LOIS J. SCHIFFER 1 Assistant Attorney General 2 ROBIN N. MICHAEL 3 U.S. Department of Justice Environment & Natural Resources Div. 4 General Litigation Section P.O. Box 663 Washington, DC 20044-0663 5 6 KRISTINE OLSON United States Attorney 7 TIMOTHY W. SIMMONS Assistant United States Attorney 8 District of Oregon 9 888 SW Fifth Ave., Ste. 1000 Portland, Oregon 97204-2024 10 (503) 727-1156 (503) 727-1117 tim.simmons@usdoj.gov OSB#92461 12 13 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 14 FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON 15 ROBSON BONNICHSEN, et al., 16 Plaintiffs. 17 V. Civil No. 96-1481 JE 18 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al., 19 Defendants. 20 21 FEDERAL DEFENDANTS' FOURTH 22 DOI 03173 QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT The federal defendants submit their Fourth Quarterly Status Report in the above-styled 23 matter. This Status Report is being submitted in compliance with the Court's Order of June 27, 24 25 1997. Update on Agency Determination Concerning Disposition of the Remains 26 I. Since the last status report, the federal defendants have continued to collect data and 27 develop procedures for making a determination concerning the disposition of the remains. See 28 Declaration of Frank McManamon at ¶4. Scientists from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Waterways Experiment Station have completed geomorphologic investigations of the site of discovery have issued and a draft report summarizing the findings. See Attachment 1. In addition, the Department of the Interior ("DOI") has determined that the site of discovery does not fall within any area recognized as the aboriginal land of any Indian Tribe in a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Federal Claims. See Declaration of Mary Anne Kenworthy. This determination will become important if the remains are determined to be Native American as defined by NAGPRA, since Section 3002(a)(2)(C) of NAGPRA gives ownership of Native American remains to the Tribe which had aboriginal title to the land upon which the remains were found. 25 U.S.C. §3002(a)(2)(C). The determination was made at this time solely to streamline the possible decision-making process and to clarify this issue since it had been raised in the initial federal register notice issued by the Corps shortly after the remains were discovered.

As indicated on the attached maps, DOI's analysis reveals that while the lands ceded by the Tribes in 1855 included the area identified as the site of discovery, the lands judicially established as aboriginal lands by the Indian Claims Commission in 1960 and 1963 do not. See Exhibits attached to Declaration of Mary Anne Kenworthy (e.g., Exhibit 1, depicts the present day reservations of the Yakama, Colville, Nez Perce and Umatilla tribes; Exhibit 2, the 1855 Treaty Ceded Lands of the Yakama and the lands ceded by the Walla Cayuse and Umatilla Tribes in 1855; Exhibit 3, shows the judicially established land area of the Yakama, Walla Walla Cayuse and the Umatilla Tribes). Consequently, the remains appear not to have been discovered on any lands determined to be the aboriginal land of any tribe by a final judgment of the ICC as referred to under the Act. See Map of ICC lands attached as Exhibit 3, Declaration of Mary Anne Kenworthy.

In addition to the foregoing work, the federal defendants have been developing a procedure and time-line for determining whether the remains are subject to NAGPRA. See Declaration of Frank McManamon, Ph.D. at ¶3. Included in this time-line is a draft of the set of examination procedures which DOI believes are necessary in making the determination. See Draft DOI Approach to Documentation, Analysis, Interpretation, and Disposition of Human

Remains", as Attachment B, Exhibit 1, Declaration of Dr. McManamon. These draft procedures include examination and evaluation of the remains, developed in consultation with representatives of the claimant Indian tribes (in accordance with NAGPRA). In developing the procedures, the federal defendants will also seek input from the plaintiff-scientists. Declaration of Dr. McManamon at ¶ 4. Given that these procedures are designed to be flexible so that the Department of the Interior can seek and consider input from various interested and knowledgeable entities, these procedures are subject to modification as new data is gathered in accordance with this process.

