

## **Pensacola Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 1494)**

Cultural Resources Working Group Meeting

## Introduction – Project Overview

- The Grand River Dam Authority (GRDA) is the Licensee and operator of the Pensacola Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 1494) (Project or Pensacola Project), located along the Grand/Neosho River in Craig, Delaware, Mayes, and Ottawa counties, Oklahoma.
- The existing license for the Project was issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) on April 24, 1992, and will expire on March 31, 2022.
- GRDA is pursuing a new license for the Project in accordance with FERC's Integrated Licensing Process.
- Pursuant to the ILP, GRDA filed a Proposed Study Plan (PSP) with the Commission on April 27, 2018. In the PSP, GRDA proposed to conduct a Cultural Resources Study of the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).



## Introduction – Project Overview

- GRDA held a PSP Meeting in Langley, Oklahoma, on May 30 and 31, 2018. GRDA also held a Cultural Resources Working Group (CRWG) Meeting on May 31, 2018.
- To inform GRDA’s development of the Revised Study Plan (RSP), GRDA also held additional meetings subsequent to the PSP Meeting.
  - On August 14, 2018 GRDA met with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in Washington D.C.
  - FERC convened a tribal consultation meeting in Catoosa, Oklahoma on August 21, 2018.
  - On August 22, 2018, GRDA had a relicensing consultation meeting with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey (OAS) in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



## Introduction – Project Overview

- GRDA revised the Cultural Resources Study Plan for the RSP to take into account formal comments on the PSP as well as the discussions and comments received during meetings with the ACHP, Native American Tribes, the SHPO, and OAS.
- The RSP was filed on September 24, 2018.
- The Commission issued a Study Plan Determination (SPD) for the Project on November 8, 2018, that approved the Cultural Resources Study Plan, with modifications.
- The Commission's SPD also directed GRDA to hold a CRWG Meeting within 60 days of issuance of the SPD (i.e., on or before January 7, 2019).
- Accordingly, GRDA held a CRWG in Tulsa, Oklahoma on January 3, 2019. GRDA appreciates the CRWG's participation in the January 3, 2019 meeting.

## Introduction – Cultural Resources Working Group

- The Pensacola Project CRWG provides a forum for GRDA, Native American Tribes, the SHPO, OAS, BIA, and other parties to discuss issues related to the approved Cultural Resources Study Plan, including:
  - Plan implementation;
  - Schedule;
  - Study methods, results, and recommendations; and
  - Coordination among the CRWG parties.
- GRDA has committed to holding CRWG Meetings in Tulsa, Oklahoma every quarter (i.e., 90 days) for the duration of the Cultural Resources Study.



## Introduction – Meeting Agenda

Item	Schedule
Welcome and Introductions	9:00 AM – 9:30 AM
Reconnaissance Survey Methodology	9:30 AM – 10:15 AM
Documentation and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites	10:15 AM – 11:00 AM
<i>Break</i>	11:00 AM – 11:15 AM
Curation of Artifacts and Other Cultural Material	11:15 AM – 12:00 PM
<i>Lunch Break</i>	12:00 PM – 12:45 PM
Inadvertent Discoveries Plan and Plan for the Discovery of Human Remains	12:45 PM – 1:30 PM
Tribal Monitoring	1:30 PM – 2:15 PM
<i>Break</i>	2:15 PM – 2:30 PM
License Extension Request, Discussion of Study Schedule, and Pre-Fieldwork Report Development	2:30 PM – 3:15 PM
Discussion of APE	3:15 PM – 3:45 PM
Definition of “Cultural Resources” and Anti-Fragmentation	3:45 PM – 4:15 PM
Cultural Resources Study Request for Proposals (RFP)	4:15 PM – 4:50 PM
Action Items and Next Steps	4:50 PM – 5:00 PM

## Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

- As described in the FERC-approved Cultural Resources Study Plan, GRDA has proposed to conduct Phase I Reconnaissance Surveys (Reconnaissance Surveys) of targeted areas which would include a visual inspection and subsurface investigations (e.g., shovel tests).
- In general, GRDA has proposed to conduct archaeological Reconnaissance Survey fieldwork consistent with the Osage Nation THPO's Archaeological Block Survey Standards.

MINIMUM BLOCK SURVEY STANDARDS		
Transect Interval		
Project Areas	<u>Size</u> All	<u>Interval width</u> Not greater than 30 meters
Shovel Tests <sup>1</sup>		
Project Areas	<u>Size</u> 1 to 10 acres 11 to 100 acres > 100 acres	<u>Shovel test density</u> 1 per acre 1 every 2 acres 1 every 3 acres
Linear Projects	≤100' (30 m) wide corridor	16 per mile or 1 every 100 meters
Number of Shovel Tests required to define site boundaries		minimum 6 – more for larger sites

<sup>1</sup>Shovel tests must be dug, except on slopes greater than 20 percent. Shovel tests are 30 cm in diameter and are excavated to the bottom of Holocene deposits, if possible. They are dug in 10 cm levels with sediments screened through ¼-inch mesh unless high clay or water content requires that they be troweled through.

