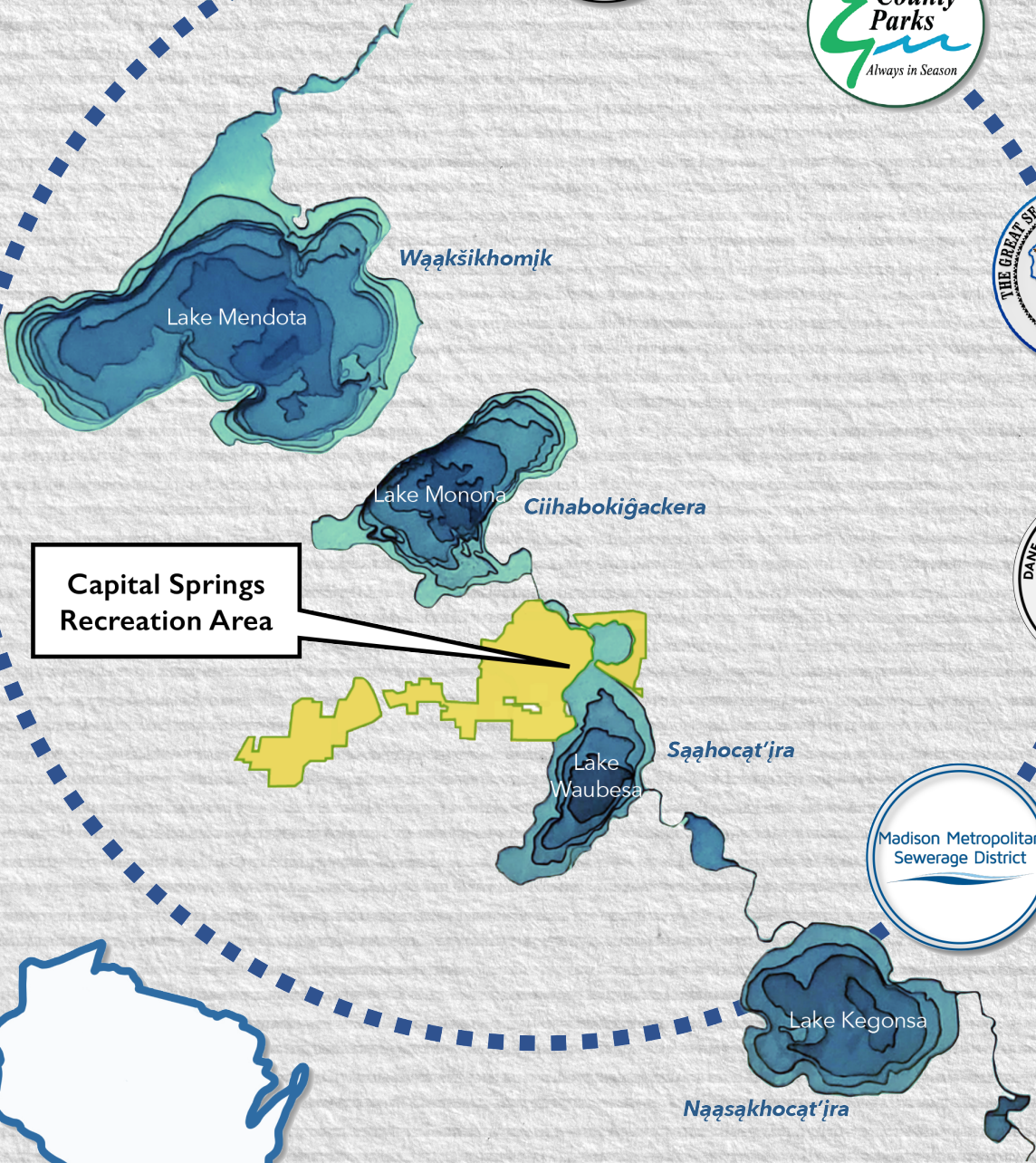


CAPITAL SPRINGS RECREATION AREA

INTEPRETIVE PLANNING REPORT | 2021



Capital Springs
Recreation Area



CAPITAL SPRINGS RECREATION AREA

INTERPRETIVE PLANNING REPORT | 2021

Prepared By:
Driftless Pathways, LLC

In Collaboration with:
Dane County Parks
Dane County Historical Society
Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area
Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin
Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District

Funded By:
Dane County Historical Society
Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area
Wisconsin Humanities Council

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INTRODUCTION

The 2,500-acre Capital Springs Recreation Area (CSRA) is located in central Dane County, Wisconsin, just south of Madison (Figure 1). CSRA stretches from Fish Hatchery Road east to Lake Waubesa and Upper Mud Lake, including numerous communities such as Madison, Fitchburg and Monona. It contains a variety of natural landscapes like prairies, woodlands, and contiguous wetlands. CSRA encompasses William G. Lunney Lake Farm County Park, Lewis Nine Springs E-Way, Jenni & Kyle Preserve, Capital Springs State Park, Lower Yahara River and Capital City Trails, Monona Wetland Conservancy, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District’s Wildlife Observation Area, Lussier Family Heritage Center, Nevin Springs Unit and the Wisconsin DNR Nevin Springs Fish Hatchery, and other popular sites that provide quality outdoor experiences with miles of trails, park amenities, and diverse habitats (Figures 2 and 3). In addition, CSRA’s central location to large, urban population areas makes it a key destination for people to access nature and healthy lifestyles in Dane County. CSRA attracts more than 275,000 visitors annually.

CSRA—like the entire “Four Lakes” (Madison) region— is recognized as ancestral homeland of the Ho-Chunk people. Within it are Native American sacred spaces and archaeological sites, notably within the Lake Farms Archaeological District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

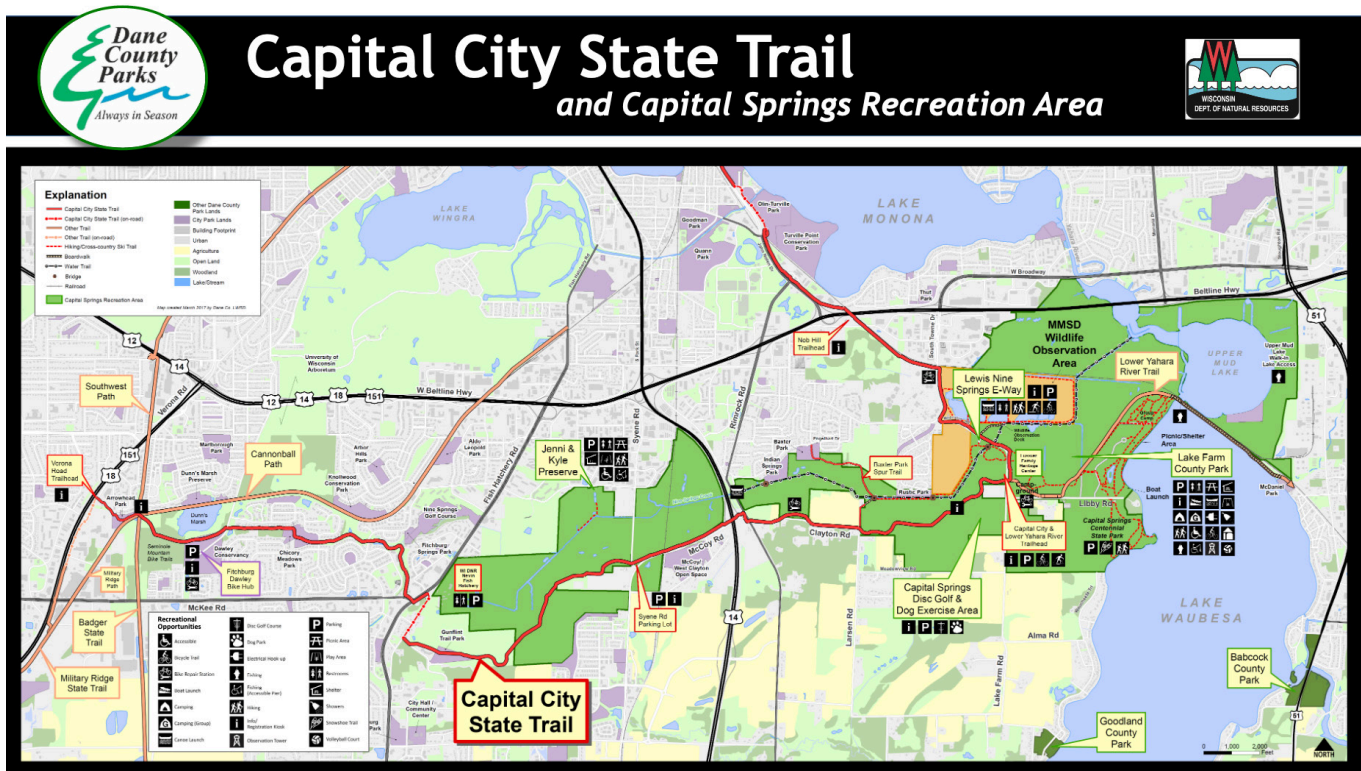


Figure 1. Map of the Capital Springs Recreation Area.

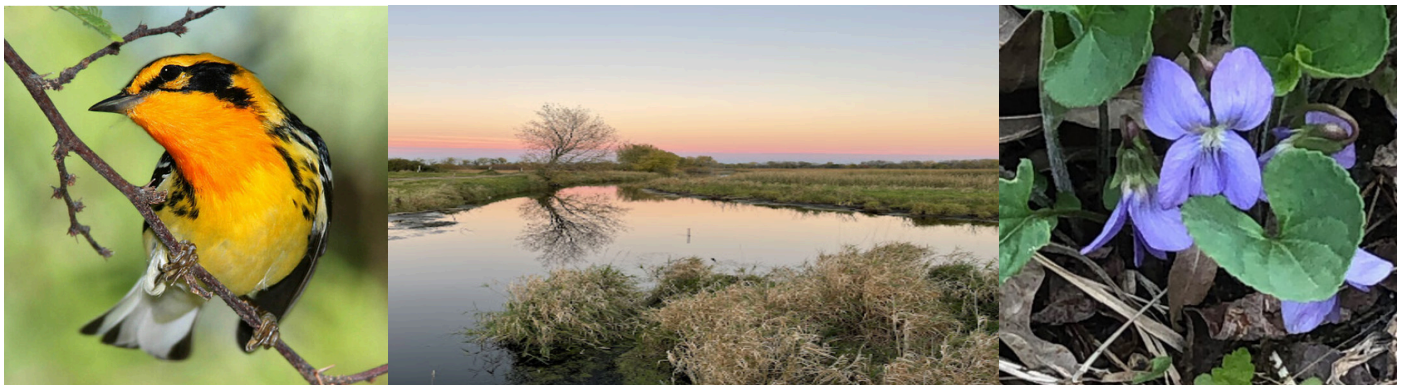
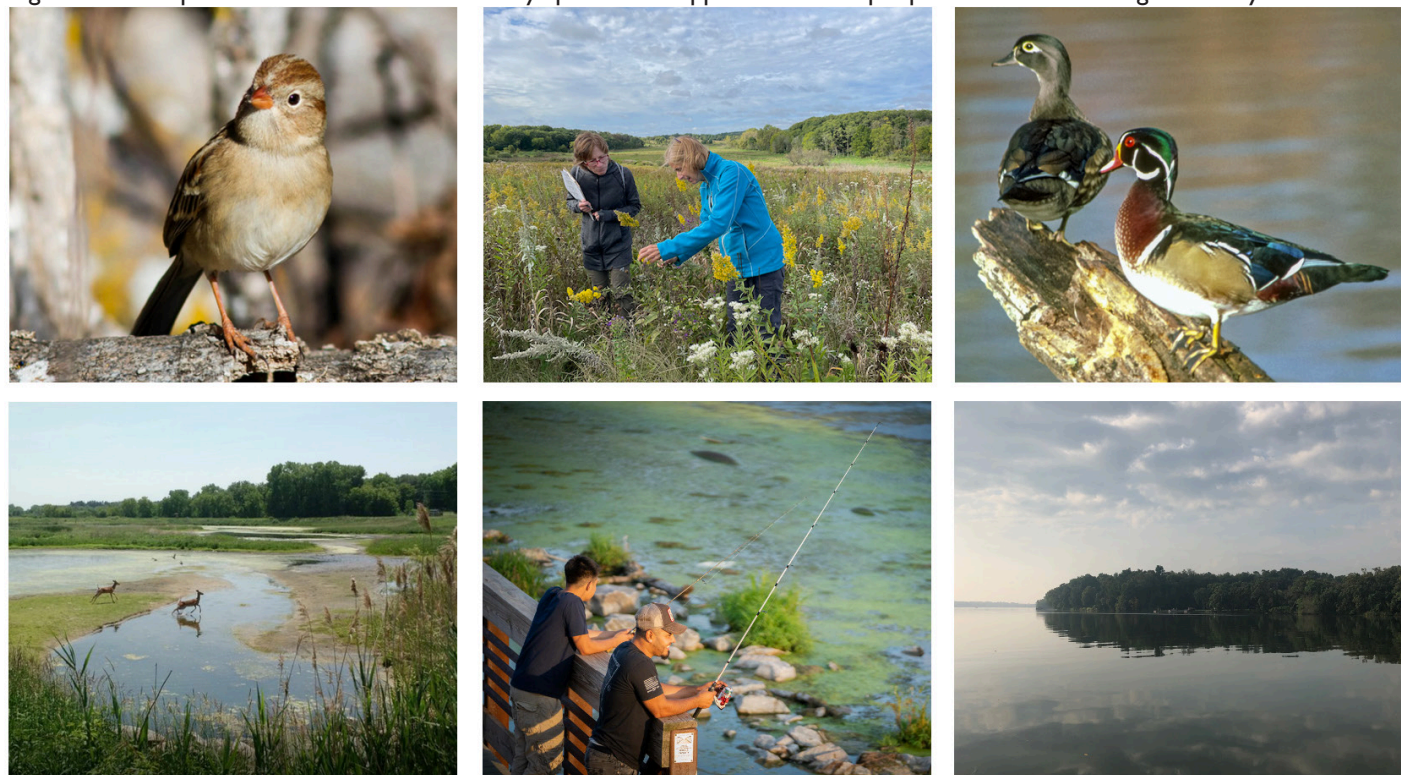


Figure 2. CSRA is home to a diversity of ecotones, plants, and animals.



Figure 3. CSRA provides natural habitat for many species and opportunities for people to recreate throughout the year.



History of CSRA

The vision for CSRA began in January 2000 with a successful proposal to establish a centennial state park that would serve as the “crown jewel” of the Lewis Nine Springs E-Way, but the foundation for the project was laid down decades earlier. In 1969, Professor Philip Lewis, Jr. of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Landscape Architecture, served as director of the Nine Springs E-Way Project (Figure 4). One of the project goals was to create a system of water, wetlands and steep topography that provided a natural buffer between urban and natural areas in the Nine Springs region. This “E-Way” project— where the “E” stands for educational, ecological, exercise, esthetic and environmental—serves as a model in which natural and urban areas in Dane County are linked for the purposes of environmental education.

