



South Santiam Community Forest Corridor Cascadia Cave/Cultural Corridor Committee, May 1, 2013

The first committee meeting focused on the committee purpose and objectives, and the desired outcomes. Attendees: Tony Farque, Linn County Commissioner Will Tucker, Dr. David Lewis, and Michael Mills

Purpose:

To restore, preserve and protect important cultural resources in the corridor, particularly Cascadia Cave; and, to develop a governance structure that will guide the transfer of the Cascadia Cave property into public ownership and enable a restoration and preservation plan. The governance body will help determine the best way to highlight the history and culture of local area tribes associated with the South Santiam Watershed and community forest corridor area.

Objectives:

Recognize and define the cultural significance of the Cascadia Cave and the corridor
Educate, and utilize interpretive opportunities, to foster increased respect for the Cascadia Cave and the neighboring areas of cultural value
Create the framework for public ownership, including the evaluation and negotiation of either the purchase or trade for the Cascadia Cave site
Identify the highest possible protection and determine the feasibility of achieving status
Identify partners for success (i.e. – Tribes, USFS, CTC, SHPO, State Parks, Linn County, ...)
Create a governance structure that will acquire and manage the areas cultural resources
Identify the boundaries of the Cascadia Cave site.

Outcomes:

Public Ownership
Preservation Status (i.e. State or National Register of Historic Places site, World Heritage Site (UNESCO), National Monument)
Governance Structure Government (i.e. partnership, non-profit?)
Identification of a means to accomplish a Restoration and Preservation Plan
Concepts and direction for an Education Plan and Interpretive Center, and Interpretive Elements (i.e. camas prairie)

The committee discussed a number of ideas of how to accomplish these outcomes, and decided that working on the governance structure and a restoration and preservation plan are paramount. Once the governance structure, and a restoration and preservation plan begin to take shape the group can then examine how best to transfer the land into public ownership.



Additional Potential Resources:

The Heritage Enterprise Group (Team):

Heritage Stewardship Group (HSG) is a full service historic preservation and cultural resource management (CRM) team capable of tackling project compliance work on a variety of forests and lands of other agencies that no longer have the staff or expertise to accomplish federal and state required historic preservation work. Our goal is to provide quality and creative historic preservation and Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) Compliance, as well as data management, research and stewardship services. We are ready to help meet historic preservation compliance needs and preserve significant cultural resources for future generations.

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Nancy has been the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) archaeologist for the last two years and is responsible for the management of archaeological resources in all OPRD properties. She has a Master's degree in Anthropology from Oregon State University and her undergraduate studies were at the University of Oregon in Anthropology; both degrees with an emphasis in pre-contact archaeology, specifically Oregon Coast archaeology. During her education, she assisted the Coquille Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indian on cultural resource projects. Nancy worked for the Yakama Nation as their archaeologist in the Yakama Nation's forest. Also, from 2002-2006, she was the Cultural Resources Manager for the Ak-Chin Indian Community in Arizona.

Site Stewardship

Information and guidance on becoming a site steward as well as general archaeological site stewardship methodology.

Archaeological Damage Assessment and Crime Scene Investigation

Learn how to conduct an archaeological damage assessment. Also, learn how to conduct a crime scene investigation for future testimony in Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) cases.

Beginning in 1906 with the passage of the Antiquities Act the Federal government began to recognize and protect sites of cultural importance to our nation. Oregon was one of the first states to follow suit with the passage of its first archaeology law in 1935. Since the creation of this first statute the history of cultural resource legislation in Oregon has been linked to the issues, lobbies and local events that have helped shape our state. This presentation would help to trace the evolution of cultural resource protection (and thought) in Oregon from the passage of its first archaeological permitting law to the present.



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A National Monument in the United States is a protected area that is similar to a National Park except that the President of the United States can quickly declare an area of the United States to be a National Monument without the approval of Congress. National monuments receive less funding and afford fewer protections to wildlife than national parks. However, areas within and extending beyond national parks, monuments, and national forests can be part of wilderness areas, which have an even greater degree of protection than a national park would alone, although wilderness areas managed by the United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management often allow hunting^[1] and grazing^[2].

National monuments can be managed by one of several federal agencies: the National Park Service, United States Forest Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, or Bureau of Land Management.

The Bureau of Land Management's National Landscape Conservation System includes 19 national monuments in nine western states. These national monuments encompass landscapes of tremendous beauty and diversity, ranging from rugged California coastline to vividly-hued desert canyons.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President authority to designate national monuments in order to protect "objects of historic or scientific interest." While most national monuments are established by the President, Congress has also occasionally established national monuments protecting natural or historic features. Since 1906, the President and Congress have created more than 100 national monuments. National monuments are currently managed by agencies including the National Park Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, or BLM. The BLM-managed national monuments, ordered by state, are listed below.

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/blm_special_areas/NLCS/monuments.html

If you would like to know more about Oregon Solutions please go to the Oregon Solutions website at www.orsolutions.org.