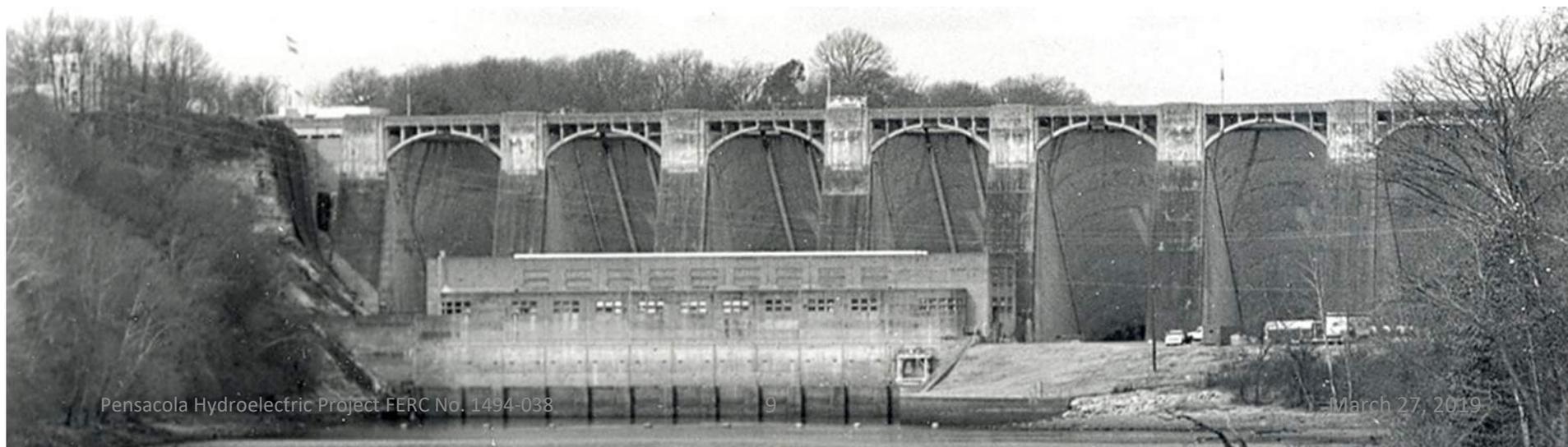
## Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

- If an archaeological site is identified, it will be delineated in the field in accordance with the methods for Determining a Site Boundary described in the Osage Nation THPO's Archaeological Block Survey Standards, which require a minimum of nine shovel tests excavated in a cruciform pattern extending from the center of the artifact discovery location.
- If a portion of an archaeological site within the Project's APE is: (1) located on lands that are not owned by GRDA; and (2) appears to extend onto adjacent lands that are not owned by GRDA, GRDA will make a reasonable and good faith effort to obtain adjacent landowner permission to access and survey the site for purposes of completing the archaeological field investigations.



# Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

- CRWG Questions/Discussion
  - Are the Archaeological Block Survey Standards and methods for Determining a Site Boundary promulgated by the Osage Nation THPO acceptable to Native American Tribes and the BIA for tribal trust lands within the APE?
  - Are these methods acceptable to the Oklahoma SHPO and OAS for non-federal lands within the APE?
  - Do THPOs, individual Native American Tribes, or the BIA have other written guidance or forms applicable to archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys on tribal trust lands (e.g., survey standards, site forms, etc.) that GRDA should review?



## Documentation and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites and the Collection of Cultural Material

- As described in the FERC-approved Cultural Resources Study Plan, GRDA understands that some Native American Tribes permit only limited documentation of archaeological sites and/or do not permit the collection, photography, sketching, or videography of archaeological material.
- Accordingly, GRDA has committed to consultation with Native American Tribes, THPOs, and the BIA regarding the limitations on documentation and evaluation of archaeological sites and the collection of cultural material.
- If located on trust lands, artifacts will not be collected, videoed, photographed, or sketched without prior written consent of the BIA Archeologist and the relevant federal Native American Tribe for which the land is held in trust.
- Similarly, GRDA has committed to consultation with the Oklahoma SHPO and OAS to determine if the proposed methods are appropriate for non-federal lands within the APE.

# Documentation and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites and the Collection of Cultural Material

## ▪ CRWG Questions/Discussion

- Do individual Native American Tribes or the BIA have written guidance regarding the documentation of archaeological sites and/or the collection of cultural material on tribal trust lands during Reconnaissance Surveys?
  - Absent any specific guidance, GRDA would propose to note any cultural material observed but not to collect, video, photograph, or sketch observed artifacts or features.
- Do individual Native American Tribes or the BIA have specific written protocols or guidance for artifacts recovered from shovel tests on tribal trust lands during Reconnaissance Surveys?
  - Absent any specific guidance, GRDA would propose to note any cultural material observed and then return the artifacts to the shovel test pit before backfilling. At minimum, GRDA would anticipate recording the shovel test and level where artifacts are observed, the artifact class, material, and other relevant information.
  - If artifacts are observed on the ground surface or in an area of erosion, they will be noted but not collected. Should the spatial relationship between artifacts be mapped and/or recorded?
  - If evidence of a feature is encountered in a shovel test or observed on the surface, should GRDA photograph evidence to assist the CRWG in identifying the nature of a potential feature?

