

THPO
[Tip·Pho]:

Can be used to refer to the

Tribal Historic Preservation

OFFICE, or to the

Tribal Historic Preservation

OFFICER

**Ponca Tribe
Historic Preservation Office**

Phone
580.382.6633
E-mail
liana.hesler@ponca-nsn.gov

**121 White Eagle Drive
Ponca City, OK 74601**

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240



**TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

Land ■ Environment ■ Culture

*Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer:*

Liana Staci Hesler

**Dana Knight Building
121 White Eagle Dr
Ponca City, OK 74601**

580.382.6633

The activity that is the subject of this [type of publication] has been financed [in part/entirely] with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

Tribal Historic Preservation Background

The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1992. This allowed Tribal Nations to assume duties from the State Historical Society on tribal lands.

The THPO is a federally appointed officer designated by the tribe.

The THPO ensures compliance with applicable tribal, state and federal laws. These laws provide tribe's the ability to assert their tribal sovereignty, and give tribe's the authority to preserve and protect historic sites and/or cultural properties within their boundaries.

The THPO is the designated sole authority under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to review activities and negotiate protective measures that are linked to federal agency action on Indian lands.

Ponca Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Office

The Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma developed their Tribal Historic Preservation Office in 2016. We are fully funded by a grant provided by the National Park Service and operate according to the Historic Preservation Funds Grant Manual. A Work Plan is created each funding year. This plan has to include what is required by law; including Section 106 reviews, consulting with other federal, tribal, state and local agencies. We receive Section 106 Notifications from projects that take place in each state designated as an area of interest. The THPO Work Plan also includes maintaining a Cultural Properties Database and other tribally specific projects.

Applicable Laws

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; Public Law 89-665; 54 U.S.C. 300101 *et seq.*) is legislation intended to preserve historic and archaeological sites in the United States of America. The act created the National Register of Historic Places, the list of National Historic Landmarks, and the State Historic Preservation Offices. The act requires federal agencies to evaluate the impact of all federally funded or permitted projects on historic properties (buildings, archaeological sites, etc.) through a process known as *Section 106 Review*.

Section 106

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates federal agencies undergo a review process for all federally funded and permitted projects that will impact sites listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. The main purpose for the establishment of the Section 106 review process is to minimize potential harm and damage to historic properties. The typical Section 106 Review involves four primary steps:

- 1 - Initiation of the Section 106 Review;
- 2 - Identification of Historic Properties;
- 3 - Assessment of Adverse Effects; and
- 4 - Resolution of Adverse Effects.

Further steps may be required if there is a disagreement among the consulting parties on adverse effects or the resolution of the effects.

Other Laws

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)

For more information, visit:

<https://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/index.htm>
<https://www.epa.gov/nepa/what-national-environmental-policy-act>

Area of Interest

274 GREAT PLAINS QUARTERLY, FALL 2002

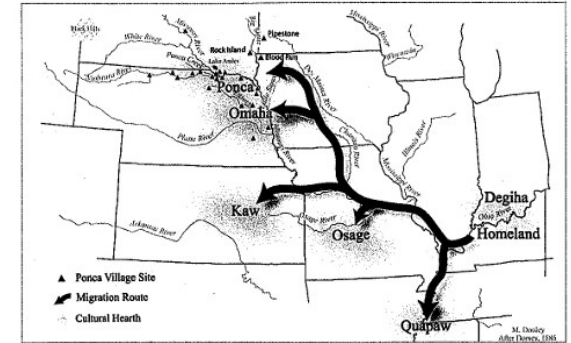


FIG. 3. Map of Degiha migration routes and Ponca village or occupation sites. [Adapted from James Owen Dorsey (note 6), Plate X, and James H. Howard (note 42), p. 111.]

Ponca Migration Pattern

Each tribe is able to determine their area of interest. The Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma has an area of interest that spans from Oklahoma to North Dakota and to the east. The states included are: Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia.

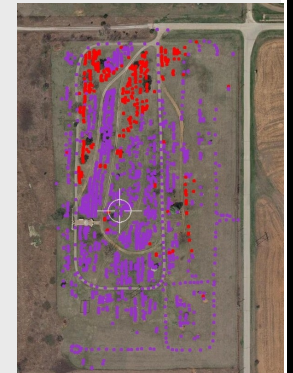
Other Projects

Cemetery Project— Current

This project began in 2019 and continues today. The concept of this project was to create a map of the cemetery, develop a plot system and create better roads for visitors. Planned for the near future is to locate unmarked burials.

Allotment Maps—Planned

Cultural Properties Database—On-going



Cemetery Map Project