

From the Eagle's Nest

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TWG AND TLIG HELPS HOOPA TRIBE WITH STUDY OF PACIFIC FISHER MORTALITY

By: Mark Higley, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Natural Resources

The Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, the largest reservation in California, is located in a remote area of Humboldt County approximately 90 miles (145 kilometers) south of the Oregon border. Composed of 90,000 acres (36,422 hectares), it is surrounded by the Klamath-Trinity mountains. The reservation is centered on the tribe's ancestral homelands in the Hoopa Valley and is bisected

by the Trinity River. The Hupa people have occupied these lands for thousands of years.

Although all living things are held sacred in the tribe's traditional culture, it was not until the listing of the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) as a threatened species in 1990 that the tribe hired a wildlife biologist. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, had been in charge of the tribe's forest and natural resources management until 1989,

when the tribe exercised its sovereignty and became self-governing.

The BIA's forest management had emphasized economics over tribal cultural concerns, at the expense of wildlife and most other natural resources. The tribe's economy is almost entirely timber-based, with an annual harvest of approximately 9.3 million board-feet of old-growth Douglas-fir. However, the tribe takes a holistic approach as it struggles to

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Tribal member Aaron Pole holding a newly radio-collared juvenile female that was PIT tagged at 5 weeks of age while in a den with two siblings.

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ONE WEEK TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

By Karen Lynch
Native American Fish & Wildlife Society

In the mountains of Colorado, 24 Native American high school students took part in a five-day, fun-

filled learning experience in July. An experience with a purpose to attain these students' long-term interest to pursue natural resource careers.

Each year, since 1991 the Native American Fish &

Wildlife Society, a Native non-profit based in Denver, Colorado has sponsored this summer learning program. Once again this year, it was

packed with intense learning, speakers, and hands-on activities with outdoor classes.

Students came from tribal areas throughout the U.S., including Alaska Native Villages. Whether it was from Pine Ridge, South Dakota or Tahlequah, Oklahoma, these vibrant kids brought more than themselves, they brought their tribal stories, histories, and they were sure to depart with a new outlook whether it be of the environment, cultural experience, or expanding their friendships.

Practicum coordinator, Sally Carufel-Williams, Santee-Ojibwe said that a large part of the program involves sharing. For example, she said, "As Indian/ Native people when visiting a new place it is good to bring gifts to share with everybody, it's just part of

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Instructor and elder, Bob Aloysius teaches a class in the outdoors at the Summer Youth Practicum.

224 MEMBER TRIBES

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FROM THE EAGLE'S NEST

Is a communication tool to inform and facilitate the exchange of NAFWS news and information nationally. We seek relevant information from our members and others who are interested. However, at times we do have limitations, so please understand if we should select another vehicle for your valued information.

TRAINING UPDATE: WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND ALL-HAZARD AWARENESS COURSES

by: Will Bruer, University of Alabama

Hello from the University of Alabama at Birmingham! I hope everyone had a good summer and is getting fall off to a good start. We here at UAB are going through a transition process as our program director, Alan Veasey, has recently retired and moved on to greener pastures. Alan has been our main contributor to the Eagle's Nest newsletter by providing updates on training courses our program offers to the tribes. Over the past 8 years Alan has been pivotal in developing the strong partnership between our program at UAB and the NAFWS and his contributions will be missed.

I, Will Bruer, have taken on the role as UAB's coordinator for the NAFWS/ UAB training. I look forward to working with the tribes and continuing to strengthen the relationship UAB has with the NAFWS. With that being said, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight one of the courses we are offering this year: the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) & All-Hazard Awareness course. I will also

discuss how you can get this and other trainings at your home location.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and All-Hazard Awareness Training

Disasters can strike anywhere at any time and in a variety of ways. Whether it's a natural disaster caused by weather or something more sinister, like an intentional terrorist attack, first responders must be prepared to deal with multiple hazards that present difficult challenges for them. Over the past several years we have seen an increase in the amount of destruction caused by natural disasters across the country. In this past year we have seen floods and tornadoes inundating the Midwest, hurricanes battering the Southeast, wildfires in the western states, and severe inclement weather affecting the Northeast. In response to these events, UAB has revamped the WMD course to include a more all-hazards focus.

This 8-hour course is intended for first responders, law enforcement officers, EMTs, hazardous materials

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NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE & WILDLIFE SCIENCE CENTER

Ongoing changes in the earth's climate, including changes in temperature, weather patterns, and precipitation, are expected to have significant effects on our nation's fish and wildlife resources. In comparison with other issues, however, relatively little scientific information exists on which to base the management of fish and wildlife in the face of climate change.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the science agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, is meeting this challenge through the new **National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center**.

The goals of the Center are to:

- Assess and synthesize current information on climate change, derived through scientific research and monitoring, to project future impacts on fish, wildlife, and habitats.
- Assist Federal Agencies in developing adaptive management strategies to meet the challenges of managing fish and wildlife in a changing climate; and

- Create partnerships to identify priorities for research and monitoring, and to develop tools that managers can use to assist fish and wildlife in adapting to the effects of climate change on their habitats.

The USGS is working with partners and stakeholders to develop the *National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center* to complement existing inventory and assessment programs related to fish and wildlife. This Center is being designed in consultation with Federal, State, and Tribal science and management agencies; non-governmental organizations; academic institutions; and others having an interest in conserving America's fish and wildlife resources.

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responders, emergency management personnel, public works employees, disaster response agencies, public health professionals, natural resource officers, tribal council members and other individuals that may be the first on scene of a WMD incident or a natural/man-made disaster.