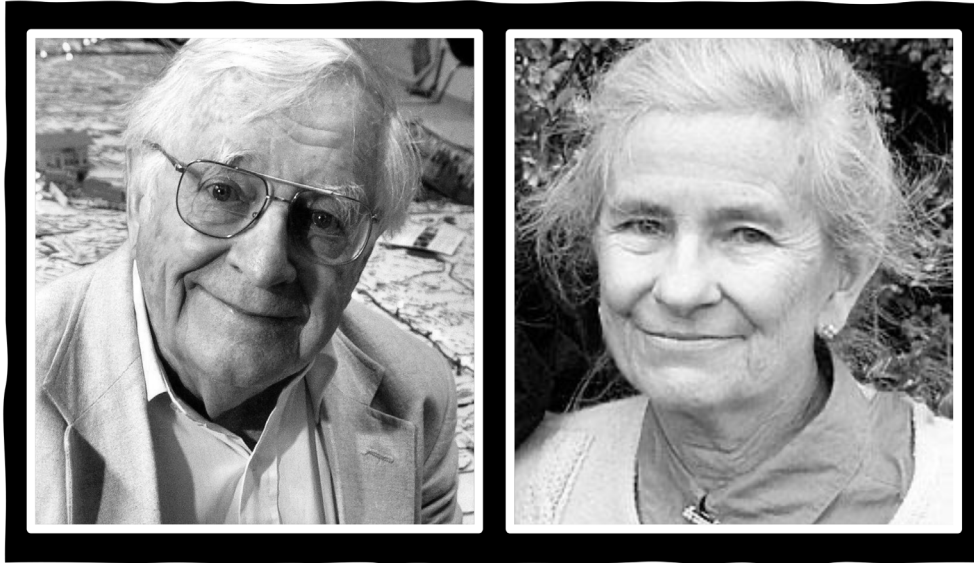


Figure 4. Phil Lewis and his wife Elizabeth “Libby” (Thompson) Lewis were tireless advocates for the Dane County Parks System.

The Dane County Park Commission acquired hundreds of acres of land starting in the 1980s through 2000 to preserve cultural and natural features within the E-Way boundary. In 2000, Dane County Parks successfully submitted a proposal to the Wisconsin DNR for establishment of a centennial State Park within the E-Way, one of only two centennial parks in the state. In 2002, planning for the nearly 2,500-acre CSRA was initiated and has included several phases involving state, county, and local governments. To view the master plan for Capital Springs State Recreation Area, park units, and associated maps, please visit the [Department of Natural Resources master plan page](#).

CSRA Land Managers and Stewards

CSRA is owned and managed by several entities including the state of Wisconsin (Departments of Natural Resources, Transportation), Dane County, the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD), the cities of Madison, Monona, Fitchburg, the Village of McFarland, towns of Blooming Grove and Dunn, and private landowners. The Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area (FOCSRA) is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization created in 2004 to support the CSRA. FOCSRA assists Dane County, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and other partners in the implementation of the Park’s Master Plan. The Friends connect visitors to the park’s diverse natural and cultural resources by offering citizen science and educational programming, stewardship opportunities, (e.g., prairie and woodland restoration), interpretive materials and experiences throughout the park, and recreational events.

FOCSRA coordinates volunteer opportunities, educational events, and other outreach activities for more than 3,000 visitors each year, with the aim of connecting diverse groups to nature and outdoor recreation (Figure 5). FOCSRA provides annual financial support to the park and Lussier Family Heritage Center which further promotes interpretive programs, facilities, and resources. Currently, FOCSRA has approximately 250 members and six board members.



Figure 5. FOCSRA offers events and educational opportunities throughout the year.

In order to implement the CSRA Master Plan, the Wisconsin DNR and Dane County Parks (DCP) approved a management plan in 2007. The plan provides that the bulk of the operational responsibility would be managed by Dane County, and in return, the County would receive the majority of the revenues generated by the CSRA. That plan contained the unique feature of vesting responsibility with FOCSRA to coordinate management among all partners.

The Lussier Family Heritage Center, a Dane County Parks Facility, provides outdoor and environmental education for persons of all ages and abilities. The Heritage Center connects the Dane County community and visitors to natural resources through education, recreation, and experiences. The Heritage Center welcomes over 30,000 visitors annually, providing space and education for public and private programs and events (Figure 6).



Figure 6. The Lussier Family Heritage Center.

Interpretive Planning Overview and Project Purpose

In the summer of 2020, Rick Bernstein, of Dane County Historical Society (DCHS), contacted Danielle Benden, owner of Driftless Pathways, LLC, about the possibility of developing a small four-panel exhibit on the lower level of the Lussier Family Heritage Center, the current location of the DCHS archives, records center, and office. The proposed display would interpret Native American history and archaeological discoveries within the William G. Lunney Lake Farm Park. Mr. Bernstein and Ms. Benden have collaborated previously on projects when Ms. Benden was the Senior Curator of Anthropology at UW-Madison and Mr. Bernstein was a Public Historian at the Wisconsin Historical Society. Shortly thereafter, Ms. Benden and Mr. Bernstein connected with Mr. William Quackenbush, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Ms. Lael Pascual, Director of the Lussier Family Heritage Center, to further discuss this potential interpretive project. At that time, the Lussier Family Heritage Center was closed to the public due to Covid precautions, and long-range plans for the use of the Center's lower level were in development. Therefore, the focus of the interpretive discussions turned to the outdoors. By the fall of 2020, Mr. Bernstein, Ms. Benden, Mr. Quackenbush and Ms. Pascual connected with Clare Carlson, Naturalist with FOCSRA.



To facilitate matters, DCHS redirected the \$1,000 it had earlier approved for an indoor exhibit to professionally engage Ms. Benden to facilitate the formation of partnerships in a planning process with a larger scope. In January 2021, informal conversations via Zoom occurred between the aforementioned representatives of FOCSRA, DCHS, the Ho-Chunk Nation, Dane County Parks, and Driftless Pathways. FOCSRA board members William Lunney (Vice-President) and Judie Pfeifer (Treasurer) attended the meetings along with Christopher James (Senior Landscape Architect) from Dane County Parks.

These initial discussions about interpreting the cultural landscape within the CSRA boundaries were wide-ranging. One of the early conversations considered replacing the existing interpretive signage situated along the Lake Farm Heritage Trail in William G. Lunney Lake Farm County Park that was developed more than a decade ago. That signage tells the 13,000-year human story of Native Americans living on this landscape. While the signage is well-intentioned, to the group's knowledge, the Ho-Chunk Nation—a key stakeholder and the descendants of this land—was not consulted during development of the existing interpretive content.

Throughout the January 2021 discussions, it quickly became apparent that before the project partners could collaborate on a potential interpretive project, they needed to become better acquainted and understand each partners' perspectives and wishes for the project. They realized that their efforts should focus on developing a meaningful relationship that would be maintained well beyond any one specific interpretive project. To begin relationship-building, a series of planning sessions were proposed for the summer of 2021.

Although the planning sessions were designed, in part, to correct the lack of consultation about the existing outdoor interpretive signage, the ultimate goal of the planning was *to develop a sustainable process and guiding principles* that brings together all stakeholders—including CSRA land managers and Native communities with ancestral ties to this area—so that decision-making about culturally significant and sensitive localities within CSRA are carefully considered and interpreted appropriately, alongside decisions

about the park’s natural resources. Michael Mucha, Chief Engineer and Director of the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District joined as a project planning partner, as did Susan Sandford, Strategic Engagement Coordinator of Dane County Parks Land & Water Resources Department.

The second objective of the planning was to directly involve the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin in interpreting their own history on a cultural landscape that is recognized as their ancestral homeland.

The third objective was to consider how to educate visitors about why Teejopeja (Ho-Chunk word for the “Four Lakes Region”) is and has been such a timeless destination for millennia. Native people have lived on this landscape since the end of the last ice age and descendant communities are still here. The goal is to connect CSRA visitors from diverse backgrounds to this deep human history and ensure that the landscape is preserved for generations.

The last main objective of the initial planning sessions was to develop a preliminary roadmap that outlines next steps, including future planning that will further develop the key interpretive concepts and delivery methods; identification of potential funding sources for interpretive development; and additional outer tier partners.

Funding for this project was provided by a Wisconsin Humanities Council Mini-Grant, with matching funds from FOCSRA and DCHS. Four initial planning sessions took place in the summer of 2021. Danielle Benden, of Driftless Pathways, LLC facilitated the meetings. Ann Marie Lunney, an intern with the Foundation of Dane County Parks, served as the notetaker.

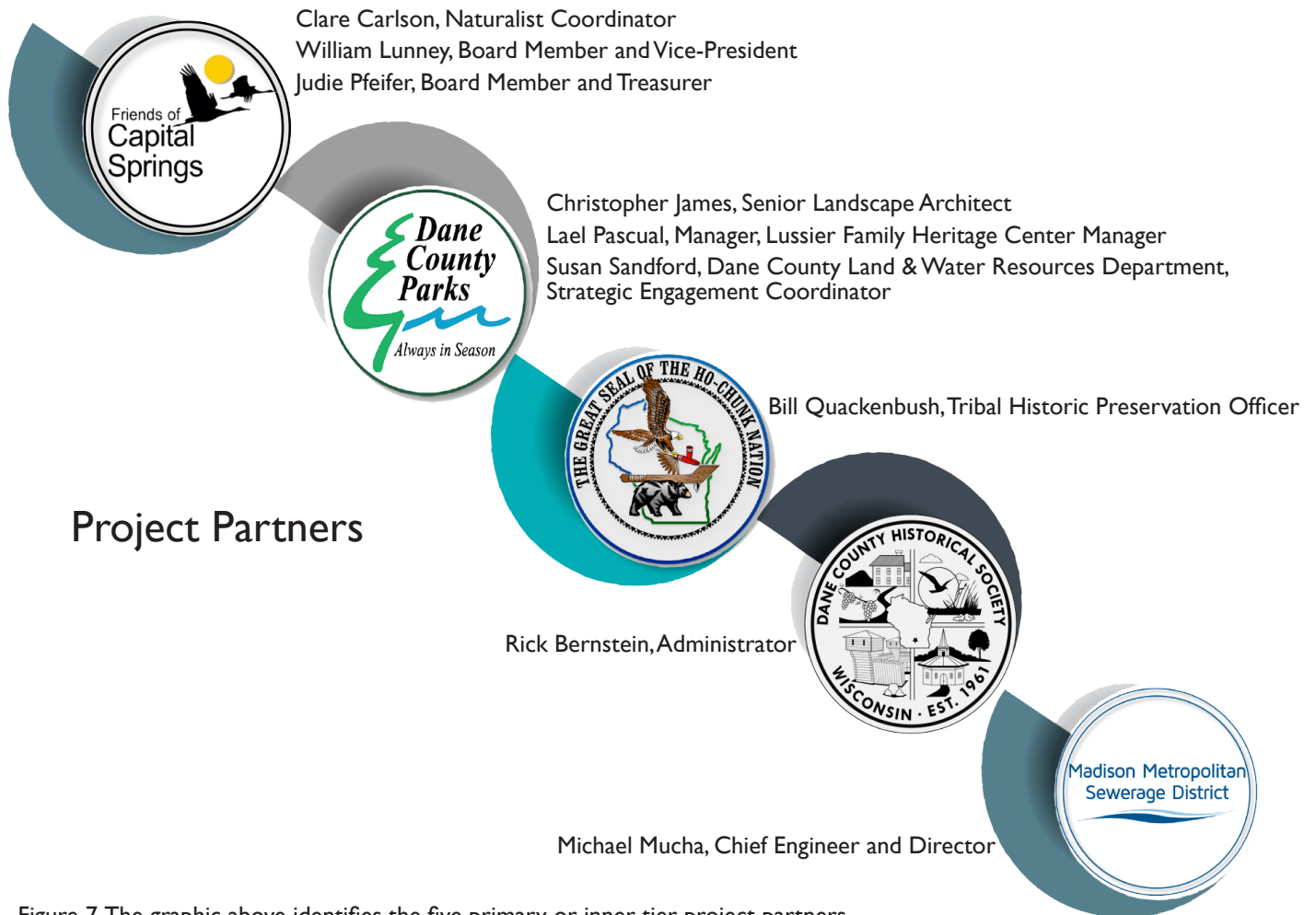


Figure 7. The graphic above identifies the five primary or inner tier project partners.

PLANNING SESSIONS

Planning Session #1

The first planning session took place at the Lussier Family Heritage Center on June 30th, 2021. The main purpose of this session was for the project partners to become acquainted and share their expectations for the planning process. Each partnering organization provided short presentations that detailed their institutional history, mission, and values as they relate to the planning process. The presentations were followed by a group walk to a few localities within CSRA. The first stop was at the Lewis Nine Springs E-Way Trailhead/Boardwalk. Participants discussed a shared vision, how decision making would be accomplished, the components of a meaningful land acknowledgment, and the need to develop a Memorandum of Agreement for working together. These items are further detailed in the results section, below.

The second stop was at Shelter #1 in Lunney Lake Farm Park. Project partners walked a small portion of the Lake Farm Heritage Trail to view the current signage. Discussions at this location were focused on brainstorming initial key concepts or cultural stories to interpret, how, and for whom (who is the audience?).

The group returned to the Lussier Heritage Center to share final thoughts and outline next steps in the planning session (Figure 8). Working goals for planning session #2 were identified. The meeting facilitator distributed a post-meeting survey so attendees could share their input about the first planning session. Feedback was used to plan for session #2 and the process was modified to incorporate attendee responses.



Figure 8. Attendees pose for a photo at the first planning session on the Lussier Family Heritage Center deck.

Planning Session #2

The Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin hosted planning session #2 at their Cultural Resources Division Office in Tomah, WI on July 14th, 2021. The focus of that meeting was to make uninterrupted time to hear from Ho-Chunk representatives about their hopes and expectations for the planning process. Mr. Samson Falcon, Executive Director of the Ho-Chunk Nation's Tribal Historic Preservation Office, introduced himself and welcomed the group. Mr. Falcon emphasized honoring those that came before us and how this group can leave something for future generations. Mr. Quackenbush, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, stated that this project can serve as a template in the many parks around Dane County. This is a first step towards further integrating the culture of the Ho-Chunk Nation into the parks. Ultimately, the Ho-Chunk Nation would like there to be opportunities within CSRA specifically for Ho-Chunk Nation members and tribal constituents in Dane County and the Madison area. This includes providing a place for local Ho-Chunk families and youth to feel at home and regain their identity by reconnecting to the natural world.

