and specific to the site. The CIHC will have a native planting philosophy. Restoration of the site will be required to eliminate non-native species.
- There’s no need for a “native plant garden” as a feature, instead the whole site will be the native garden.
- The garden is the link to all other outdoor programs, particularly the demonstrations (i.e., native plants used for baskets, boats, etc.; materials for regalia; plants for cooking).
- If gardens with plants native to other regions of California are to become part of the outdoor program, they should be clearly delineated as demonstration gardens.

5. Traditional Meeting Area/Fires Area

- Fire circles are central to many of the outdoor events and programs.
- A fire pit has the potential to be a permanent (semipermanent) and/or iconic feature on the site, since fire is meaningful for all of the California tribes (as opposed to traditional structures that vary dramatically from region to region).
- Flexibility still is required when planning for traditional fires, because there’s the need to plan for event-specific fires — some events require a very large central fire, whereas others require a very small and intimate one (for cooking).

6. Nature Trails

- Respect/preserve the existing bike trails capacity. Allow non-CIHC visitors to traverse the site freely.
- CIHC should have its own set of trails with an educational approach
- Trails should be very natural. Someone using the parkway trails should notice the difference in trail character when entering the CIHC.
- Trails should help visitors slow down and appreciate nature as part of the CIHC experience.
- All trails should be accessible.

7. Overnight Area

- It is important for dancers and other event-goers to spend the night on the site in proximity to where the event is taking place. There are practical reasons (e.g., ability to check on their families while dancers are dancing, access to regalia, lodging economy), as well as cultural relevance (overnight dancing) for doing so.
- Overnight facilities should include: open space for camping (which will include parking their vehicles), restrooms, showers, cooking facilities.
- Small and permanent facilities for overnight campers could be augmented during large events with portable elements (toilets, showers), and/or use of adjacent facilities such as Discovery Park.

Day 2 : Break-Out Session Outdoor & Cultural Programming

- Semi-permanent and movable cooking facility is recommended, augmented with smaller temporary fires when necessary.

8. Events and Programs: conference & celebrations, ceremonial and religious events

- Other tribes out of California could also be invited to have events in the CIHC (powwow)
- The group discussed the importance of “mastering” the California “big time” events first, before inviting out-of-state tribes.
- Large events require one single space.
- Additional non-cultural events were considered for the CIHC. The group agreed that those events will require specific rules to when, who, how often they take place.

9. Demonstrations in villages and museum

- Located in multi-use space. Area for demonstrations should be of a flexible size. Demonstrations vary in scale from a large area requirement for boat construction, to very small and intimate demonstrations like basket weaving.
- Some demonstrations could take place inside the museum building.
- Demonstrations are seasonal and thus a comprehensive calendar should be developed.
- Demonstrations include all aspects of Indian life: cooking, basket weaving, medicinal plants, regalia, boat construction, fishing. The type of demonstrations that are appropriate for the CIHC depend on the kinds of things that the different tribes would like to share with other tribes/public. LC reminded the group that further discussion with culture bearers will be necessary to determine this element of the program.
- CG asked if the flooding regimen of the site could be incorporated into the outdoor program schedule to demonstrate water-related activities, such as fishing or boat building. For example, reed boat construction could be demonstrated during “swampy time” (No agreement was reached on this issue).

END OF NOTES – WORKSHOP #1, DAY 2 : OUTDOOR & CULTURAL PRGRAMMING

ATTACHMENTS:

- “Recommendations Regarding Cultural/Outdoor Programming Advisory Committees” memo (A-04-OutdoorProgRecomm.pdf)

MEETING NOTES PRODUCED BY: AD (EDAW)

PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 1) DATE: JANUARY 18, 2006

REVIEW PERIOD 1: 02/03/06 – 02/24/06 [REVIEWER: ADVISORY GROUPS]

REVIEWED PRELIMINARY MEETING NOTES (VERSION 2) DATE: JUNE 20, 2006 [REVISED BY: AD (EDAW)]

REVIEW PERIOD 2: 08/24/06 – 09/11/06 [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

REVIEW PROCESS:

- These notes represent understanding of the issues discussed and the agreements reached during the above-mentioned meeting.
- Text **UNDERLINED** represents changes to this version of the meeting notes.
- Version 1 (Preliminary Meeting Notes) will be reviewed by *Review Liaison* (review period 1) and Version 2 Meeting Notes will be produced.

Day 2 : Break-Out Session Outdoor & Cultural Programming

- After the Version 2 Meeting Notes have been reviewed by the project's Review Advisors during review period 2, changes will be recorded and Version 3 Meeting Notes will be issued and distributed to the rest of Advisory Group members.
- After Version 3 have been reviewed by Advisory Group members during review period 3, changes will be recorded and Version 4 (Consolidated Meeting Notes) will be then issued to document the master planning process.
- 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 Version 4 Meeting Notes and will be made public on the project's website.

3) Meeting Notes Attachments

Requirements of Senate Bill 2063

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.

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 lone 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'se (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 Ti'at 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 (Paiute / 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 Bactad (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 landscape. 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



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
1416 9th Street, Room 902
Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-2030

DRAFT

**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 Hennem**, 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 Hennem, 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 Liason, DPR

LIBRARIES, RESEARCH, ARCHIVES

Diania Caudell (Luiseño), Escondido
John D. Berry (Choctaw), Native American Studies Librarian, UC Berkeley
Dorothy Mathews
Nancy Zimmerman, 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 Mungary** (Paiute/Apache), Bakersfield
 Staff: **Maria Baranowski**, Senior Architect, DPR

Status Report: Native Views on Libraries and Archives.
Observations Part I, Programs Part II and Service Opportunities Part III.
Submitted to California Indian Heritage Center Task Force.
Julie Holder - Consultant for CIHC project.
Staff Coordinator - Advisory Group - Library and Archives.
Task Force Meeting Report revised: 11/21/05

Observations Part I:

When asked to participate in this project, I was aware of the long history surrounding this Museums development. After thoughtful consideration, I decided I would take part in this project for the sole purpose of validating the types of information important to Native people so we can formulate a more accurate account of our past. Specifically, I was asked to develop a report for the types of information Native people would want in a Library.

An epiphany for me was that Native communities do not separate their Libraries, Archives and Museums. They embody their culture into a more complete and holistic world view. I came to this realization, when you pass on oral history your perspective becomes far more accountable for it's continued adaptation within your culture.

The interpretation of history for Native people has always been in the form of oral stories. A large part of the tradition of story is the ability of the storyteller to distinguish and interpret moral values and relevant lessons important within the community. While it is an individual's responsibility to know their family history and creation story, the story connection is shared, supported and adapted by the entire community.

Each story has its imbedded morality, suggestions for ethical behavior and its indication of devout spiritual awareness and loyalty to the earth mother. This conceptual and spiritual awareness, is incorporated into everyday life, serving as the principled foundation for the community. From the Native perspective this is essential traditional training, and a necessity to incorporate into everyday life, as a way to conduct yourself and offer respect within your community.

This perspective on every-day life as a complete experience is what embodies the library (oral history), archives (social way of doing things) and museum experience (everyday objects and their reason for being created) within each individual. This conscious practice as a way of life allows Native people their ability to incorporate their historic perspectives, actions, and stories, adapting and integrating this experience into a form of social order. This serves the community by making each individual far more accountable and critical in the continuation of their communities survival. In essence, each person carries a part of their people's living history, like a strand woven into the larger community, helping to build stronger, healthier and improved nations. This style of life also makes each person a vital link as a part of the living, breathing, walking, library, museum, and archive. It is this realization, that helps us understand, why the standard models for archives, museums and libraries are not suitable nor do they represent, what or how Native people view themselves.

Another important aspect of this work was to identify the types of historical information Native people consider important to their historical documentation. While this list may be eternally in development! I must comment: there is a plethora of information about Native people, available. All of which should be listed, but will not be for this report: What I have identified (in a bibliographic format, intended as reference) is a far more practical need, and much more genealogical in nature.