Finally, Dr. McManamon provides an estimate of the time needed, and the approximate dates, for completing specific tasks related to transfer of the remains to a new curation facility and the responsibilities delegated to the Department of Interior under the Federal defendants' Interagency Agreement. *Id.* 

## II. Evaluation of the Current Curation and Security Procedures In Compliance With Court's May 29th and June 12th Orders

On June 9, 1998, in compliance with the Court's Order, federal defendants provided plaintiffs-scientists with a copy of all reports, inventories, or other documents relating to the remains which were prepared by Dr. Trimble and Ms. Madeline Fang, or were obtained from Julie Longnecker, and all visitation, entry logs and other documents prepared by Battelle relating to persons granted access to the remains. See Order at ¶ 4. On June 16, 1998 federal defendants allowed plaintiffs' designee, Dr. James Chatters, access to the remains for the purpose of verifying that the remains are being curated in the manner described by Dr. Michael K. Trimble. May 29, Order at ¶ 1 and June 12, Order at ¶ 1; see also Declaration of Dr. Michael Trimble at ¶ 1.6. Specifically, Dr. Chatters was allowed access, by the federal defendants' curation expert Dr. Michael K. Trimble, to the curation room housing the remains in order to view the Delta cabinet, the Action Packer and two of the clear plastic containers housing the individual remains.

Shortly after Dr. Chatters was permitted access to the remains, he produced an extensive list of written questions which he asked Dr. Trimble and Brian Opitz, the Technical Director at Battelle, to answer before they could continue. Dr. Trimble's Declaration at ¶II. 5. After Dr.

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Chatters had completed his questioning, Dr. Trimble provided Dr. Chatters with the following background information regarding the remains: 1) the condition of the collection when his team first examined it; 2) the approach he employed for curation and inventorying the collection; and 3) the methods he used to repack and transfer the human skeletal remains to their current housing units. Id. Dr. Trimble then unlocked the Delta cabinet, explained its features, and carefully removed it from the Delta cabinet placing it on a nearby examination table. After responding to further questions by Dr. Chatters, Dr. Trimble opened the Action Packer and described that the purpose of the cloth padding lining the Action Packer was to provide further protection for the remains. Finally, he removed two clear plastic containers, containing some of the individual remains, from the Action Packer in a manner which allowed Dr. Chatters to look through the sides of the containers and to determine how the remains are being housed. As a view of these containers reveals, the individual bone fragments were further contained in archival polyethylene plastic bags which had been tagged with an identifying code and placed on top of padding inside the closed plastic containers. Id.; see also, Federal Defendants' Response to Court's May 13, 1998 Order. In order to ensure the protection of the human remains, none of the containers holding human remains was opened at any time during the inspection. Order at ¶ 3.

At the completion of this examination, Dr. Trimble repacked the two containers inside the Action Packer, repacked the Action Packer, locked it and had Dr. Chatters check the lock. Dr. Trimble then returned the Action Packer to the Delta cabinet, closed and locked the cabinet and had Dr. Chatters to confirm that it too was locked. Dr. Chatters did not express any concerns with the manner in which the remains were being curated. Id citing June 16, Memorandum For Record.

#### **Evaluation of Alternative Curation Facilities** III.

On June 9, 1998, in accordance with both the Court's order and the agreement of the parties, Dr. Trimble contacted plaintiffs' curation expert, Ms. Carolyn Leckie, to discuss mutually agreeable minimum curation criteria for selection of an alternative facility for housing the remains. Declaration of Dr. Trimble, citing June 9th and 10th Memorandum For Record. As a result of this conversation, a set of criteria was agreed upon by which to evaluate the Burke

Museum, in Seattle, recommended by the federal defendants and the Museum of Man, in San Diego, recommended by the plaintiff-scientists

Dr. Trimble also informed Ms. Leckie that he or his staff would conduct an inspection and evaluation of the Burke Museum on June 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>, and of the Museum of Man on June 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>. *Id.* Although Dr. Trimble invited Ms. Leckie to attend these visits, she declined to do so. *Id.* 

#### 1. Inspection and Evaluation of the Burke Museum

Dr. Trimble conducted an inspection and evaluation of the Burke to ensure its ability to satisfy the curation criteria agreed upon by he and Ms. Leckie. In addition, Dr. Frank McManamon, Chief Archaeologist of the National Parks Service and Consulting Archeologist for DOI, conducted an inspection of the Burke to ensure that the facility possessed sufficient accommodations to conduct the type of examinations which he felt might be necessary in this matter. Although plaintiffs were invited to both participate in these inspections and to contact the Director of the Burke Museum, Dr. Karl Hutterer, to obtain specific information about the facility, they have declined to do so. Declaration of Dr. Trimble *citing* June 9 memorandum of record; June 26, 1998 letter to plaintiffs' counsel. On June 26, 1998 Dr. Trimble provided Ms. Leckie with a curtesy copy of his assessments on both the Burke and the Museum of Man for her review and comment. Declaration of Dr. Trimble, June 26, 1998 Memorandum For Record.