After a wonderful lunch of milkweed soup, wild rice with berries and maple syrup, and fry bread with jam, the project partners spent the remainder of the planning session brainstorming about interpreting the natural and cultural landscape within CSRA (Figure 9). The discussion focused on potential stories to tell and how to tell them; how to create unique visitor experiences delivery methods to use, and identifying the audience(s).

Once again, the session moderator invited session participants to share their ideas and concerns in a post-meeting survey. Information from the survey was used to modify and adjust the planning process.

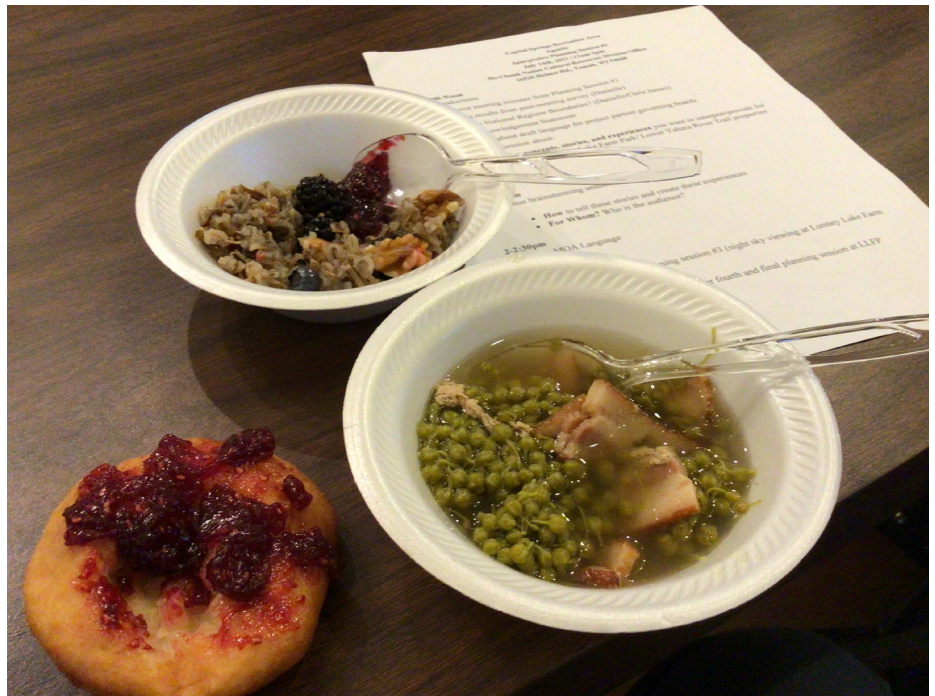


Figure 9. Traditional Ho-Chunk lunch at Planning Session #2.

Planning Session #3

The third planning session on July 28th took place at William G. Lunney Lake Farm Park. Participants met at Shelter #3 for an evening trail walk. From Shelter #3, project partners walked the lakeshore (and some rode in an ATV) to the connection with the Lower Yahara River Trail. The group walked onto the boardwalk and heard from Mr. Chris James, Senior Landscape Architect with Dane County Parks, about how the project came to fruition (Figure 10). He noted some of the challenges, as did Mr. Quackenbush who consulted with the Dane County Parks as part of the Section 106 Process.

Following the trail walk, the group gathered for a campfire. Informal discussions about the project ensued. Project partners articulated their hopes for the planning process and interpretation of the cultural landscape within CSRA. Part of the discussion focused on thinking about smaller projects that can be completed in the near term. One of the examples that came up was incorporating Ho-Chunk names and traditional uses for plants and animals within CSRA. Planning session #3 reinforced what the project was all about: establishing a commitment among the project partners to work together on projects of mutual interest for the long term.



Figure 10. The group listens to Chris James discuss the Lower Yahara River Trail Project and enjoys a beautiful evening together.

Planning Session #4

The final planning session was initially scheduled to take place at Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District's Shop #1 on August 24th, 2021. Given the rising cases of Covid, the meeting took place virtually, via Zoom. Danielle Benden, project facilitator, provided a brief PowerPoint presentation on the Lake Farms Archaeological District, a National Register listed property within CSRA. She summarized the 1970s archaeological investigations that took place in advance of the E-Way Project and explained that most of the recovered artifacts are associated with the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods (dating to 3,500 to 700 years ago). Some of the oldest artifacts unearthed by archaeologists are 10,000 years old. The artifacts are curated in the Department of Anthropology at UW-Madison.

While there are several uniquely identified archaeological sites within CSRA, Ms. Benden encouraged the project partners to consider the entire lakeshore as one continuous cultural landscape, since oral traditions and archaeological investigations have verified that this area has been home to Native people since the end of the last ice age.

RESULTS

Shared Vision

During the planning sessions, project partners shared their mission and vision statements, identified areas of common interest, and created a shared vision statement that will guide their interactions and the development of the interpretive plan. Their shared vision is:

To preserve and protect the natural and cultural landscape within the Capital Springs Recreation Area for future generations; to enhance the visitor experience through interpretation of these resources; to recognize the inherent sovereignty of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and their ancestral ties to this landscape; and to collaborate on projects of mutual benefit for all stakeholders.

Guiding Principles

There are five guiding principles that inform how the project partners will work together (Figure 11).

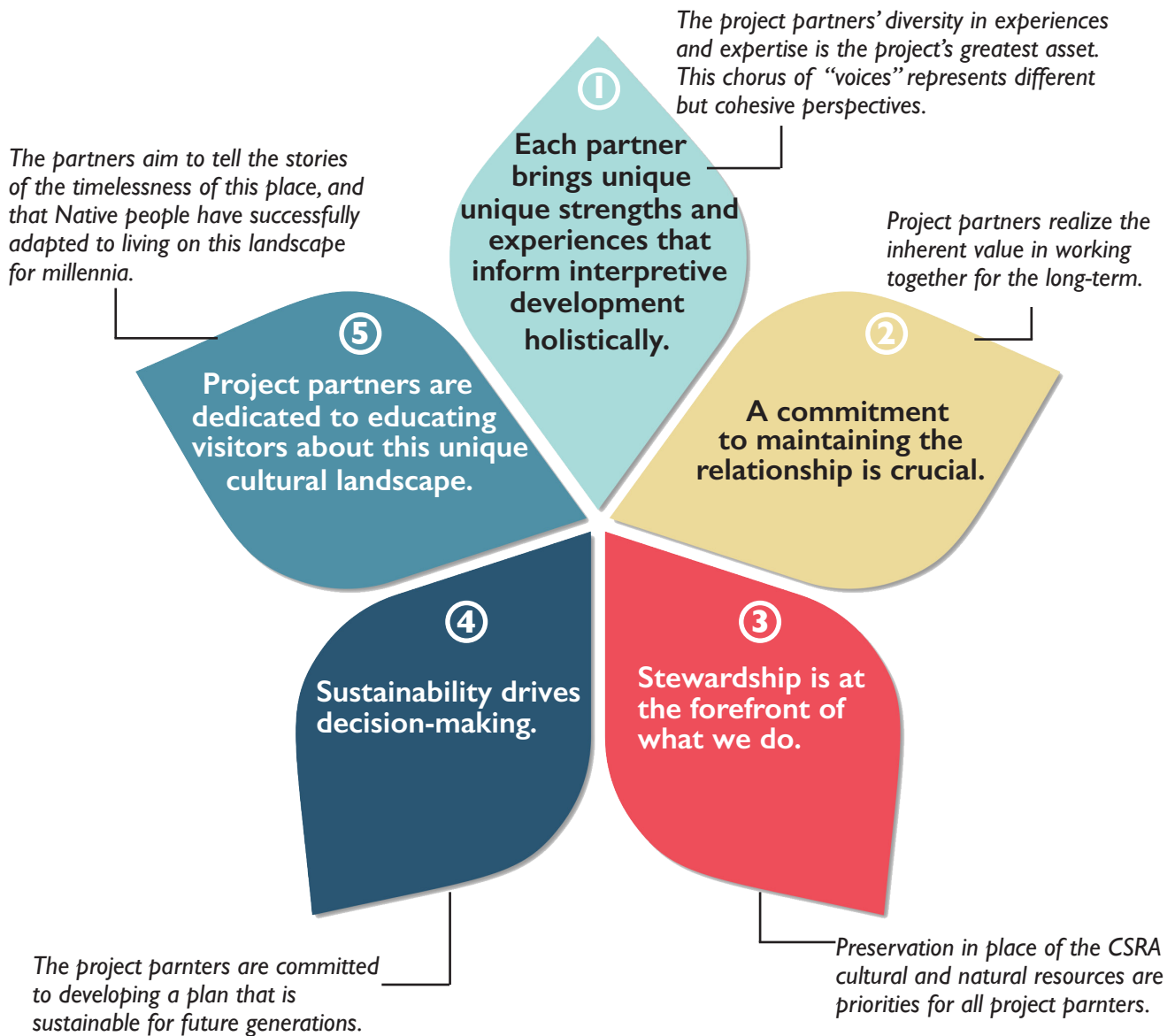


Figure 11. The five guiding principles for interpretive planning at CSRA.

Decision-Making and Communication with Governing Boards

The five project partners have agreed that decision-making as it relates to CSRA interpretive planning will be by unanimous consent. Each partner is responsible for sharing information with their governing boards, seeking their input, and keeping the other partners informed of board actions or concerns. This may include identifying organizational constraints and how they might impact interpretive planning. Project partners will work together to craft uniform messaging to share with their governing boards.

Land Acknowledgment

The project partners developed the Land Acknowledgment statement below.

The project partners' acknowledge and honor the inherent sovereignty of the Ho-Chunk Nation and all eleven American Indian Nations of Wisconsin. The land we are on is ancestral Ho-Chunk land from which they were forcefully removed. Project partners are committed to cultivating and maintaining an ongoing collaboration and partnership with the Ho-Chunk people. Moreover, we recognize and acknowledge that we merely occupy the land as stewards, holding it in sacred trust so that we can pass it on to future generations.

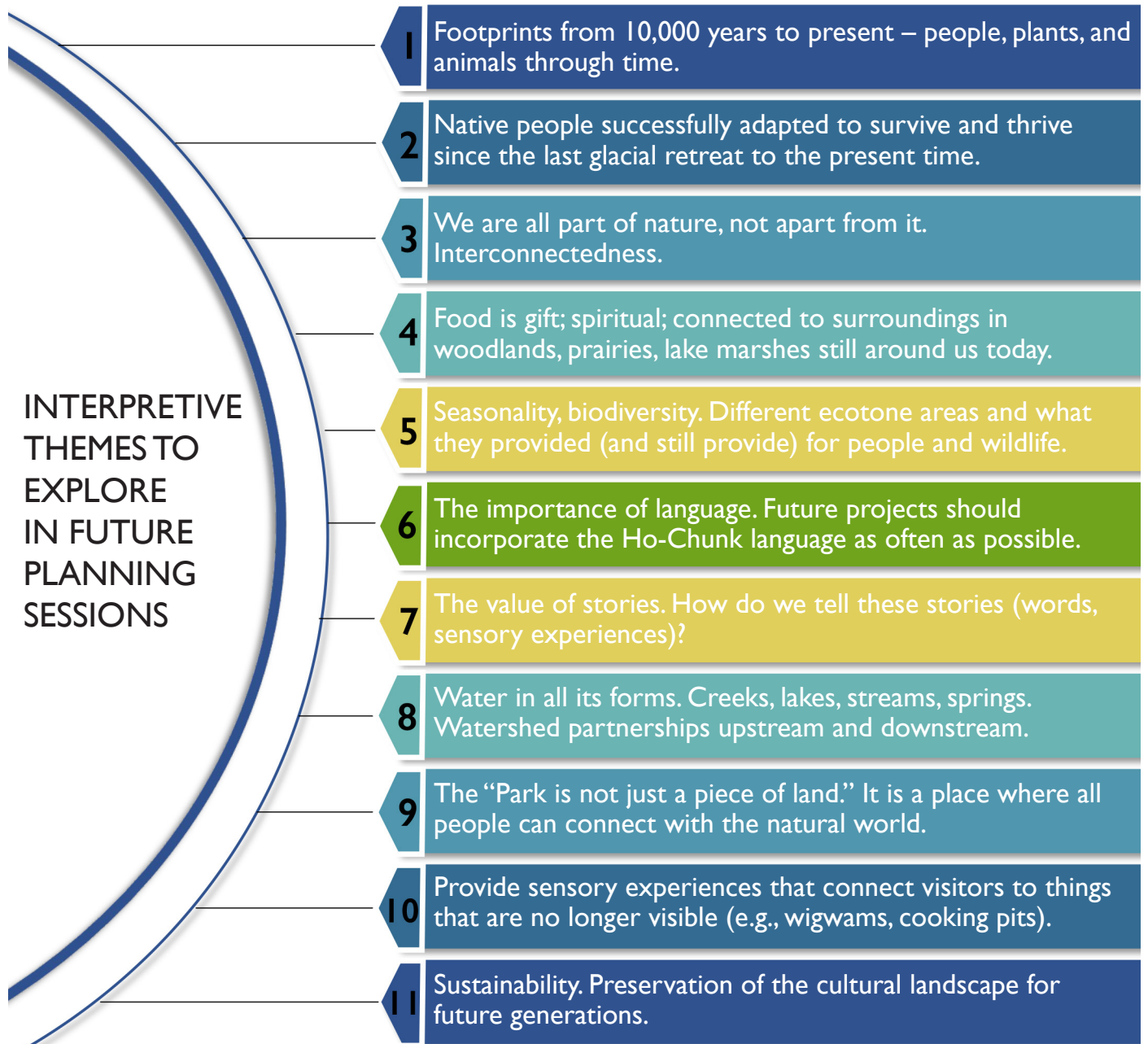
The goal is for FOCSRA, DCP, DCHS, and MMSD to adopt this land acknowledgment language for use in promotional and educational materials and related projects. The consistency in language used by the partners will reinforce their commitment to working with the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin. It will also demonstrate this commitment to visitors of CSRA and related properties.



Figure 12. A beautiful sunset at the Lewis Nine Springs E-Way.

¹ “Project partners” in this land acknowledgment should be replaced with the individual project partner name when using this statement individually. For example, if Dane County Parks decides to adopt this statement for CSRA, the first sentence would read: “Dane County Parks acknowledges and honors the inherent sovereignty of the Ho-Chunk Nation and all eleven American Indian Nations of Wisconsin.”

Figure 13. Interpretive themes worthy of further exploration.



Interpretive Content Themes and Main Ideas for Further Exploration

Throughout the planning sessions, project partners consistently returned to discussions about key ideas for further exploration as the development of interpretive content for CSRA unfolds. The Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin would like dedicated spaces within the park to create opportunities for tribal members and constituents in Dane County and the Madison area to reconnect to the natural world. Other interpretive content ideas are summarized in the graphic above (Figure 13).

NEXT STEPS

Moving forward, the project partners have agreed to meet quarterly, signaling a commitment to maintaining the relationship they have formed during the four initial planning sessions. Future planning efforts will build upon the ideas established during the initial planning sessions. Prioritized goals and objectives with specific benchmarks for completion will be established.

While it may take several years to finalize a larger interpretive plan for CSRA, there are smaller components that the partners may consider in the near term that fit within the shared vision and guiding principles they established during the initial planning sessions. For example, FOCSRA intends to coordinate directly with the Ho-Chunk Nation on events and outreach projects of mutual interest which may include producing educational videos with Ho-Chunk voices and storytelling; creating a map that shows Ho-Chunk ancestral homeland within the heart of CSRA; adding signs identifying the traditional Ho-Chunk names and traditional uses of plant throughout CSRA; and hosting Ho-Chunk programs like the Snovsnake Event, a traditional Ho-Chunk winter pastime.

The Lussier Family Heritage Center and Dane County Parks may work directly with the Ho-Chunk Nation to develop curriculum, youth programming, and adult half-day tours focusing on celebrating the deep connections that the Ho-Chunk people have to this place. Dane County Parks personnel will work with the Ho-Chunk Nation to provide space for tribal events as desired. Dane County Historical Society would like to create an interpretive exhibit about Teejopera (the Four Lakes Region) with an emphasis on how Lunney Lake Farm Park sits at the region's epicenter.

Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) would like to collaborate with the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin to understand more about the cultural significance of the land that the district is on and how that significance can inform MMSD's outreach, programming, and stewardship of the land and water. The district would also like to go beyond just a "land acknowledgement", and work toward tangible outcomes and mutual benefits.

All project partners will continue to promote their collaborative efforts through social media posts, websites, and publicity as appropriate. Partners will seek support from their governing boards to adopt the Land Acknowledgment language. Once final approval is obtained, Land Acknowledgment signs can be created and installed across Dane County Parks and all project partners can use them in their promotional/educational materials.

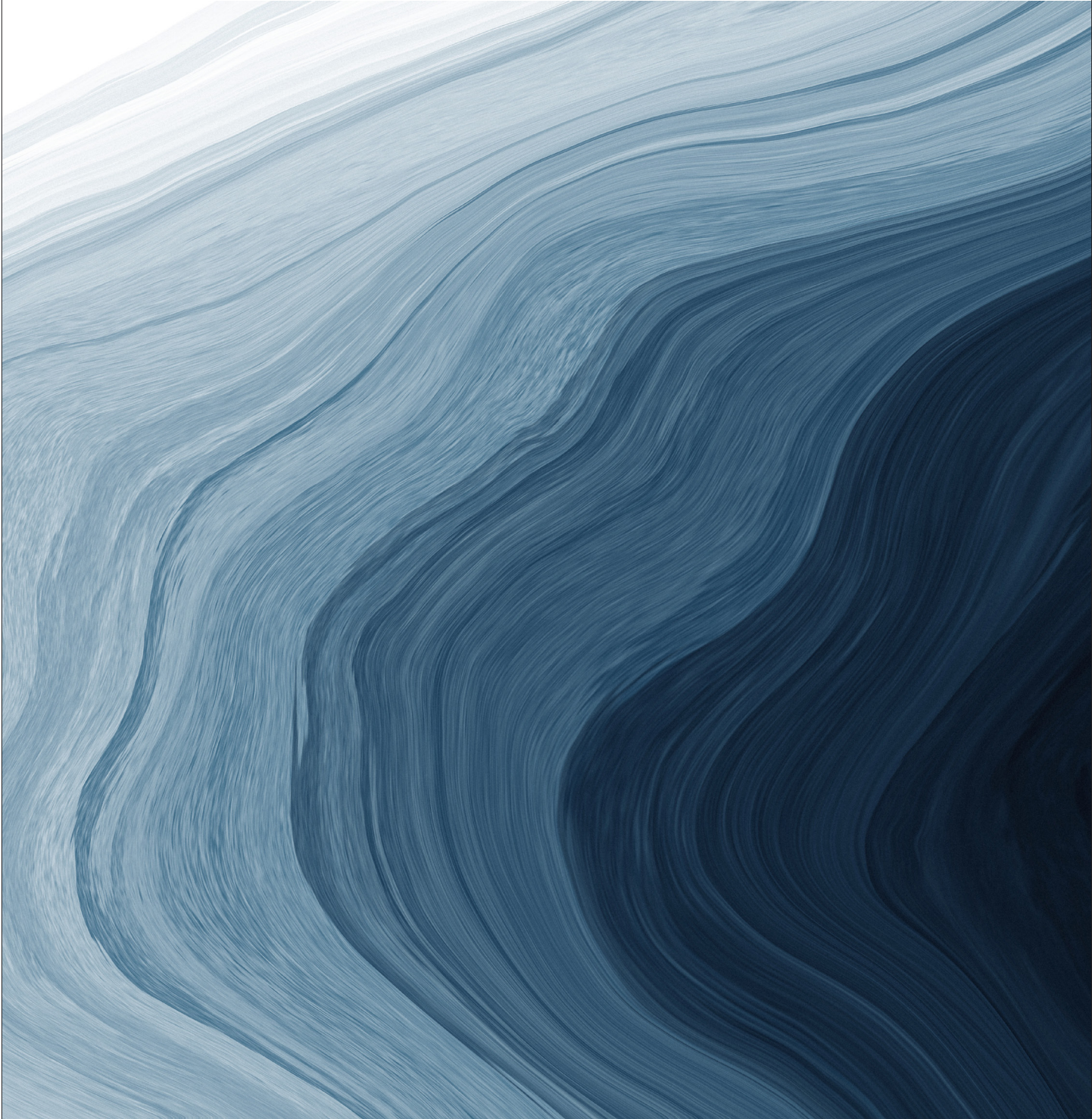
As a next step, project partners should codify their working relationship in a Memorandum of Agreement.

Future Partnerships, Input, and Funding

Further exploration and development of the larger interpretive framework for CSRA should engage others within the established project partner organizations and the public. Outer tier partners and experts should be identified and called upon when necessary². The project partners recognize that planning efforts for large-scale undertakings like this one takes time and financial resources to be effective and requires public input. They are committed to fostering their shared vision of preserving and protecting the natural and cultural landscape within CSRA; collaborating on mutually beneficial projects; and enhancing the visitor experience.

² A list of potential outer tier partners can be found in the Report Appendix.

APPENDIX A: RELATED WEBLINKS



APPENDIX A

Related Weblinks

[Capital Springs Recreation Area Master Plan Documents](#)

CSRA Interpretive Planning Project Partners

[Dane County Parks](#)

[Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area](#)

[Lussier Family Heritage Center](#)

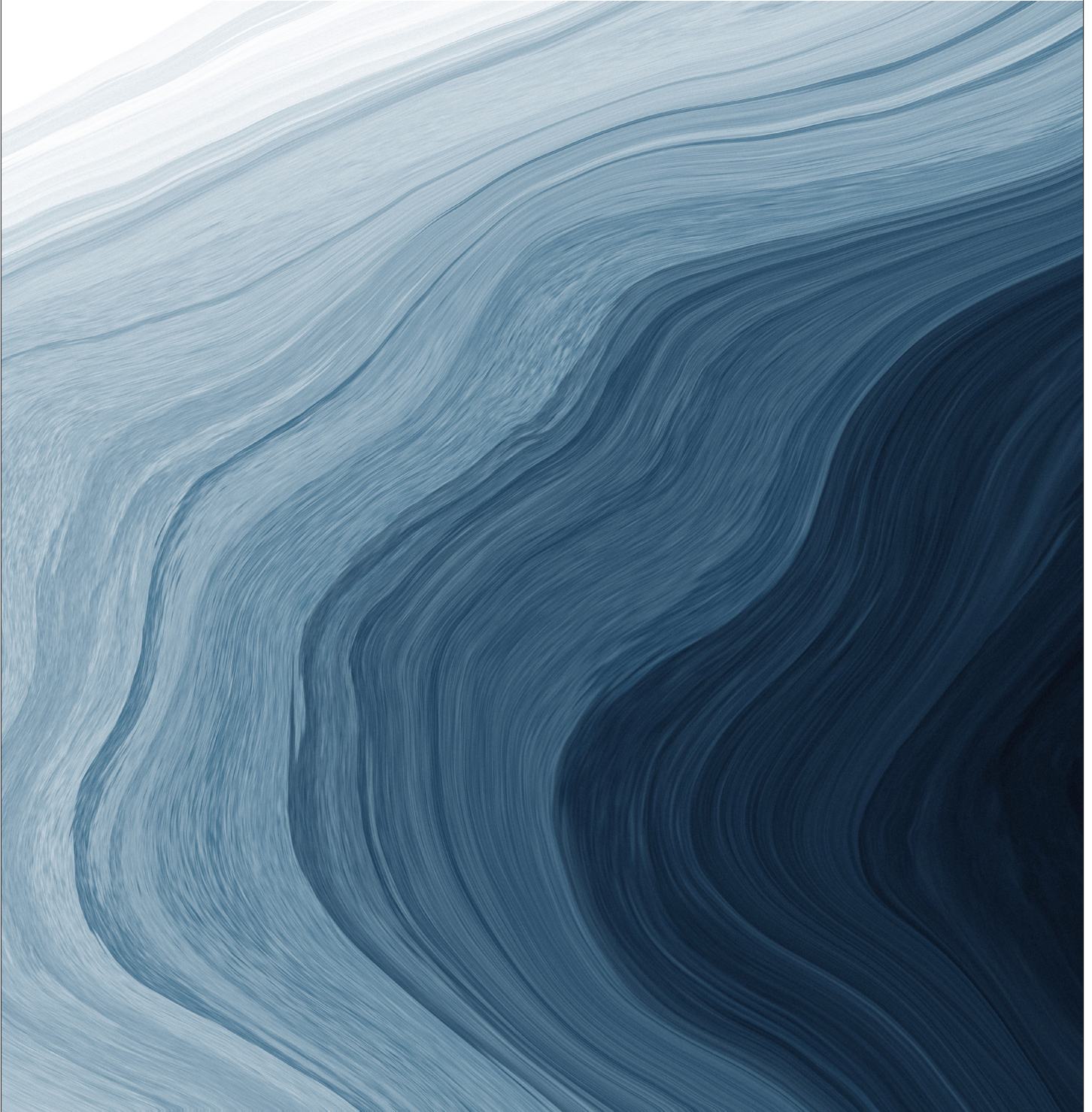
[The Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin](#)

[Dane County Historical Society](#)

[Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District](#)

APPENDIX B: INTERPRETIVE DELIVERY METHODS

Ideas to Explore in Future Planning Efforts



APPENDIX B

Interpretive Delivery Methods: Ideas to Explore in Future Planning Efforts

- Art installation(s) from HCN artists, perhaps connected to words or not
- Provide quiet stops employing different sensory experiences | nature | imagining life here at other times, both in terms of season and depth of time (one hundred or thousands of years ago)
- Structure(s) that visitors experience/interact with – canoe, lodge or firepit for cooking?
- Tour-Mate System Box for audio at Lower Yahara River Trail
- Outdoor interpretive signs with images and text
- Hands on interactives (e.g., signs with flip-up panels, sliding or turning panels)
- Virtual land simulation – check out device at Heritage Center to use at site to see what life might have been like on the land (virtual/augmented reality)
- Phone app that allows visitors to interact with the land (audio/video/text)
- A “non-smart-phone” experience? Or, this could be a multi-level experience (both through technology and with non-technological means) – layered storytelling.
- Create curriculum to educate school/youth groups on the interpretive content listed previously - with a strong emphasis on “Footprints 10,000 years to present”.
- Three-dimensional maps/models showing the Four Lakes region, prehistoric and current day.

Another idea posed by FOCSRA Naturalist Clare Carlson is to make a **memory map** that places CSRA within the greater Teejopeja area that is meant to both educate and to connect us.

Heart of Teejopeja Trail (or other name that shows centrality of the area to people through time)

WHAT: self-guiding trail with stops for learning about traditional uses, spirituality, and nature of this area throughout time as an ancestral Ho-Chunk Teejopeja camp.

TOOL: Use a memory map of the project area, (perhaps a bit more focused on Lunney Lake Farm so folks can see walking area?) but with important larger Teejopeja connections.

TOOL: Use **interesting installments** at each stop that **feature important components** of the heart as to why people came specifically here for thousands of years. Use a combination of paper booklet (briefer explanation to read while on the trail) that teaches about each component and some components with linking online videos for a richer dialogue. Perhaps using only Ho-Chunk voices?

APPENDIX B *continued*

Installment Ideas & Component it represents

Installment: Model of traditional fire pit and/or camp

Component: The land is a critical component to the heart of Teejopeja. It is where people reached high ground on lakeshore oak knolls. It is where people got out of the water to camp, sleep, rest, cook, eat, dry off, weave, enjoy breezes from lake/marsh to push away mosquitoes - for thousands of years.

Installment: Night sky visual sensory stop in open-sky area

Component: To explain sky meaning and spirituality, mound shapes and meanings within Teejopeja. What does sky mean to you today?

Installment: Prairie art piece

Component: prairie and oak savannah is unique habitat to southern WI -explain the importance of prairie fire to indigenous people, method still used today – traditional use/modern use of prairie

Installment: Oak tree label, woodland flora and prairie labels, rice plant labels throughout heart of Teejopeja trail “traditional knowledge stops”

Component: Reflect seasonal foods foraged here – abundance with marsh-lake, prairie, oak woodlands, and indigenous agriculture - plant labels could have photos, names in two languages, botanical name, and traditional uses and spiritual meaning

Installment: Spear tip replicas through time

Component: What game was hunted here through time? How did hunting change?

Installment: Marsh-lake listening sensory stop

Component: In winter and fall, listen to wind. Think about how it would blow across expansive marsh and connected lakes. Are you protected or exposed? In spring and summer, listen for frogs, birds, insects. Many are same species that are here today and are part of rich biodiversity of area after climate warmed and after Glacial Lake Yahara receded.