Research for Native people's personal history can be complex and intimidating. You cannot go to the local chapter of the Ladder Day Saints Church and look up your family history. Native peoples historic

records have been the responsibility of the Federal government, since the early part of the 18th century. Historically, Native people were charges of the War Department then eventually transferred to the Department of the Interior. Needless to say, the documents and historic records validating this history and its many accounts are fragmented. At best they can be accessed in an array of government locations. National archives, along with State and government facilities, which house many of these records. Each facility and location comes with many conditions, restrictions and requirements.

As an individual Native person, your personal family history comes at great expense, in travel, time and money. In addition, the many types of Facilities you must seek out to find any personal history are usually under funded and restrictive in the types of information they will reveal. Also, much of the information is poorly identified, dubious and misleading.

Much information, identified as important from the non-native culture is not necessarily the type of information Native people find useful. An example of this is: many Anthropological studies constitute the body of what is considered scholarly information. While this type of information is useful, it does not constitute or offer any Native perspective, other than its value as scientific research.

This is not how Native people wish to have their cultures or history identified. Nor is it accepted as a constructive cultural understanding of the historic record. This is not to say, there is no value in this type of information. Most Native people acknowledge this information is based in factual observation, what is missing, in most of these accounts is any Native interpretation.

This list is an adaptation of many voices, indicating the type of information important, in helping to formulate a Native perspective.

- Native Elder Oral History collections (high priority)
(Development and training of Museum and Cultural Center staff for collections of oral histories, recorded by Native communities).
- Library resource collections: specific to Native people, both State and local.
(Where are locations, what do they have, how do we access this information, creation of identifiable data resource list, including audio and video information).
- Details and biographic histories, diaries, housed in historical societies and archives
(Identification, digital development and transferring information into easier access)
- National Archive Records
(Creation of data base index/copy with information specific to time and areas).
- Census Records
(Locate and identify early dates and locations)
- City Directories
(Location and time period)
- Vital Records
(Location and time period)
- Historic maps
(Native perspective by oral history/landmarks and name places/Native identified historic reference. Also early Mission periods, first contact and early Spanish developments, including a need to identify Patrons lists, Mission lists and records, by location and time period, if possible. Native identified information to be included in all collections, family collections, photos, oral history)
- Reference Listings

Identification of all storage facilities, education centers and archives identified and specific that house or include Native treasures and Native history, National and International should be included.

Church and Mission Information

Housed in individual locations, time referenced and difficult to access.

In addition there are many types of documents difficult to gain access to, and vital to Native identity. I believe far more practical uses and applications are necessary to develop a stronger base and understanding for Native archives, museums and libraries. Developing these models and specifics for operations is the larger question.

- Technology has aided us in our ability to duplicate this information, copies of this information are important to Native history and should be made available as reference.
- Of great importance, but lacking is a document created as a reference guide, to help direct Native people, a “how to search,” for their personal, family and community information.

Dr. Bean and Sylvia Vane are Authors and Publishers of Ballena Press. Their handbook *California Indians: Primary Resources*, is a bible to researchers, a must have as reference and the most comprehensive guide available. The authors identify where most information about Native people is housed, how to access the information and what types of research conditions you will be faced with. During my interview with Dr Bean, (forever on the cutting edge of his next project), indicated, there are many revisions and updates he would include in a new edition.

Community Concerns and comments:

As California Native communities become empowered by their economic growth, I believe demands for the Native perspective will become more defined and far more necessary to integrate into any facility, not simply in its conceptual design and development, but more importantly in its interpretive design and development. Interpretation is high on the list of concerns for the Native community. A short list of comments follows:

- The State is not really going to do anything, but get in the way.
- There will be authorities, coming to tell us how to do it.
- They will say yes, then do whatever they want.
- They will say yes and then disregard any thing we say.
- They come, they take, and then they do not come back.
- They want to charge us for access to our traditional plants.
- They want to keep us from our traditions.
- They think they know more about us than we do.
- They have warehouses of Native things they don't use, but don't give back.
- Nobody knows what is in their collection.

These comments unfortunately, are not without merit.

Also specific to this and immediate to the scope of all future projects within the CIHC vision is a strong need for the State to engender relationship building. The State has a poor reputation with Native people and needs to mend fences in behalf of this project. With this said: I believe the State must do some relationship development. Interaction between Native communities and the many State services necessary to Native people is in great disrepair. Steps that could help build a stronger relationship:

- It is imperative to honor and validate traditional knowledge and practices.

- Building collaboration in support of current established Cultural centers.
- A strong assurance to Native communities that any and all collections will be identified, conserved, then returned to their communities for future use, is important. This assurance is paramount in building and repairing relationships with any State agencies.
- In the communities I spoke with, both Native and Non Natives feel the Tribes are doing a good job of rebuilding their own cultures, restoring their own perspectives, identifying and correcting their own misinterpreted history.
- Another general consensus from Native people, relating their lack of relationship with and how the State” system works,” is that nothing ever comes back or is made available to the community, from which it originates.

Southern California has formed several Unified community action groups (Southern Tribal Chairman’s Association as well as the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee KCRC). As these groups develop a stronger base of operations, the growth and concepts for their tangible projects and concerns are growing into reality. And, while many of the Leaders have expressed great interest in the State project, it is clear that no support will come at the expense of their local communities and their own cultural development projects.

- Although I found much support for the concept of a Cultural Resource Center (Not a museum, but a cultural support model based on the Smithsonian’s CRC). This facility is identified as a training, conservation, and education model to develop traditional and cultural information and treasures.
- Overwhelming support and interest came, as the concept for support services, (identified as professional needs) and training programs be established to assist the local Cultural centers (clearly identified as a need for training, housing collections, identifying treasures, conserving, restoring assistance) in their efforts to maintain, conserve and house, then return the treasures, story or information back to the local communities.

In development is a more traditional Native perspective. For the first time in recent history, not only are Native communities developing a stronger political presence, they are flexing their economic power by identifying what and how they would like to be heard. By the time the CIHC is in place, the California Native cultures will have defined and clarified their misinterpreted historic identity. This review of the Native perspective will help align their community vision, creating policies about their heritage and its access from non-Native communities. In the future many Tribes may have restrictions, conditions and requests on many of the identifications, interpretations and treasures, represented in the State collections.

Any future understanding or interpretation of Native people will not be acceptable without that communities, full participation, support and approval.

Collections & Programs Part II

Task: Identify and briefly describe major collections or resources of California Indian materials (where they are, what they include, what additional work might be required to understand their scope and potential use, whom to contact)

This list is a researchers dream list, built in no specific order, it represents what I believe is valuable to any type of Native research.

- Florence Shipick- Anthropologist who spent lifetime developing information about and around Southern California. Records and historic information collection, dating from 1930 to present. (Status: Family collection, eventually going to Kumeyaay College, when secure location is provided. Condition: no condition status available).
- Fern Southcott –Native American community member, field work, collected community documents of importance. (Status: Family collection, important to Southern California, native communities, Condition and contact information unknown)
- Dr Lowell Bean –Anthropologist, world renown Educator, expert on California Indians, is currently looking for archive location, could be persuaded to donate his life collection, with guarantee of accessibility and copy to be donated to specific locations. (Status: Personal collection. Condition: needs conservation, identification includes publishing and history of many books published by Ballena Press)
- Silvia Vane –Ms Vane has also been active member of the scholarly community, she has a lifetime of work specific to California Indian people. Also could be available with conditions as to its accessibility. (Status: Lifetime work, personal collection, publishing and general historic work Ballena Press. Condition: status unknown).
- EH Davis Photo Collection – this important media collection will offer a renewed look into a wide variety of Native Cultures- time period is vital 1897to 1950. (Status: Housed in SDHS. Condition: needs organizational and digitization process, identification and conservation)
- Pioneer Room in Escondido Library (Status: historic records, including census, microfilm and local reference information. San Diego native history. Condition: good, with limited hours and access)
- California Room - San Diego Library (Status: Historic records, referenced to early California and San Diego Native people, identity of historic reference collections, local history, names and census records. Condition: good, with no organization or reference to Native communities).
- Halter Library: one of the most important collections of documents to Native communities. No clear organization, and access is limited by Church regulation. Bureaucratic and limited knowledge. This is the most valuable and difficult type of document to access and identify. These documents, are copied, but no organization or structure of information is available. Many organizations want access, but the Church is restrictive and reluctant to share or offer this information in any cohesive fashion. (Status: San Diego Mission de Acala, Mission records, as well as work provided by Sister Katharine LaCoste, who tried to index Native Church records: Condition, archives are stored in small library, but this type of Church work is poorly funded, with extremely limited access).
- Mission Records (Status: Mission & Church Archives, reference materials important to Native people, poorly organized, not duplicated, nor are they accessible as informational or public documents. The Churches hold these records hostage, with no standard for their care, condition or use. Each Church has its own system, limited access and hours difficult to access, little cooperation, overall poorly organized, but extremely important to Native communities for basic family information).
- National Archives: Washington D. C. (Status: Difficult to understand in organizational arrangement. General information or time periods not easily available, although much is available online, cost can be prohibitive, with the outcome questionable as to importance. All Native history is related here, but not without its organizational confusion. Conditions: unknown, huge and vast).
- Local National Archives. Specific to California includes in the North-facility in San Mateo and in the South a facility in Laguna Niguel. These vast miles of federal documents relating to