# a. Inspection and Evaluation of the Burke Museum's Curation Facilities By Dr. Trimble

Following his two day inspection of the security and curation procedures at the Burke, Dr. Trimble prepared an assessment of the museum which utilized his standard curatorial inventory and addressed both the features that he and Ms. Leckie agreed were required of an appropriate curation facility. Declaration of Dr. Trimble at ¶ III. 1. Based upon this criteria, and given the unique circumstances surrounding the remains, Dr. Trimble concluded that the Burke is well suited to house these remains due to both its excellent specific resources and its proximity to the discovery site. *Id.* Notably, Dr. Trimble observed that the Burke could provide the following necessary curation resources: 1) a secure storage space for the Delta cabinet; 2) a secure

laboratory space for the study of the remains; 3) appropriate security in the collections storage area; and 4) a loading dock and service elevator for moving the cabinet into the facility. *Id*.

Furthermore, the fact that the Director of the Burke, Dr. Karl Hutterer, agreed to personally serve as responsible for this collection provided additional assurance that the remains will be properly housed, curated, and protected. Declaration of Dr. Hutterer.

On the dates of June 24th and 29th, 1998 Dr. Trimble's spoke with Ms. Leckie about the results of his inspection of the Burke and relayed the fact that, for reasons set forth his assessment, it had only reinforced his impression that it was an appropriate place to house the remains. At the conclusion of these discussions, Ms. Leckie indicated that she felt that the Burke was a technically competent repository, and that given Dr. Trimble's report, she was leaning toward an endorsement of the Burke. Declaration of Dr. Trimble at III. B. 4.

# b. Inspection and Evaluation of the Burke Museum's Examination Facilities By Dr. Frank McManamon

On June 19, 1998, Frank McManamon conducted an inspection of the examination facilities at the Burke Museum. Declaration of Dr. McManamon at ¶4. As a result of this inspection he concluded that the Burke Museum is a suitable site for relocation and housing of the remains as it will ensure their physical security and scientific integrity, while also providing appropriate on-site examination facilities. Specifically, Dr. McManamon was impressed by the Burke Museum's ability to provide the following resources necessary for examination: 1) an exclusive, secure, examination room was located only a few yards from the room where the remains would be housed; 2) the examination room is large enough to accommodate a 3-5 member team of experts, as well as several observers; 3) the Burke made a commitment to brightening the lighting in the room to ensure adequate light for examination; and 4) in the event that examination and testing requires more technical equipment, such as x-rays or CAT scans, such equipment could possibly be borrowed from the medical facility on campus.  $Id \P 4.b-c$ . As with Dr. Trimble, Dr. McManamon found that Dr. Hutterer's personal involvement in housing the remains was an important and positive factor in endorsing the Burke Museum as a location which can provide the necessary care and security for proper examination of the remains.

### 2. Federal Defendants' Inspection of the San Diego Museum of Man

In response to the plaintiffs-scientist objection to the Burke and proposal to house the remains at the Museum of Man, federal defendants inspected the facility. On June 18 and 19th members of Dr. Trimble's staff inspected the Museum of Man to determine whether it met the necessary and agreed upon criteria for proper curation of the remains. When Dr. Trimble's team arrived at the Museum of Man they found that the plaintiffs-scientists had not notified the Museum of Man that they had proposed that the remains be curated there and that, in any event, the Museum of Man did not have appropriate space for the remains. Following this visit Dr. Trimble and his staff prepared an assessment of their inspection which would, as with his assessment of the Burke, include an evaluation of the museum based upon criteria agreed upon by Ms. Leckie. Declaration of Dr. Trimble at ¶ III.1. Dr. Trimble determined that the Museum of Man was not an appropriate housing facility for the remains. Specifically, Dr. Trimble noted that the Museum did not have adequate space for the remains and did not have a fire suppression system. Declaration of Dr. Trimble citing June 29 Memorandum of Record.

On June 24, 1998, Dr. Trimble informed Ms. Leckie about his assessments of the Burke and the Museum of Man and on June 26, he sent her a copy his written evaluations. Based upon review of this information, both Dr. Trimble and Ms. Leckie agreed that the Museum of Man was not an appropriate facility for housing the remains. Declaration of Dr. Trimble at III. B. citing June 29, 1998 Memorandum of Record. Counsel for plaintiffs-scientists confirmed that they no longer recommended the Museum of Man in a letter faxed to counsel for the federal defendants' office on July 1, 1998.