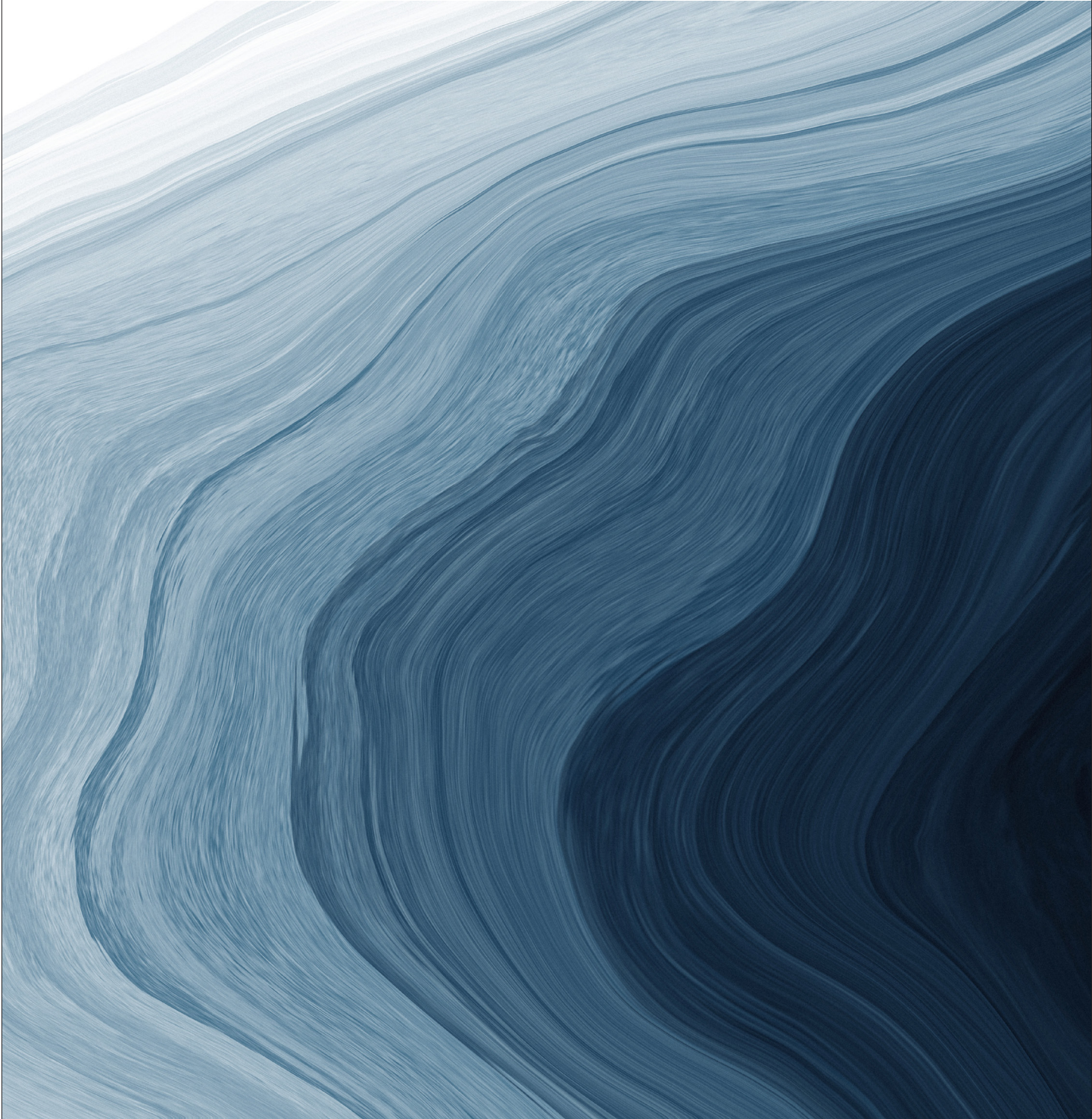
Installment: Model canoe

Component: Hoocak name of Lake Waubesa, lake of large reeds, and interconnection to Four-lake village called Teejopeja. Explain location of villages and how/when people moved from villages to camp areas such as the one here. What else was lake used for?

Installment: Sensory-based?

Component: About being here and connected. The earth is brother, sister, and grandmother. The earth is land, water, plants, critters, sky, weather, and the people who have walked this land and those who walk it today (you and me).

APPENDIX C: POTENTIAL OUTER TIER PARTNERS AND FUTURE FUNDING SOURCES



APPENDIX C

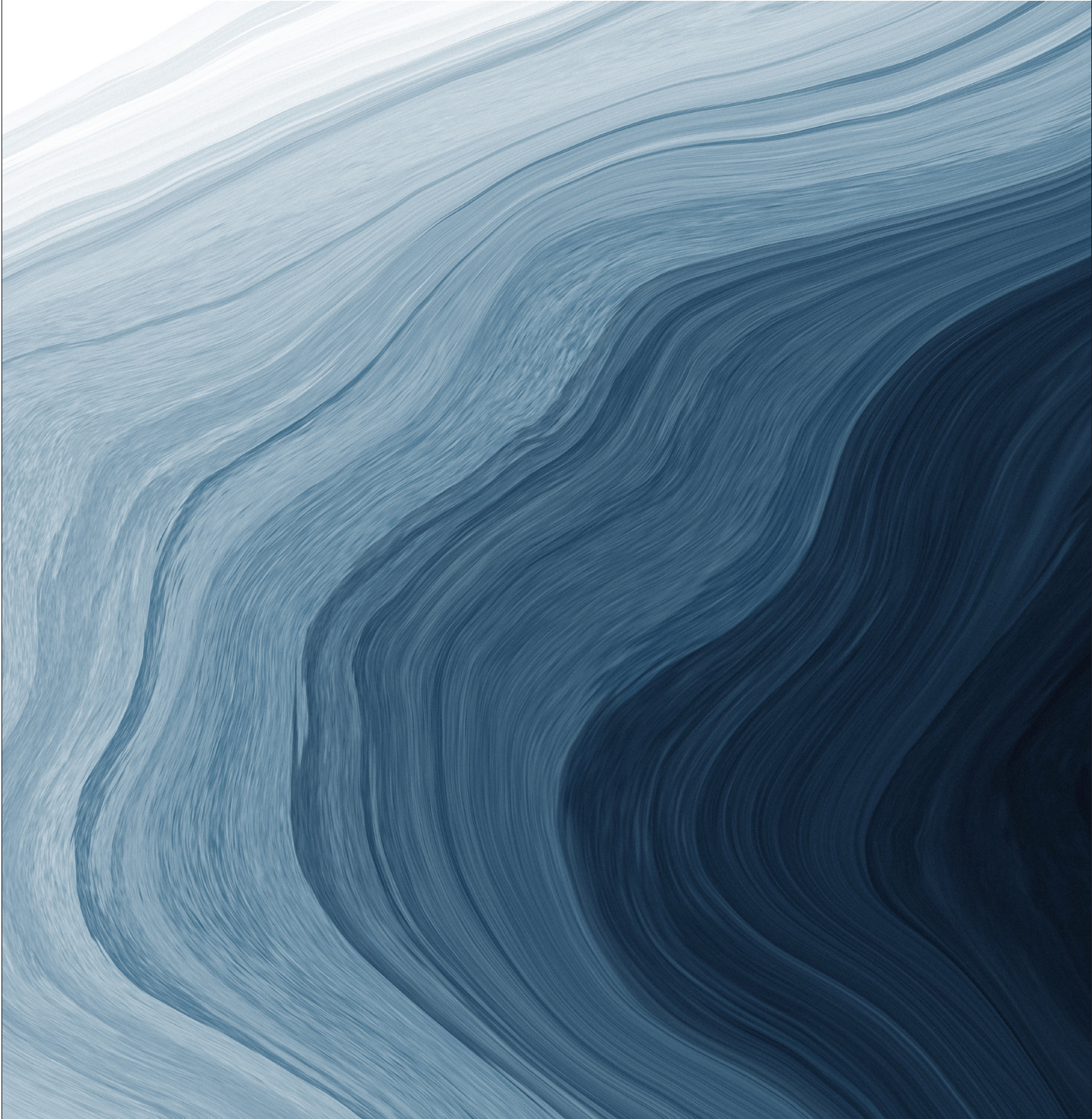
Potential Outer Tier Partners

- Jessie Conaway, Indigenous Arts and Sciences Research Coordinator and Faculty Associate for Native Nations Partnerships in the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Brenda Williams, Director of Preservation Planning, Quinn Evans Architects. Ms. Williams is a leader in the preservation of cultural landscapes.
- City of Monona: Owner of Monona Wetlands Conservancy (CLG) and the Airport Village archaeological site. Monona is a Certified Local Government (CLG) and is therefore eligible for Historic Preservation CLG grant funding.
- City of Madison, Historic Preservation and Planning (Heather Bailey, Preservation Planner). The City of Madison is also a CLG.
- Dan Brown and/or Missy Tracy, DeJope Casino, Ho-Chunk Gaming Madison.
- Phil Salkin, for information about the original archaeological site excavations.
- Sissel Schroeder, Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- David Michaelson, Professor Emeritus, Geologist, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Potential Funding Sources for Future Projects and Planning

- Wisconsin's Certified Local Government (CLG) Grants (<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS4325>)
- UW-Madison funds (e.g., Morgridge Center for Public Service, Ira and Ineva Reilly Baldwin Wisconsin Ideas Endowment)
- Wisconsin Humanities Council
- Foundation for Dane County Parks - 2023 grant for education and interpretation
- Evjue Foundation
- Dane Arts Foundation

APPENDIX D: AGENDAS AND MEETING NOTES



**Capital Springs Recreation Area
Interpretive Planning Session #1
Agenda
June 30th, 2021 | 11:30am-3:30pm
Lussier Family Heritage Center | 3101 Lake Farm Rd, Madison, WI 53711**

11:30-Noon

1. Land Acknowledgment
2. Introductions

Noon-12:30

3. Lunch and round table discussion about each partner's hopes for the planning process

12:30-2pm

4. Short presentations from each project partner that address institution's history, mission, values, etc. as they relate to developing an interpretive plan for Capital Springs Recreation Area
 - a. Friends of Capital Springs (Clare, Bill L., Judie)
 - b. Dane County Parks (Chris, Susan)
 - c. Ho-Chunk Nation (Bill Q.)
 - d. Dane County Historical Society (Rick)

2-3pm

5. Walk the property at Lunney Lake Farm Park

3-3:30pm

6. Identify working goals for planning session #2

3:30pm Adjourn



Interpretive Planning Session #1
Capital Springs Recreation Area
Notes | June 30th, 2021 | 11:30am-3:30pm
Lussier Family Heritage Center, Heritage Room

Present (in alpha order): Nastarria (Starr) Bailey, Danielle Benden, Rick Bernstein, Clare Carlson, Chris James, Ann Marie Lunney, Bill Lunney, Michael Mucha, Judie Pfeifer, Bill Quackenbush, Susan Sandford

Project Partners: Dane County Parks, Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Dane County Historical Society.

1. Introductions (11:30-Noon)

Bill L. read the following land acknowledgement: *The Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area acknowledges and honors the inherent sovereignty of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and all eleven American Indian Nations of Wisconsin. The land we are on for today's event is ancestral Ho-Chunk land. Friends of Capital Springs and all project partners here today are committed to cultivating and maintaining an ongoing collaboration and partnership with the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.*

Introductions:

- Danielle Benden: Ms. Benden is the owner of Driftless Pathways, LLC a small consulting firm. She works with small museums and historical societies on design/redesign of collections storage facilities, creation of interpretive exhibits, and facilitates interpretive planning. Prior to starting Driftless Pathways, she served as Senior Curator of Anthropology at UW-Madison for more than a decade, where she taught courses, facilitated consultations with Wisconsin's 11 Federally recognized tribes about the return of Native American ancestors and funerary objects. She has curated numerous museum exhibits focused on Wisconsin's culture history and developed and implemented interpretive projects in our parks. She will serve as the interpretive planning facilitator.
- Rick Bernstein: Mr. Bernstein is the Administrator for Dane County Historical Society. He recently retired from the Wisconsin Historical Society, where he worked for thirty years as both a Historic Preservationist and Public Historian for the state of Wisconsin.

- Starr Bailey: Ms. Bailey is an intern with Dane County Parks. She is a sophomore at UW-Oshkosh, majoring in biology.
- Bill Quackenbush.: Mr. Quackenbush is a Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal member. He has worked with its Preservation Department for over two decades. He described the importance of protecting and preserving cultural heritage and resources.
- Chris James: Mr. James is a Senior Landscape Architect with Dane County Parks and oversees planning and development. He served as the project manager and Ho-Chunk Nation contact for multiple archaeological surveys prepared through the Section 106 process at William G. Lunney Lake Farm Park and the Lower Yahara River Trail.
- Susan Sandford: Ms. Sandford is the Strategic Engagement Coordinator for the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department. She is interested in how this project and others can improve signage and the recognition of history on park land.
- Judie Pfeifer: Ms. Pfeifer is Treasurer of the Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area and Co-founder and Secretary of the Foundation for Dane County Parks. She described her passion for the Parks.
- Ann Marie Lunney: Ms. Lunney is a student at UW-Madison, majoring in International Studies and minoring in Environmental Studies. She is an intern for the Foundation for Dane County Parks. She will serve as meeting notetaker.
- Michael Mucha: Mr. Mucha is Chief Engineer and Executive Director for the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District. He described how water is a forever resource and how the relationships established here will endure long after anybody here is gone. He has worked in local government for decades, and described his past work in Olympia, Washington (similar city to Madison) and managing the water resource which was on Tribal Land.
- Bill Lunney: Mr. Lunney co-founded five organizations (including Foundation for Dane County Parks and Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area). He has chaired and served on several boards. He stated his belief that this project will be a landmark. He asked Bill Quackenbush to point the group towards the correct language and ways of speaking to ensure the most respect and cultural sensitivity.
- Clare Carlson: Ms. Carlson has been the Naturalist for the Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area since 2016. Her primary responsibilities are to organize and lead outreach programming in the areas of environmental education, citizen science, and stewardship, develop interpretive materials, and communicate with the public about nature through a variety of media platforms. She has previously served as a Law Librarian.

After introductions, Ms. Benden provided an overview of her role as facilitator, as well as the meeting objectives, ground rules, and agenda. She stated that her role as a facilitator is to set a positive tone, focus the discussion and reorient if the group gets off-topic, and suggest ideas or

tools to help the group move forward (but not to make decisions for the group). She said that today's objectives are to spend time together and get to know one another; to learn about each other's visions and hopes for this project; identify shared values and focus on areas for collaboration. The goal is to develop a preliminary interpretive plan (the deliverable).

Ms. Benden identified three items that are crucial to successfully preparing the interpretive plans: to identify the **key concepts and stories** that the group would like to communicate to the public; **how** to tell these stories; and **for whom** (who's the audience)?

She also reviewed the ground rules: mutual respect, there are no stupid questions or bad ideas, it's okay to respectfully disagree, and off-topic comments will be "parked" and returned to as appropriate.

2. Lunch and Informal Discussion (Noon-12:30)

3. Short Presentations (12:30-2pm)

a. Friends of Capital Springs (Clare, Bill L., Judie)

Judie: The Friends of Capital Springs has existed for 17 years.

- **Mission:** To assist Dane County Parks and DNR in the mutually beneficial planning and implementation of the Capital Springs Master Plan.
 - Specific Purpose: To support, assist, and prompt the DNR and Dane County Parks with interpretive, scientific, historical, educational, and related visitor services at Capital Springs.
 - Our Work: Connecting people, partners, and programs with the park's past, present, and future.
 - People: Clare's position as naturalist is funded by the Madison Sewerage District. She recruits and trains over 1,000 volunteers.
- **Strategic initiatives:**
 - Strengthen government and policy structure (need more help -- expand).
 - Diversify and strengthen Friends of Capital Springs (FOCSRA) revenue stream (creating a membership structure).
 - Improve user experiences and engagement.
 - Identify partner interests and opportunities for collaboration (DNR, Lussier Family Heritage Center, Dane County, Metropolitan Sewerage District, Autobahn, Master Gardner's Program, etc.)
 - Prioritize infrastructure improvements (Create trail connector to the Lunney Lake Farm Park)

- Prioritize program offerings and target audiences.
- Capital Springs: ½ of this park is owned by Dane County, ½ by DNR
 - Approximately 2500 acres (½ is wetlands/water); Lunney Lake Farm is 325 acres. Stretches from Lake Waubesa to Fish Hatchery Road
 - Habitats and natural resources include: Lake Waubesa, Prairie (ongoing restoration projects), Pond/wetland (ongoing restoration projects), Lower Yahara River Trail, Capital City State Trail, Ski trails, Gilman Mounds kiosk and oak woodlands, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District (boardwalk, lagoons, marsh), Jenni and Kyle Preserves, Nine Springs Creek
- Project Vision
 - PRIME: Respect natural habitats and sacred places
 - Provide accurate and inclusive information with the Ho-Chunk Nation voice
 - Accessible to as many people as feasible (without harming land)
 - Interactive interpretation (interesting and educational)
 - Project leads to community outreach programming (e.g., interpretive walks, stewardship, new events, working w/ underrepresented groups)
 - Result in signage that indicates the park occupies ancestral Ho-Chunk land (land acknowledgment).
- **Friends of Capital Springs -outreach projects:** (Clare) Harvest Moon Festival (which includes environmental education exhibitors such as Red-tailed Hawks, furbearing, etc.) -- main fundraising event; BioBlitz with Milwaukee Public Museum; bird and nature walks; stream monitoring; many education and interpretation projects
 - Working with Centro Hispano, private businesses, Girl Scouts, Milwaukee Public Museum, Master Gardeners board, DNR, Citizen Science, etc.

b. Dane County Parks (Chris)

- **History:** (Chris) Long history of this region starting thousands of years ago with the first inhabitants. In 2000, DCP partnered with the DNR, City of Madison, Monona, etc. to frame a vision for this corridor (nine springs e-way and Cap Springs Area)
 - The resources that attracted the original people to this area attract people today as well.
 - Original 1969 grant (Phil Lewis) to survey this land led to the E-way model (the keys to the e-way = water, wetlands, and steep topography). This led to the creation of the Nine Springs E-way (the springs serve as the lifeblood to this ecosystem)
- Lower Yahara River Trail project made it apparent how significant this area is especially to the indigenous peoples of this region (e.g., mound sites); important to respect and preserve these sacred spaces and cultural features (avoid moving or disturbing them). Emphasis on preserving cultural heritage in place.

- **Project vision:** to create signage/recognition of natural and cultural resources for the parks, especially the Lower Yahara River Trail.

c. Ho-Chunk Nation (Bill Q.)

- **Ancestral footprint of the Ho-Chunk:** (Bill Q.) Territory from St. Louis to Des Moines to Green Bay to St. Paul to Chicago. Tejop (“Four Lakes”, modern Madison) was a council area for meetings. There are also shared stories with other indigenous tribes in the region.
 - Bill demonstrates the length of history using a long rope to represent a timeline and describes some Ho-Chunk oral traditions (e.g., formation of the Wisconsin River).
 - The effigy mounds of Madison we know of today were built starting at 300 BC until 1300 AD
 - Oral history story: Ice in the Earth dammed the Mississippi River to cause the Wisconsin River to flow backwards and form lakes in the Madison/South central WI area.
 - Describes how the oral history of the Ho-Chunk has science backing it up and can give insight into otherwise unexplained geological occurrences.
- **Considerations:**
 - Green Corn Dance -- dinner, dance, etc. (looking for a place to hold event)
 - Importance of knowing how to use natural resources -- many children don’t learn many of these skills anymore
 - The importance of preserving cultural sites -- and that we can do much better than we are.
 - Often, there is no long-term planning or funding; vital to strengthen the funding process and relationship so that collaboration continues even when funding is limited
 - There are 12 clans of the Ho-Chunk Nation, connect to modern society (e.g., Bear Clan and the Police Force)
 - Opportunity to have Ho-Chunk Nation members come in and speak

d. Dane County Historical Society (Rick)

- **History of DCHS:** (Rick)
 - 1960 -- J.W. Clark suggested that there should be a County Historical Society.
 - In 1961, a core group of the Madison City Farmers founded the Historical Society.
 - By 1968, DCHS partnered with Madison Public Library to establish a County Historical Archive.

- By 2002, DCHS raised about 100,000. Used half to buy into the Lussier Family Heritage Center as a location for the Historical Archive. DCHS currently occupies offices in the lower level of the Lussier Family Heritage Center.
- Major Accomplishments:
 - County-wide marker system reaching just about every town and city in the county.
 - In 2000, DCHS published a book on the history of Dane County.
 - In 1998, they put together a booklet '*Back to Beginnings, The Early Days of Dane County*' (illustrated history)
 - A publication like this might be a good idea for this project.
 - Other materials about the history of the area (e.g., oral histories from farmers and landowners)
 - Currently trying to digitize the Dane County Historical Society collection, (including drawings of architecture in the region)
 - Rick mentioned that the DCHS annual meeting will take place on September 28th. Danielle is the speaker, and she will provide an overview of this interpretive planning project. All are welcome to attend.

e. Short Discussion of Presentations:

Q: (Bill L.) How do you decide what can and can't fit in the historical archive?

A: (Rick) Figuring out what is and isn't historically important is a major consideration.

Limited space puts additional pressure on that decision. Deciding what not to collect is as important as deciding what to collect. This should be codified in our collections management policy.

Q: How important is it to use the Ho-Chunk language and terms in signage and markers?

A: (Bill Q.) Ho-Chunk is a very descriptive language (Ho-Chunk = people of the sacred language; Dejope = Four Lakes). Including Ho-Chunk names and language is important for both Ho-Chunk visitors (who would understand very easily what it means and be able to visualize just based off the name itself), and for non-Ho-Chunk visitors to understand that the Ho-Chunk people have lived in this area, and thus it's spoken of and described in the Ho-Chunk language. In the signage, it's also important to make sure the meanings of Ho-Chunk names are accurately represented in English, and that translators don't assign a modern English-speaking mindset to ancestral names and stories.

4. Walk the property at Lunney Lake Farm Park (2-3pm)

The participants drove to the Lewis Nine Springs E-Way Trailhead/Boardwalk.

History of the area: (Michael)

Michael explained that this area was an EPA superfund site that is now a wildlife observation area. He explained that these areas store clean wastewater as appropriate.

Major Questions:

Q: (Danielle) The Capital Springs Recreation Area is a huge area. I would suggest that the group think about whether it will focus this interpretive effort on the entire property or a unit or units within.

A: (Bill Q., Bill L., Chris) We'd like the focus to be the lake area at Lunney Lake Farm Park (currently part of the National Register property) and extend to the Lower Yahara River Trail. Pilot the project with this focus, get the process down, and then expand to other areas within CSRA.

- The current interpretive signs along the Lake Trail could potentially be a timeline like Ho-Chunk rope demonstration earlier in the day.

Q: (Clare) Can you talk a little bit about the archaeological excavations at Lake Farm?

A: (Danielle) The Lake Farm Archaeological District was identified during the initial 1976 surveys in advance of the initial Dane County E-Way development. Excavations were undertaken by Phil Salkin and Thomas Emerson (then graduate students at UW-Madison) in 1978-79. A series of sites were identified, some of which date to more than 10,000 years ago (at the end of the last glacial episode) but most of the artifacts are associated with activities undertaken by native people who lived here during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (ca. 2,000-3,000 years ago). A series of sites were identified; Salkin prepared a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for a "Lake Farms Park Archaeological District". More recent excavations in advance of the LYRT may have extended the National Register property boundaries.

- Chris will track down the details about the current National Register site boundaries as well as a LYRT project report.

Q: (Bill L.) Thoughts about bringing others into this project?

A: (Danielle) I think the project partners here today represent an excellent inner tier that will allow the process to progress. I recommend that a second tier of project partners should be carefully considered by the group (e.g., UW-Madison faculty, geologist, archaeologist) and the timing of their participation should be discussed.

Q: (Danielle) Another consideration is how this group will make decisions.

A: Unanimous/consensus.

- Bill Q. I don't see a problem with consensus and this group achieving that.
- All agreed.
- Bill Q. talked about what constitutes an effective land acknowledgement:
 - 1. Acknowledge that land was taken
 - 2. Acknowledge the land was taken from Indigenous people
 - 3. Verbalize your plans to make amends
- (Bill Q.): It is important to speak from the heart when developing land acknowledgments.

Q: (Danielle) Each project partner should also identify any potential constraints for the project.

A: Bill Q.: Ho-Chunk has a 2-year timeline because of the 4-year tribal governance cycle.

- Also important to let the "powers-at-be" know as early as possible about our work.
 - Danielle will draft talking points for project partner governing authorities.
 - Important to use consistent language (what, why, what's deliverable); spend time developing a consistent message and talking points
- Logistically -- the question of land management; the Park master plan governs the evolution of the park, and there is no overall board for approval, but each project partner is beholden to their internal governing authorities.
- There was discussion about the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Ho-Chunk Nation and Dane County Parks. The two drafted a MOA a few years ago and will try and track down that draft. We will revisit the MOA language at planning meeting #2 on July 14th. Bill Q. stated that the process of getting official Ho-Chunk approval has been streamlined through the Department of Justice.
- Danielle encouraged the group to keep three things top of mind: (1) key concepts and stories the project partners wish to tell (2) how to tell and (3) for whom (the audience).

Next, the participants left the Lewis Nine Springs E-Way Trailhead/Boardwalk and stopped at Shelter #1 in Lunney Lake Farm Park. They walked to the first interpretive sign along the Lake Farm Heritage Trail and discussed ideas for the project.

Ideas for Project:

- (Bill Q. & Group) This area is ancestrally sacred -- current signage inadequate.
 - REVISIT LATER (outside scope of this project): National Register site boundaries currently split up the traditional cultural landscape and should be consolidated. Check to see if the site boundaries extend to McDaniel Park.
- Remove and replace signage; what can/should be communicated about this area?
- (Bill Q.) Illustrate the lifestyle might have been
 - Traditional clothes, practices, etc.
 - Use Ho-Chunk artists to depict, need accurate depictions
 - (Susan & Danielle) Could scan QR codes at signage to hear Ho-Chunk stories, songs, etc.
- Thing about WHO (audience) and WHAT (what stories), and WHY
 - WHAT: Viewscapes and soundscapes, a traditional cultural landscape
 - Important: water and land, the concept of biodiversity supporting culture
 - This is a marsh complex, create a visitor experience that reflects this unique place. Why here? Why now?
 - Physical observation (e.g., the constellations in open air shelter at Indian Park in Minneapolis) rather than just signage and writing.
 - WHY: (Bill Q.) Madison needs this; this is the center of the 4 lakes (Dejope) area. (Bill L.) Dane County and Madison are continually growing in population and importance.
 - Preservation is key. We have a challenge and an opportunity.

The group returned to the Lussier Family Heritage Center to wrap up the discussion.

5. Working Goals (3-3:30pm)

Participants expressed general positive feelings towards the outcome of this meeting.

Closing thoughts:

- Let's return to our three questions: what stories do we want to tell, how do we want to tell them, and for what audience?
- Michael: "Experience-making", full encompass the experience of hearing, seeing, being in the outdoor space throughout the seasons; (sensory, artistic projects), rather than just storytelling (e.g., signage)

- Danielle: Active learning/participation instead of passive
- Bill Q: The Ho-Chunk Nation is no longer as private about keeping stories and culture to themselves; now, they want to tell their stories. Important to incorporate these stories into the park and park programs.
 - A picture is worth a thousand words (e.g., McCarthy Park)
- Programming will be an important part of the visitor experience.

Action Items:

- Creating Google Drive for shared presentations, notes, images, etc. (Danielle)
- Draft consistent language about the project to share with governing authorities (Danielle will draft, project partners will review and agree on final language)
- Draft Planning Session #2 Agenda for July 14th meeting (Danielle will draft, project partners will review/modify)
- Track down draft MOA language started between DCP and the Ho-Chunk Nation before second meeting (which can be spent working out details)- Chris, Bill Q., Danielle
- Collate mission/vision/value statements (project partners send to Danielle, Danielle uploads to Google Drive)

**Capital Springs Recreation Area
Agenda
Interpretive Planning Session #2
July 14th, 2021 | 11am-3pm
Ho-Chunk Nation Cultural Resources Division Office
16250 Helmet Rd., Tomah, WI 54660**

11:00-Noon

1. Introductions
- 2a. Approve meeting minutes from Planning Session #1
- 2b. Discuss results from post-meeting survey (Danielle)
3. Update on National Register Boundaries? (Danielle/Chris James)
4. Land Acknowledgement Statement
5. Discussion about draft language for project partner governing boards
6. Brainstorm session about:
 - **Key concepts, stories, and experiences** you want to interpret/provide for visitors to Lunney Lake Farm Park/ Lower Yahara River Trail properties

Noon-12:30 Lunch

12:30-2pm

7. Continue brainstorming session about:
 - **How** to tell these stories and create these experiences
 - **For Whom?** Who is the audience?