Course topics include:

- Using the "all-hazards" approach to man-made and natural disasters
- Overview of BNICE agents (biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, explosive)
- IMS Unified Command as applied to disaster response

- Use of FEMA Emergency Response to Terrorism Job-Aid

Upon completion of this course, trainees will be able to:

- Define terrorism and recognize terrorist activities
- Recognize crime scene issues at WMD incidents
- Identify the major strategic requirements for natural/man-made disaster response
- Describe the different rating systems for natural disasters
- Identify the resource needs for mass

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HazMat training provided by UAB WST instructors for the Mississippi Band of Choctaws Fire & Rescue Service, in Choctaw, Mississippi.

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who we are.”

In its various ways this was carried out throughout the week. Carufel-Williams said they asked students to bring a story about how their people survived, about an animal, or an issue in their area.”

The practicum, held at the Mt. Evans Outdoor Laboratory School in Evergreen, Colorado serves as an ideal location, classes are held outdoors and some are held under the canopy of a two-story log cabin home, a comfortable setting where students gather for evening time together and to tell their stories.

Students from the Lac du Flambeau Ojibwe Tribe, Dakota and his cousin Elizabeth Carufel told a story about how their tribe received its name. “When the French first came to our homeland they saw torches on the front of fisherman’s canoes. These torches were used to attract fish so they could be speared.

“Since the late 1800’s, we’ve had to ask for rights to spear fish. Today, our tribe is very limited when it comes to spearing Walleye. However, there is a catch limit of 25 and even then, the State can take our fish for no reason.”

Students take turns sharing their stories.

“Every year I go to ride horses and camp in the Black Hills, said Dusty

Michaud, a senior at Pine Ridge High School. “Where the buffalo roam free, there is a campground where we camped. One evening we heard a horse coughing all night. After awhile we noticed that as the bison walked by the horse, it seemed that the horse stopped coughing. We figured that it was the horse being helped by the spirits.”

“One day my dad told us that two Sioux boys were lost on the prairie when they were found by another tribe, they were adopted into the Ho-Chunk Tribe. It turned out that these two boys would be the first of the Buffalo Clan of the Ho-Chunk people,” said Iris Long-Carufel, a sophomore from Wisconsin, from Lac Du Flambeau Chippewa/Santee/Ho-Chunk Tribes.

No matter what story had been told or shared this night, everyone would know something new said Carufel-Williams, “our people are all about stories.”

Storyteller, an elder from Yupiaq Native Village in Alaska, Bob Aloysius has been coming to the program for years. “Elders at the practicum provide the students with a perspective that they may not get from their home,” said Carufel-Williams.

“He reinforces values of respect and responsibility, plus it is how he gives back which the students might recognize as reciprocity, one of the values we teach.”

Aloysius provided a daily dose of wisdom to the students. He spent time with the students each morning following breakfast. He dedicated topics to tribal ancestors, grandparents, parents, youth, and to the present.

“When we talked about our parents and how they grew up differently than we, most importantly, if it weren’t for them and their parents, I may not have known something so important as how to welcome visitors or strangers to my home. When I was younger, I probably did not realize that at times these visitors would bring us something new to eat. I’ve learned that the more we give, the more we get back.”

As talks by Aloysius end each day, students line up to shake his hand or give him a hug, a gesture of thanks for sharing. With a smile, he said,

“It’s great to watch the bonding that takes place here among students and staff, it is something that I look forward to every time I come here.”

“Everything that Bob Aloysius talked about, I will take with me because it really means a lot to me,” said 16 year-old Brenna McClemore, Cherokee, and student at Sequoyah High School in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. “I will remember it for the rest of my life. He said it is good to give and in doing, we receive. It’s the same thing with our relationship with the earth. If the earth dies, then we die. It’s so important to keep the earth clean so mankind can survive in it.”

Throughout the week, various teachers and instructors visit the practicum, some traveling

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Instructor, Fred Matt (standing on rock), takes a break with students after an ecological hike.



Students and staff of the 2008 NAFWS Environmental Awareness Summer Youth Practicum in Evergreen, Colorado.



Summer Youth Practicum staff: (L - R) Cheyenne Garcia, Bob Aloysius, Norman Jojola, Sally Carufel-Williams, and Jeanne Lubbering.

SOUTHWEST REGION HOSTS 15TH ANNUAL PRACTICUM

Submitted by: Norman Jojola, Natural Resource Manager, Northern Pueblos Agency, BIA

The Southwest Region (NM, AZ, UT, NV, CO and southern CA) of the NAFWS initiated the Natural Resources Youth Practicum 14 years ago with a purpose to attract Native American youth in grades 10-12, to the field of natural resources.

Tribal youth have always been recognized as our greatest natural resource. Since 1993, the Southwest Region has developed an intensive 4 ½ day curriculum that provides a hands-on learning experience as to what natural resource managers actually do.

The curriculum includes: big game population/habitat evaluation, fish population/habitat assessment, range-land inventory, forest inventory, soil analysis, native plant identification, herpetology, water quality analysis, benthic surveys, avian identification, stream restoration, bat monitoring/identification and introduction into the national environmental policy.

In addition, as a group activity, students are provided tribal natural resource management issues which must be addressed and presented to the rest of the class.

With education and respect at the core of the practicum, the Southwest Region promotes working with the students to capture their interest in natural resources. Some of the ways we do this, is we try to break students' shyness by encouraging full participation in classes and group discussions. We also have not allowed electronic devices and cell phones to ensure that we have their complete attention throughout the week; and to show them that they can survive without these devices.

In addition to the technical curriculum, we discuss post-high school education opportunities and careers, so that students will have an idea of what resource managers do and what is possible with a post high school education. Mentorship is also the key to providing the students with a support system that is accomplished with professional Native American and non-Native American natural resource managers as instructors who donate their time to the practicum.

This year's practicum was held on July 14 – July 18, 2008 in southern New Mexico, hosted by Turner Enterprises, Inc. located on the Ladder Ranch at Hermosa Village. This year's

practicum was co-coordinated by Jeanne Lubbering, Adjunct Professor, Natural Resources, Albuquerque, New Mexico and Norman Jojola, Natural Resource Manager, BIA/Northern Pueblos Agency.

