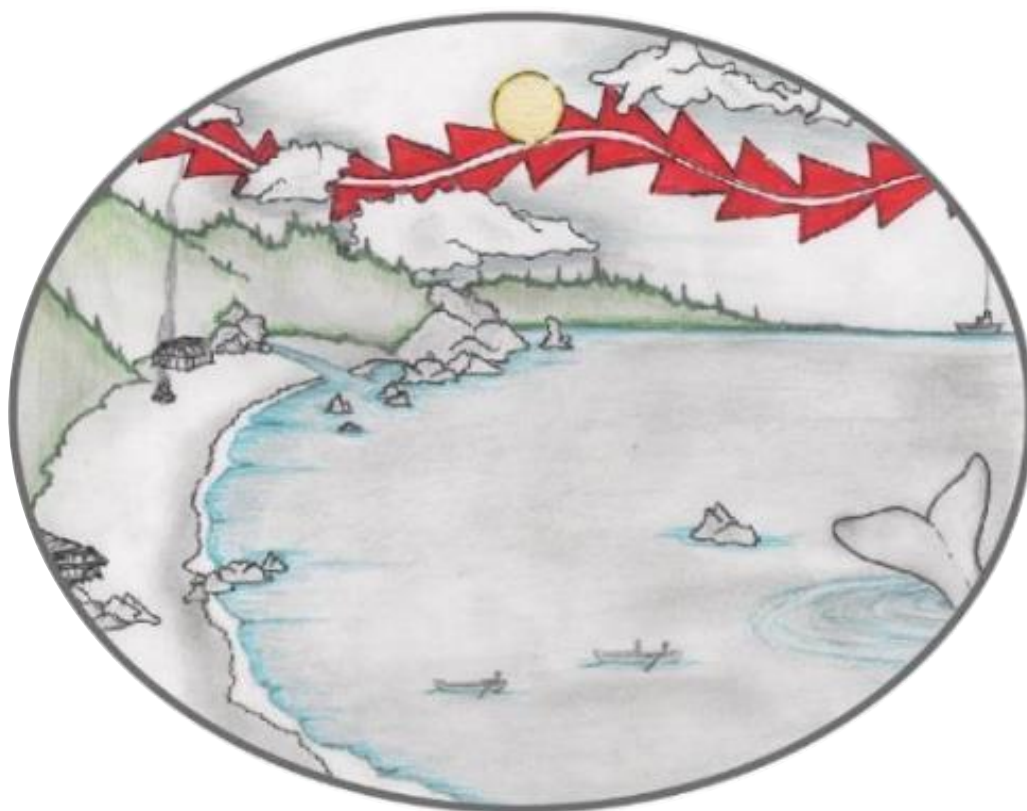

SUMMARY REPORT

Indigenous Ocean Science Forum



April 22 – 23, 2013
The Billy Frank, Jr., Conference Center
Portland, Oregon



Prepared by Megan Rocha, NOAA ROP Project Manager under the project “Building Capacity of West Coast Tribes to Coordinate and Engage in Ocean Regional Governance and CMSP”

Prepared for the
Smith River Rancheria
140 Rowdy Creek Road
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On April 22nd and 23rd, 2013, an Indigenous Ocean Science Forum (IOSF) was held in Portland, Oregon at The Billy Frank, Jr. Conference Center. The IOSF was hosted and organized by the Smith River Rancheria, a federally-recognized Tribe of Tolowa Dee-ni' located along the northern California and southern Oregon coast. The IOSF was funded in part through a federal grant from the Regional Ocean Partnership Funding Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce.

The purpose of the IOSF was to provide a tribally-driven opportunity for solution-orientated engagement of sovereign coastal Tribal nations from Washington, Oregon, and California on issues of regional ocean governance, indigenous ecological knowledge, and Tribal Coastal Marine Spatial Planning for the West Coast region. It was to lend towards collaboration across Tribes; to begin and/or continue the building of alliances and mechanisms for ongoing communication; and provide an occasion to learn from one another. The IOSF was attended by 54 total participants, including those from West Coast Tribes (33), tribal organizations (10), federal agencies (3), state agencies (1), non-governmental organizations (5), and others (2). This included 43 representatives from 16 different Tribes or Tribal organizations.

The two-day event was full of presentations and panels from Tribal representatives and included a breakout session of dialog. Speakers shared perspectives and experiences about marine planning, including current efforts by First Nations in British Columbia, a case study example of effective tribal engagement in a state process, using a cultural landscape approach, considerations when developing tribal mapping standards, and the West Coast Governor's Alliance's Regional Data Framework and West Coast Data Registry. We also heard about our responsibilities as stewards and the National Ocean Policy and tribal outreach. The IOSF concluded with breakout session questions and an opportunity for dialog around "How to develop mapping standards that are culturally appropriate?" This dialog was distilled into eight (8) key summary themes that will be informative to tribal coastal marine spatial planning and regional ocean governance.