2-2:30pm

8. Review MOA Language

2:30-3pm

9. Coordinate logistics for planning session #3 (night sky viewing at Lunney Lake Farm Park on July 28th)
10. Review calendars and set a date for fourth and final planning session at LLFP
11. Final wrap-up

3pm Adjourn



Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Cultural Resources Division Office
16250 Helmet Rd., Tomah, WI 54660

Present (in alpha order): Danielle Benden, Rick Bernstein, Clare Carlson, Samson Falcon, Chris James, Ann Marie Lunney, Bill Lunney, Michael Mucha, Lael Pascual, Judie Pfeifer, Bill Quackenbush, Susan Sandford

(11:00-Noon)

1. Introductions:

- The members of the group introduced themselves (see previous meeting notes for further details about affiliations and background).
- Samson Falcon joined the group for the first time and introduced himself. He is the Executive Director of the Ho-Chunk Nation's Tribal Historic Preservation Office.
- **(Bill Q. and Samson):** Samson talked about kekuch (sp?), the concept of receiving something for the work you are doing, being fulfilled by helping others. Bill Q.: The Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin is a sovereign nation; language, cultural resources, a network between dispersed members, etc.
 - Samson emphasized the concept of those that came before, paving a pathway and leaving something for future generations
 - Our projects together not only reward us now, but those that came before and those that will come after.
 - Ho-Chunk Nation is both separate from the rest of the community and an integral part of it – desires to collaborate.
 - Ho-Chunk Nation emphasizes the importance of ancestral homelands.
 - Bill Q. stated that we have a grand opportunity with this project; that we can pave the way for future collaborative efforts.
- (Bill L.) This project can serve as a template for other projects in the many parks around Dane County. This is a first step towards further integrating the culture of the Ho-Chunk Nation into the parks.

2. Discussing Previous Meeting

- **Approve meeting minutes from Planning Session #1**

- Motion to approve minutes from planning session #1 by Bill L., seconded by Judy P.; unanimously approved by full group.
- **Discuss results from post-meeting survey (Danielle, Group)**
 - After the first planning session (on June 30th, 2021), Danielle provided everyone with a brief survey to solicit input about their thoughts and/or concerns about the effectiveness of the meeting. Danielle provided a summary of the commentary. Everyone who filled out the survey stated that the first meeting was a positive session, a good opportunity to get to know one another.
 - In the post-meeting survey, some voiced their concerns about wanting more time to walk the property being interpreted and Danielle suggested we make more time to do so during our third and fourth meetings.
 - Conversation about the cultural stories should be led by Samson, Bill Q., and whoever they deem appropriate – their stories to tell.
 - Danielle stated that a shared project vision should be articulated as a project deliverable. By the end of the four planning sessions, there should be a finalized land acknowledgment; final draft language for an MOA that all project partners can present to their governing authorities; a list of key concepts and stories that the group would like to tell (what stories, for whom, and how to tell?). These are the building blocks that will set up the future of our work together.

3. Update on National Register Boundaries (Danielle/Chris James)

- Danielle and Chris confirmed that there is a recommendation to extend the National Register Boundaries toward McDaniel Park (Lower Yahara River Trail, which is Wisconsin Archaeological site designation 47-Da-1428). The amendment to extend the boundaries of Lake Farms Archaeological District has not occurred but in no way impacts the outcome of this project. The focus of this project is on the entire cultural landscape, which is not determined by arbitrary boundaries. Bill Quackenbush suggested that an amendment to the Lake Farms Archaeological District would be useful at some point.

4. Land Acknowledgment Statement

- The group agreed to work on refining the draft Land Acknowledgment with the insights that Bill Q. and Samson provided. This will be done by email/electronically between Dane County Parks, Friends of Capital Springs Recreation Area, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District and Dane County Historical Society. The language should come from the heart and be presented to the Ho-Chunk Nation for approval and revision.

5. Discussion about draft language for project partner governing boards

- (Danielle) Let's work on the approving or editing the language for project partner governing boards via email and save more time in today's meeting for listening to Bill Q. and Samson.

6. Discussion about draft MOA language

- (Danielle/Michael/Bill Q.) Should the focus of this language be on the partnership just between Ho-Chunk Nation and Dane County Parks, or should this be expanded to include all project partners (such as landowners)?
 - The group could get governmental partners to review the MOA so that it's signable by further partners (e.g. Watershed partners) later on.
 - MOA's goal is outlining what all parties' responsibilities are.
 - (Chris) This MOA had focus on our individual park project, but we can also have a parallel discussion about a broader multi-project vision (as a template for other projects around the state).
 - (Lael and Chris): Dane County Parks will work directly with the Ho-Chunk Nation on a MOA. This group should work on language for a MOA with broader context that all project partners can sign onto. We may work to bring in other project partners who may wish to be signees on a broader MOA (e.g., Office of the State Archaeologist, watershed partners)

7. Brainstorm session about key concepts, stories, and experiences

- (Bill Q.) The desire is to create opportunities for Ho-Chunk Nation members/tribal constituents in Dane County/the Madison area. The families and youth would have a place to go and feel at home – the ability to touch base with our grandmother, the Earth, regain identity.
 - Additionally, an educational opportunity (programming) for both Tribal members and for the broader community.
 - The land is currently not being used to its full educational, cultural, and storytelling potential.
 - Important to have the ability to hold events and create opportunities for community members to appreciate the parks and ancestral land to its fullest.
 - EX: The story of the dugout canoe being made by Ho-Chunk youth from a felled log that came from Capital Springs Recreation Area. Chris James ensure that the fallen log made it to Bill Q. who has been working with Ho-Chunk youth on the canoe. Bill Q. mentioned putting the dugout canoe in at Lake Mendota and canoeing though the Yahara watershed/Madison's Lakes to the Rock River; and then having the canoe returned to Capital Springs Recreation Area for interpretation.
 - Bill Q. mentioned McCarthy Youth and Conservation Park as an example of a good model.

(Noon-12:30)

Lunch

- Discussion: (Samson, Bill L., Judie) Preserving the Ho-Chunk language is an important part of the Ho-Chunk Nation’s efforts. Not all words can be adequately translated. The Ho-Chunk language is a descriptive language and does not translate word for word into English. Samson gave the example of the word “blessing” in English and “mááhic” (sp?) pronounced “ma-eech” (term from our milkweed soup, translates as “from the Earth”).
 - Samson previously worked as a teacher with Head Start Program to help Ho-Chunk children become stronger in their Ho-Chunk identity.
- The group discussed the laws surrounding the protection of Burial Mounds in Wisconsin.
- Samson provided an invocation in the Ho-Chunk language before the meal.

(12:30-2pm)

8. Continue Brainstorming session about:

- **How to tell these stories and create these experiences; for whom? Who is the audience?**
 - (Bill Q.) The springs in the Capital Springs Recreation Area are an important part of the stories to tell. The abundance of food resources and biodiversity is crucial. The story of connected, unbroken time that Native people have been here; the story of resilience and adaptation-need to tell that story.
 - (Bill L.) It’s vital to understand the merging of nature and people. And, that new generations learn differently than older ones.
 - (Clare) We could **paint a picture of the food** – how ancestral peoples hunted and grew plants on the land, and how these are a vital part of culture.
 - EX: Muskrat Bay -- Muskrats as a very valuable animal in the food chain
 - EX: Imagery -- The lake being black with ducks, abundance of wild rice
 - Naming – EX: Gilman Mounds; why are these burial mounds named after colonial settlers or landowners?
 - Some recently rediscovered sites are being named using the Ho-Chunk language under the advisory of Ho-Chunk Nation.
- **(Danielle) What stories *do* we want to tell? What stories *don’t* we want to tell?**
- (Bill Q.) Many stories were told in lodges (much like an education center) during the winter, with parents and grandparents telling stories to children.
 - Some stories are only told during certain times or attributed to certain areas.
- (Danielle) Many people have preconceived perceptions about the parks (e.g., how people spend their time in these park spaces). What does the Ho-Chunk Nation want the average visitor to understand about this cultural landscape?
- (Bill Q.) Most people don’t understand the length of the historic period where people have lived in this area since the last glacial episode. This story should be

told; the length of history can help people value the land more, so that they may preserve it and pass it onto the generations to come.

- It's also important to emphasize how resilient people are; we do not just live in an environment, but with it.
 - The story of the 6-day village: where tribes fractured and spread around the region. These connections with other peoples should be retained.
 - EX: Holding a Green Corn Dance at Capital Springs Recreation Area and bringing ancestors back to this area.
 - This project will be multi-generational. What we build now is opening the doors for future generations of people to have a relationship with this land.
- (Bill Q.) The relationship between native people and the land is vital to continue to tell; EX: The Spring Camp with its raised garden, fishing, and storytelling locations.
 - Idea: Letting children engage with whittling wood and creating the dugout canoe while listening to stories; the completed canoe can return to Capital Springs Recreation Area after it is floated from Lake Mendota down the Yahara to the Rock River.
 - Wisconsin has many Indian trails. Madison was a hub of trail systems and a beautiful council area for ancestral Native people. The importance of travelling both on land and water.
 - There used to be an intertribal race for foot-runners (~1700s) – there's a halfway point tree between Prairie du Chen and Milwaukee. There was at one point the idea to make this an annual race again, but unfortunately it would be too difficult to make work.
 - (Bill L.) How could this experience be brought to a wider audience?
 - (Bill Q.) History of how the Ho-Chunk dispersed:
 - People used to meet at the springs to discuss matters, and then would split towards their preferred areas.
 - For tribal locations, there often isn't an exact footprint. Many of the villages and structures would move over time.
 - In the 1600s, trading posts would be set up along the river and the French would document populations. Although, these numbers are nebulous because not everyone would be documented.
 - Later (1700s-1800s), the British and additional conflict broke up villages and ruined much of the Native agriculture to create dependence.

- Although Ho-Chunk were often not recognized as U.S. citizens, they participated in wars (such as the Civil War) and society more broadly.
- **This story is difficult to tell**—much of it consists of atrocities, forced assimilation (e.g., boarding schools), and legal restrictions (e.g., the inability to purchase land).
 - The lack of an established nucleus for Ho-Chunk activities in this region begs the question: how much has the Ho-Chunk assimilated? The Ho-Chunk Nation is aware that it has become very dependent on the “white man lifestyle.” The Ho-Chunk Nation is working to provide cultural retention plans for their communities, to educate newer generations about the language, history, and practices.
 - (Bill Q.) **The Ho-Chunk is willing to share – they want to gain, but also to give.** Protecting the Ho-Chunk culture and values while also sharing with its neighbors is one of the most important adaptive qualities of the Ho-Chunk Nation.
 - (Danielle) The average visitor to these recreation areas doesn’t know about the **long history of this land since the last glacial retreat**. Perhaps this could be told **through the lens of seasonality**?
 - (Danielle, Michael) The importance of just *being* in a place and experiencing it for what it is without technology; **prompt people to stop and to listen, look, and experience.**
 - (Bill Q.) EX: Bill told a story about the Ho-Chunk Cultural Resources Division building a čipóroke (traditional wigwam structure) where their meeting would take place. There was no flooring added, the floor was dirt, and this in and of itself forces one to be in touch with the Earth (kicking up dust means you take a bit of this experience with you).
 - (Clare, Susan) The sensory experiences are incredibly important. Touching and feeling the land gives you a connection to it.
 - (Samson) The concept that Grandmother Earth is the great equalizer. “She has big ears”; the Earth knows what you are doing, and any imbalances that you make, she will correct. **The Ho-Chunk perspective: You don’t control or own the Earth – you are part of it, not apart from it.**
 - Land acknowledgements – Samson: why do they acknowledge peoples when it’s Grandmother Earth who takes care of it?
 - Living in a way that treasures Grandmother Earth because **Earth is the great equalizer.**

- (Michael) This is an important philosophy of **sustainability**. The Earth is supremely important and provides for people and economy. So, Earth must be taken care of for other things to thrive – This language and concept should be included in the MOA and Land Acknowledgment.
- (Samson) We're supposed to respect, love, and help one another; if you don't love and take care of yourself, how can you look after the people around you?

(2-2:30pm)

9. Review MOA Language

- (Bill Q.) The MOA can help the Ho-Chunk Nation to regain cultural sites of importance.
 - EX: Burial mounds are often located on park land and creating these agreements and collaborations can allow future generations to spend time at these important sites.
 - EX: The ability to walk barefoot and stargaze – creating sites at parks where this space is available.
 - Important question: what would we preserve for our children and grandchildren of our culture, if everything else was stripped away?
- (Danielle, Bill Q.) **The messaging is very important.** Visitors tend to have a certain preconception. It's important to tell the full story; without living the significant stories or creating strong sensory experiences, it can be difficult to fully conceptualize them.
 - People who are coming to the park need to know the area is not just for recreation; it's also a place of origin and importance for the Ho-Chunk Nation and other indigenous people.

(2:30-3pm)

10. Coordinate logistics for planning session #3 (Night sky viewing at Lunney Lake Farm Park on July 28th)

- Meeting starting at 7pm. Group will meet at Shelter #3 parking area and walk around the park. Then, after the sun sets at roughly 8:30pm, the group will enjoy the firepit at Group Camp as well as stargaze.

11. Review calendars and set a date for fourth and final planning session at LLFP

- When: August 24th, 11am-3pm
- Where: Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, Shop #1. Danielle will coordinate with Michael and provide more details as the date draws closer.

12. Final Wrap-up

- (Rick, Bill L., Chris) Central takeaways:
 - **1. The importance of language.** The project should include the Ho-Chunk language as often as possible.
 - **2. The importance of stories.** How many of these stories can we catalogue and use for interpretation? How do we tell these stories (words, sensory experiences)?
 - **3. Water** in all its forms. Creeks, lakes, streams, springs. Watershed partnerships upstream and downstream.
 - **4. The Park is not just a piece of land.** It should be a place where people can come to be a part of the natural world. Ho-Chunk members need spaces where they can reconnect, learn, and honor the philosophy that we are a part of the Earth.
 - **5. Difficulty explaining the significance of this land as an ancestral land.** People connect with what they can engage with in a sensory way. The challenge is to paint a picture for visitors that connects to them to the past when much of that physical sensory experience is no longer there.
 - (Michael) This could be a “non-smart-phone” experience. (Danielle, Chris) Although, technology can allow for faster information updates, and connects better with future generations. **This could be a multi-level experience (both through technology and with non-technological means) – layered storytelling.**
 - (Danielle) Technology could be used to recreate the experiences of the past (EX: Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technology).
 - **6. Seasonality,** biodiversity, food as a gift, spiritual, “good medicine.”
 - **7. Adaptations to survive and thrive.**
 - **8. We are part of nature, not separate from it. Interconnectedness.**

**Capital Springs Recreation Area
Interpretive Planning Session #3
Agenda
July 28th, 2021 | 7pm-10pm
Shelter #3 at Lunney Lake Farm Park | Madison, WI 53711**

7-8:30pm

1. Walk the property, from Shelter #3 to the Lower Yahara River Trail Bridge Connection

8:30pm-10pm

2. Campfire discussion about **Key concepts, stories, and experiences** you want to interpret/provide for visitors and/or any other thoughts about the planning process

10pm

3. Adjourn



Present (in alpha order): Danielle Benden, Rick Bernstein, Chris James, Ann Marie Lunney, Bill Lunney, Lael Pascual, Judie Pfeifer, Bill Quackenbush, Susan Sandford

(7:00pm)

1. Walk the Lower Yahara River Trail/Boardwalk

- Bill Q. and Chris discussed the Boardwalk project. It took 10 years to plan and an additional 2+ years to build.
 - They noted the incidental discovery of multiple burial sites in the process of building the boardwalk. Bill Q. pointed out the importance of not disturbing or moving burial sites as much as possible, and that they should not be covered. This is one difficulty of a project like the boardwalk, because many of the sites had not been catalogued prior to starting (a double-edged sword—good to make these discoveries but resulted in disturbances).
- Bill Q. brings up how making small changes in our lives (e.g. not leaving the water running while brushing your teeth) can lead to much larger effects in conservation.

