

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group
Agenda Item Information
September 9-10, 2008

Agenda Item

Stakeholders' Perspectives and Interest in the AMP: Hualapai Tribe

Action Requested

√ Information item only. We will answer questions but no action is requested.

Presenter

Loretta Jackson-Kelly, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Director, Hualapai Department of Cultural Resources

Previous Action Taken

N/A

Relevant Science

N/A

Background Information

At the Secretary's Designee request, this item will appear on every AMWG meeting agenda to give AMWG members an opportunity to inform the full AMWG about the people they represent and their connections to the Colorado River.

Loretta Jackson-Kelly will discuss the Hualapai Tribe's role in the adaptive management program, as well as its interests and goals.

Hualapai Tribe's Participation in the Adaptive Management Program: A Stakeholder's Perspective

September 9 -10, 2008

LORETTA JACKSON-KELLY



2003/01/05



HUALIPI INDIAN COW BOYS PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA



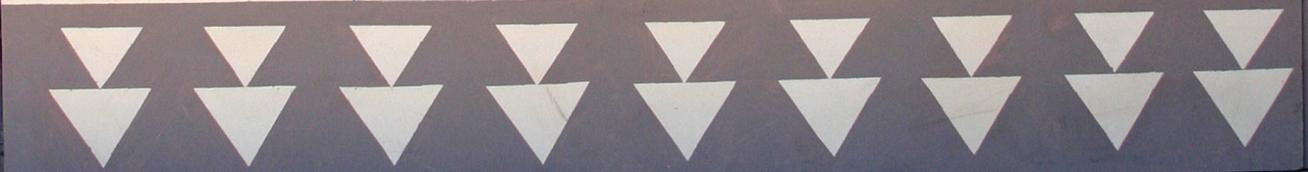
PEACH SPRINGS



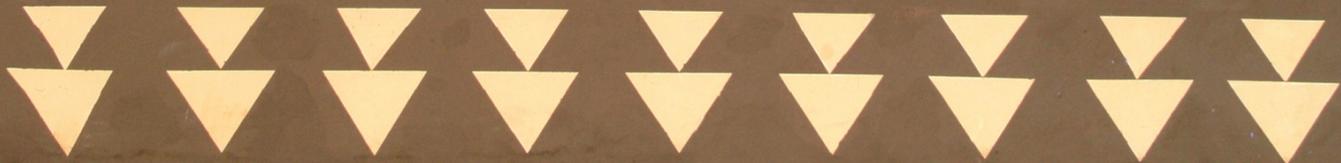












Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau)

Hualapai Tribe

Relationship

- In 1989, the Secretary Of Interior (SOI) directed an EIS to be prepared on the operations of the Glen Canyon Dam and designated the Bureau as the lead agency. The EIS was completed in 1995 and received broad intense interest from the water and power users, environmental and conservation groups, Federal and State agencies, Indian Tribes, and private citizens and organizations across the country.
- The Hualapai Tribe had established a long relationship to this particular project through a Cooperative Agreement as well as a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Bureau in 1991. This eventually evolved into the Hualapai Tribe's stakeholder position in the Adaptive Management Working Group (AMWG) as well as in the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the Adaptive Management Program (AMP).

Processes and Compliance Activities

- Hualapai Tribe's contract agreement with the Bureau is to participate in the AMP through the following: AMWG (FACA) membership. The agreement provides some amount of funding to attend quarterly stakeholder meetings to assess and recommend to the SOI an array of tasks required to be implemented by various experts, contractors and agencies.
- Hualapai Tribe has a TWG representative as required to attend scientific meetings about projects at hand and provide technical advice to the AMWG representative.

- Hualapai Tribe is a signatory to the Glen Canyon Dam Operations Programmatic Agreement and the Tribe conducts an annual river-trip in the Grand Canyon- Colorado River Corridor to consult about sacred sites of traditional cultural concern.
- Hualapai Tribe conducts what is known as terrestrial studies through applying concepts of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) through contracts with the Bureau. The Tribe address avian, insect, reptile, and ethnobotany populations and habitats and their current trends along the corridor. TEK monitoring/research provide insight on cultural usages, cultural significance, current health and conditions of the resources, the Colorado River, springs, creeks, and areas of traditional concerns.

- Traditional Hualapai beliefs address the ecology and knowledge of the Grand Canyon and Colorado River. These belief systems address the following key community values ;
- Health and welfare of the Hualapai people.
- Economic values through traditional trade and trade routes.
- Spiritual and religious beliefs tied to the land and water.
- Oral traditions regarding non-humans and phenomenal events of creation of fire, animals, plants, and humans.

- TCP criteria (as specified in National Register Bulletin 38) were also applied to traditional locations to evaluate impacts from the operation of the Glen Canyon Dam as well as addressing additional impacts identified during field visits.
- In general, traditional Hualapai worldview/belief system depicts “cause” and “effect” phenomena and final outcomes as “consequences.” The worldview includes a philosophical view that human and non-human beings are not superior to one another. Therefore everything in the ecosystem of the Grand Canyon and Colorado River are connected to each other and if one species or another receives impacts (cause), then there is a chain reaction or a ripple effect to some other living entity or entities. Therefore a ‘consequence’ has occurred that signifies a detrimental situation (personal communications with Hualapai Elder, 1993).

- There are many ways to achieve success is through communication and collaborative planning. With involvement from the indigenous communities, this may involve negotiations specifically with land managing agencies and other private entities.
- Best practice in resource management may be achieved through caring for country, culture and people. As discussed in “Rethinking Resource Management: Justice, Sustainability and Indigenous Peoples” (Howitt 2001: 10), the ‘why’ of resource management is addressed in terms of four core values which are stated as:

- Social Justice, Ecological Sustainability, Economic Equity, and Cultural Diversity.
- Social justice involves incorporating community values into decision making processes.
- Ecological sustainability ensures that local practices of harvesting and utilizing resources are safeguarded and protected.
- Economic equity is essential for the equal distribution of “power” and economic values.
- Cultural diversity acknowledges and respects local cultural groups’ involvement in project development.
- By actively pursuing these values and goals, resource management through best practice policies and methodologies, can achieve sustainable and equitable improvements for human lives and the continuation of indigenous cultural identities, voice and participation.

Summary

- The EIS indicated that many uncertainties still existed regarding the resources downstream and their relationship to impacts from the operations of the dam.
- The EIS also proposed adaptive management techniques to comply with the Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992. This Act and the EIS provided guidance for the development of an adaptive management process.
- The AMP ensures primary functions of future advances of information and resource management regarding the downstream environment. These multi-agencies and interdisciplinary groups that serve on the AMWG and TWG, totaling 26 stakeholders and representatives, continue to meet and consult with each other about the issues at hand.
- For all the effort that we invest to provide results, it's not the long hours of effort that count, but the result.
- "Results" carry different definitions for parties involved, the main concern for Federal and State agencies is to envision a beginning and an end for their projects.
- Tribal concerns carry a different weight of it's own through this process, such as compromising "traditional values", "sacrificing sacred sites", and the belief system of a continuum associated to human actions and their chain reactions of "consequences" as results.
- When you compare the varying difference of these results, you realize that a tribe has more at stake, and so the end result is vital for on-going relationships and communications in the future.