OVERVIEW

On April 22nd and 23rd, 2013, an Indigenous Ocean Science Forum (IOSF) was held in Portland, Oregon at The Billy Frank, Jr. Conference Center. The IOSF was hosted and organized by the Smith River Rancheria, a federally-recognized Tribe of Tolowa Dee-ni', located along the northern California and southern Oregon coast. Facilitation was provided by Shaunna McCovey, Marine Planning Associate for the nongovernmental organization, Ecotrust. The IOSF was funded in part through a federal grant from the Regional Ocean Partnership Funding Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce.¹

PURPOSE

The purpose of the IOSF was to provide a tribally-driven opportunity for engagement of sovereign coastal Tribal nations from Washington, Oregon, and California on issues of regional ocean governance, indigenous ecological knowledge, and Coastal Marine Spatial Planning for the West Coast region. It was to build towards collaboration across Tribes; to begin and/or continue the building of alliances and mechanisms for ongoing communication; and provide an occasion to learn from one another. The IOSF intended to be solution-oriented and discuss the common issues and concerns for Tribes over mapping and the creation of data standards, confidentiality of information, capacity-building, engagement in state, regional, and federal processes, the interest for regional intertribal collaboration, etc... There was also an opportunity to be updated on the current state of National Ocean Policy implementation and tribal outreach. It is important for Tribes to engage in tribal coastal marine spatial planning regardless of what happens at state, regional, and/or national levels. Toward this end, there is a need to identify best practices for that planning and ways in which to ensure standardization across the region.

OUTREACH AND PARTICIPATION

Invitations were extended to thirty-nine (39) federally-recognized Tribes with reservation or rancheria lands adjacent to or within close proximity to the coast along Washington, Oregon, and California. Invitations included formal letters to Tribal Chairpersons from Chairperson Kara Brundin-Miller on behalf of the Smith River Rancheria Tribal Council, as well as emails to those same Chairpersons and identified staff (administrators, natural resource managers, cultural resource managers, and GIS analysts targeted). Four (4) Tribal/First Nations organizations were also invited, including the Nanwakolas Council from British Columbia, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission from Washington, California Indian Water Commission, and Inter-Tribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council from California.

¹ A mixer on the first evening was hosted with support from Umpqua Bank.

The ISOF was attended by 54 total participants, including those from West Coast Tribes (33), tribal organizations (10), federal agencies (3), state agencies (1), non-governmental organizations (5), and others (2). This included 43 representatives from 16 different Tribes or Tribal organizations. The following Table identifies those Tribes and Tribal organizations with representatives in attendance.

Table 1. Tribal Representation by State

Tribes	
WA	Makah Tribe
WA	Quinault Indian Nation
WA	Quileute Tribe
OR	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
OR	Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw
OR	Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde
OR/CA	Smith River Rancheria
CA	Yurok Tribe
CA	Wiyot Tribe
CA	Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria
CA	Sherwood Valley Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Tribal/First Nations Organizations	
BC	Nanwakolas Council (Canada)
CA	Coyote Valley Tribal Historical Committee
CA	Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
CA	InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council
CA	California Indian Water Commission

Of those persons that registered, which varied some from attendees, several questions were posed during the online registration process. Those that registered were queried on their awareness and understanding of the National Ocean Policy, the West Coast Governor's Alliance, Coastal Marine Spatial Planning, and Marine Protected Area (MPA) development processes by identifying whether they had a High, Moderate, or Minimal understanding. Respondents were also able to identify that they did not have any understanding, but were interested. Of those total number of respondents (n=51), the largest percentage of those responding a high or moderate level of understanding was in regards to Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (84%), followed by MPA development (80%), National Ocean Policy (78%), and West Coast Governor's Alliance (57%).

SUMMARY OF DAY ONE

The first day of the IOSF commenced with an Opening Prayer by a representative from the area Tribe, Eirik Thorsgard, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Cultural Protection Program Manager of the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde.² We were then welcomed to Ecotrust and the Natural Capital Center by Founder and Board Chair, Spencer Beebe and Astrid Scholz, President of Ecotrust. Smith River Rancheria Chair, Kara Brundin-Miller, then welcomed the attendees to the IOSF and shared a bit about the purpose of the event and the importance of protecting our responsibilities and rights to continue to rely on the ocean. This was followed by an overview of the presentations and dialog planned over the course of the two days and the importance of collaboration across the West Coast region, which was provided by Briannon Fraley, Self-Governance Director for the Smith River Rancheria. There was then an opportunity for attendees to introduce themselves and the Tribe or organization in which they represent. Recognizing the important context geography and place can provide to understanding another's story and perspective, particularly for indigenous peoples, a Google Earth virtual tour was operating as each representative provided context and related it to the place in which they travelled from and/or was representing.

Presentations then began with Micah McCarty, Chairman of FirstStewards.org and Consultant for the Quinault Indian Nation who spoke about, "*Our Responsibilities as First Stewards.*" Micah shared that our responsibility as first stewards means a number of things, but most importantly it means



Figure 1. Micah McCarty speaking of "Our Responsibilities as First Stewards."

tribal people have a responsibility to assert our rights to govern and to manage or co-manage our territories, including our marine territories. It also means that we have to continue to advocate and press for these rights to ensure the highest level of consultation and funding from the federal government. At the same time, tribal people need to establish our own environmental

standards, develop our own management plans and strategies because these standards and strategies pre-exist other management entities (i.e. federal and state agencies)—they just haven't been written down.

² Biographies for all speakers, in alphabetically order by last name, are included in Exhibit A.

Micah also expressed the need for harmonization of the federal family to improve functionality when working with Tribes on marine issues. This must be coupled with sufficient funding. We must also remember that Tribal self-governance is beyond just Bureau of Indian Affairs and/or Indian Health Service funding agreements. There has been a lack of involvement by West Coast Tribes in the West Coast Governor's Alliance and it is doubtful that this will change without federal trustee intervention. It is important to become engaged in these marine planning processes because if you are not engaged then the train may lead to destinations you don't want to go. There is also a need for collaboration across West Coast Tribes and Micah expressed the need for a West Coast Indigenous Leadership Council.