California are delineated by location and span a range of time periods. When you do research, you never get a sense of clarity, for where this collection begins and ends. What is useful or what you are looking for, I guarantee is always a crap shoot. The best a researcher can do, is try to identify a time period and location and cover as much as possible for that location. Although the National Archives have done a far better job in the last several years offering access. It is still a complicated and difficult process to understand or gain a sense of any organizational arrangement. General information or time periods are not easily available. Specific people are named but those names could be misspelled, making the information you think is limited, available under a variety of spellings. Although much is available online, when you need specific documents, duplication costs can be prohibitive. Much time is needed to survey what is available and useful to an individual doing research, with the outcome questionable as to relevance. While all Native history is related here, both political, and historic, it is absolutely not without its organizational confusion. Also there are huge gaps in the historic continuity, with many questions unanswered, simply by the lack of institutional memory. (Overall Conditions: unknown, huge and vast).

- Census Information (Status: located in local Federal Archives, as well as National archives, also contained on microfilm through local libraries, but there is no consistent time period or understanding in arrangement and time frame. Condition of use: most of this information is available on microfilm, always limiting its use to a specific location. Although these records can be useful in their identification to Native people, they are also revealing by what types of information they do not reveal. Never should these records be used as the only type of information about Native populations. Most of these records are full of errors and misinformation. Difficult to find, and historically biased. (Conditions: much may be available online at a cost).

Summary of collections, general conditions and status.

Many of these collections are known to be housed in private families, are considered personal collections, and are important as the specific individuals life work. Many of these collections should be kept in context and together for future reference and will be valuable as continuity for future research. (i.e., Dr. Bean, Vane, Shipicks, Southcott collections). Many of these collections are housed with the living individual, or in the case of the deceased, a family member. Many of the documents I have seen, are in poorly maintained storage areas. Most of the private collections are accumulations of the individual collector, their interests, specific to their areas of expertise and interests. Many of these collections include notes, photos, interviews (written and recorded) and research done over a span of many years. Ability to acquire these collections is questionable. A concerted effort and agreements for access is of primary interest to most of the living individuals, but unless some type of arrangement is made, they will be left to educational facilities, with no guarantee for their use. Agreements could be made with the individuals and their heirs for use, but I believe time is of the essence here and interest should be shown and developed as soon as possible. A variety of issues to consider in the acquisition of these collections are identified as: Native access, organizational needs, as well as preservation conditions. Solicitation must be made to acquire these collections, with assurances for future use and accessibility.

Summary of current programs in Southern California specific to the San Diego area

This list represents identification of services, created and in development for communities/tribes who have their own Cultural Centers. As I have already concluded, the Cultural Center serves a variety of purposes and is a center for many of the community programs taking place in each Tribal community. When I indicate a Cultural Center, in this instance it will include the Museum and Archive facility, in addition to the education center for the community.

Barona Cultural Center is supported by the Tribe and has a free standing Museum and Cultural Center, in full operation. Barona also has its own Casino.

Kumeyaay College, Jr. College in development, location is at Sycuan Tribe Casino property. (Identified in past as DQ University currently in development at Sycuan), supported by the Southern California Unity Group (all San Diego tribes).

Museum and Cultural Center Balboa Park, Navy has supplied building, this location is supported by the San Diego urban community, the development of this location is currently under review, future development is in question, no collection at present.

AA'Awikal Library-Pauma Band of Mission Indians, located on the Tribal grounds, is currently in development as a Cultural Center.

Agua Caliente, Palm Springs, Casino tribe, has raised \$20 million to develop a Cultural center, archive, museum, facility. Land is in city center and will be developed and supported by the Agua Caliente Band of Indians.

Cabazon Cultural Museum has a Cultural center and Education facility.

Cham-mix-Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Center, this community has purchased golf course and will continue their Cultural Center development.

Jamul Indian Village Library and Cultural Center.

Manzanita Library and Cultural Center.

Malki Museum is a small Museum, Cultural Center, with a publishing company and active community interested in its historic roots. Many activities take root from this location. They are located on Tribal grounds in Morongo.

Pala Cultural Center, located in the small community of Pala, away from the main casino.

Sherman Indian Museum, Riverside California. Indian school, Museum and archive.

Torrez Martinez Library and Cultural Center.

Most of these facilities incorporate all the elements of community life, including the business of cultural education. Some have adapted trailers, (Sycuan, houses their library in a trailer, but the education center has its own facility) some have developed into community specific buildings, or reuse, (Pala, uses the old Tribal office as a museum) and some are in full scale development (Aqua Caliente, has just raised 20 million, to develop a new facility) and seem to be thriving with much activity and community involvement.

- **Summary of interviews with key people**

Dr. Lowell Bean-Author and Archaeologist, expertise is in Southern California, has worked in development and support of many Native populations.

Julia and Lucy Parker-Master Basket weavers. Julia Parker is Miwok and Kashaya Pomo. Her work is in cultural education and basket weaving A community leader and Park Service Interpreter at the Yosemite National Park. Lucy Parker is currently the President of California Indian Basket weavers Association, both are community leaders and active in Native education and Interpretive programs.

Abel Silvas-Community Interpretive Educator, Southern California, Old Town descendent.

Steve Buscarian- Anthropology Instructor-works with Kumeyaay community and environmental programs-Mesa College.

Tribal Chairman's Assoc group active in developing programs and support service awareness for Southern California Native communities, represents all tribes (written report).

Kumeyaay College Board (written).

Old Town San Diego - California State Parks.

Therese Muranaka-Archaeologist

The opportunity to speak with a variety of people and groups about developments in the Native community, brought many valuable insights into the status and dilemmas of Native people today. I have written a more detailed report regarding specific interviews: I will try to summarize the most memorable information.

Many of the conversations centered on education issues and cultural expansions being developed by Native people. This cultural development is in the early stages of growth, fueled by the economic windfall from Casino development. This is not to say the Native cultures have not been here and present, forever. This is merely an observation, that the Native perspective is now being formed from the community that rightfully owns it.

- ✓ Historic records and Cultural development along with continued Native Community evolution is paramount in this Native revised self-vision. A Native self image and revised world view is of great concern to Native peoples and goes hand in hand with the ability to interpret their history and their cultures from their perspectives.
- ✓ Most respondents felt, there was a great need for Native people to take an active role in clarifying some of the more critical issues: (Sovereignty, blood quantum, genealogy, historic record access, recognition status, tribal and historic interpretations, education and curriculum interpretations). With the hope of constructing policies or standards for the future, to rectify the lack of Native view points considered when these issues were forced upon Native communities.
- ✓ Added to these recommendations, but critical it be developed by Native people, a summit of Native community leaders, Historians, and Scholars. This summit would act as a conference addressing critical issues and help develop policy or viewpoints defined from the Native perspective.
 - A positive outcome of this type of dialogue would perhaps help all Native communities identify how to negotiate and deal with some of their more pressing concerns.

Service opportunities compatible with the purpose and vision of the CIHC Part III

In the list of current programs, which is not comprehensive, but identifies a few of the Southern California Cultural Centers: Each community is developing their own facility to house their specific information. Many of these locations are in need of support for organizational and practical development. The why and how to: is a critical element for each of these centers, in addition to training and informational support.