## Documentation and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites and the Collection of Cultural Material

- The Oklahoma SHPO's Fact Sheet No. 16: Guidelines for Developing Archaeological Survey Reports in Oklahoma and Report Components, directs archaeologists to “enumerate and describe artifacts. Artifacts, especially diagnostics and items with time-sensitive attributes, should be described sufficiently to reveal their significance.”
  - Absent any further specific guidance, GRDA would propose to describe artifacts identified on non-federal lands, but not to collect, video, photograph, or sketch artifacts or features observed during Reconnaissance Surveys.
- Formal evaluation of an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) would typically include additional, intensive excavation and documentation of an archaeological site. Pursuant to the approved Cultural Resources Study Plan, GRDA intends to prepare plans for the evaluation of certain archaeological sites within the APE.
  - Do individual Native American Tribes or the BIA have written guidance regarding the methods for site evaluations on tribal trust lands that could inform the planning process?
  - Absent any specific guidance, GRDA would propose to consult with individual Native American Tribes and the BIA on a case-by-case basis regarding what types of documentation are appropriate for evaluating a site on tribal trust lands, including the documentation of the spatial relationship of features and artifacts, and the collection of artifacts or samples for further description and/or analyses.
  - With respect to sites on non-federal lands, how does the Oklahoma SHPO and OAS treat coordination with individual Native American Tribes regarding what types of documentation are appropriate?

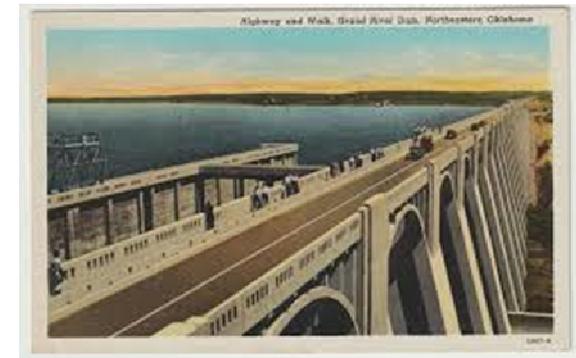
## Curation of Artifacts and Other Cultural Material

- As described in the FERC-approved Cultural Resources Study Plan, GRDA recognizes that it is desirable to identify appropriate repositories for the curation of artifacts and other cultural material prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- Accordingly, GRDA has committed to consultation with Native American Tribes, THPOs, and the BIA regarding the appropriate location(s) to curate artifacts and cultural material recovered from each Native American Tribe's trust lands. Similarly, GRDA has committed to consultation with the Oklahoma SHPO and OAS to determine the appropriate curation requirements for artifacts and cultural material recovered from non-federal lands within the APE.



## Curation of Artifacts and Other Cultural Material

- Native American Tribes and the BIA have indicated that artifacts and other cultural material should not be collected from tribal trust lands without written consent of the BIA Archeologist and the relevant federal Native American Tribe for which the land is held in trust.
  - As such, it is not clear that a substantive collection of artifacts or other cultural material will be collected during Reconnaissance Surveys or site evaluations.
- Based on consultation with Native American Tribes to-date, it is apparent that most (if not all) tribes would prefer that any artifacts or cultural material recovered from tribal trust lands be returned to the tribe for which the land is held in trust.
- Neither the Oklahoma SHPO nor OAS have identified a preferred curation facility for artifacts collected from non-federal lands.



## Curation of Artifacts and Other Cultural Material

- CRWG Questions/Discussion
  - What are the preferred curation facilities for artifacts or other cultural material recovered from tribal trust lands?
  - Do individual Native American Tribes or the BIA have specific written protocols or guidance related to the curation of artifacts or other cultural material?
    - Relevant information may include the types of artifacts accepted for curation, processing or cataloging instructions, curation fees, and specific curation forms.
    - Absent specific guidance, GRDA would propose to generally utilize the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History's Processing and Cataloging Instructions and Artifact Classification Guide in preparing artifacts for curation.
  - Which curation facilities are acceptable for artifacts or other cultural material collected from non-federal lands?
    - Absent specific guidance, GRDA would propose to curate artifacts and other cultural material collected from non-federal lands at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History.

## Plan for Inadvertent Discoveries or the Discovery of Human Remains

- As described in the FERC-approved Cultural Resources Study Plan, GRDA has committed to developing a plan for inadvertent discoveries of archaeological material and a plan for the discovery of human remains. The Inadvertent Discoveries Plan will provide procedures in the event that unanticipated archaeological material, including artifacts or features, are encountered during field studies.
- For example, if GRDA observed artifacts eroding from a shoreline area within the APE that was not scheduled for cultural resources investigations, the Inadvertent Discoveries Plan would describe how GRDA would address and study that location.
- The Plan for the Discovery of Human Remains will provide procedures in the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Treatment and disposition of any human remains that may be discovered will be managed in a manner consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (Public Law [P.L.] 101-601; 25 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] 3001 et seq.); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects (ACHP 2007); and the Burial Desecration Law – Oklahoma Statute Chapter 47 (Section 1168.0 - 1168.6).