(8:30pm)

2. Informal Discussion around the Fire

- The group discussed the potential to connect the Lower Yahara River Trail area to the Dejope area.
 - **Q: Should this potential future connection be considered when designing the interpretive signage/project elements for the CSRA?**
- (Danielle) We should home in on the kinds of stories we want to tell, **what information we want to present to visitors, and how we want to tell these stories.**
 - (Rick) We should list what tools we can use to tell these stories: interpretive signage, art pieces, etc. **How do we tell this story?**
 - (Bill L.) This project needs to take steps over time – a measured, long-term approach. This could be over the next 5-10 years.

- (Susan) The interpretive signage here should be focused on this area and its history, but “stop and listen” type signs could be much more generally applied across county parks.
- (Lael) It’s important to tell stories that connect people today to the Earth itself and the past of the land (such as the archaeological history of this area). This project could be much larger and involve much more funding; we shouldn’t hold back because of funding.
- (Chris) The reasons why native peoples of the past gravitated towards this region are the same reasons people come here today; this region is “a timeless destination.” Telling this story is in his mind the final element of the Lower Yahara River Trail project that he wishes had been done during the construction of the trail/boardwalk.
- (Judie) Can we start with **smaller projects with the Ho Chunk** to work up to some of the larger interpretive signage?
 - (Bill Q.) He would be in support of this. The Ho Chunk Nation has recently restarted a lot of the youth projects after COVID, and the Madison groups especially have been using the parks much more. **The CRSA could be used for tribal activities that might also be open to the public** (as a workshop—talking about traditional plant use, art projects, snow snake event, etc.). This helps to pass on the traditions and stories of the Ho Chunk Nation.
 - (Bill Q., Judie) **Using what’s available**; it’s not too difficult to put appliques on firepits, put labels on trees/plants with their Ho Chunk names and traditional uses, hold events for the Ho Chunk nation, etc.
- (Danielle) Making these connections and having these discussions is a preliminary step to this project. It’s important to sit down and form these relationships.

**Capital Springs Recreation Area
Agenda
Interpretive Planning Session #4
August 24th, 2021 | 12noon-4pm
Via Zoom**

Meeting link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85015115781?pwd=aDhQbFl2UWdYTVNuSG56Rk5nSHo5Zz09>

Noon-1:15pm

1. Introductions (if new attendees join us) and review Zoom format (Danielle)
2. Approve meeting minutes from Planning Sessions #2 and #3
3. Short Presentation on the “Lake Farms Archeological District” (Danielle) and Regional Culture History
4. Review Working Document (Draft Report) and Finalize:
 - a. Project Purpose
 - b. Shared Vision
 - c. Decision-Making and Communication with Governing Boards
 - d. Land Acknowledgment Statement

BREAK 1:15pm-1:30pm

1:30pm-3:00pm

- e. Draft of Key Project Components/Stories to Tell, How, and For Whom
- f. Next Steps
 - What can we do now?
 - Focus of future planning efforts
 - Funding sources for future planning
 - Potential outer tier partners

BREAK 3:00pm-3:15pm

3:15pm-4:00pm

- Continue with “Next Steps” discussion as necessary
- Final wrap-up and list of action items

4pm Adjourn



Meeting link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85015115781?pwd=aDhQbFl2UWdYTVNuSG56Rk5nSHo5Zz09>

Present (in alpha order): Danielle Benden, Rick Bernstein, Clare Carlson, Chris James, Ann Marie Lunney, Bill Lunney, Michael Mucha, Lael Pascual, Judie Pfeifer, Bill Quackenbush, Susan Sandford

(12:00PM-1:15PM)

1. Introductions and review Zoom format (Danielle)

- Group reviewed the logistics of Zoom discussions and meeting agenda.
- Today's main objective: review and revise the working interpretive plan document.

2. Approve meeting minutes from Planning Sessions #2 and #3

- Motion to approve meeting minutes for Interpretive Planning Session #2 and #3 – passed was put forth by Rick Bernstein and seconded by Judie Pfeifer. Motion pass unanimously.

3. Short Presentation on the "Lake Farms Archeological District" (Danielle) and Regional Culture History

- Danielle presented a map of the Lake Farms Park Archaeological District and described the somewhat arbitrary way that Archaeological sites are named and designated.
 - She encouraged the group to think of the entire section of shoreline as one continuous area of Native American occupation or "cultural landscape", rather than as separate sites.
- To illustrate the importance of sites in the Lake Farms Archaeological District:
 - "Beach site" – Dane County Archaeological site 47-Da-0457
 - Archaeologists recovered 700+ stone tools (e.g. knives, drills, projectile points) and 44,000+ stone flakes; features (e.g. storage pits, hearths); plant and animal remains (evidence of seasonality).
 - Primarily evidence for the Early woodland period (~2,000-2,500 years ago).
- History of the District:
 - Federal grants for the upcoming E-way project required the county to consider the APE (area of potential effect) for archaeological sites in the region.

- Initial 1976 survey by Phil Salkin and Thomas Emerson, then graduate students at UW-Madison.
 - Excavations in 1977-1978 in advance of E-Way Project.
 - Listed on National Register in 1978.
 - Most of the recovered artifacts date to 3,500-750 years ago.
 - Some Late Paleo-Indian projectile points (10,000 years old) have been recovered.
- Archaeologists, using patterns of discovery, are able to determine a rough timeline within the 13,000 known years of habitation by Native Peoples in the region (e.g. Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland Traditions).
 - The majority of artifacts recovered from the Lake Farms Archaeological District date from the late Archaic through Woodland Traditions.
- Ancestral homelands can be determined by looking at the preponderance of the evidence including oral traditions and maps created by indigenous groups (maps of ancestral Ho-Chunk Territory as described by oral tradition); archives, such as the Royce Maps and Indian Land Cession records. This is how we know that the Ho-Chunk Nation's ancestral land included Madison.
 - The Ho-Chunk Nation has cultural connections to the Effigy Moundbuilders of the Lake Farms Archaeological District (EX: shape of the mounds as seen is modern clan structure of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin).

Questions for / discussion of the presentation:

- (Bill L.) What is the acreage for the Lake Farms Archaeological District including the state land?
 - (Chris) The area is roughly 300 acres. There was considerable archaeological survey done for the new State Park land south of Libby Rd. for the Master plan.
 - (Bill L.) We should try to use as much of the land available to us as possible.
- (Michael) We should make sure to include the multiple justifications (oral tradition, Indian Land Cessions, archeological evidence, etc.) for the Ho-Chunk having Ancestral land here in the Land Acknowledgement language. Is the Ho-Chunk ancestry in this region in dispute at all?
 - (Danielle) There were of course other tribes that came through the region, but the roots are deep and connected for Ho-Chunk People. The Ho-Chunk's claim to ancestry here is not really in dispute.
 - (Bill Q.) Phil Salkin, sitting alongside the Wingra Gravel Pit Case folks (including Bob Shea), stated in a court of law that he did not believe the Ho-Chunk Nation should have much say in the protection of these burial mounds. This was refuted by the Ho-Chunk Nation, resulting in the successful protection of the mounds by the Ho-Chunk.
- (Rick) We've talked about the area as a cultural landscape. Could this be recognized by the National Register?

- (Danielle) When UW-Milwaukee did the Section 106 mitigation, they made a case for formal expansion of the Lake Farms Archaeological District, and there's certainly the evidence to make this change to the National Register. This could increase visibility and recognition.
- (Clare) It's important for us to look at this area much more broadly, not as a series of sites but as an ancestral homeland.

4. Review Working Document (Draft Report) and Finalize:

a. Project Purpose

No comments, good as is.

b. Shared Vision

No comments, good as is.

c. Decision-Making and Communication with Governing Boards

- On the unanimous decision-making: no comment, good as is.
- (Bill L., Judie) Suggestion to include a wider area than just the Archaeological District (including state land), while also refining the area of this project.
 - (Chris) Agrees that this should be expanded to include the Upper Mud Lake area.
 - (Lael) Suggestion to keep a focus area, while adding language to suggest future areas for expansion (such as Nevin Springs).

d. Other

- The group went over potential changes to the CSRA Draft Report. Important discussion included:
 - (Rick, Lael, Bill L.) Desire for the Lussier Family Heritage Center to become a broader interpretive center for the Four Lakes Region. This might be a very different planning process and the county is not ready to move forward with this quite yet. Currently, the Lussier Family Heritage Center is (unofficially) shifting to more of a land and water resource and education center; the focus is not necessarily that far off from including this cultural education, but the Heritage Center may not be ready to officially make this change.
 - "The Land & Water Resources Department strives to protect and enhance the natural, cultural, and historic resources of Dane County."
→ The mission covers the cultural aspect.
- Most of the other suggestions were taken.

(1:15PM-1:30PM BREAK)

(1:30PM-3PM)

4. Continue Review of Working Document (Draft Report) and Finalize:

e. Land Acknowledgment Statement

- (Bill L., Danielle, Susan) The group could create one Land Acknowledgment and use it for any regional groups. The current wording is broad enough to apply to other park land.
 - For the purposes of this report, the geographic focus of the Land Acknowledgment will be for the CRSA, with the added context that the project partners could talk with their governing boards about using this Land Acknowledgment for other locations as well (e.g., Dane County Parks could use this for their other parks).
- (Michael) He prefers version 1; version 2 and 3 get more political and less optimistic, while version 1 has a greater focus on the future.
- (Bill Q.) He believes version 1 waters down the land acknowledgment by avoiding the fact that the land was forcefully taken from the Ho-Chunk people, although he does like the simplicity. The acknowledgment could be as simple as version 1, while adding a sentence about the Ho-Chunk's forceful removal – important to “accept the ugly truth.”
- The group decided on revising version one of the land acknowledgment and approved the final version.

f. Draft of Key Project Components/Stories to Tell, How, and For Whom

- (Danielle) The report lists ideas for potential stories to tell and delivery methods. Within the report, it should be emphasized that these are ideas worth further exploring, not a definitive list.

5. Next Steps

● What can we do now? / Focus of future planning efforts

- The group reviewed the ‘What we can do now’ and ‘Focus of future planning efforts’ sections of the report.
- (Clare) What are the obligations of the grants? Are we missing anything?
 - (Danielle) The grant requires some level of public input; this could be done very initially using a booth at Harvest Moon that gets basic feedback about what people would like to see from this project. As for the question of missing anything: bringing in other groups as the planning continues may bring in new ideas – the current list is not definitive.
- (Michael, Bill L.) The ideas in agreements like these tend to become obsolete quickly and thus left out of the formal body. Instead, this section (the potential delivery methods) will be moved to the appendix, so the concepts aren't lost.

● Next Steps

- (Susan) This ‘Next Steps’ section could be condensed with just a summary in more generic terms; any of the details can be included as an appendix.

- (Danielle) The group could agree to continue meeting quarterly to make progress on these projects.
 - (Bill L.) An agenda item for these quarterly meetings could be to examine the work in other county parks and expand the CRSA project idea more broadly.
 - (Michael, Danielle) Backing away from the specifics and focusing in on the principles of the collaboration between these partners is important – this is the foundation for future interpretive projects.
 - (Lael) Many Friends Groups (upwards of 18) would want to be much more heavily involved, if the scope of this project was expanded to include more parks. Opening this project up to more of Dane County is an option but may complicate things.
- (Susan) Next, the group might spend time breaking down what the interpretive planning next steps are (e.g. creating a rough schedule, programming, etc.)
 - (Judie) Future efforts at quarterly meetings would be to create specific project ideas, (EX: educating about the uses of plants in the parks by Ho-Chunk people.)
- (Chris) Avoid language that gives a specific time frame ('now' or '1-3 years'), because these tend to cause problems down the line.
- (Bill Q., Judie) Many of the potential next steps and next projects will require review by the Ho-Chunk to insure the proper interpretation. Once there is a policy/procedure established for how to proceed, there would be less need for intense review each time.
- (Bill Q., Lael) It's important to plan to use these parks as learning sites for both the youth of the Ho-Chunk Nation and of the Madison area more broadly. Language should be included in this document to mention the integration of Ho-Chunk learning projects in the parks – using grants for educational projects.
- (Chris) **The goal of this project** would be to right the wrong of previous interpretive projects (leaving out input of the Ho-Chunk Nation), and to change public perception about archaeological digs – which are generally perceived to be good but can permanently harm sites which are better left untouched.
- (Danielle) This report will be made succinct and sent to the Wisconsin Humanities Council (easily meeting the commitments for this grant) – **DUE FEB 2022.**
 - Key questions: What funding sources will be used for the future of this project? Who will be the glue that keeps this project together and takes the lead?
- (Chris, Danielle) Prior to the Humanities Council, the report will also be vetted by each partner's organization, which will partially count for public input.

(2:50PM-3:10 PM - BREAK)

(3:10PM – 4PM)

5. Next steps (cont.)

- **Funding sources for future planning / Potential outer tier partners**
 - Both of these should be added to and will be included in the appendix.
 - (Bill L., Bill Q., Danielle) Phil Salkin could be a useful outer tier partner, so long as his expertise is used carefully (e.g., if questions arise about the initial fieldwork for the establishment of the Lake Farms Archaeological District).
 - (Judie, Chris) Chris will reach out to the previous Parks Director to determine who created the previous FOCSRA interpretive signs.
 - The group also listed several other potential outer tier partners.

6. Final wrap-up and list of action items

- **Timeline:**
 - Danielle will get a revised report to the group by September 12th
 - The group will have 2 weeks after that to get any comments back to Danielle. Then, each partner will have until the end of October to vet the report with each of their organizations.
 - By the end of November, there will be a final report for this phase of the project.
 - **Next meeting:** Tuesday Feb. 1, 2022 from 12PM-2PM; group can confirm the exact date and time in November.
- (Judie) Proposal to ask the FOCSRA board for funding to pay Danielle to continue facilitating the next 4 meetings for this group.
- **ACTION ITEMS:**
 - **Danielle:** Send a revised final report to the group by September 12th.
 - **Partners:** Within the 2 weeks after September 12th, review Danielle’s revised report and include any suggested edits. After this, vet the report with each partner’s respective organization.

(4PM – Adjourn)