The State Library offers a Boot Camp: Consisting of short informational programs on the “how to,” develop a library. These weekend information heavy sessions are intended to help address development issues and as reference workshops. They are well received, and full of information. But this program fails to be specific enough and only address the standard library models, how Native people must adapt to be more like the non-Native cultures. It does not address the mélange of history and information, that comes by virtue of being born Native.

A larger picture is to help build, develop and apply this work on a facility by facility basis: an early education program could be formed, and a team of Native people: working to train, identify and help develop cultural centers, intern programs and help train within these communities, would serve a useful purpose. This concept is intended as support, in helping Native communities develop their facilities, working in ways best suited to them, addressing their specific needs, types of development and collection conditions. This proactive effort on the part of the State could be a model for future relationships. A positive example in how the State is willing to help Native communities develop, facilitate and train their

local Cultural centers staff and a solid effort at collaborative work to identify the State as a true support system.

- Develop intern and training programs intended to train a Native workforce ready to integrate into Cultural Centers and Museum settings.
- Create a training entry level program allowing entry into the State park employment pool.

National, State and Local archives house valuable information for Native communities. The access to these facilities is confusing, costly and frustrating. Travel is always necessary, hours are limited and research costs, including the cost for duplication is expensive. Time and cost for accessibility to this information is conditional, specific and limited by location, travel time restrictions and limitations in hours.

- A service would be to duplicate this type of document and make them readily accessible in CD or some form of research accessibility.

There is great interest and will be more interest as this CIHC concept grows into reality. Also, as defined images and architectural drawings become more identifiable, I am sure the interest will grow. If I had to say at this moment in time, if Native communities from the South would support a State Museum, it would unfortunately be a clear no. This is not to say, there is no support, but at this time there is not any clear basis for community or economic support.

In the continued effort to build Native Community support for the CIHC project I also recommend:

- A committee from Southern California should be formed for consultation throughout all phases of this project.
- A strong information interchange should be developed, identifying actions being taken in development and status of this project.
 - A newsletter or verbal monthly report to the Unity Groups (Southern Tribes).
- Development of a Cultural Resource Model- implemented as support for currently existing community programs.
 - Team of specialists to develop support system for established cultural centers: establish training, organizational support for archive, library, museum conservation, development for technology systems.
- Design Native training programs or reconstruct State hiring practices for employment within the State Park Service.
 - Employment for Native people within the State system is imperative and a mandate for future Native support, prior to this projects implementation. It will be important visible evidence and can be used as tangible validation of the States sincerity in dealing with Native people.
- Genuine efforts must be made in consulting with Native people for what best defines their needs.
- A clear understanding of who will interpret information, collections and stories.

- Identify Native Specialists, unique to their Cultural practices and establish a value to this type of work. (This can be developed in a practical way, both as educational title and economic value).
- Title these specialists and identify positions of employment that validate their expertise.
- A clear account of what the State is housing, within its collection and what is culturally represented in this collection, is paramount in any conversation with Native people.
 - It is also important to identify the status and condition of each treasure. As well as a clear understanding and agreement for the responsibility and ownership of this collection in the future.
 - A course of action should be taken with reference to management and care of objects.
 - Policy in the handling, conditions, care and ownership is considered very important to California Native cultures.

Also at issue is:

- Who will speak for the collection, its care and interpretation?
 - The state or the Native?

If the intention and spirit of this project reflect the Native perspective clearly. If the Native community is consulted and considered a genuine partner in this development. If the interpretive conditions and needs for collaboration of this project are participated in by Native people, then I am confident this project will take hold and gain wide community support.

Julie Holder
 Special Project Consultant
 California State Parks
 Cultural Resources Division

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January 7, 2006

To: Paulette Hennum, State Parks Museum Curator II

CC: Pauline Grenbeaux, State Parks, EDAW Project Consultants

Fr: Leo Carpenter, Jr., State Parks Community Liaison



Re: Recommendations regarding Cultural / Outdoor Programming Advisory Committees

It was decided at the first staff meeting that we would take the California Indian approach to communicate advice regarding the cultural / outdoor programming for the planning the new California Indian Heritage Center. The committees will be culture bearers from three California regions; Northern, Central, Southern. There is a common belief among California Indians and Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; when we are in another man's / People's land...we respect their ways and beliefs. When my regalia dances on the Klamath / Trinity area sacred dance grounds...we do not impose our ways / style of praying or dancing on the people who are hosting us. My point is; if I were to travel to Hoopa to ask our dance leaders on the round house or dance area...they would ask what the local tribe recommended. I decided to start the process by contacting the Native American Heritage Commission to get the Most Likely Descendent List to contact local California Indians from the Northgate site. We sent out invitations and met with the local California Indians on February, 23, 2005. (see attached notes A) The group suggested we meet with local dance leaders to get further directions on the dance or ceremonial activities as well as other concerns. Gina Diaz, Graduate Student Assistant and I made arrangements to meet with local dance leaders at the Chaw'se Indian Regional Museum in Pine Grove, CA on April 7, 2005. (see attached notes B)

Gina Diaz and I drafted a letter to invite California Indian Culture Bearers to represent their tribes and regional areas by participating in this new endeavor and give California Indians a voice in building the new State Indian Museum, The California Indian Heritage Center. (see attachment letter C)

I have been using my extensive contacts of California Indians on many levels through my 30 plus years of work experience and serving on boards on a local, State, and National level. I am also a traditional regalia maker, basketweaver, dancer. When I meet with the California Indian Cultural Bearers.....I know where they are coming from....I give State Parks a dimension they never had before. California Indians are more likely to confer and trust another California Indian.

Having documented the above, I hereby recommend the following:

- Continue to follow the path / approach we have been following in the past.
- Continue to use local Most Likely Descendent List for local contacts.
- Cultural Bearers should be consulted individually, meet once together.
- Develop future Cultural Bearers contact list for special concerns.
- Publish publicly the work they are involved with.

If you have any questions please feel free contact me at anytime.

Sa-te-ah, (thanks in Hupa)

Summary of Cultural Programs (Local) Advisory Group Meeting
February 23, 2005
Capitol Area Indian Resources Inc., Sacramento, CA
D R A F T

*Attended
A*

Attendees:

Billie Blue
De Dyste

Ken Council
Marvin Marine

Leland Daniels
Bob Denton

Members of the California Indian Heritage Center Task Force in attendance:

Gen Denton
Larry Myers

Cindy La Marr, Chair
Karen Edson

State Parks staff in attendance:

Pauline Grenbeaux
Maria Baranowski

Dan Osanna
Henry Berry
Paulette Hennum

Leo Carpenter, Jr.
Gina Diaz

Topics of Discussion:

- Update on site selection
- Cultural Resource Process for top two sites (Natomas and Folsom)
- Contemporary relevance of two prior studies: California Indian Museum Study, 1991 and State Indian Museum Feasibility Study: Central Museum Building Architectural Needs, 1992

In Summary:

- Attendees agree that there needs to be more discussion about plans for the future CIHC with other local tribal members, in particular dancers and cultural bearers.
- Programs that the group identified as most relevant to continue considering for the architectural plans:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roundhouse 2. Regional Villages (although perhaps models rather than life-size villages) 3. Native Plant Garden 4. Traditional Meeting Area/Fires Area 5. Special Events/Outdoor Area (multipurpose) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Nature Trails — <i>exercise</i> 7. Overnight Area 8. Events & Programs: conferences & celebrations, ceremonial & religious events 9. Demonstrations in village & museum
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- The following are programs that the group identified as less important for architectural planning at this time:
 1. Playing Fields
 2. Environmental Living Program

A follow-up meeting was scheduled for Saturday, April 9 in Sacramento. This meeting will be an opportunity to further discussion on facility needs with more people.

The results of these advisory group meetings will be basis for recommendations from others throughout the state.