## Plan for Inadvertent Discoveries or the Discovery of Human Remains

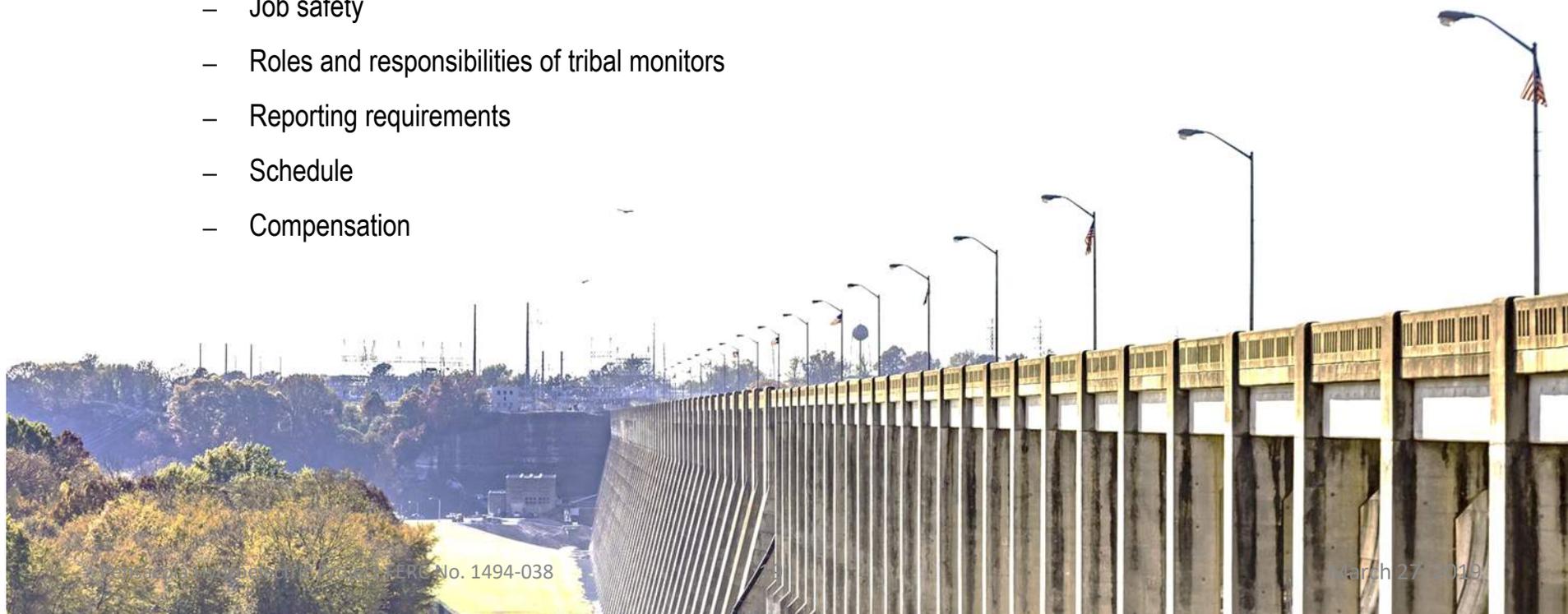
- Any human remains, burial sites, or funerary objects that are discovered will at all times be treated with dignity and respect.
- CRWG Questions/Discussion
  - Do individual Native American Tribes, the BIA, or Oklahoma SHPO have specific written protocols or guidance related to the inadvertent discovery of human remains, burial sites, or funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony?
  - GRDA has developed a draft Plan for Inadvertent Discoveries or the Discovery of Human Remains. GRDA welcomes additional input from individual Native American Tribes, THPOs, the BIA, Oklahoma SHPO, and the OAS regarding this plan.
  - GRDA intends to finalize these plans in consultation with the individual Native American Tribes, THPOs, the BIA, Oklahoma SHPO, and the OAS prior to the start of any fieldwork associated with the Cultural Resources Study.

## Tribal Monitoring

- As described in the FERC-approved Cultural Resources Study Plan, GRDA welcomes the participation of tribal monitors during the conduct of archaeological field investigations, including Reconnaissance and Intensive surveys. GRDA has committed to compensating one tribal monitor per day for participation in the surveys, in accordance with terms to be agreed upon between GRDA and Native American Tribes. Additional, uncompensated monitors are also welcome to participate in Reconnaissance Surveys and site evaluations.
- It is GRDA's understanding that tribal monitors will work with GRDA's cultural resources survey consultant to assist in cultural resource identification and perform monitoring in areas where specific Native American Tribes have expressed interest. GRDA respectfully requests each Native American Tribe to identify its individual area of interest for monitoring within the APE prior to the start of archaeological field studies to avoid unnecessary delays in study implementation.