We then had an opportunity to hear from Merv Child, Executive Director and Scott Harris, Marine Planner of the N̓anwak̓olas Council. The N̓anwak̓olas Council is located in Campbell River, British Columbia (B.C.) and was established in 2007. They are comprised of seven (7) First Nations, whose traditional territories are located in the Northern Vancouver Island and adjacent South Central Coast of B.C. The Council is dedicated to serve as a mechanism through which the member First Nations regionally pursue land and marine resource planning and management, as well as resource-based economic development. Merv and Scott were able to share “*Marine Planning by the N̓anwak̓olas Council: A place we go to find agreement.*”



Figure 2. Merv Child speaking about N̓anwak̓olas Council Marine Planning.

The marine planning process they are currently involved in includes each member First Nation drafting a marine use plan for their given territory (Phase 1). They realized early on that they had to find a way to share certain information because it is that sharing that was going to lead to the protection of areas and resources important to them. Information used to develop this singular First Nations' plan is gathered through community participatory mapping and ethnographies of uses and traditional ecological knowledge. Each of those individual First Nations' plans will then be harmonized into a sub-regional *Ha-ma-yas* Marine Plan (Phase 2). This *Ha-ma-yas* Marine Plan will then be harmonized with three (3) other sub-regional *Ha-ma-yas* plans. These plan will then be integrated, along with input from stakeholders and the provincial government, into a North Vancouver Island Sub-region Marine Plan (Phase 3). This would then create the Regional Framework for Management (Phase 4). One lesson learned when facing the issue of overlap in territories was when working with other First Nations, they didn't talk about whose territory it was or who had jurisdiction. Instead, they talked about what kind of management each First Nation

wanted to see, and they reached an agreement. This approach to marine planning on an individual level, then harmonizing this plan with other First Nations across the region, and then using this to inform an integrated plan with the provincial government, may serve as a really positive model for West Coast Tribes.

We then had a panel of speakers presenting on a “*Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes for Resource Preservation and Protection*.” This panel demonstrated how the federal government is engaging three (3) Tribes on the West Coast in a Cultural Landscape pilot project. Spearheaded by federal partners, NOAA and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), participating Tribes are the Makah Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde, and the Yurok Tribe. Panelists Roberta Cordero of Conflict Management is the Tribal Consultant for the project and also a member of the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation. She explained that at its most basic level, the Cultural Landscape Approach is about that intimate knowledge of place over time and understanding that humans are part of the landscape, shaping it and being shaped by it. This knowledge may be documented and used to inform future management and planning. In working through the Tribal Historic/Heritage³ Preservation Offices (THPO) of each participating Tribe, the project seeks to rely upon a cultural resources management framework to increase preservation and consideration of culturally significant places and cultural resources; enhance ocean planning for energy development; develop a proactive approach for these federal agencies in working with tribes; and facilitate decision-making processes appropriate to each locale.



Figure 3. Tribal Cultural Landscapes Panel. (left to right) IOSF Facilitator, Shaunna McCovey with panelists Robert McConnell, Sr., Rosie Clayburn, Eirik Thorsgard, Rebekah Monette, Janine Ledford, and Roberta Cordero.

³ Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, lead to the establishment of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. A few Tribes have changed “Historic” to “Heritage” to more accurately reflect the role they serve on behalf of their respective Tribe.

Figure 4. Shaunna McCovey (left), Suntayea Steinruck (middle), and Briannon Fraley (right) facilitate questions.



THPOs and other cultural resources management staff of the participating Tribes also shared their own understanding of the project and/or their Tribe’s experience in this field. Robert McConnell, Sr., THPO and Rosie Clayburn, Acting Cultural Resources Manager for the Yurok Tribe began the panel by sharing their recent work in documenting a cultural landscape for a Tribal fish processing plant project at the mouth of the Klamath River and the need to include all interrelated cultural features in the vicinity. This includes not

only those traditional cultural properties within the project area, but also the related features that provide context, meaning, and/or significance to the project area, such as the rock across the river and the ceremonial high country one can see in the mountainous viewshed looking upriver. Robert also explained that there is no legal definition for a “Tribal Cultural Landscape”. Rather, the closest definition may be found in National Register Bulletin 38 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, which relates to compliance to the National Historic Preservation Act and the role of THPOs.

The THPO and Cultural Protection Program Manager for the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde, Eirik Thorsgard, explained an ongoing cultural mapping project they are conducting that lends to the cultural landscape concept. As stated, they are “reinventing the wheel—on purpose;” mapping already published stories, maps, ethnographies, and oral histories. Beginning with these existing sources, many of which were recorded by anthropologists at the turn of the century, they index the information by four themes: geography, fauna, floral, and mineral. So far, with the assistance of graduate school interns, the Cultural Protection Program has documented and geospatially referenced >3,500 records. They are currently testing the applicability of polygon versus point data recording and continue to add to this living database.

Makah Tribal representatives, Janine Ledford, THPO and Executive Director of the Makah Cultural and Research Center, and Rebekah Monette, THPO Manager, provided the final Tribal presentation on the Cultural Landscape panel. They shared their experiences with extensive cultural resources and museum management activities of the Makah Tribe. This includes archaeology, processing, and curation of materials; some of this work being conducted by Tribal members. Janine expressed the importance of being proactive and of participating in processes to protect cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties. Documenting this information ensures that you are “armed with information” and prepared to respond.



