

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group
Agenda Item Information
February 20-21, 2013

Agenda Item

GCDAMP Tribal Liaison Positions and Tribal Consultation Plan Update

Action Requested

✓ Information item only.

Presenters

Lori Caramanian, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science
Sarah Rinkevich, GCDAMP Federal Tribal Liaison

Previous Action Taken

See background information below.

Relevant Science

Traditional Ecological Knowledge will be discussed.

Background Information

Tribal Liaisons: In December 2012 it was determined to pilot a new structure with a half-time federal liaison and a half-time tribal member liaison as well. These two people will work closely with each other to ensure that tribal issues, perspectives, and concerns are well communicated to the federal agencies and the AMWG, and that the work and discussions of the federal agencies and the AMWG are well communicated to the tribal nations. The federal/tribal joint Tribal Liaison approach is being conducted as a one-year pilot. An update on hiring the Tribal Member Tribal Liaison will be provided.

Tribal Consultation Plan: In 2001, the Tribes that were engaged in the Adaptive Management Program advocated for the development of an agreement or set of protocols on how to consult with Tribes in the AMP, and the Bureau of Reclamation agreed to provide funding to the Hualapai Tribe to coordinate the process of developing such a set of protocols, which was subsequently referred to as the *Tribal Consultation Plan*. There were several reasons why tribal representatives believed that a *Tribal Consultation Plan* was needed. The Tribes believed that a *Tribal Consultation Plan* could facilitate compliance by the federal agencies with their legal duties and also ensure that tribal concerns are heard and treated with respect. The tribal representatives developed a draft document captioned "*Tribal Consultation Plan*." After making some changes in response to input from the other parties in the Adaptive Management Work Group, this tribally driven effort culminated in a draft that was delivered to the Bureau of Reclamation dated August 11, 2004. Reclamation subsequently used that draft to produce the document captioned "DOI-DOE Guidance on Tribal Consultation for the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program". While the *DOI-DOE Guidance* is arranged somewhat differently from the last tribal draft of the *Tribal Consultation Plan*, the two documents are nearly identical in substance.

Lori Caramanian has requested that the Federal Tribal Liaison work toward producing a final draft of the plan; Sarah Rinkevich will discuss progress on that effort at the AMWG meeting.



Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Endangered Species Conservation

Sarah E. Rinkevich
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

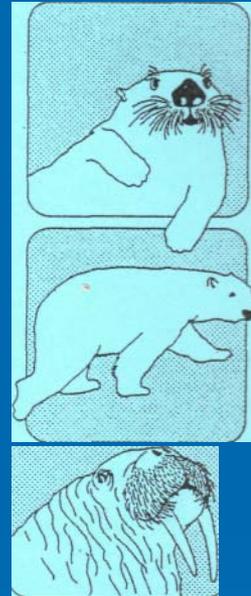
Polar Bear Ethnographic Data

- FWS used TEK for polar bear information
- Information collected from 61 polar bear hunters in 12 Alaskan communities
- Informants asked to spatially record knowledge on maps



Polar Bear

- Detailed maps of polar bear feeding, denning, seasonal movements
- Data was not previously known or available in the literature



COLLECTION OF
LOCAL
KNOWLEDGE
REGARDING
POLAR BEAR
HABITAT USE IN
ALASKA

August 1997

MARINE MAMMALS MANAGEMENT
Fish and Wildlife Service
Region 7, Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior

Polar Bear Final Rule



- May 2008 final rule listing the polar bear as threatened species
- Referenced TEK for population numbers
- Extensive ethnographic data on local knowledge

Common Eider

- Threatened species according to IUCN
- Inuit were familiar with fine details of seasonal distribution of eiders
- TEK of Eider population rivaled western knowledge