# Tribal Monitoring

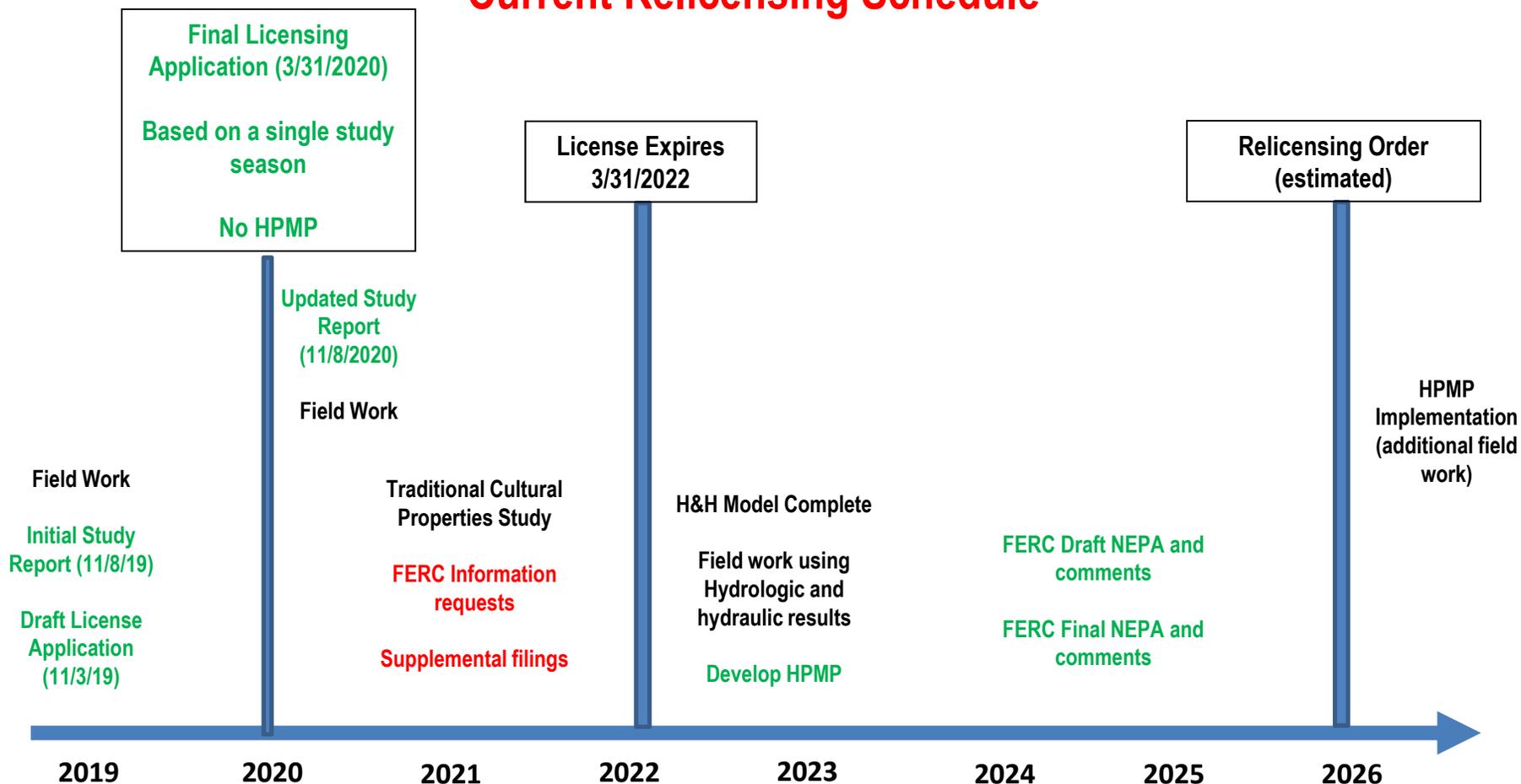
- CRWG Questions/Discussion
  - Do individual Native American Tribes have standard tribal monitoring terms of service or rates?
  - What is the best way to identify tribal areas of interest within the APE?
  - Issues to be addressed through a contract would include (but are not necessarily limited to):
    - Job safety
    - Roles and responsibilities of tribal monitors
    - Reporting requirements
    - Schedule
    - Compensation