Figure 5. Megan Rocha sharing her perspective on Tribal engagement in the CA MLPAI.

The end of the first day concluded with a panel about “*Effective Tribal Engagement in a State Marine Planning Process*.” This panel focused on Tribal engagement in the California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative (MLPAI), a State initiative intended to develop a statewide network of Marine Protected Areas. The panel included perspectives shared by Russ Crabtree, Tribal Administrator for the Smith River Rancheria; Hawk Rosales, Executive Director of the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council; and Megan Rocha, NOAA ROP Project Manager for the Smith River Rancheria and Consultant. After Megan provided a brief background for context, Russ shared his perspective and expressed the importance of standing firm and unwavering in a position, but also be flexible enough to engage and go through a process. It was recognized by all the panelists that although this was a very difficult process and the work continues, there have been several positive outcomes seen thus far. Megan conveyed that having strong leadership and community involvement; the use of consistent engagement at all levels; consistent messages; and intertribal coordination and strategizing was an effective method to realize some positive outcomes to this very difficult process. Hawk concluded by providing a brief background on the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council and summation of their involvement. He affirmed the importance of the new regulation recognizing tribal rights in the marine environment, the new California Resources Agency Tribal Consultation Policy, and the value of North Coast Tribes working together in this effort.

Figure 6. Hawk Rosales (left) and Russ Crabtree (right) expressing views of effective Tribal engagement and lessons learned in the CA MLPAI.



SUMMARY OF DAY TWO

The second day began a presentation delivered by Jacque Hostler-Carmesin, Chief Executive Officer of the Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria. She serves as one of three



Figure 5. Jacque Hostler-Carmesin discussing National Ocean Policy and Tribal outreach.

Tribal representatives⁴ on the National Ocean Council's Governance Coordinating Committee (GCC) and has been embarking on Tribal outreach efforts regarding National Ocean Policy. Jacque provided background on National Ocean Policy, an overview of completed and intended Tribal outreach efforts, and an update on the Regional Planning Body (RPB) for the West Coast. The West Coast RPB covers Washington, Oregon, and California and will serve to represent various interests in marine planning, such as conservation, economic, energy, and commercial fishing. This body has not yet been selected and the composition is uncertain. What is also uncertain at this time is the way in which the West Coast Governor's Alliance (WCGA) relates to the RPB and how these bodies may overlap, be independent, or be the same. Jacque has been actively advocating for a Tribal representative for California on the WCGA through the California representative and Tribes in Washington and

Oregon may want to consider a similar approach.

With regards to Tribal outreach, this is occurring on several levels. For the GCC, this is being led by John Stein, the federal co-lead and NOAA representative, as well as Jacque. Jacque shared her work plan for Tribal outreach with respect to funds received through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. She also expressed an intent and desire for sub-regional meetings with Tribes. This resulted in immediate offerings for locations and dates of availability from several attendees for convenings in Southern California, Central California, and Washington. It is also occurring through other efforts, including through the work of the Smith River Rancheria and the opportunity for information-sharing provided at the IOSF. Jacque concluded with two key questions that we need to ask ourselves as we decided how to proceed with this process. The first is, "How do we [as Tribes] continue the regional discussion and move forward together?" And, "What efforts are needed to ensure Tribal Nations are informed and part of this process?"

⁴ A second Tribal representative is Michael Bolt, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. The third seat is currently vacant; previously filled by former Chairman of the Makah Tribe, Micah McCarty.

We then learned about the “*Regional Data Framework and the West Coast Data Registry*”. A detailed overview of the Regional Data Framework was presented by Rachel Rodriguez, GIS Coordinator for the Yurok Tribe and member of the WCGA’s Regional Data Framework Action Coordination Team (RDF ACT). Rachel spoke about the formation of the RDF ACT and selection of the team members, noting that she is the only member that represents a Tribal government. The RDF ACT was formed in February 2012 by the WCGA. The formation was in response to the many roadblocks from insufficient access to data that were preventing an ecosystem-based management approach. It was agreed that investments in capacity and technology were critical to addressing this concern to achieve their vision. Thus, the goals of the RDF ACT are:



Figure 6. Rachel Rodriguez explains the WCGA Regional Data Framework.

- Improve access to regionally relevant coastal and marine geospatial data and information products;
- Promote the interoperability of web services and applications that support coastal and marine management, policy development and planning efforts; and
- Support a resourceful and informed community of practice among West Coast data providers, data users, and GIS practitioners.

There is a place and a need for Tribal information to be included in the Regional Data Framework as appropriate and is included in the conversations of the RDF ACT. Rachel identified a need to have more direct Tribal input as this process continues as she is only able to represent the interests of the Tribe for which she works.

Rachel also talked to attendees about the value of GIS as a powerful planning tool that can allow us to look at different features and perform varying analysis. It is more than just creating a nice map, it is a science with credible statistical outputs. GIS provides decision makers the opportunity to analyze the whole picture, only features they have interest in, and/or select available features. GIS should be designed to serve the needs of the creating entity, but it is important to use industry standards to ensure interoperability and standardization.