Subsistence Fisheries Program

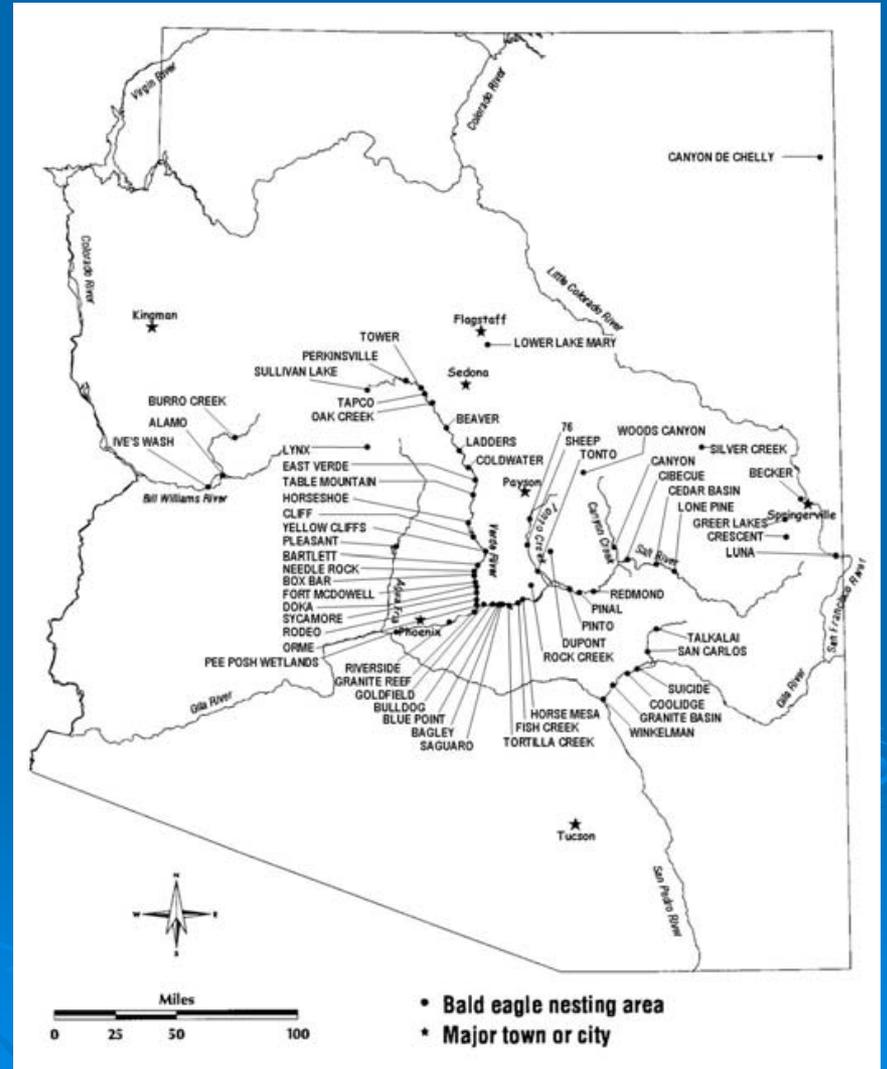
- Assessment of reliability of permit data from State agencies
- Productive “capacity building” from training local research Assistance on TEK
- Good foundation for further involvement of local residents in natural resource management



Desert Bald Eagle

30 years of monitoring shows population Increasing

150 years of tribal knowledge showed range contraction



Mexican Gray Wolves on Western Apache Lands in Arizona

- Estimate the numbers of Mexican wolves occurring on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation;
- Investigate the cultural significance of the wolf to the Western Apache people and;
- Assess whether Traditional Ecological Knowledge exists about the wolf in Apache culture.