## License Extension Request, Discussion of Study Schedule, and Pre-Fieldwork Report Development

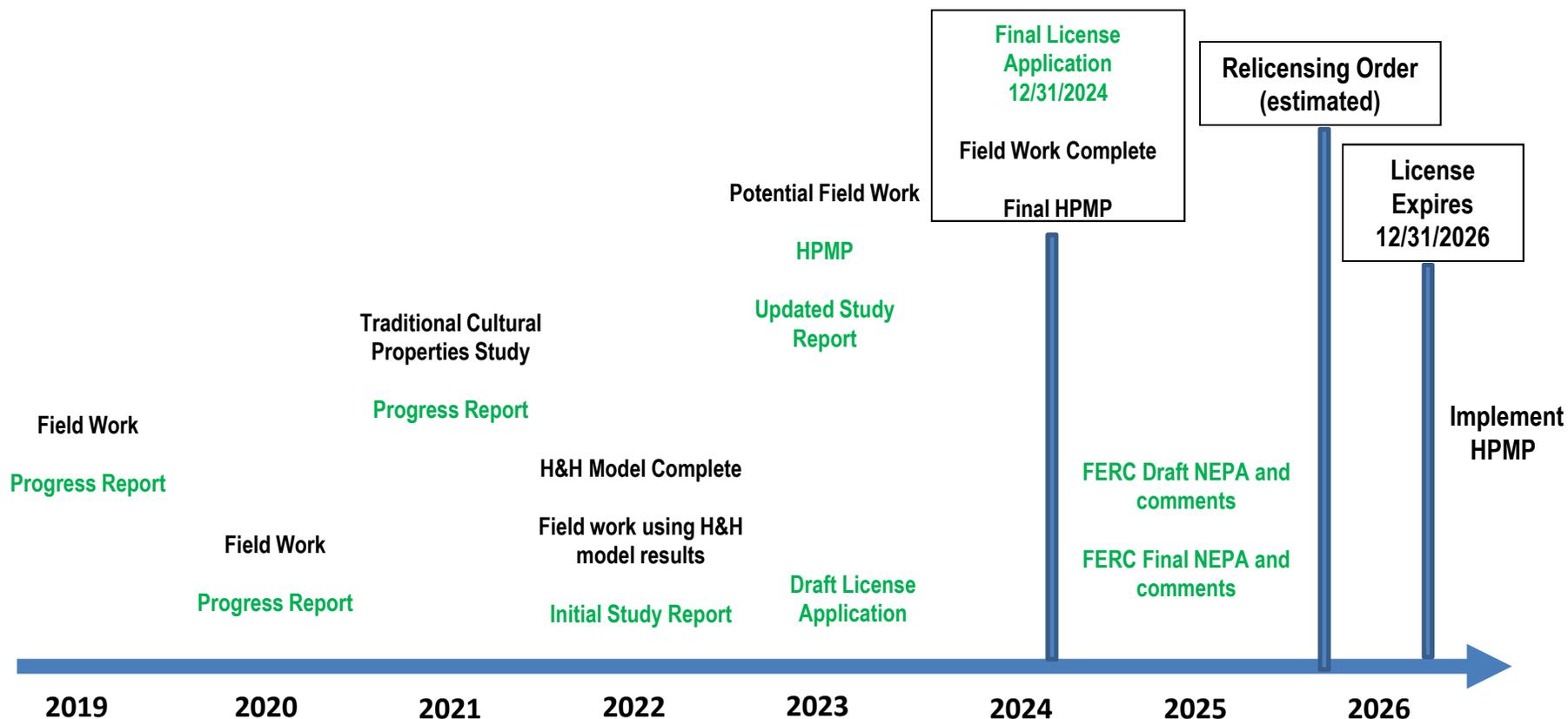
- GRDA plans to request a 4 years and 9 month extension of its license term, from March 31, 2022 to December 31, 2026. Additional time is needed:
  - To make up for the six-month period during which FERC held the relicensing process in abeyance due to lack of a quorum (Feb. 15, 2017-Aug. 15, 2017); and
  - To account for the expected time for U.S. Geological Survey to complete the FERC-required bathymetric survey.
- On February 15, 2019, a Draft Request for License Term and Relicensing Extension was distributed to stakeholders.
- Deadline for submitting written comments to GRDA: April 16, 2019.
- GRDA plans to file final application with FERC by April 30, 2019.

# Current Relicensing Schedule



\*Green text indicates comment opportunity

# Proposed Revised Relicensing Schedule



\*Green text indicates comment opportunity

## **Benefits of Proposed License Extension to Address Cultural Resources Issues**

- More time and opportunities to find common ground and develop real solutions
- Extensive cultural resource investigations analyzed in Final License Application
- Reduced administrative burden on all parties (avoids iterative supplements to application)
- Opportunity for more meaningful collaboration and consultation
- Minimal, if any, cultural resource investigations deferred to post-licensing
- Better and more informed management and licensing decisions

# License Extension Request, Discussion of Study Schedule, and Pre-Fieldwork Report Development

- Pre-Fieldwork Report Development
  - GRDA is currently preparing the Pre-Fieldwork Report which will be distributed to the CRWG in April 2019.
  - The Pre-Fieldwork Report will identify and map (as available and consistent with data confidentiality protocols):
    - Previously reported archaeological sites and historic resources, relevant map-documented structures, the geographic extent of previous cultural resources surveys, locations of historic and/or archaeological significance identified in consultation with Native American Tribes, and properties listed on or nominated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Oklahoma State Register of Historic Properties, and any tribal Registers of Historic Places;
    - Areas with archaeological sensitivity, such as pre-Project terrace landforms, the outlets of tributary streams, and other landscape features; Pre-project trails and roads; and historic towns, villages, or other population centers;
    - Areas identified within the APE where erosion or other Project-related effects are occurring; and
    - Lands recommended for survey, including whether recommended survey areas are on lands owned by GRDA.