A more in depth look at the West Coast Registry, being developed through the RDF ACT, was provided by Tim Welch, Senior Software Manager, Ecotrust Marine Consulting Initiative and one of the developers of the Registry. As Tim states, this registry is a website, a catalog, a “place to discover and contribute valuable data and other resources to inform marine and coastal planning, policy development, and resource management on the Pacific Coast”.

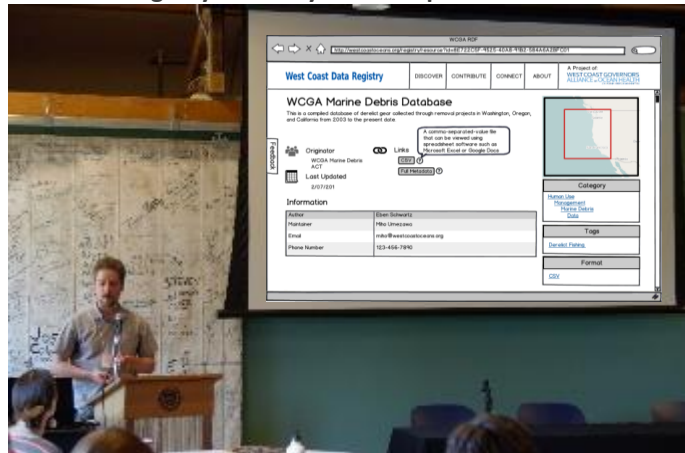
This registry is not a data repository, rather it is a clearinghouse that publishes the existence of data resources and guides people to their source. Thus, the authoritative owner registers each resource and controls presentation and access. This may prove to be a prime opportunity for Tribes to share data for West Coast regional planning, while maintaining total control over the way information

is accessed and more significant control over the way in which it may be presented and/or interpreted. If West Coast Tribes would like to include data in the registry, they must: 1) collect data; 2) write metadata; and 3) publish metadata on the registry. With respect to sensitive information, Tim describes several options including:

- Don’t share it at all, not even its existence;
- Publish its existence, and provide contact information to make a formal request;
- Publish its existence, and provide links to summarized data (e.g. by area or planning unit); and
- Publish its existence, and provide links to part or all of the data.

The intent of the registry is to facilitate information-sharing, applicable in the options described in the latter three (3) bullets. An early version of the data registry will be made available for review in July 2013 and a formal public release is planned for September 2013.

Figure 7. Tim Welch shares a frame shot of the West Coast RDF Data Registry currently in development.



The final presentation of the IOSF was provided by Suntayea Steinruck, THPO and Brian Anspach, GIS Analyst for the Smith River Rancheria. Providing context to the broader discussion that followed, they discussed the purpose, benefits, and challenges to mapping tribally sensitive information and posed the question to attendees, “*How do we develop data mapping standards that are culturally appropriate and inform coastal marine planning?*” Brian and Suntayea talked about the purpose of identifying a means for this is to provide an authoritative perspective while protecting cultural resources and confidentiality.

There are also several challenges that must be overcome. This includes ensuring that the “voice/person/spirit” contained in the information is not lost in condensing the rich meaning and interrelatedness of any given piece of information into a one-dimensional single point or polygon or that it becomes lost in translation.

There is also the challenge of metadata standardization, developing methods to ensure confidentiality, and funding to gather and maintain datasets. Despite these challenges, a story told by Suntayea about her experience in the CA MLPAI process emphasized the need to attempt to overcome these challenges and more effectively influence similar planning processes. Thus, benefits of conducting this work is that it supports the assertion of tribal sovereignty, self-governance, and co-management/governance. It also provides a tribally-driven translation tool to better understand the relationship between Tribes and marine resources.

Figure 8. Brian Anspach and Suntayea Steinruck provide context to the discussion on developing culturally appropriate mapping standards.



SUMMARY BREAK OUT SESSION

This final presentation lead to breakout sessions where the participants were broken up into three (3) separate groups to discuss several questions around the thematic question, “How do we develop data mapping standards that are culturally appropriate and inform coastal marine planning?” Each question was discussed among each individual group and then main points were shared back with the larger group. The following questions were posed:

- 1) What types of information are essential for your Tribe to document within the marine environment?
- 2) What are some challenges in mapping that information for your Tribe?
- 3) If you were going to share one piece or one type of information what would you be willing to share?

- 4) What are our [Tribes'] Priorities for Ocean Planning, Governance, and Stewardship?
- 5) How do you see your Tribe moving forward in any tribal, federal, and/or or state marine planning process based on what you have learned from this event? And where do we go from here?

Responses to these questions were documented and have been summarized into key themes provided below. The detailed responses are included in Exhibit B, which has been provided to IOSF attendees and may only be provided to non-attendees by request.

SUMMARY THEMES

- 1) The recognition of our responsibilities as stewards, our connection to place, our cultural identity and spirituality, and our inherent right to continue to rely upon the ocean cannot be ignored or understated in any tribal, federal, regional, state, or other marine planning process.
- 2) There is an interest in using tribally-driven marine spatial planning as one tool for asserting tribal rights, uses, and stewardship within the marine environment.
- 3) There is a need for each Tribe to build capacity in marine resource management, which directly relates to funding and staffing. The significance, immediacy, specific needs, and to which degree varies by Tribe. One funding means is to develop a new self-governance compacting mechanism with the Department of Commerce.
- 4) Tribal capacity-building also relates to a need for various types and sources of data that ideally allow for interoperability. This data may include that which is generated by Tribes and that which is collected by some other credible source.
- 5) Data must be gathered with the highest concern for confidentiality. Towards this end, comprehensive traditional knowledge policies, methods of data aggregation and coding, and other means to protect any information considered sensitive must be explored and rigorously applied.
- 6) There should be a holistic approach to marine management that includes an ecosystem based management approach that includes humans as a part of that ecosystem and is based/influenced on indigenous traditional protocol and/or laws.
- 7) There is value for Tribal leadership and engagement in federal, regional, state, and local marine planning processes in advancing the interests of the participating Tribe. It is also important that these other processes have clear methods to engage Tribes as sovereign nations with unique rights and responsibilities.
- 8) There is interest for continued dialog and collaboration among many coastal Tribes in a more formal and consistent manner, such as a West Coast Indigenous Ocean Council.

