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 be used to define California’s art values and uniqueness.
NOTES: 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.
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.

**ATTACHMENTS:** None

**MINUTE PRODUCED BY:** FO, RAA

**DATE:** JANUARY 19, 2006

**END OF NOTES**

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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.

Discussion

Themes and Interpretation/Diversity

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

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.

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.


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 — Teach people the importance of listening to the environment and working together to save our shared values.

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).

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 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 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. 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 hear 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.

ATTACHMENTS: NONE
MINUTE PRODUCED BY: IP, RAA
DATE: JANUARY 20, 2006

END OF NOTES

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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
- **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
- **Age Appropriateness** — Should there be special areas for children?

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.
- 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.

ATTACHMENTS: NONE

MINUTE PRODUCED BY: IP, RAA
DATE: JANUARY 20, 2006

END OF NOTES

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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. 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:
  o Federal Documents including Census Records and Military Records
2. Library and Resource Center for other CIHC Programs

- The Library will provide materials and assist with research for other CIHC programs.

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 storytelling. 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
  - Kash-Pomo, Mendocino: Roundhouse
  - Museum, Palm Springs: Library and Archives Unit
• Circular spaces

**ATTACHMENTS:** “Status Report: Native View on Libraries and Archives,” Julie Holder (N12-att3-NativeLibraries.pdf, dated 11/21/05)

**MINUTES PRODUCED BY:** LB, MCA

**DATE:** January 19, 2006

**END OF NOTES**

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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
- Spacial 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.

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.


MINUTE PRODUCED BY: ADu, EDAW
DATE: January 17, 2006

END OF NOTES

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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).
- 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.
- 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 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).


MINUTE PRODUCED BY: ADu, EDAW
DATE: January 18, 2006

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.