Ethnographic Methods

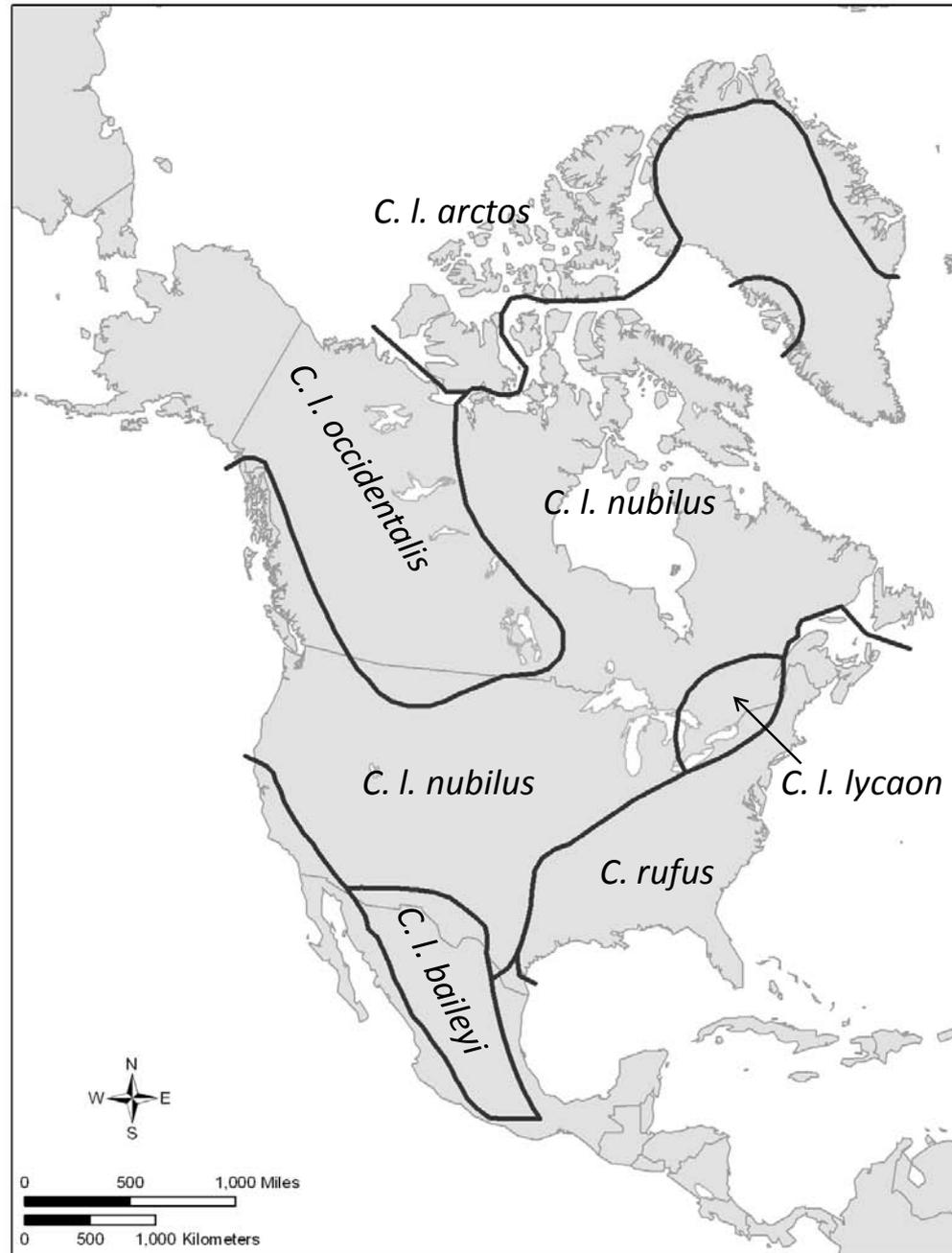
- Semi-structured interviews with key informants (yes-no and open-ended questions)
- Referral sampling design
- Interviews were always with an Apache interpreter
- Used Cultural Consensus Analysis on closed-ended questions

Apache TEK on the Wolf

- Descriptions of den sites
- Descriptions of travel corridors
- Recognized two different wolf subspecies in Arizona



C. Lupus subspecies of
Nowak (1995, 2002)



Recommendations

- Resource Managers may want to consider hiring trained Ethnographers
- Agency manager should look for ways to incorporate TEK into resource management decisions and documents
- Recognize TEK as a source of information about threatened and endangered species



Examples of Future TEK Projects in Arizona

- Jaguar Research and Monitoring (Tohono O'odham Nation)
- Mexican wolf boundary changes (all affected Tribes and Pueblos in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado)
- Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program



http://www.fws.gov/nativeamerican/TEK_basic.html

USFWS, Traditional Ecological Knowledge - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.fws.gov/nativeamerican/TEK.html

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T r a d i t i o n a l E c o l o g i c a l K n o w l e d g e

The term Traditional Ecological Knowledge, or TEK, is used to describe the knowledge held by indigenous cultures about their immediate environment and the cultural practices that build on that knowledge. Traditional ecological knowledge includes an intimate and detailed knowledge of plants, animals, and natural phenomena, the development and use of appropriate technologies for hunting, fishing, trapping, agriculture, and forestry, and a holistic knowledge, or "world view" which parallels the scientific discipline of ecology (Berkes 1993).

The utilization of resources and how people adapt to their ever changing environment

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