### c. Consideration of The Getty Conservation Institute In Los Angeles, California

On June 24, 1998, prior to receipt of Dr. Trimble's written assessment of the Burke Museum and the Museum of Man, Ms. Leckie requested that Dr. Trimble look into the possibility of housing the remains at the Getty Institute in Los Angeles, California. Declaration of Dr. Trimble at III. B. 4. Pursuant to Ms. Leckie's request, Dr. Trimble wrote the Getty and

asked whether they would permit the collection to be housed at their facility. By letter dated June 25, 1998, the Getty stated that they would not accept the collection explaining that their "first concern would be the safety of the skeletal material- some 9,000 years old- during packing and 3-mode transport from Oregon [to Los Angeles]. Damage to the remains would surely upset a delicate political balance." Letter of 25 June, 1998 letter from Dr. Margaret G.H. Mac Lean, Group Director The Getty, Declaration of Dr. Trimble at B.4. On June 29<sup>th</sup> Dr. Trimble relayed the Getty's response to Ms. Leckie and they both agreed that although long distant transport was possible, it was not optimal for these remains if it could be avoided. Declaration of Dr. Trimble, June 29, 1998 Memorandum For Record.

#### IV. INVESTIGATION OF ADDITIONAL MUSEUMS IS NOT NECESSARY

Although Dr. Trimble and his staff had spent most of the month of June inspecting the Burke Museum as well as all other facilities identified by plaintiffs' expert, on June 26, 1998, plaintiffs's counsel requested that Dr. Trimble produce a list of 10 to 15 museums which could provide suitable for housing the remains. In addition, plaintiffs' counsel requested that Dr. Trimble include the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C. on that list. Federal defendants responded by requesting that plaintiffs first submit to Dr. Trimble a list of those facilities that they would not oppose and for which they had obtained a commitment to house the remains. In addition, federal defendants asked if the plaintiffs would agree to housing the remains at the Burke and that if they were apprehensive about doing so they were encouraged to call the Director of the Burke, Dr. Hutterer, in order to find out more about the facility. Plaintiffs still have visited the Burke regarding this matter and contacted Dr. Hutterer by telephone for the first time on June 30, 1998. See Declaration of Dr. Hutterer at ¶ 4.

Dr. Trimble estimates that it would take approximately 5 to 6 weeks just to generate an accurate list of potentially adequate facilities that he would feel comfortable presenting to the Court. Declaration of Dr. Trimble at ¶ III. D.1. Dr. Trimble further projects that, to visit each facility and create an assessment of the type produced in relation to the Burke and the Museum of Man, probably could not be achieved until January, 1999. *Id.* As plaintiffs are aware, Dr. Trimble is currently scheduled to be out of the country for the entire month of July.

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Consequently, he would not be able to even begin such a task until the first of August. Id.

It is clear from the assessments produced in consultation with Ms. Leckie, by Drs. Trimble and McManamon, that the Burke Museum fully satisfies all of the technical curation and housing and examination criteria which are applicable in this case. Furthermore, the Burke is the only museum which also can satisfy the policy interests in housing remains the State of their discovery prior to disposition- an interest which the tribes are dedicated to having honored. May 29, 1998 Testimony of Dr. Trimble. Finally, housing the remains at the Burke also decreases the risk that remains of this age would be damaged during long distance travel. This risk was not only recognized by both Dr. Trimble and Ms. Leckie but also by the Group Director for the Getty Center in Los Angeles, California. By satisfying the technical curation and examination needs of this collection, as well as the policy concerns related to their transfer, the Burke Museum is undeniably an appropriate facility for housing the remains. Consequently, the only thing that further investigation of additional museums would accomplish would be a waste of time, money and resources which could be better spent in analyzing the remains for a determination of their appropriate disposition.

#### Mediation

The mediation occurred from June 17 through the 19th, 1998.

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14	FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON		
15	ROBSON BONNICHSEN, et al.,	Civil No. 96-1481-JE	
16	Plaintiffs,	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
17	v.	, , ,	
18	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,	) )	
19	Defendants.		
20	I certify that on July 1, 1998, I served	copies of Federal Defendants' Fourth Quarterly	
21	Status Report, Declaration of Francis P. McManamon, Declaration of Mary Anne Kenworthy,		
22	Declaration of Dr. Karl Hutterer, and Declaration of Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D., to the parties		
23	Declaration of Dr. Karl Hutterer, and Decla	aration of Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D., to the parties	
24	Declaration of Dr. Karl Hutterer, and Declaration below by Federal Express:	aration of Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D., to the parties	
24		aration of Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D., to the parties	
24 25 26	listed below by Federal Express:	aration of Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D., to the parties	
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25 26	listed below by Federal Express:	aration of Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D., to the parties	
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