CONCLUSION

The IOSF provided an opportunity to bring together West Coast Tribes, Tribal organizations, and key partners to share perspectives about tribal marine planning and issues related to ocean governance in the region. The purpose was to facilitate solution-orientated engagement of sovereign coastal Tribes from Washington, Oregon, and California and lend towards collaboration; to begin and/or continue the building of alliances and mechanisms for ongoing communication; and provide an occasion to learn from one another. The IOSF was a solution-oriented opportunity to discuss common issues and concerns for Tribes over mapping and the creation of data standards, confidentiality of information, capacity-building, engagement in state, regional, and federal processes, the interest for regional intertribal collaboration.

***EXHIBIT A – BIOGRAPHIES OF PRESENTERS AND
PANELISTS
(ALPHABETIC ORDER BY LAST NAME)***

Anspach, Brian Anspach

GIS Analyst, Smith River Rancheria

Brian Anspach is Smith River Rancheria's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Analyst. Brian currently lives in Humboldt County where he attended Humboldt State University and received his Bachelor's Degree in GIS, Remote Sensing, and Cartography. He has worked for the California Center for Rural Policy and the Institute for Spatial Analysis as their GIS analyst and cartographer. As an independent consultant Brian has worked for McKinleyville Community Services District mapping and modeling their water and sewer infrastructure, and working in cooperation with the McKinleyville Press he has designed and published the 2012 Welcome to Mckinleyville Street Map and Visitors guide. Brian is currently working on the Coastal Marine Spatial Planning project, mapping tribal projects, and GIS development.

Brundin-Miller, Kara

Chair, Smith River Rancheria

Kara has been appointed to the Tribal Council, serving as the Chairperson since 2001. Kara grew up in Del Norte County, is the proud parent of two children and enjoys being a grandmother. She is an avid golfer and an active part of the local community. During her tenure as Chair, the Smith River Rancheria has established a Tribal Court, completed several major construction projects (hotel, wastewater treatment facility, highway and tribal road improvements, and housing), increased the Tribe's landbase, created stronger local, state, tribal, and federal relationships, became a Self-Governance Tribe, assumed ownership of the Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery, strongly advocated in the Marine Life Protection Act process, and recently became a Self-Governance Tribe. Kara also actively participates on several governing committees including Culture, Education and Tribal Court Assistance Program (TCAP).

Child, Merv

Executive Director, Nanwakolas Council

Merv, a member of the Dzawada'enuxw First Nation, has been working with the First Nations in various capacities since 1995, and has served as the Nanwakolas Council Executive Director since February 2007. In addition to his work with Nanwakolas, Merv has a Victoria, B.C. based law practice that focuses primarily providing services to First Nations and First Nation organizations in the areas of aboriginal rights, land and resource management, band governance and economic development. Merv is a 1994 graduate of the Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria and was called to the British Columbia Bar in 1995.

Clayburn, Rosie**Acting Cultural Resources Manager, Yurok Tribe**

Rosie Clayburn is the acting Cultural Resources Manager for the Yurok Tribe. She is also an enrolled member of the Yurok Tribe and a descendent from the village of Tue-rep along the Klamath River. Rosie completed a Masters of Art in Museology from the University of Washington focusing her thesis on collecting of Yurok objects by institutions around the world. Previous to this she completed a Bachelor's of Science in Anthropology, with a concentration in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management. She was raised on the Klamath River and has stayed very connected through fishing, gathering on the coast and being involved in ceremonies. Throughout pursuing her education, Rosie returned home and interned for the Tribe and gained experience in Cultural Resource Management at the Tribe for ten years. Rosie has been working as the Principal Investigator for the Tribe now for more than two years and meets the Secretary of Interior qualifications for archaeology. She has completed numerous cultural resources studies that focus on Traditional Cultural Properties and Traditional Landscapes throughout Yurok ancestral territory.

Cordero, JD, Roberta Reyes**Conflict Management and Member, Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation**

A 1989 graduate of University of Washington School of Law, Ms. Cordero has been a professional peacemaker since 1987, specializing in cross-cultural, large group, and family mediation. Working nationwide, she is a conflict management consultant, trainer, and coach for conflict management, dispute resolution, workplace cultural change, interpersonal to intercultural communication, negotiation, mediation and facilitation working with Federal agencies and tribal entities alike. In 1995/6 with a small group of local Chumash people in Santa Barbara, she co-founded the Chumash Maritime Association, a non-profit group active in revitalizing indigenous maritime heritage. Ms. Cordero remains active in environmental and land use issues impacting her Chumash and California homeland. She has served on the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary's Advisory Council, was a tribal representative on the California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative's (MLPAI) South Coast Regional Stakeholders Group, and also served on the Blue Ribbon Task Force for the North Coast MLPAI. She serves on the Cultural Heritage Resource Working Group of the Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee and is a member of Association for Conflict Resolution and of the Native Network of US Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution. She is currently the Tribal Facilitator for the Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes project, a collaborative effort of Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), NOAA, and the National Marine Protected Areas Center. This pilot project will develop a method for coastal tribes to document places and resources of both past and present significance to their communities, thus enhancing their capability for consultation. She is proud of her first and best teachers, her five grown children and nine grandchildren.