Student participants included: **Ellen Becenti**, Navajo Nation; **Aaron Quam**, Zuni Pueblo; **Matthew Luxon**, Navajo, Zuni, Sioux; **Warren C. Bowannie**, Zuni Pueblo; **Brandi Greyeyes**, Navajo Nation; **Janessa Shendo**, Mescalero Apache Tribe; **Derek Shattuck**, Isleta Pueblo; **William Jones**, Navajo Nation; **Le'Andra Begay**, Hopi Tribe; **Maktima Masayesva**, Hopi Tribe; **Robert G. Abeita**, Isleta Pueblo; **Timothy B. Abeita**,

Isleta Pueblo; **Andres Quam, Jr.**, Zuni Pueblo; and **Shelby Greyeyes**, Navajo Nation, Student Councilor Trainee.

Day One: After a long day of making our way to the Ladder Ranch, the students were checked-in. After a much needed supper, we welcomed the students and our staff introduced themselves including Steve Dobrott, Ranch Manager, Ladder Ranch. The students also introduced themselves and were required to provide a brief summation of what they expected from the oncoming week and their reasons for attending the practicum. After all this was completed, it was lights-out and prepare for Tuesday.

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farther than others. Most of the instructors share their expertise with the students.

Teaching a scientific approach toward natural resources, the National Resource Conservation Service demonstrated through measurement how to determine suitable grazing land for cattle and horses and identification of plants.

Hikes, field trips and outdoor activities kept students on the go with each activity having a specific purpose.

Fred Matt, an outdoor enthusiast, hunter, and currently the Executive Director at the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, and a member of the Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Montana shared backpacking, low-impact camping and wilderness guiding with the students. He led a half-day hike through the camp's ecology trail while allowing time for interaction and demonstration.

"We have to be responsible, even on short hikes," said Matt, "it's important to bring water, proper footwear, and tell others where you are going, then go where you say you are going. It is also important to have the proper equipment when trekking far, this could require items such as a tarp for cover, first-aid kit, matches, repellent, flashlight, or even a headlamp. In order

to enjoy it we must be prepared."

Matt emphasized low-impact camping which involves the re-use of a campsite. "Try not to impact new or unused areas. It is best to stay away from a stream and pick a place to do your cooking away from the tent, in case wild animals smell the food. Hang food away from the trees."

Matt's backpack equipment included more than 30 items that included necessary cookware, fishing pole, water purifier, water bottle, headlamp, cup, trowel, etc.. Which he said was an accumulation of years of backpacking. "The more I do it, the more I add-on to my equipment. As you can see, this is years of backpacking."

Matt served as a wilderness manager for his tribe years ago. His enthusiasm for outdoor teaching and working with youth are one of his passions. "While I'm here," he said, "I'm also encouraging these students to choose fish and wildlife careers so that someday they can help their tribe(s) while being able to enjoy the beauty of the outdoors."

With a strong and consistent teaching staff, that brings commitment to the program serves as the practicum's backbone. These are professionals in their field, employed with their tribe, their tribal schools, and with entities in Indian

country. Each year, this group shapes the program, building upon each successive year said Carufel-Williams.

One of these instructors is David Stand, a Cherokee elder and school counselor at Sequoah High School in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, whose dedication to the practicum enables him to return every year since 2000.

He takes his role as a teacher/counselor with the practicum seriously. "It's so good that each of us as teachers can bring our special gifts to this program and this is something that I look forward to each year.

"One of the things I shared this year with the students is the example that each of us is like a growing tree, our roots sink deep into the earth. I share with them that with education we can do anything we want in our future, we must be like a tree and not be afraid to go out on a limb and take chances in order to be successful."

Summer Rain Afraid of Hawk, 17 years old, Lakota, from South Dakota relates to the strength of the tree. "We have much in common with trees, we can relate because if we have deep roots, then we're strong. It is so important that we learn and begin to care about the earth NOW, this is all that we have. Who knows what we will have in 100 years from now, or where we will be? I'm very con-

cerned."

She added, "With my tribe, the Cheyenne River Lakota, our waters are polluted with high mercury levels; therefore water resources has to be one of our most prevalent issues there."

"At Bay Mills Indian Reservation, there is a garbage problem," said Cole Patterson, 15 year-old student at Ojibwe Tribe School. "I wanted to attend this practicum because I enjoy biology and I care about the outdoors. I also like to hunt and so I realize that we need to take care of the land. I liked the teaching here about water, pH levels and everything. We learned there is oxygen in the creeks which cause bubbles and rapids, it was interesting."

Cheyenne Garcia, Mojave Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes in Parker, Arizona teaches at the practicum. This was his sixth year to teach. He brings years of experience as an environmental professional and past teaching experience. His topic includes the many ways we as humans are composed of and connected to water.

"Everything needs water to survive, we are made of water, plants and trees filter water, clouds evaporate, and trees also perspire water. We also talked about the science of water testing, why it's done

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Students enjoy the role-playing scenarios at a mock tribal council-like setting.



Sally Carufel-Williams, SYP coordinator, and students prepare for evening activities.

FLOOD DEVASTATES MESCALERO TRIBAL HATCHERY

Submitted by: Steve Whiteman, Southwest Tribal Fisheries Commission

In 2004, the Southwest Tribal Fisheries Commission (SWTFC) undertook the reopening of the Mescalero Fish Hatchery with the vision of supporting Tribal fisheries programs.

This hatchery was operated for 35 years (1966 to 2001) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in support of 23 tribal fisheries programs in New Mexico and Arizona. However in 2001, following two floods which decimated fish stocks, the USFWS determined that it was not feasible to repair and reopen the hatchery, choosing instead to re-allocate funding and forsake its support for tribal fisheries programs.

