The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Yakama Nation, and the Nez Perce Tribe have been an integral part of HAMMER since its conception. Serving as charter members of the HAMMER Steering Committee, the three tribes continue to hold seats on the Committee to provide wisdom and guidance to help HAMMER protect workers, the public, and environment.

The tribes promote a larger vision of the cleanup of their sacred lands, the need for strong emergency response, and protection of their lands, which were ceded to the United States as part of the 1855 Treaty.

Early tribal leaders such as J. Herman Reuben, Russell Jim, and Bill Burke significantly influenced in the development of HAMMER’s safety culture and commitment to loyalty and respect. Working with HAMMER for over twenty years, the tribes helped to focus the Steering Committee members on the Hanford cleanup mission with an eye towards restoring the lands. The Tribal Subcommittee partnerships have facilitated a strong alliance between the tribes, Department of Energy, and to increase awareness of sensitivities of working on tribal lands.

The Tribal Partnerships:

• Serve as the cornerstone of mutual respect, culture, and awareness at Hanford

• Facilitate strong alliances between the Tribes and Labor unions

• Develop specialized training on protection of cultural resources, environment, and emergency response

• One-of-a-kind tribal props such as the Cultural Resources Test Beds and Indigenous Restoration Area provide a venue for cultural sensitivity training
Cultural Resources Test Beds:
The tribes developed the seven-acre Cultural Test Bed site on the HAMMER campus. These test beds are designed to resemble tribal archeologically sensitive sites that workers may encounter. Currently twelve test beds containing buried animal bones to simulate burial sites, fire pits and a pit house reside in the Cultural Resources Test Beds.

The original purpose for these test beds was to provide training for police, judicial, coroner and tribal cultural staff on how to identify a looted archeological site for the purpose of investigating and apprehending the offenders. Training on non-intrusive subsurface detection tools and techniques such as ground-penetrating radar has also been conducted on these test sites.

Other potential uses could include, training for botanists, archaeologists and cultural sensitivities for various industries working on or near tribal lands.

Indigenous Restoration Area:
The Indigenous Restoration Area is located on the HAMMER campus between the Administrative building and training props. When HAMMER was built, DOE collaborated with the Intertribal Restoration Team to plant and restore native vegetation to this area. It is now home to indigenous species of plants such as, Gray and Green Rabbitbrush, Ground Roses and various Sagebrush types.

For training or access inquiries please contact HAMMER at the number or email below.

To watch a virtual tour of HAMMER’s tribal training props scan the QR code below: