

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

Bureau of Land Management
US Department of Interior

Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment EIS

Section 106 Resources

The following list provides web addresses for various publications that may be helpful in understanding Cultural Resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Section 106 process. Note that many of these refer to Native American sites and cultural practices, but these are all recognized as being applicable to other cultural groups as well.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As Amended

<http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.html>

Federal Agency Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

http://www.nps.gov/tribes/National_Section_106.htm

Historic Preservation Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations (an annotated list)

http://www.nps.gov/tribes/Historic_Preservation_Laws.htm

National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106: A Quick Guide for Preserving Native American Cultural Resources

www.nps.gov/tribes/Quick_Guides.htm

36 CFR Part 800 - Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

<http://www.achp.gov/regs-revo4.pdf>

36 CFR 63 - Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2001-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2001-title36-vol1-part63.pdf>

Management Policies 2006 - National Park Service (see especially Chapter 5)

www.nps.gov/policy/mp2006.pdf

National Register of Historic Places – Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs): A Quick Guide for Preserving Native American Cultural Resources

www.nps.gov/tribes/Quick_Guides.htm

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/

A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review

<http://www.achp.gov/docs/CitizenGuide.pdf>

NEPA and NHPA: A handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106

http://www.achp.gov/docs/NEPA_NHPA_Section_106_Handbook_Mar2013.pdf

The BLM is an agency in the US Department of the Interior that manages approximately a quarter billion acres – more than any other Federal agency. This land, known as the National System of Public Lands, is primarily located in 12 Western states, including Alaska. Approximately 27 million acres of BLM administered lands make up the collection of National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System. These include BLM National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and National Scenic and Historic Trails. The mission of the National Conservation Lands is to conserve, protect, and restore these nationally significant landscapes that are recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values.





Cultural Resources Terms Used by BLM and National Park Service

Culture— is generally defined as the shared knowledge that a specific group of people use to live their lives. It is dynamic in that it is always an evolving configuration of cognition, emotion, and behavior unique to themselves (Handwerker, 2001).

Cultural landscape— a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or esthetic values. There are four non-mutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes (National Park Service, 2006).

Ethnographic landscape— an area containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that traditionally associated people define as heritage resources. The area may include plant and animal communities, structures, and geographic features, each with their own special local names (National Park Service, 2006).

Ethnographic resources— objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties (National Park Service, 2006).

Historic property—a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in the history of American archeology, architecture, culture, engineering, or politics at the national, state, or local level (National Park Service, 2006).

Traditionally associated peoples— social/cultural entities such as tribes, communities, and kinship units, as well as park neighbors, traditional residents, and former residents who remain attached to a park area despite having relocated, are “traditionally associated” with a particular park when (1) the entity regards park resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; (2) the association has endured for at least two generations (40 years);

and (3) the association began prior to establishment of the park (National Park Service, 2006).

Traditional cultural property— a property associated with cultural practices, beliefs, the sense of purpose, or existence of a living community that is rooted in that community’s history or is important in maintaining its cultural identity and development as an ethnically distinctive people. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the National Register (National Park Service, 2006).

Traditional use— is longstanding, socially conveyed, customary patterns of thought, cultural expression, and behavior, such as religious beliefs and practices, social customs, and land or resource uses. Traditions are shared generally within a social and/or cultural group and span generations. Usually traditional uses are reserved rights resulting from treaty and/or agreements with Native American groups (Bureau of Land Management, 2004). According to the BLM, criteria for determining traditional use include:

- The nature of the traditional value which occasions the use.
- The identity of the group which holds the traditional value.
- The nature of the use made of the property related to the value.
- The percent of the group participating directly or indirectly in the use.
- The length of time the group has ascribed this value to the property.
- The importance of the property in maintaining the heritage or existence of the group.

References:

- Bureau of Land Management. (2004). 8110 - Identifying and Evaluating Cultural Resources. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Handwerker, P. W. (2001). Quick Ethnography. Walnut Creek: Alta Mira Press.
- National Park Service. (2006). Management Policies 2006. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.