The SWTFC, at the request of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, brought the hatchery back on line in a limited capacity while

seeking funding to support the needed major renovation.

Over the next four years, the SWTFC operated the facility without any major renovations and delivered to 15 tribes over 300,000 fish weighing 161,000 pounds.

However, on July 17th, history repeated itself. A wildfire in May, called the *South Tularosa Fire*, laid bare the same drainage located above the hatchery as the 1998 fire. The monsoon rains hit hard eight weeks later, pushing several feet of ash and silt down the drainage into the hatchery and raceways. Were it not for the extraordinary efforts of Mescalero High School students, NMSU Interns, staff and volunteers, the hatchery would have met the same fate as it had a decade before. But this was not the case. These young people jumped into the raceways to

keep the screens clear, removing the dead fish and pushing the silt downstream. Inside the tankhouse, they replaced the aeration columns time and again, only to have them packed again with silt, then repeated the process to keep oxygen flowing to the fish. Well into the night, these dedicated youth continued to clean screens, removing dead fish and pushing silt. The flood impacts continued past sunset, and so did the kids. As a result of the commitment of these young people, the fish were still in the hatchery and we were still in business the next day.

That is not to say we didn't take a big hit. Around 45% of our catchable fish were lost, and 80% of the trophy fish (14+ inches) were also lost. And although we were not able to meet some of our commitments, we were still in business. Since the flooding, we have had to move the entire stock several times from one raceway to the next to remove accumulated silt.

Following the flood, the youth worked the remainder of the summer, clearing the silt from buildings, making repairs and constructing features to prevent flooding impacts in the future.

This event provided its share of setbacks, however it has also brought together youth from several tribes, working side-by-side to keep the dream and the vision of the SWTFC alive.

The youth who are to be acknowledged for their efforts over and above the call of duty are: Shelley Segoe (NCCE Intern / Mescalero Apache), Kim Yazzie (NCCE Intern / Navajo), Kai-T Bluesky (Staff / Cochiti), Chris Montoya (Volunteer / San Juan), Shantel Shanta (YCC / Mescalero), Dylan Kayson (WIA / White Mountain Apache), Melvin Rice Jr. (WIA / Mescalero), Marie Browning (YCC / Santa Clara), Richard Valdez (YCC / Mescalero), Kyle Valdez (YCC / Mescalero), Kenyon Natchez (Volunteer / Mescalero), Regis King-Morgan (Volunteer / Mescalero), Jaron Knighton (YCC / Mescalero), and Uriah Kaydahzinne (Volunteer / Mescalero).



USGS VISITS WASHINGTON'S OLYMPIC PENINSULA

by: Robert Jones, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission

On the coast of Washington State an exciting new partnership has developed. The Olympic Coast Intergovernmental Policy Council (IPC) consists of the Makah, Quileute, and Hoh Tribes, the Quinault Indian Nation, and the state of Washington working toward collaborative management in the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS). One of the primary goals of the IPC is to improve our understanding and management of marine resources.

To that end the state and tribes have developed the Ocean Monitoring and Research Initiative for ecosystem-based management. It is a cooperative proposal in which the state, tribal, and federal governments would expand their understanding of the unique resources in coastal waters. Initially the project will focus on unmanned underwater surveys to assess rockfish populations and help characterize seafloor habitats. This in turn will lead to better understanding of the interactions between living and non-living components of the ecosystem.

Given their expertise in mapping and habitat characterization, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) was a natural fit for this type of partnership. What the IPC would later learn is that the USGS has a lot to offer in the way of fisheries research as well. Steve Joner with Makah Fisheries arranged for USGS staff to visit the area on behalf of IPC.

In mid-October USGS staff from the west coast and as far away as Reston, Virginia got together with representatives of IPC for a tour of the Olympic Peninsula and discussions of how to work together towards their common goals. The trip

began with a tour of the USGS Marrowstone Marine Field Station on Marrowstone Island. This fisheries research lab is equipped with constant seawater flow facilities that are used, among other things, to study fish health and disease ecology. The program is expanding

their focus on the effects of *Ichthyophonus* infections in rockfish from Puget Sound to the outer coast. Tribal managers and biologist also shared some of the difficulties facing coastal fisheries, particularly those for groundfish.

From the northeast corner of the peninsula the group traveled
(- See p. 12 - USGS -)



(- SW youth - Cont. from p. 4 -)

Day Two: On Tuesday, the ranch tour was cancelled due to heavy rain and high runoff in the area. Nonetheless, we began our morning sessions with two classes. The first class was about Wilderness First-Aid, by Jeanne Lubbering and the second class was on Native Plants and Nutrition, by Anna Gray, Education Specialist. Steve Debrott gave a short talk about the Ladder Ranch and how they implement their bison management plan. In the afternoon, Dobrott continued his presentation including the Ecology of the Ladder Ranch and Jeanne Lubbering followed with a session on Plant Identification. The evening session included a presentation by Norman Jojola, Lawrence Abeita, a wildlife biologist with the BIA, Southern Pueblos Agency, and Joe Early, Tribal Liaison with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on the topic of Tribal Natural Resource Management.

Day Three: Wednesday

(- see next column -)

began with three concurrent sessions that included Water Quality and Benthic Surveys, by Jeanne Lubbering and James Sandoval, Fisheries Biologist, USFWS; Fish Population Analysis, by Chris Kitcheyan, Fisheries Biologist, USFWS, NM Fisheries Resource Office and Herpetology by Randall Gray, Herpetologist, NRCS (retired). The afternoon session also consisted of four concurrent sessions on Big Game Habitat and Population Analysis, by Joe Jojola, Endangered Species Biologist, BIA/SWRO and Norman Jojola; Rangeland Management by Curtis Chee, Rangeland Management Specialist, US Forest Service (USFS), Springerville Ranger District; Soil Identification by Jennifer Hill, Soil Scientist, USFS, Springerville Ranger District; and Forest Inventory Techniques by Paula Shattuck, Forester, BIA Southern Pueblos Agency (SPA). The evening session on Bat Monitoring and Identification by Lawrence Abeita, Wildlife Biologist, BIA, SPA rounded out a long busy

(- see next column -)

day.

