

## SCIENCE AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

A Federal Agency Shares Its Experience in Alaska ARCUS WEBINAR SERIES

Jeffrey J. Brooks, Ph.D.
Social Scientist
January 7, 2020



## **Purpose and Outline**

- Share our applied definition of traditional knowledge
- Share examples of how we have applied traditional knowledge
- Summarize our decision-making process





## **Definition**

Traditional knowledge is a body of evolving practical expertise based on observations and personal experience of indigenous people over an extensive, multi-generational period.

- Linked to places
- Shared
- Respected
- Anchors values and identities
- Unity between people and places
- Way of knowing tied to a way of life



https://pame.is/mema/MEMAdatabase/007 OS 12 apr may jun.pdf



## **The Integration Debate**

- Traditional knowledge and science are based in different worldviews.
- We tend to be preoccupied with concerns over how and if the two should be integrated.
- This is an unnecessary dilemma and debate.





## **Our Approach**

# For application to management, we treat traditional knowledge and science as complementary.

- May use different methods
- May ask different questions
- Based in observation
- Equally valuable
- Provide a more complete picture together

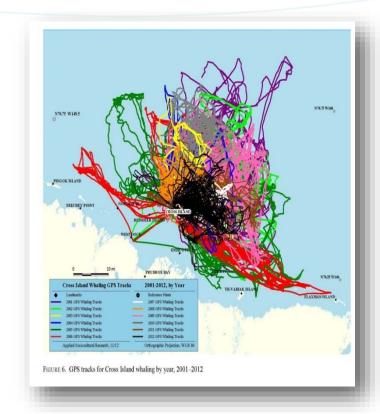






## **Cross Island Whaling Study**

- Traditional knowledge about whale behavior drives lñupiaq concerns that industrial activities lower whaling success.
- Hunters were provided GPS Units to record boat tracks and whale strikes from 2001-2012.
- Commercial barges found to have the greatest impacts.
- Traditional knowledge and mapping of whaling effort enabled conflict avoidance.



https://marinecadastre.gov/espis/#/search/study/23150



## **Environmental Impacts Analysis**

#### In NEPA, we obtain traditional knowledge from three sources.

- Public comments/scoping
- Social science studies
- Tribal consultations

#### We apply traditional knowledge to:

- Describe the affected environment
- Formulate alternative actions
- Assess potential impacts to subsistence activities
- Design mitigation measures to avoid impacts



# **Liberty Project**

- Whalers identified potential conflicts between fall whaling and development of a gravel island in Beaufort Sea.
- Mitigation measures provided by the whalers were described in the draft environmental impact statement.
  - Set quiet periods during whale migration and harvest
  - Maintain communication center for whalers and industry to proactively avoid or minimize conflicts
  - Establish best practices for vessels to avoid whalers
  - Agree to a conflict avoidance/resolution process



https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/environmental-impact-statements-and-major-environmental-assessments



## Why Do We Apply Traditional Knowledge?

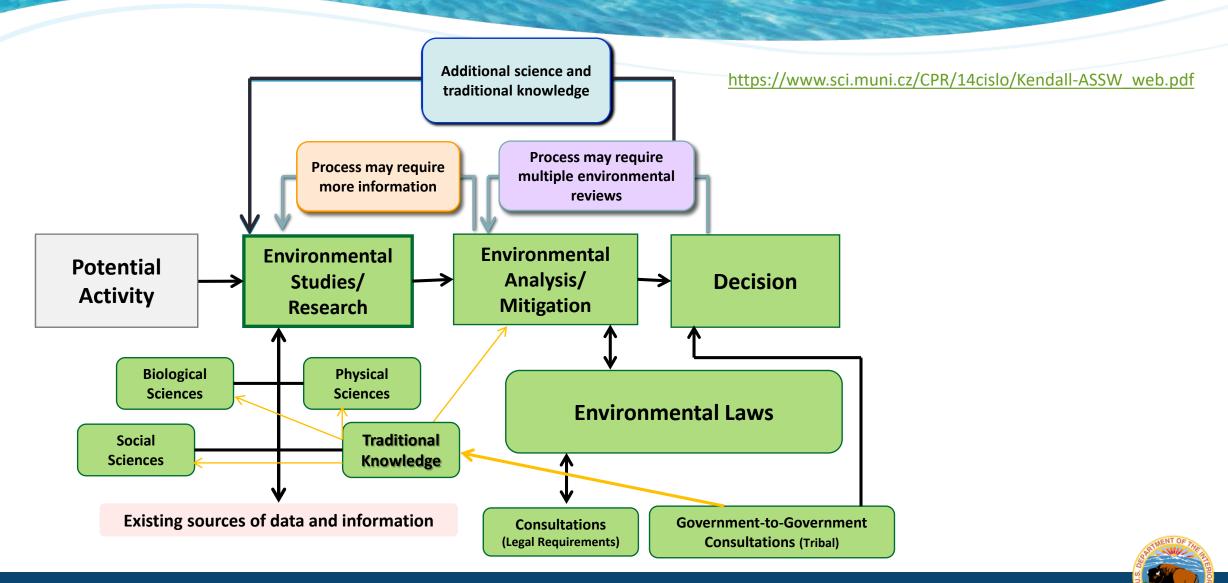
- Produces more inclusive decisions
- o Creates mutual awareness and understanding
- Enhances respect for both worldviews
- Allows more complete use of information



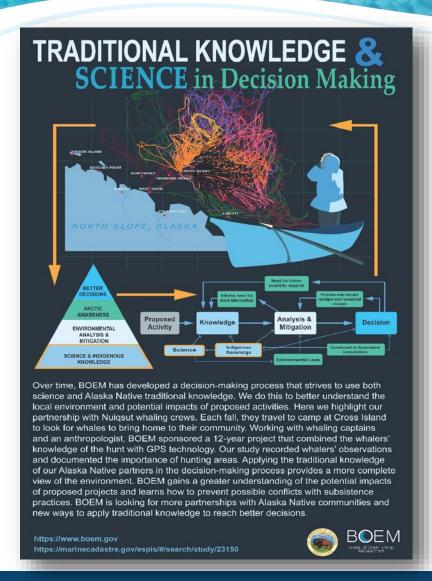




## **Adaptive Process**



### **Outreach and Communication**



#### Poster presentations and handouts

- Alaska Federation of Natives Convention
- Arctic Futures 2050 Conference



## Acknowledgements

**Nuiqsut Whaling Captains Association** 

**Applied Sociocultural Research** 

**Kuukpik Corporation** 

**North Slope Borough** 

Catherine C. Coon

**Chris Campbell** 

James J. Kendall, Jr.

**Heather A. Crowley** 

Laura C. Mansfield

Jeleena M. Almario

**Gwendolynn B. Robinson** 

John V. Primo

**Michael Burwell** 

Dee M. Williams

Kathleen L. Wedemeyer

**Dennis K. Thurston** 

Rodney E. Cluck

Michael L. Haller

Mark A. Storzer



# QUESTIONS



Please contact me at jeffrey.brooks@boem.gov or (907) 334-5247 for questions.