# License Extension Request, Discussion of Study Schedule, and Pre-Fieldwork Report Development

- GRDA has been reviewing archival data from local, state, and federal repositories in Oklahoma and Washington, D.C., including (but not limited to)
  - Archaeological site files
  - Historic aerial photographs
  - Historic maps
  - Works Progress Administration (WPA) documents and reports
  - Files and reports at the National Archives
- The Pre-Fieldwork Report is intended to provide information to assist the CRWG in making informed decisions regarding:
  - The locations for Phase I Reconnaissance Surveys; and
  - Sites selected for Phase II Intensive Surveys.
- GRDA anticipates that the CRWG Meeting scheduled for May 2019 will be an opportunity to review the results of the Pre-Fieldwork Report and to discuss the Study Year 1 fieldwork.
- Based on the extension of the license term, GRDA expects to conduct fieldwork during each Study Year and to provide annual reports to the CRWG and FERC summarizing the results of Reconnaissance Surveys and site evaluations.
- GRDA anticipates meeting with the CRWG annually to determine the appropriate geographic areas for study.

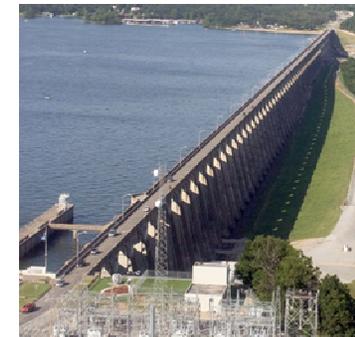
## Discussion of APE

- GRDA has proposed the following definition for the APE for Project relicensing:
  - The APE for this undertaking includes all lands within the FERC-approved Project Boundary. The APE also includes lands or properties outside the Project Boundary where Project operations or Project-related recreation activities or other enhancements may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.
- The Commission's November 8, 2018 SPD concluded that GRDA's definition of the APE is consistent with the requirements of Section 106 and would encompass Project-related effects both within and outside of the FERC Project Boundary.
- The APE is not intended to be static, but "should be adjusted as a federal agency further develops details of the undertaking and learns more about potential historic properties and how they may be affected."
  - The geographic extent of the APE for this undertaking may be refined based on the results of hydraulic modeling and/or other studies and in consultation with the CRWG.
- GRDA consulted with the Oklahoma SHPO, OAS, BIA, and individual Native American Tribes regarding the definition of the APE by letter dated January 18, 2019.



## Definition of “Cultural Resources” and Anti-Fragmentation

- GRDA views cultural resources broadly as “those parts of the physical environment – natural and built – that have cultural value of some kind to a sociocultural group (King 1998).”
- GRDA distinguishes this broad definition of cultural resources from definition of “historic properties” as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) as:
  - “Any pre-historic or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.”



## Definition of “Cultural Resources” and Anti-Fragmentation

- GRDA is conducting a Cultural Resources Study that includes studies of the archaeological, ethnographic, and built environments within the Project’s APE.
- GRDA will provide reports on the results of these studies and the CRWG will have the opportunity to provide comments on the studies.
- GRDA is also undertaking studies of other resources approved by the Commission, including Hydrologic and Hydraulic Modeling, Sedimentation, Aquatic Species, Terrestrial Species of Concern, Wetlands and Riparian Habitat, Recreation Facilities and Use, Socioeconomics, and Infrastructure.
- The results of the these studies will be presented in study reports, and GRDA will summarize the study results and assess the Project's effects on these resource areas in Exhibit E (Environmental Exhibit) of the license application.
  - Exhibit E will examine the site-specific resource issues and cumulative effects of GRDA’s proposal for continued Project operations under a new license.
  - FERC will conduct its own environmental review of GRDA’s proposal, and prepare a draft and final National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document for review and comment by Project stakeholders.

# Cultural Resources Study RFP

## Cultural Resources Study, Revised Study Plan (Approved by FERC)

### § 2.7. Use of Qualified Personnel

For purposes of this study plan, a “qualified cultural resources professional” is defined as an individual with (1) experience conducting cultural resources studies in Eastern Oklahoma, (2) experience with tribal entities in the area, and (3) who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards (48 Federal Register [F.R.] 44738-44739, Sept. 1983), the standards established by the Oklahoma SHPO, and the qualification requirements for issuance of a permit under ARPA as described at 43 C.F.R. § 7.8(a). . . . Cultural resources studies will be supervised by Principal Investigator’s that meet these qualifications, and crew chiefs/field directors will also meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards. Cultural resources studies will be supervised by Principal Investigators who are qualified cultural resources professionals, and crew chiefs/field directors will, at a minimum, meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards. GRDA will provide the CRWG with the opportunity to review resumes of Principal Investigators and crew chiefs/field directors prior to the start of cultural resources investigations.