Day Four: Thursday morning started out with an in-depth presentation on the National Environmental Protection Act, by Justin Tade, Solicitor, USFWS, Region 2, and concluded with the students receiving assignments for their presentations on the mock Tribal Natural Resource Management Issues. These mock sessions provided the students with the opportunity to address tribal resource management issues from the tribal and scientific communities that are assigned to the students. The students must utilize the information they learned throughout the week and be able to lay a reasonable foundation in addressing their assignment. Another condition that must be met during the presentation is that all students must participate in the presentation. The evening was rounded off with the now famous Natural Resources Youth Practicum Talent Show. This consisted of skits, poetry

(- see next column -)

readings, a display of unique individual talent and a gala performance by the Hermosa Valley Boys (Steve, Lawrence and Norman) with their rendition of desert surf songs.

Day Five: The last day, started out with the students making their presentations on their mock session assignments to the staff and the attentive audience of students. This year's presentations were deemed the "best" with excellent presentations and participation. Following presentations, a short session on post high school education was provided by the staff. The Hermosa Camp site was cleaned up and when the camp site was determined to be cleaner than we found it, students were able to pack their gear and prepare for the trip back home. Certificates of Participation were handed out to each student and the staff had the opportunity to congratulate the students for their participation and for completion of the five days. With the final blessing

(- See p. 12 - SW youth -)

CALENDAR

November 18-20, 2008 - Coming Together: Coordination of Science and Restoration Activities for the Colorado River Ecosystem, Scottsdale, AZ. For more info: jnordmann@watereducation.org

November 24 - 25, 2008 - Roundtable on Climate, Tribal Energy Development and Habitat Protection, Denver, CO. Sponsored by the International Institute for Indigenous Resource Management. For more information: Merv Tano, (303) 733-0481, mervtano@iirm.org

December 1-2, 2008 - NAFWS, Northeast Region Conference, Syracuse, New York, will be held jointly with EPA Region 1 & 2 and their tribal nations. For more information: Dinalyn Spears at Narragansett Tribe, (401) 364-1100, ext. 210, or dspears@nitribe.org or Tim Gould, tgould@penobscotnation.org

December 3-4, 2008 - National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center Workshop, Lansdowne, Virginia. For more information: <http://www.conferencecenter.com/index.cfm>

December 5, 2008 - Natural Resources Career Fair, Lapwai, Idaho. For more information, contact: Solo Greene, solo@nezperce.org.

May 18-21, 2009 - The 2009 NAFWS National Conference, Juneau, AK. To be sponsored by the NAFWS Alaska Region, the cultural feast will be hosted by the Sealaska Corporation. Host Hotels: Westmark Baranof Hotel, Goldbelt Hotel, and the Prospector Hotel. For more information: (303) 466-1725, ext. 102.

(- Hoopa Tribe - cont. from p. 1 -)

balance cultural values and socio-economic needs on a land base that represents only a fraction of its original territory.

Since 1992, the BIA has provided base funding to the tribe for the purposes of Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance and surveys and monitoring for northern spotted owls through the tribe's self-governance compact. The tribe's struggling economy makes it difficult to fund wildlife programs on its own, no matter how important wildlife species are to the people and their culture.

When the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service launched the Tribal Wildlife Grants (TWG) and Tribal Landowner Incentive (TLIP) programs to provide much needed funding for wildlife work, the Hoopa Tribe was ready. These grant programs have

benefited many tribes nationwide, and the Hoopa Tribe has been successful in obtaining both TLIP and TWG grants. The TWG grants have been focused primarily on researching the status of the fisher (*Martes pennanti pacifica*).

The focus on the fisher stems from its cultural importance to the tribe; its hides are used in making ceremonial dance regalia. A "distinct population segment" (a term sometimes used under the ESA to delineate a separate portion of a species that requires different treatment by the law) of the fisher within California, Oregon, and Washington is a candidate for federal protection under the ESA. Because of the fisher's cultural importance, the potential for federal listing, and the animal's association with older forest habitats, the

Hoopa Tribe has taken an active approach in collecting information about the fisher on tribal lands. The information collected will help shape future forest management decisions and will prepare the tribe for working with the Service on revisions to the tribe's forest management plan.

Starting in 1992, surveys conducted across most of the reservation found that the fisher was quite abundant compared with surveys conducted elsewhere.

During 1996 to 1998, a radio-telemetry study was conducted on a 21-square-mile (55-square-km) area of the southeast portion of the reservation. Researchers captured 56 fishers (36 females, 20 males) to radio collar and, in some cases, replace old collars. The main emphasis of this study was to

(- See p. 10- Hoopa Tribe -)

(- UAB - Cont. from p. 3 -)

evacuation/shelter in place

Everyone who attends the WMD and All-Hazard awareness training will receive a vast amount of resources including the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), the FEMA Emergency Response to Terrorism Job Aid, Version 2.0, the First Responder's Field Guide to Hazmat & Terrorism, the Handbook for Responding to a Radiological Dispersal Device Responders Guide, the Advanced Disaster Medical Response Manual, the UAB-CLEAR WST Emergency Response Resource CD and other materials to use after the training.