Meeting Notes for CIHC Advisory Group on
Cultural Programming and Tribal Participation
April 7, 2005 • Chawse'

Abstract
B

Attendees:

Frank La Pena	Vince La Pena	Eileen Nichols
Marvin Marine	Gen Denton	Margaret Franklin
Donnie Villa, Jr.	Johnny Jamerson	Gina Diaz
Leo Carpenter, Jr.	Bob Denton	

Regional Village:

- Whose village?
- Size? Models rather than actual size? (talk with others state wide)
- More general than specific, focus on commonalities.
- Replica villages that change annually or alternate from north to south
- Depends on museum site, size, placement-
-“Regional” refers to *that* specific *region* and should reflect the actual locals-
other tribes may be reflected in exhibits, etc. *or* on out side of building too but not
the same emphasis as locals will.
- Village example northwest “flavor” and staffed by folks from that region should
be able to change/ rotate.
- Living quarters w/o ceremonial area (village).
- Rotations to different regions- equal opportunity programming.
- Tie into region, but also leave it open for variation and change- requires support
and advocacy from CIHC.
- Balance between traditional and contemporary Indian culture
- Native plant garden- regional outside environmental.
- Incorporate native plants into village.
- Landscape and interpretation
- Playing field- multipurpose (it will mean different things to different people).
- If there’s space, create a field, if not. . . can do interpretation in
“games and recreation” area.

Roundhouse:

- Who will build, run, and care for?
- Practical challenges. . . rules, structure, lots of questions and negotiation w/ one
another and state.
- Accessible structure. . . brushhouse, barkhouse.

**Meeting Notes for CIHC Advisory Group on
Cultural Programming and Tribal Participation**

April 7, 2005 • Chawse'

- Getting folks from outside of the area to staff and maintain will be a challenge.
- Tradition of builders being responsible for it.
- * State advocacy → empowerment to people, community to decide what's important or not.
- Roundhouse implies ceremony, cannot have one just for display.
- Scheduling issues to consider.
- Possible to have open area that can be used for ceremony- designated area open to all and to be altered by ceremony leaders.
- Needs to be sheltered from rain/ sun.
- *Plan on arbor for now. Leave open the possibility for a future roundhouse (and leave enough space for it).* *
- * This was an understanding amongst group (not a consensus).

Demonstrations:

- Amphitheater → Contemporary Arts AG suggested indoor/ outdoor theater (for dual purposes)
- Will need a lot of support from state/museum (ie. purchasing & transporting materials).
- Demonstrations could take place inside or outside (or both)

Traditional Meeting Area:

- Who will come, especially during other gatherings and events throughout the state? (Big Time)
- Cal Expo example (Frank) 10 years ago- demonstrations outdoors.

Campground:

- RV or tent/ sleeping bag type of accommodations? – Both?
- Suggest a survey regarding potential use/needs including parking, housing tents, and food storage.
- Must have a cook area.
- Provide for invited guests.
- Shower rooms, clean up area- for dancers, guests, and artists.



Arnold
C

A-04

December 14, 2005

To: California Indian Cultural Bearers

Re: Invitation to participate in planning the California Indian Heritage Center

There is a common belief among California Indians and Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; when we are in another man's / people's land.....we respect their ways and beliefs. When my regalia dances on the Klamath / Trinity area sacred dance grounds.....we do not impose our ways / style of praying or dancing on the people who are hosting us. This is the same approach I wanted to take when addressing the Cultural/Outdoor Activities of the future California Indian Heritage Center (CIHC).

Gina Diaz, Graduate Student Assistant for CIHC and I arranged meetings with California Indian people from near the proposed site of the new Heritage Center near downtown Sacramento. We used the Native American Heritage Commission's list of Most Likely Descendants (MLD) in the area to invite local people to advise us. We meet on February 23, 2005 in Sacramento, CA and they suggested we meet with local dance leaders to get further directions on the dance or ceremonial activities as well as other concerns. Here are some of the comments from the meeting with representatives from local tribes and the dance leaders that took place at the Chaw'se Indian Regional Museum in Pine Grove, CA on April 7, 2005:

- The group came to an understanding (not a consensus) that rather than planning to build a Roundhouse at this time, planners should construct an arbor sheltered from rain and sun for multiple uses including ceremonial. Enough space should be left to potentially build a Roundhouse in this area in the future should local communities see fit.
- There were no decisions made about a strategy for creating a regional village, but some possible ideas that were discussed are to:
 1. Make it general and focus on the common characteristics shared between tribes.
 2. Rotate the representation of regions from all over California.
 3. Build a model(s) of regional village(s) rather than a life-size village.
 4. Reflect the particular local region in which the CIHC is located. Other regions/tribes will naturally be included in other exhibitions/programs at the CIHC, but a "regional" village should be about that region.
- Cultural demonstrations can take place inside or outside and will require a lot of support from the Heritage Center (i.e. in purchasing and transporting materials).
- A survey was suggested to collect data about potential uses of and needs for a campground including type of accommodations, parking and food storage needs.

- Playing fields are not a top priority. If there is not space for one, there should be an area for demonstrating and interpretation of games and recreation.
- It was suggested that there would need to be an outdoor clean up area with showers accessible to dancers and artists.

What we are asking is how you and your people see the CIHC and how do you want to participate in this new endeavor. What do you want or need to represent your tribe or people. We hope to meet with cultural bearers across California to determine how they would like to be involved in the future Heritage Center. At this time, we are particularly interested in aspects of outdoor events, ceremonies, and other activities that will influence the architectural plans for the Center. Thank you in advance for your time and for your feedback. Please feel free to contact me directly with any suggestions, questions, or concerns.

Leo Carpenter, Jr.
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4) Record of Comments (Log v1)

R-01-v1

Current Update of Record of Comments: 7/28/2006

Review Period 1

Document Reviewed:	Workshop 1 Meeting Notes, Version 1
Date Posted:	February 3, 2006
Review Period:	February 3, 2006 thru February 24, 2006
Reviewer(s):	Advisory Group Members

A) List of Feedback Documents Received

Code	Reviewer	CIHC Role	Document(s) Reviewed	Date of Document	Date Received*
F-01	Susan Hanks	Library, Research & Archives Advisory Group	Workshop 1 Meeting Notes (version 1): N-01 to 09-v1	02/24/2006	03/01/2006
F-02	Niccolo Caldararo	Operations Advisory Group	Workshop 1 Meeting Notes (version 1): N-01 to 09-v1	02/06/2006	03/01/2006
F-03	Susan Hildreth	Library, Research & Archives Advisory Group, Task Force Member	Workshop 1 Meeting Notes (version 1): N-01 to 09-v1	02/19/2006	03/01/2006
F-04	Jack Norton	Interpretive Themes Advisory Group, Task Force Member	Workshop 1 Meeting Notes (version 1): N-01 to 09-v1	02/15/2006	03/01/2006
F-05	Connie Reitman-Solas	Interpretive Themes Advisory Group	Workshop 1 Meeting Notes (version 1): N-01 to 09-v1	02/06/2006	05/01/2006

* Date Received shall mean date when EDAW received documentation.

B) Feedback Documents (attached)

C) Log of Comments

The following list of comments represents the feedback received by the Consultant Team after the **Workshop 1 Meeting Notes, Version 1** were issued.

Definitions of Table Headings:

Key: Identification number for each comment received.

Reviewed Doc Code: Document code, page and segment to which the comment makes reference to.

Comments: Comment received (verbatim).

Responses: Record of action taken to incorporate comments and/or corrections into the reviewed documentation.

Response Doc Code: Document code and page where change / response will be reflected.