## Cultural Resources Study RFP

### Consultation with CRWG Members on RFP Process

- ✓ **May 31, 2018; Initial CRWG Meeting:** GRDA asked CRWG members to provide list of qualified cultural resources consulting firms that may be interested in serving as Principal Investigator or otherwise involved in the cultural resources studies.
- ✓ **July 25, 2018:** GRDA received list of ten (10) potential cultural resources firms from a consulting Native American Tribe.
- ✓ **August 21, 2018; FERC/Tribes' Consultation Meeting:** CRWG members discussed survey personnel qualifications. GRDA reiterated its invitation for CRWG members to provide list of cultural resources consulting firms.
- ✓ **January 3, 2019; CRWG Meeting:** GRDA reiterated its commitment to consult with CRWG members on the selection of cultural resources firm(s) for the FERC-required investigations. GRDA again requested CRWG to submit the names of qualified and potentially interested consultants.

# Cultural Resources Study RFP

## Cultural Resources Study RFP Process

- ✓ **January 11, 2019:** Before issuing the RFP for the Cultural Resources Study, GRDA sent an email to the entire CRWG, again asking for cultural resources professionals that should have an opportunity to submit a proposal.
- ✓ **January 11, 2019:** In response to GRDA's message, a Native American Tribe participating in this process sent a list of two (2) additional consulting firms.
- ✓ **January 11, 2019:** GRDA issued RFP #42563, "Cultural Resources Study Pensacola Project Relicensing Process (P-1494)." Deadline for submittals--February 12, 2019.
  - ✓ The RFP was distributed to 121 individuals, which included all consulting firms on SHPO's list of qualified firms, as well as all twelve (12) firms recommended by a Native American Tribe participating in this process.
  - ✓ The RFP was publicly available on GRDA's website.
- ✓ **Questions and Answers:** As established in RFP, potential bidders were provided an opportunity to submit questions for GRDA to answer:
  - ✓ Because the Cultural Resources Study RFP was sent out simultaneously with other relicensing studies, these Questions and Answers clarified some typos in the RFP related to aquatics studies.

# Cultural Resources Study RFP

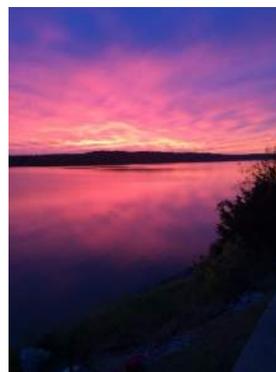
## Cultural Resources Study RFP Process

- ✓ **February 8, 2019:** GRDA extends the deadline for responding to the Cultural Resources Study RFP by one week, to February 19, 2019.
- ✓ **February 19, 2019:** GRDA received seven (7) proposals—more than any other RFP for the other relicensing studies.
- ✓ **February 19 - Present:** GRDA evaluation of all proposals received.
- ✓ **March 27, 2019, CRWG Meeting:** Members of CRWG review resumes of the selected contractor, as provided in the FERC-approved study plan.
  - ✓ Resumes have been redacted to protect the integrity of the sealed bidding process.
- ✓ **April 8, 2019:** Deadline for CRWG members to comment on contractor resumes.
- ✓ **April 18, 2019:** Expected date for GRDA Board approval of Cultural Reserouces Study contractor.
- ✓ Fieldwork is on track to begin in June 2019.

# Cultural Resources Study RFP

## Selecting Cultural Resources Consultants: Next Steps

- ✓ The current RFP process will not identify or result in a contract with an ethnographer to support GRDA's implementation of the Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) component of the approved study plan.
- ✓ The contractor(s) for the TCP component of the approved study plan will be selected under a separate process.
- ✓ GRDA will consult with individual Native American Tribes regarding the scope of the TCP inventory and the selection of a qualified ethnographer to support this important work.



## Review of Action Items, Next Steps, and CRWG Meeting Schedule

Action Items and Next Steps	Responsible Party	Timeframe
Continue background research in support of Pre-Fieldwork Report	GRDA	March/April 2019
Coordinate with THPOs or other designees to collect information in support of Pre-Fieldwork Report	GRDA and THPOs	April 2019
Provide written guidance and/or concurrence regarding Reconnaissance Survey Methodology	CRWG	April 2019
Provide Pre-Fieldwork Report to the CRWG	GRDA	April 2019
Provide written guidance and/or concurrence regarding Documentation of Archaeological Sites	CRWG	April/May 2019
Provide written guidance and/or concurrence regarding the Curation of Artifacts and Other Cultural Material	CRWG	April/May 2019
Provide comments on draft Inadvertent Discoveries Plan and Plan for the Discovery of Human Remains	CRWG	April/May 2019
Follow-up Consultation on Pre-Fieldwork Consultation Requirements and Tribal Monitoring	GRDA and CRWG	April/May 2019
Pre-Fieldwork Report Meeting	GRDA and CRWG	May 2019

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<http://www.grda.com/pensacola-hydroelectric-project-relicensing>