Other Types of Training Available

Under the current NIEHS grant, we are continuing to offer several other types of training at no cost to the tribes. We offer these courses nationwide and are constantly looking for people interested in hosting a

training. Trainings we offer in addition to the First Responder Awareness course include the following:

- First Responder Awareness Level (8 hours)
- First Responder Hazmat Operations (24 hours)
- Mass Casualty Incident Triage (8 hours)
- Clandestine Meth Lab Awareness (8 hours)
- Radiological/Nuclear Awareness (8 hours)
- Incident Command Training Courses
 - § ICS 100 & ICS 200 (8 hours)
 - § ICS 300 (16 hours)
 - § ICS 400 (12 hours)

All of these courses are designed to help trainees prepare for emergencies. The courses are described in brochures mailed out periodically by the NAFWS and available on our website at www.uab.edu/wst.

How to Host a Training

If you would like to host

any of the courses we offer, it is not difficult. The most important part of hosting a training is being able to get enough people together who want to attend. In some cases, it may require recruiting people from several tribes, communities, or organizations. We also need a suitable training room with tables and chairs for trainees, a projector screen, and a few other simple things. We provide the audio/visual equipment, manuals, and other teaching materials needed for our training at no cost.

If you are interested in scheduling a course, contact Sarah (Sally) Carufel-Williams with the NAFWS at swilliams@nafws.org or 303-466-1725 extension 104. If you have technical or logistical questions about the training, contact Will Bruer with UAB at rwbruer@uab.edu or 205-934-8013. In the meantime, take care and good luck.

UNM SEEKS APPLICANTS

The University of New Mexico, Undergraduate Nurturing Opportunities, seeks applicants if you are interested in biology, laboratory or field research experience, graduate school, and possibly a career in biology.

The areas of research: Ecology, Behavior, Paleoecology, Community structure, Conservation, Parasitology, Evolutionary genetics, Evolution, Systematics, Phylogenetics, and Physiology.

Stipends are up to \$12,000 per year.

For more information, contact: Catherine Osborn, Museum of Southwestern Biology, (505) 277-1360 or e-mail her at: cosborn@unm.edu

(- Hoopa Tribe - Cont. from p. 9 -)

identify and describe fisher rest sites, although some reproductive dens also were found.

Objectives of the first TWG grant included several ambitious tasks, including the study of den site selection and the feasibility of studying fisher dispersal. To accomplish these tasks, tribal members and others involved in the project set out to radio-collar 15 to 20 adult females.

Modeling of rest and den site selection variables will help the tribe develop habitat protection guidelines for the fisher. In addition, we attempted to mark each fisher kit produced in these dens with a passive integrated transponder (PIT) tag so that they might be identified when they grew large enough to be fitted with radio transmitters prior to their dispersal.

During more recent trapping efforts, we quickly learned that fishers were much less abundant than from 1996 to 1998. We struggled to capture 14 females in our first year, even after expanding the study area. In fact, we documented a significant decline in the fisher population by using camera stations to photograph ear-tagged animals in the portion of the recent study area that overlaid the 1996-1998 study area. In addition to the population decline, we found that the sex ratio had changed from nearly two females per male

to one per male.

We captured and tagged 85 juvenile and adult fishers between 2004 and 2007, and radio-collared 42. Our close monitoring of these animals over the years has given us some insight into the causes of fisher mortality. During the current study, we have witnessed 16 mortalities (13 females and three males). One was killed by a vehicle and three we suspect died from disease. The other 12 deaths (11 females and one male) were the result of predation. Suspected predators include bobcats, mountain lions, and canids (coyotes and domestic dogs).

Throughout much of the fisher's range, predation is not considered an important source of mortality; however, in our region, body size is substantially smaller, and there are plenty of larger predators.

Of the 28 fisher kits marked prior to weaning, we recaptured and radio collared nine. Five of the eight collared kits have established home ranges, two dropped their collars during dispersal, and two died, most likely from disease.

Three of the eight were born in March 2007 and later radio collared. One of these was actually rescued from a den after its mother was lost to predation. The young animal was bottle fed for three weeks, then held at an

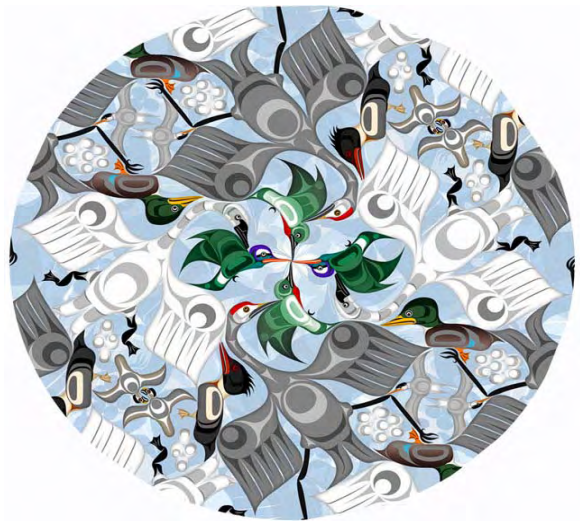
(See p. 11, Hoopa Tribe -)

INTERNATIONAL BIRD DAY TO HONOR TRIBES

Thousands of International Migratory Bird Day organizers and celebrants anticipate the unveiling of the annual art each year. The art has become the event's icon, representing an annual conservation theme, migratory birds, and bird conservation. Over the years, works have illustrated topics such as the impacts of climate change on birds, the

tessellations are used in mosaics and in pre-Columbian pottery using geometric shapes. Elsewhere, you will see this art form in Navajo weavings, pottery throughout the Western Hemisphere, body painting, and in other forms of art.

Andy Everson is a Northwest Coast artist, and he follows in the footsteps of his



importance of Boreal Forests to nesting birds, and the recovery of the Peregrine Falcon.