Crabree, Russ**Tribal Administrator, Smith River Rancheria**

Russ had a very distinguished Military career, retiring in 1997. Russ made Bandon, Oregon his home and began his career in the Maritime Industry and managed four Coastal Public Port Authorities. He developed a strong background in Strategic Planning, Fiscal Accountability and has continued to be a highly-effective lobbyist with dedication aimed at preserving economic viability and functionality of Coastal Communities. A powerful leader and advocate for the fisheries preservation and ecosystem management.

As Tribal Administrator for Smith River Rancheria for the past eight years, Russ is responsible for the administration of all the Tribe's Programs including; Housing/Maintenance, Health, Child & Family Services, Economic Development, Natural Resource Management, Cultural/Traditional Affairs, Fiscal Management, Self-Governance, Fisheries and Grant Compliance. Russ brings an intricate knowledge regarding Tribal issues and Recreational/Commercial Fisheries issues, while working with all levels of government for the benefit of all.

Associations and awards related to marine management include Chairman of the National Harbor Association, Chairman of the South Coast Ports Association, Board Member of the National Waterways Conference, Board Member of the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association, Founder of the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition, Founder of the Brookings Harbor Commercial and Recreational Fishing Committee, North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group member for the California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative. In 2002, Russ was also designated as the State of Oregon's Economic Development Leader for the Year.

Fraley, Briannon**Self-Governance Director, Smith River Rancheria**

Briannon Fraley is 'Tolowa Dee-ni' of the Smith River Rancheria and grew up in the heart of her Tribal territory of the rugged north Pacific coast. Raised in her Traditional 'Tolowa Dee-ni' culture and religion she never strayed from the values that were instilled through her Tribal community. Culture played a critical role in career decisions once returning home in 2004. In 2007 she realized that her culture and career did not need to be separate and she returned to higher education to receive a Post Bachelor's Degree from Humboldt State University in Native American Studies- Law and Governance in 2009 with the intent to return home and work for her Tribal Government. With her passion for cultural preservation she also earned the Museum and Gallery Practices certificate and completed the prestigious Smithsonian Internship at the National Museum of the American Indian in 2009.

Upon obtaining her education goals she immediately went to work for a neighboring Tribe where she was the Cultural Director and Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer. In that position she engaged in the MLPAI- North Coast region MPA development, and has continued to play a key role in

advocating for Tribal rights. In 2012, Briannon moved home when she was selected to become her Tribe's first Self-Governance Director and now directs Ocean Governance Initiatives on behalf of the Tribe. She currently works on Ocean Issues ranging from Tribal stewardship, preservation and planning, State Marine Protected Areas, and Federal Coastal Marine Spatial Planning. Her position on Tribal engagement in Ocean Governance is one of Sovereignty and Stewardship and ensuring the cultural values, stewardship methods, resources and ecosystem will be available for future generations.

Harris, Scott

Marine Planner, Nanwakolas Council

Scott has been working with the Nanwakolas member First Nations since 1996 beginning with the Kwakiutl District Council where he worked briefly on the Vancouver Island CORE planning process and then onto the Central Coast Land and Coastal Resource Management Planning process. He moved to Nova Scotia for four years and completed a Master's degree in Recreation Management from Acadia University in 2005. His thesis was on the Role of Ecotourism in Aboriginal Community Development and he worked with a Mi'kmaq community in Prince Edward Island in this regard. Scott returned to North Vancouver Island to work with the Nanwakolas member First Nations in 2005. Scott's work with Nanwakolas has involved land use planning, conservancy management plans, ecosystem based management and, presently, developing marine use plans for each of the member First Nations.

Hostler-Carmesin, Jacque

Chief Executive Officer, Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria and Tribal Representative, Governance Coordinating Committee, National Ocean Council

Before Mrs. Hostler-Carmesin came to the Trinidad Rancheria, she was the Transportation Director for the Hoopa Valley Tribe, where her two children are members. Her years of working in Indian Country, specializing in construction, land-use, and transportation has enabled her to lend her expertise to local, state, and national committees. Through her involvement as Project Manager for the Trinidad Pier Reconstruction and Harbor Planning Study, Jacque became an active participant in the North Coast Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) and has been a catalyst for community collaboration, including outreach to and meeting with numerous local stakeholders including local tribes, conservationists, commercial and recreational fishermen, and various local agencies. She has been an active participant in the Humboldt Harbor District's MLPA Work Group, has been played a supportive role in organizing the Tribal Coalition led by the Yurok Tribe, and has been a member of the MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholders Group.