F-01 : Susan Hanks

Library, Research & Archives Advisory Group

Date of Document: 02/24/2006

Type of Document: Email

Key	Reviewed Doc Code	Comments	Responses	Response Doc Code
F01.1	N-07-v1, p.2, <i>Goal 2</i>	“Currently the California State Parks system does not support any comprehensive libraries or archives. I’m not sure what media [State] Parks already owns, but I have to assume the bulk would have to be acquired. An assessment of sorts is needed to determine the scope of the ‘whish list’ collections to determine space needs.”	Comment F01.1 added to Meeting Notes as follows: “An assessment of existing media currently owned by State Parks will be required to determine the scope of the collection and the space needs.”	N-07-v2, p.2
F01.2	N-07-v1, p.2, <i>Opp & Challenges</i>	“I’m a little concerned about public spaces for Native only. I can understand behind the scenes storage for culturally sensitive materials that Native peoples do not want to share. However I can foresee problems with trying to monitor Native only places, the criteria, who will monitor, etc.”	Preliminary Meeting Notes N-07-v1, page 2, Goal 3 states that “The CIHC will develop a culturally sensitive collecting and access policy for Indian materials that respects different tribes’ culture and traditions”. Comment F01.2 recorded herein, no change to the Meeting Notes.	n/a
F01.3	N-07-v1, p.2, <i>Goal 3</i>	“Oral storytelling, I would still like to see assistance provided to California Tribes to record audio and video for themselves, not just to share with the museum. As elders pass, culture is lost. Not all elders want to share their culture. I think they should have the opportunity to record their cultural heritage solely for their tribes.”	Comment F01.3 recorded herein, no change to the Meeting Notes.	n/a

F-02 : **Niccolo Caldararo**
 Operations Advisory Group
 Date of Document: 02/06/2006
 Type of Document: Response Sheet via Mail

Key	Reviewed Doc Code	Comments	Responses	Response Doc Code
F02.1	n/a	"I received the notes from recent meetings and believe that you are moving in the most positive fashion."	Comment F02.1 acknowledged, no response required.	n/a
F02.2	n/a	"I think that a number of critiques on other existing facilities would bring some of the discussion to a more practical basis. Perhaps some visits to museums? Or examination of photos or videos of other facilities?"	Comment F02.2 recorded herein, no change to the Meeting Notes. Action: The Consultant Team will visit a number of facilities throughout California during the months of July, August & September 2006.	n/a

F-03 : **Susan Hildreth**
 Library, Research & Archives Advisory Group
 Date of Document: 02/19/2006
 Type of Document: Response Sheet via Mail

Key	Reviewed Doc Code	Comments	Responses	Response Doc Code
F03.1	n/a	"Notes look great!"	Comment F03.1 acknowledged, no response required.	n/a

F-04 : Jack Norton
 Interpretive Themes Advisory Group
 Date of Document: 02/15/2006
 Type of Document: Response Sheet via Mail

Key	Reviewed Doc Code	Comments	Responses	Response Doc Code
F04.1	n/a	"Paulette – A good summary of many themes, procedures and responsibilities we all have to the future."	Comment F04.1 acknowledged, no response required.	n/a
F04.2	N-05-v1, p.2	"Just one little sentence could cause confusion in the future. Interpretive Theme Advisory Group Break-Out Session, Workshop #1, Day 1, page 2. Under 'How to tell our story/practice'. 'Tell a balanced story. It is important not to appear to be reactionary.' We should delete: 'It is important not to appear to be reactionary.' The term 'reactionary' is too nebulous because in this case to whom or to what is the 'reaction' referring. Just leave the first part, i.e. 'Tell a balanced story.'"	Correction F04.2 to Meeting Notes as follows: Deleted: "It is important not to appear to be reactionary".	N-05-v2, p.2

F-05 : Connie Reitman-Solas
 Interpretive Themes Advisory Group
 Date of Document: 02/06/2006
 Type of Document: Response Sheet & Annotated Meeting Notes handed to Consultant Team during the Workshop 2 (on 05/01/06)

Key	Reviewed Doc Code	Comments	Responses	Response Doc Code
F05.1	n/a	"Workshop Day 1 – Interpretive Themes – Please see notes on attached copy – The selection of words is important in documenting recommendations."	Comment F05.1 acknowledged, no response required. Refer to comments F05.3 to F05.22 below.	n/a

F05.2	n/a	<p>“Please clarify what is meant by ‘agreements expressed herewith will be considered final’. (under NOTE section at end of notes of meetings). Please clarify in writing.”</p>	<p>The note at the end of the meeting notes that reads “agreements will be considered final” as shown in version 1 of the Meeting Notes represented a common method to provide a deadline for collecting input/corrections.</p> <p>According to feedback received during Workshop 2 (held on May 1 & 2, 2006), the Consultant Team reconfigured the Programming & Master Planning documentation review process to assure that all documents truly represent the CA Indian voice, and to allow further opportunities for Advisory Group members to provide additional feedback without deadlines. The NOTE section at the end of all meeting notes will thus be modified to read as follows:</p> <p>REVIEW PROCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These notes represent understanding of the issues discussed and the agreements reached <u>during</u> the above-mentioned meeting. ▪ “Preliminary Meeting Notes” will be reviewed by <i>Review Liaison</i> (review period 1) and “Reviewed Preliminary Meeting Notes” will be produced. ▪ After the “Reviewed Preliminary Meeting Notes” have been reviewed by the project’s <i>Review Advisors</i> during review period 2, changes will be recorded and “Revised Meeting Notes” will be issued and distributed to the rest of <i>Advisory Group members</i>. ▪ After “Revised Meeting Notes” have been reviewed by <i>Advisory Group members</i> during review period 3, changes will be recorded and “Consolidated Meeting Notes” will be then issued to document the master planning process. ▪ Additional comment/change/suggestion received after the “Consolidated Meeting Notes” 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. <p>Per Ms. Reitman-Solas’ request a letter</p>	n/a
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RECORD OF COMMENTS
WORKSHOP 1 : MEETING NOTES (Version 1)
Review Period 1

			describing the revised review process will be sent to her.	
F05.3	N-05-v1, p.1, <i>Background</i>	Replace “debate” with “discussion”	Correction F05.3 to Meeting Notes as follows: Replaced: “discussion”.	N-05-v2, p.1, <i>Background</i>
F05.4	N-05-v1, p.1, <i>Background</i>	Replace “discussion” with “process”	Correction F05.4 to Meeting Notes as follows: Replaced: “process”.	N-05-v2, p.1, <i>Background</i>
F05.5	N-05-v1, p.1, <i>Genocide of Native People...</i>	Delete: “an”; replace: “story” with “history”	Correction F05.5 to Meeting Notes as follows: “Genocide of Native People in California – This is important history that has received very little public recognition.”	N-05-v2, p.1, <i>Genocide of Native People...</i>
F05.6	N-05-v1, p.1, <i>Genocide of Native People...</i>	Add at end of paragraph: “Help people to see what happened was genocide in the Americas.”	Addition F05.6 to Meeting Notes as follows: “Help people see that what happened in the Americas was genocide.”	N-05-v2, p.1, <i>Genocide of Native People...</i>
F05.7	N-05-v1, p.1, <i>Pre-contact History</i>	Add at end of paragraph: “food, clothing, shelter, use of environment, spirituality.”	Addition F05.7 to Meeting Notes as follows: “food, clothing, shelter, use of the environment, spirituality.”	N-05-v2, p.1, <i>Pre-contact History</i>
F05.8	N-05-v1, p.2, <i>Generations</i>	Add at end of paragraph: “through oral history.”	Addition F05.8 to Meeting Notes as follows: “through oral history.”	N-05-v2, p.2, <i>Generations</i>
F05.9	N-05-v1, p.2, <i>Perseverance</i>	Add after paragraph: “What were characteristics that enabled our people to survive?”	Addition F05.9 to Meeting Notes as follows: “What were the characteristics that enabled our people to survive?”	N-05-v2, p.2, <i>Perseverance</i>
F05.10	N-05-v1, p.2, <i>Relocation</i>	Add at end of paragraph: “state policy effect on current practices.”	Addition F05.10 to Meeting Notes as follows: “state policy effect on current practices.”	N-05-v2, p.2, <i>Relocation</i>
F05.11	N-05-v1, p.2, <i>Awareness of the Env...</i>	Replace “Teach” with “Help”; add “understand” after “people”; replace “listening to” with “learning from”; add at end of paragraph: “of stewardship of our environment.”	Correction F05.11 to Meeting Notes as follows: “Awareness of the Environment – Help people understand the importance of learning from the environment and working together to save our shared values of stewardship of our environment.”	N-05-v2, p.2, <i>Awareness of the Environ...</i>
F05.12	N-05-v1, p.2, <i>Values</i>	Add “values, practices” before “Blood Memory”	Addition F05.12 to Meeting Notes as follows: “[...] Indians believe in values and practices as ‘Blood Memory’ [...]”	N-05-v2, p.2, <i>Values</i>
F05.13	N-05-v1, p.2,	Replace “conquered” with “survivors”	Correction F05.13 to Meeting Notes as follows:	N-05-v2, p.2,