The 2009 IMBD art is an ideal representation of the upcoming theme, Celebrating Birds in Culture. The piece features seven birds, including a duck, a crane, a tern, a swan, a falcon, and two hummingbirds. Many of these birds have been represented in pre-Columbian art, are important spiritual symbols, and provide information about the environment of early Indigenous Peoples in the Western Hemisphere. The artist, Andy Everson, employed a technique known as tessellation or using repeating patterns to form a mosaic. In the Caribbean,

Kwakiutl relatives in creating bold and unique representations that remain rooted in the age-old traditions of his ancestors. The art he has created for IMBD will be available in January 2009.

For more information about Environment for the Americas, International Migratory Bird Day, and the 2009 art, please contact:

Environment for the Americas
866-334-3330
www.birdday.org

825 South Broadway
Suite 35
Boulder, CO 80305

JOBS

Fish Biologist - Navajo Nation Fish and Wildlife Department. Position will be located in Farmington, New Mexico. Will serve as fish biologist for all lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams across the Navajo Reservation. B.S. in biological science, fishery science, wildlife biology, aquaculture or related field. \$40,081.60/per annum. For more info: Viola Willetto at (928) 871-7064, vwilletto@navajofishandwildlife.org

Director of Natural Resources - Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments, Fort Yukon, Alaska. Will be responsible for development and management of a Tribal Natural Resources program with a primary purpose to: protect and enhance Traditional Tribal Lands and resources and provide Tribal representation in Natural Resources Management Decision-Making. The position is responsible for providing overall management and leadership to a diverse group of natural resource and environmental professionals and reports directly to the Executive Director. For a more detailed job description and qualifications, contact: Ben Stevens, (907) 662-7501, bstevens@catg.org

Wildlife Biologist - GS0485-5/6/7/11, Burley, Idaho. Open to all government status employees, Announcement No. ID-Merit-2009-0006. Closes 12-03-08.

(- Hoopa Tribe, Cont. from p. 10 -)

off-exhibit display at the Sequoia Park Zoo in Eureka, California. She was then transferred to an enclosure in the woods at Hoopa within her mother's home range, where she was introduced to natural live prey. She was released October 3, 2007, and remained in her mother's home range until December 3, when she began to move northwest and left the reservation. On December 30, she slipped out of her collar, and we were unable to recapture her due to snowy weather that made access to the area impossible. The other two kits born in 2007 were sisters. One of them dispersed to the south and established a home range near the town of Willow Creek, and the other has remained in her mother's

home range. The two older female kits produced litters of kits in 2008 on the reservation.

The Hoopa Tribe has formed a partnership with the non-profit Wildlife Conservation Society, which has provided the director for the fisher research project.

In addition, the tribe has collaborated with Humboldt State University and the non-profit Integral Ecology Research Center to better understand mortality causes and the role of disease in fisher ecology. These partnerships, and additional financial support and technical assistance from the Fish and Wildlife Service's Yreka Field Office and the U.S. Forest Service's Redwood Science Laboratory, have resulted in many advances

(- See p. 13 - Hoopa Tribe -)

SCHOLARSHIP FOR NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS IN NATURAL RESOURCES

The Intertribal Timber Council has announced scholarship opportunities for college students and graduating senior high school students pursuing degrees in natural resources.

The Truman D. Picard Scholarship Program is dedicated to supporting Native American students pursuing a higher education and has cooperative financial aid agreements with the University of Washington and Salish Kootenai College.

A \$2,000 scholarship will be awarded to college students. The number of awards varies each year. A \$1,500 scholarship will also be awarded to graduating senior high school students.

Students interested in applying must submit:

1. A letter of application that includes: name, perma-

nent mailing address, email address if any, and phone number. It should be a maximum of two pages in length, which address the following areas:

a. Interest in natural resources

b. Commitment to education, community and your culture

c. Financial need. Students who have completed the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) should attach the Student Aid Report or have the report sent to the ITC office.

2. Résumé
3. Three signed letters of reference, preferably on letterhead

4. Evidence of validated enrollment in a federally recognized tribe or Alaska

(See next column -)

Native Corporation, as established by the U.S. government. A photocopy of your enrollment card, front and back will suffice.

5. Transcripts: All students must include transcripts. High school students must also provide documented proof of acceptance to an institution of higher education. College students must also provide proof of their declared major.

All information must be received by the close of business at 5 p.m. on January 30, 2009.

Recipients of the ITC Truman Picard scholarship are eligible to receive additional scholarships including tuition waivers. For more information, visit the ITC website at www.itcnet.org or email ITC: itc1@teleport.com or fax: (503) 282-1274 or contact either of the two colleges directly.

The ITC established the Truman D. Picard scholarship program in honor of him for his determination to complete his education and for his individual efforts to bring the BIA Forestry and Colville Tribal Forestry together to improve the level of forest management on the Colville reservation. He was one of the first from the Colville Agency in Nespelem, Washington, to attend the Forest Engineering Institute at Oregon State University and complete its program. He later returned to OSU and earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Forest Management.

http://www.charkoosta.com/2008/2008_09_25/Native_Amer_natural_resources_scholarships_announced.html

(- SW youth, Cont.from p. 8 -)

thanking the Creator for a safe week and asking for a safe trip home, the students loaded up the vans and the 15th Annual Natural Resources Youth Practicum came to a quick end.

At this time I would like to acknowledge a number of people who supported the 15th Annual Natural Resources Youth Practicum. First and foremost, the Southwest Region Board of Directors, Marilyn Ethelbah and Arthur "Butch" Blazer, for their support in the planning process. And last but not least, the staff: Jeanne Lubbering, Anna Gray, Pricilla Wade, Paula Shattuck, Lawrence Abeita, Jennifer Smith, Joe Early, Steve Debrott and the Ladder Ranch. We

would also like to thank the instructors and presenters for volunteering their valuable time in making the 15th Annual Natural Resources Youth Practicum another huge success.