RECORD OF COMMENTS
WORKSHOP 1 : MEETING NOTES (Version 1)
Review Period 1

	<i>How to tell...</i>		"Express the viewpoint of the survivors."	<i>How to tell...</i>
F05.14	N-05-v1, p.3, <i>Recomm...</i>	Replace "compliance" with "accordance"	Correction F05.14 to Meeting Notes as follows: Replaced: "accordance".	N-05-v2, p.3, <i>Recomm..</i>
F05.15	N-05-v1, p.3, <i>Recomm...</i>	Replace "hear" with "feel"	Correction F05.15 to Meeting Notes as follows: Replaced: "feel".	N-05-v2, p.3, <i>Recomm..</i>
F05.16	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Material</i>	Add at end of paragraph: "(river rocks, redwood, sea shells, etc.)"	Addition F05.16 to Meeting Notes as follows: "(river rocks, redwood, sea shells, etc.)"	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Material</i>
F05.17	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Baskets</i>	Add at end of paragraph: "prayer, blessing for basket maker."	Addition F05.17 to Meeting Notes as follows: "prayer and blessing for the basket makers."	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Baskets</i>
F05.18	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Organic Form</i>	Add at end of paragraph: "warm, inviting."	Addition F05.18 to Meeting Notes as follows: "warm and inviting."	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Organic Form</i>
F05.19	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Direction</i>	Add at end of paragraph: "east facing for main entrance of Center?"	Addition F05.19 to Meeting Notes as follows: "east facing for main entrance of Center?"	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Direction</i>
F05.20	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Age...</i>	Add at end of paragraph: "Elderly, spiritual activities"	Addition F05.20 to Meeting Notes as follows: "For the elderly?, For spiritual activities?"	N-06-v1, p.1, <i>Age...</i>
F05.21	N-06-v1, p.1	Add new paragraph: "Seasonal activities / events to relate season to daily living, preparation of homes, gathering activities, food storage methods, fishing techniques, etc."	Addition F05.21 to Meeting Notes as follows: "Seasonal activities / events to relate season to daily living, preparation of homes, gathering activities, food storage methods, fishing techniques, etc."	N-06-v1, p.1
F05.22	N-06-v1, p.2, <i>Represent...</i>	Add at end of paragraph: "use of colors."	Addition F05.22 to Meeting Notes as follows: "and the use of colors."	N-06-v1, p.2, <i>Represent...</i>

End of R-01-v1 Comments

5) **Feedback Documents**
received during Review Period 1

F-01

From: "Hanks, Susan" <shanks@library.ca.gov>
To: <phenn@parks.ca.gov>
Date: 2/24/2006 4:03:29 PM
Subject: Advisory Meeting

Hi Paulette - nothing like the last minute. Will we receive more direction for the meeting in May. Julie sent an email that made our advisory group member's roles seem very involved. I look forward to hearing from you.

Susan Hanks

Library Programs Consultant

Library Development Services

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Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

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CIHC - California Indian Heritage Center

Workshop 1: Listen [January 9th and 10th, 2006, Sacramento, CA]

February 24th, 2006

Susan Hanks

Libraries, Research, and Archives Advisory Group (LRAAG)

Currently the California State Park system does not support any comprehensive libraries or archives. I'm not sure what media parks already owns, but I have to assume the bulk would have to be acquired. An assessment of sorts is needed to determine the scope of the "wish list" collections to determine space needs.

I'm a little concerned about public spaces for Native only. I can understand behind the scenes storage for culturally sensitive materials that Native peoples do not want to share. However I can foresee problems with trying to monitor Native only places, the criteria, who will monitor, etc.

F01.1
F01.2

F-01

Oral storytelling, I would still like to see assistance provided to California Tribes to record audio and video for themselves, not just to share with the museum. As elders pass, culture is lost. Not all elders want to share their culture. I think they should have the opportunity to record their cultural heritage solely for their tribes.

F01.3

CIHC . California Indian Heritage Center

Workshop 1 : *LISTEN* [January 9th & 10th, 2006 . Sacramento, CA]

Meeting Notes : Advisory Group Input

Date: 2-6-06

Name: Niccolo Caporaso

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 which session you are discussing. Please add blank pages as needed.

F02.1

I received the notes from recent meetings and believe that you are moving in a most positive fashion. I think that a number of critiques on other existing facilities would bring some of the discussion to a more practical basis. Perhaps some visits to museums? or examination of photos or videos of other facilities?

F02.2

Please mail your comments in the self-addressed envelope included, or email them to Paulette Hennem at California State Parks: phenn@parks.ca.gov by February 24, 2006.

Beginning March 1, 2006: For more information, project updates, and to provide further input, please visit the project Web site at: <http://www.cihc.parks.ca.gov>.

Thanks for your participation!!

CIHC . California Indian Heritage Center

Workshop 1 : LISTEN [January 9th & 10th, 2006 . Sacramento, CA]

Meeting Notes : Advisory Group Input

Date: 2/19/06

Name: Susan Hildreth

Which Advisory Group do you belong to? Librarians / Archivists

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 which session you are discussing. Please add blank pages as needed.

Notes look great!

F03.1

Please mail your comments in the self-addressed envelope included, or email them to Paulette Hennem at California State Parks: phenn@parks.ca.gov by February 24, 2006.

Beginning March 1, 2006: For more information, project updates, and to provide further input, please visit the project Web site at: <http://www.cihc.parks.ca.gov>.

Thanks for your participation!!

CIHC . California Indian Heritage Center

Workshop 1 : LISTEN [January 9th & 10th, 2006 . Sacramento, CA]

Meeting Notes : Advisory Group Input

Date: 2/15/06Name: Jack NortonWhich Advisory Group do you belong to? Interpretive ThemesYou 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 which session you are discussing. Please add blank pages as needed.

F04.1

Paulette - a good summary of many themes, procedures and responsibilities we all have to the future. Just one little sentence could cause confusion in the future. Interpretive Theme Advisory Group Back out Session, Workshop #1, Day 1, Page 2. Under How to tell our story/Practice. Tell a balanced story. It is important not to appear to be reactionary, we should delete, ~~the~~ it is important not to appear to be reactionary. The term "reactionary" is too nebulous because in this case to whom or to what is the "reaction" referring. Just leave the first part, i.e. - Tell a balanced story.

F04.2

Please mail your comments in the self-addressed envelope included, or email them to Paulette Hennem at California State Parks: phenn@parks.ca.gov by February 24, 2006.

Beginning March 1, 2006: For more information, project updates, and to provide further input, please visit the project Web site at: <http://www.cihc.parks.ca.gov>.

Thanks for your participation!!

Workshop 1 : LISTEN [January 9th & 10th, 2006 . Sacramento, CA]

Meeting Notes : Advisory Group Input

Date: 2/6/06

Name: Connie Reiterman-Solas

Which Advisory Group do you belong to? INTERPRETIVE THEMES

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 which session you are discussing. Please add blank pages as needed.

Workshop Day 1 - interpretive Themes - Please see
notes on attached copy - The selection of words is
important in documenting recommendations.

* Please clarify what is meant by "agreements
expressed herewith will be considered final." (Under
NOTE section at end of notes of meeting.) Please
clarify in writing.

F05.1
F05.2

Please mail your comments in the self-addressed envelope included, or email them to Paulette Hennem at California State Parks: phenn@parks.ca.gov by February 24, 2006.

Beginning March 1, 2006: For more information, project updates, and to provide further input, please visit the project Web site at: <http://www.cihc.parks.ca.gov>.

Thanks for your participation!!

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PROJECT	California Indian Heritage Center	EDAW PROJ. #	05010010.02
MEETING DATE	January 9, 2006	REPORT NO.	1
TIME	10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
PRESENT	Consultant Team (RAA) Ralph Appelbaum Ilona Parkansky Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Andy Galvan (Ohlone), Principal Historian Mission Dolores, San Francisco Donna Pozzi, Chief, Interpretation and Education Division, DPR Connie Reitman (Pomo), Director, Intertribal Council of California, Inc. David Snooks (Washoe), Artist, Pine Grove Helen Suri (Karuk), Basketweaver, McKinleyville Randy Yonemura (Miwok), Archaeological site monitor, Engineer Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee), Professor Emeritus, NAS, Humboldt State University Daniel Striplen (Ohlone), Planning Assistant/Community Liaison, DPR Clifford Trafzer (Wyandot), Commissioner, Native American Heritage Commission, Yucaipa	SUBJECT	Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session Notes CIHC Master Plan Kickoff Workshop

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Day 1
Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session

Background

The Interpretive Planning Advisory Group convened for the first time on January 9, 2006. After an initial debate about how to approach the discussion, the group agreed to share ideas in an open, roundtable conversation. *process*

F05.3 F05.4

Discussion

Themes and Interpretation/Diversity

- 1 - *History* Genocide of Native People in California — This is an important story that has received very little public recognition. It has not been told from the perspective of Indians in an emotional, powerful way in any other museum or public education center.
- 2 - *Help people to see what happened was genocide in the Americas* Baskets — A common thread among all Indian tribes; used for healing, food, water, wood; baskets are offered at birth and buried with people; there are seven thousand

F05.5 F05.6

baskets in the State's collection.

- 3 • *Pre-contact History* — The Indian way of life before the arrival of the Europeans. *Food, Clothing, shelter, use of environment, spirituality.* F05.7
- 4 • *Creation Stories and Cultural Sovereignty* — Stories, oral tradition, and baskets are mentioned in almost all creation stories. F05.8
- 5 • *Generations* — Indians carry on history through stories; basket patterns tell stories; values, traditions, and practices are passed on through many generations. *through oral history.* F05.9
- 6 • *Perseverance* — The fact that Indians have managed to keep their traditions alive is a testimony to the survival of our people; the past is our future. *What were characteristics that enabled our people to survive?* F05.10
- 7 • *Seasons* — Maps can be used to show seasonal practices; exhibits and displays can be changed seasonally, in a manner and with content that reflects Indian beliefs and traditions. F05.11
- 8 • *Relocation* — How did American public policy affect Indian people? California Indian slave law; *state policy affect on current practices.* F05.12
- 9 • *Telling the "Truth"* — It is critical to tell the truth, from an Indian perspective. There are challenges because every tribe has different stories, and there are many voices that need to be heard.
- 10 • *People and Place* — Indians believe that the land and people mold each other; need to explore the impact of relocation (getting disconnected, getting moved)
- 11 • *Awareness of the Environment* — *Help understand learning from* the importance of listening to the environment and working together to save our shared values. *of stewardship of our environments.* F05.13
- 12 • *Values* — What are the values that allowed Indian people to survive? It's about heritage, NOT race; Indians believe in "Blood Memory" (history courses through our veins, passed on through generations). *↳ values - practices -*
- 13 • *Modern Day* — Recent history; getting federal recognition; religion from past to modern day.

How to tell our story? /Practice

- How do we tell the story of genocide in a way that is powerful, emotional, and appropriate for young audiences?
- Express the viewpoint of the *survivors.* ~~conquered.~~
- Tell a balanced story. It is important not to appear to be reactionary.
- Tell the truth.
- Native people should be depicted as "people;" we should not romanticize Indian people (as many other museums and history books tend to do).

- Timelines can be a useful tool for showing how Indian culture evolved along with the ecology/environment.
- Maps can show where California tribes lived and the languages they spoke.
- Visitors should have the opportunity to hear many individuals' stories.
- All tribes should have an opportunity to participate and interpret their own story.

Recommendations/Philosophy

- Develop guidelines for use of cultural artifacts
 - Ensure that they have not been pillaged from burial grounds
 - Treat with respect and according to the wishes of the families and tribes
 - When to use reproductions?
- Acquire writing/editing control of content to ensure that the voice of CIHC is an Indian voice.
- Define the ultimate role of the collection at CIHC.
- Ensure that CIHC consults with spiritual leaders about the proper way to do re-creations, events, and demonstrations.
- Ensure that CIHC landscaping, facility, and exhibit materials and practices are in ~~compliance~~ ^{accordance} with Indian ways of doing things. F05.14
- Be aware that the relationship with water and rivers is an important part of the Indian way of life. CIHC should develop this idea as part of the interpretation of the site?
- Offer tribes a greatly needed safe place for medicinal plants and basket materials?
- Bring the land back to its natural topography. We must heal the land. We must ^{see} hear the spirit of the land. F05.15
- Welcome all tribes. The site has great significance for the Miwok people. It was used for 100-year gatherings. In the Miwok tradition, CIHC can welcome all tribes to this site.
- Respect the protocol of Indian law.

ATTACHMENTS: NONE

MINUTE PRODUCED BY: IP, RAA

DATE: JANUARY 20, 2006

END OF NOTES



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PROJECT	California Indian Heritage Center	EDAW PROJ. #	05010010.02
MEETING DATE	January 9, 2006	REPORT NO.	1
TIME	10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	LOCATION	Sacramento, California
PRESENT	Consultant Team (RAA) Ralph Appelbaum Ilona Parkansky Interpretive Themes Advisory Group 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, Intertribal Council of California, Inc. David Snooks (Washoe), Artist, Pine Grove Helen Suri (Karuk), Basketweaver, McKinleyville Randy Yonemura (Miwok), Archaeological site Monitor, Engineer Jack Norton (Hupa/Cherokee), Professor Emeritus, NAS, Humboldt State University Daniel Striplen (Ohlone), Planning Assltan/Community Liaison, DPR Clifford Trafzer (Wyandot), Commissioner, Native American Heritage Commission, Yucaipa	SUBJECT	Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session Notes CIHC Master Plan Kickoff Workshop

Specific Notes – Workshop #1, Day 2
Interpretive Themes Advisory Group Breakout Session

Background

On the second day of the workshop the group discussed the physical nature of the site and facilities, Indian representation, and Indian values that should be an integral part of CIHC.

Discussion

Physical/Environmental Interpretation

- *Material* — Natural material that signifies Indians' relationship with the environment
- *Baskets* — Use of design techniques and motifs seen on baskets. *prayer, blessing for basket making*
- *Organic Form* — Alcove style; soft and welcoming; round forms
- *Direction* — An important quality of space for Indian people; the entrance of a home, placement of fire — *east facing for main entrance of Center*
- *Age Appropriateness* — Should there be special areas for children? *Elderly spiritual activities*
- *Seasonal activities* — *parents to relate seasons to living preparation of homes, gathering activities food storage methods, fishing techniques etc.*

F05.18

F05.20

F05.16

F05.17

F05.19

F05.21

Representation

- Address central themes that affect everyone (all tribes).
- Acknowledge all tribes — The group agreed that this can be achieved via an installation or a "hall of recognition." Each tribe could be acknowledged with a representative basket, or one installation could be designed by an artist to reflect the tribes and/or tribal regions. Helen Suri (HS) suggested that a sculpture composed of falling water, plant materials, and basket "works in progress" made from those materials could be a beautiful and very appropriate artwork/sculpture that would acknowledge all tribes.
- Use designs that are common to all tribes, i.e., geometric designs. *Use of Colors*
- Dealing with difficult and important issues — The group felt strongly that we should not shy away from difficult issues such as genocide, religion, and relocation. There is an opportunity to balance.
 - Interpreting missions from an Indian perspective
 - Role of missions
 - Christianity
 - Born-again movement in modern day
 - Interpreting the genocide
 - Tipping point
 - Recognizing the complicity of the U.S. government
 - U.N. declaration of human rights, and U.N. definition of genocide
 - Human rights
 - Survival Practices — "Passing" as a method of defense. What does it say about the Indian character and perseverance through history? How have Indians adapted and learned to survive?
- Respect all people.
- Offer different perspectives.

F05.22

Values

- Respect for nature
- Value of spirituality
- Respect for other people
- Awareness of cyclic nature of things — Indigenous stories are repeating themselves
- Religion

The group ended the session by reviewing key points from the previous day's discussion. The participants agreed on the points presented in the summary.

ATTACHMENTS: NONE

MINUTE PRODUCED BY: IP, RAA

DATE: JANUARY 20, 2006

END OF NOTES

NOTE: These notes represent understanding of the issues discussed and the agreements reached in the above-mentioned meeting. If no changes are made within 10 working days after the notes are issued, agreements expressed herewith will be considered final.