Overall, we are hopeful that the Natural Resources Youth Practicum can continue to provide a steady stream of young professional resource managers that will continue to promote the conservation and management of tribal natural resources.

For more information about the Southwest Region Natural Resources Youth Practicum, contact: Norman Jojola at (505)753-1451, Norman.Jojola@bia.gov.

(- One week, cont. from p. 6 -)

and the various parameters involved like testing for pH, oxygen, phosphorous, nitrates, and the effects of alkalinity?"

Garcia said that each year the teaching he shares builds upon the previous years. "I arm myself as well as I can, and I enjoy this so much, I guess because of the rewards it gives in working with young people. I was in their shoes at one point and there are people like myself here such as the counselors and teachers who helped me get through tough times, so now I'm giving back....reciprocity."

The next best thing to experiencing what might take place in the real world in terms of politics, laws, cultural significance, or in tribal councils involved the student's participation in mock scenarios where students acted in various roles that pertained to actual conservation causes that have taken place in the

world of natural resources.

One scenario issue involved possible drilling of a new mine on tribal land. Students played out their roles of handling a situation when/if offered a large amount of money to allow a mining operation to build on their tribal land.

"This scenario makes you think about what is involved, said Brenna McClemore, "all the parties needed in order to make a major decision. It may seem small but it is a really big thing and it means a lot to people if their land is going to be used for mining. In this scenario, I played a tribal council member, and it was important to ask why such a company would want to put this on our land because our land is sacred to us and it would ruin our land forever. Money wouldn't be able to replace our traditions."

Jake Valliere, 11th grade from Lac du Flambeau,

(- see p. 13 - One week -)



(- USGS, cont. from p. 8 -)

to Port Angeles to meet with the OCNMS. Assistant Manager, George Galasso, presented a summary of recent mapping efforts within the Sanctuary. They estimate that only about 25 % of the seafloor in the Sanctuary has been adequately mapped with high resolution techniques. There was considerable discussion of the mapping needs off the coast and the logistics faced in trying to compile existing data sources and fill in the blanks. The Sanctuary continues playing a very active role with partners such as USGS and IPC in mapping the habitat in OCNMS as well as surrounding areas.

From there the group was invited by the Makah Tribe to spend the evening on scenic Hobuck Beach near Neah Bay. They enjoyed a traditional salmon dinner,

baked on cedar sticks surrounding an open fire, with Councilman Nate Tyler. Ryland Bowe chop provided the dinner song. The next morning began with a hike out to Cape Flattery, the northwestern most point of the contiguous 48 states. They also toured the boat of Makah fisherman, Roger Baines, who is working to develop new fishing gear to minimize catch of unwanted species.

Later that day USGS met with available tribal representatives from the IPC and their staff as well as OCNMS to present an overview of research that they are currently involved in. Fred Woodruff of the Quileute Tribe welcomed the travelers. Staff from USGS highlighted the state of current research and efforts to map coastal waters, the availability of new technology and analyses to

characterize habitats, and efforts to correlate species assemblages with habitat. Dr. John Haines, Program Coordinator for Coastal and Marine Geology, emphasized that the IPC Ocean Initiative is a good fit for the guidance outlined in the President's Ocean Action Plan and Ocean Research Priorities. There was a lot of enthusiasm for the opportunity for partnerships that would improve our understanding of and ability to responsibly manage ocean resources.

The group ended their trip at the southern end of the Olympic Peninsula Coast. They spent the night at Pacific Beach and the next morning met with Quinault Indian Nation Department of Natural Resources Director, Dave Bingamen, in the village of Taholah. The roundtable discussion consisted of the Nation's Fisheries Depart-

ment, including Ed Johnstone, chairman of IPC, along with Mapping and Science Division personnel, Environmental Protection, and Hatchery Division staff. It was an exciting chance to share ideas, program details, and further explore ideas for collaboration and partnership.

During their tour of the Olympic Peninsula folks from USGS not only met with tribal and federal staff, but also enjoyed the chance to relax and more fully appreciate the people and places that make this area truly special. Ultimately, the trip highlighted not only the rugged beauty of the Olympic Peninsula, but also the advantages of working together for the continued benefit of all that this unique area has to offer.

(- One week, cont. fr. p. 12 -)

Wisconsin said he will miss the beauty of the mountains and the beauty of the area. "All that we learned here was packed with knowledge and the teachers here were powerful."

This year, the practicum hosted at least 15 teachers, representing various tribal or non-native affiliations. This is the 17th year that that Native American Fish & Wildlife Society has hosted this summer program for Native American youth. For more information about wanting to become a part of this program, contact: Sally Carufel-Williams at (303) 466-1725, or e-mail her at: swilliams@nafws.org.

Article appears in Oct. 13, 2008 issue of: News From Indian Country.



(- Hoopa Tribe, Cont. from p.11-)

in the knowledge of fisher ecology.

The stakeholders on Indian lands (tribal members) often live on the same lands managed for commercial resource extraction. On tribal lands like the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, culture, tradition, subsistence, and recreational use take precedence over purely economic gain. But implementation of forest management plans on tribal lands must continue due to the strong economic need.

We believe that, if tribes were afforded sufficient funding for ecological monitoring programs, the effectiveness of tribal management would be documented and would eventually provide an example of effective forest management that could be emulated on federal lands.

Reprinted from Endangered Species Bulletin, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

2009 NAFWS National Conference

May 18 - 21, 2009

Centennial Hall Convention Center
Juneau, Alaska

Sponsored by the NAFWS Alaska
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I would like to help make a difference in the preservation, protection, and enhancement of tribal natural resources. I would like to donate to the following:

- Summer Youth Practicum
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- Donation
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Please make checks payable to: Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, 8333 Greenwood Blvd., Ste. 260, Denver, CO 80221 or fax to: (303) 466-5414

THANK YOU FOR YOUR MEMBERSHIP AND SUPPORT!