It was Jacque's involvement with the MLPA process and recognition of the impact the MLPA has on Tribal Nations that led to her interest in the National Ocean Policy and dedication to ensuring Tribal representation on the National level. Mrs. Hostler-Carmesin is one of three Tribal Representatives in the Nation to the National Ocean Council Governance Coordinating Committee. In addition to serving on the National Ocean Council Governance Coordinating Committee, Jacque is actively involved with the Northern California Tribal Chairmen's

Association, North Coast Tribal Transportation Commission, Humboldt County Association of Governments Technical Advisory Committee, Caltrans Native American Advisory Committee, and represents all California Tribes on the National Indian Reservation Roads Coordinating Committee.

Ledford, Janine

Executive Director of the Makah Cultural and Research Center and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Makah Tribe

Janine Ledford is the Executive Director of the Makah Cultural and Research Center, a position she has held since 1995. Ms. Ledford is also the Makah Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. Ms. Ledford is an enrolled Makah Tribal member and lives on the Makah Indian Reservation with her four children. She wrote a chapter for "Coming To Shore: Northwest Coast Ethnology, Traditions, and Visions Edited by Marie Mauze, Michael Harkin and (Dartmouth Professor) Sergie Kan. University of Nebraska Press 2004.

Ms. Ledford serves on the Washington State Governor's Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, is the Vice-Chairperson for the National Association for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and is the Chairperson for the Makah Tribe's Higher Education Committee

McCarty, Micah

Chairman, First Stewards.org and Consultant for the Quinault Indian Nation

Former Chairman of the Makah Tribe, for family reasons, Micah voluntarily chose not to seek re-election after serving on the Makah Tribal Council for 9 years. He is a husband who supports his wife's pursuit of higher education, and a father of 5 children 14 to 3 years old.

Chairman McCarty played leading and contributing roles in the development of Tribally lead intergovernmental affairs in areas not typical to most tribal governments. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 and U.S. Coast Guard District 13 Regional Response Team now have a formula for tribal representation, the NW Navy Tribal Council now regularly meets regarding tribal environmental and other matters of mutual interests, and the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary now has a Tribally lead Intergovernmental Policy Council. The Makah Tribe now has an Office of Marine Affairs. Micah McCarty still serves as Chairman of First Stewards, a dot ORG non-profit that seeks to empower US indigenous communities to address the needs to adapt and to mitigate the effect of Climate change and ocean acidification. Micah also serves on the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee for the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. Washington State Governor Christine Gregoire appointed Micah to her Blue Ribbon Panel on Ocean Acidification. Micah also formerly served on the National Ocean Council's Governance Coordination Committee as Vice Chair.

McConnell, Sr., Robert**Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer, Yurok Tribe**

Originally hired in 1996 as a cultural resource field tech, Robert has worked his way through the Yurok Tribe Cultural Program, holding titles of Lead Field Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Coordinator and serves the Tribe under position of Yurok Tribe Heritage Preservation Officer, being appointed in October of 2008.

He has held the position of Designated Tribal Representative to the United States Forest Service during fire events since 2004. He also chairs of the Coalition to Protect Yurok Cultural Legacies at O'pyuweg. During his time with the Tribe, he has conducted 50 video recorded interviews and 30 taped interviews. In addition, he has recorded hundreds of Yurok cultural resources, including fishing sites, hunting camps, gathering areas, trails, villages, and ceremonial sites during his work before assuming THPO duties.

Robert lives on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation with Deborah, his wife of 36 years. They have raised 6 children, have 12 grandchildren, and are expecting grandchild number 13 in early May. Robert is also 'poi we son' for the traditional Yurok village of Wah sek during the semi-annual white deerskin ceremony held in Weitchpec.

McCovey, Shaunna**Marine Planning Associate, Ecotrust**

Shaunna joined Ecotrust in January of 2012 after working as a Policy Manger for Marine Spatial Planning at Ocean Conservancy. She has over sixteen years of public policy, tribal government, non-profit and natural resource experience. Shaunna holds a Master of Social Work from Arizona State University and a Master's in Environmental Law and Juris Doctorate (JD) from Vermont Law School.

Monette, Rebekah**Tribal Historic Preservation Office Manager, Makah Tribe**

Rebekah Monette is an Enrolled Makah Tribal member and is working in the Makah Tribal Historic Preservation Office as the program manager. She grew up on the Makah Indian Reservation and worked on treaty fishing boats with her father and brother until 1997 after her second son was born. She continues to reside on the reservation with her family .Ms. Monette is also the Head Coach for the Volleyball program at Neah Bay High School and has been involved with the local canoe club and various athletic programs over the years.

Rocha, Megan**NOAA ROP Project Manager, Smith River Rancheria and Consultant**

Megan has worked with North Coast Tribes in community development and capacity-building for eight years. This includes working for the Yurok Tribe in self-governance, as well as natural and cultural resources protection, working for Humboldt State University's Indian Economic and Community Development Program, and as a Consultant for several north coast Tribes. She played

an instrumental role in the California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative implementation and continues to work in promoting Tribal self-governance, stewardship, and policy development for Tribal ocean governance and marine spatial planning. Megan received her Master's Degree from the University of Kansas and Bachelors of Arts Degree from Humboldt State University. Megan was born and raised in Humboldt County, CA where she continues to live with her husband and five children.

Rodriguez, Rachel

GIS Coordinator, Yurok Tribe

Rachel R. Rodriguez is an employee of the Yurok Tribe, a Tribal Government located along the Klamath River in Northern California, with the ancestral territory spanning approximately 85 miles of the rugged Pacific Coastline from Damnation Creek to the North to Little River to the South and West to beyond the visible horizon. Rachel's Job title of GIS Coordinator has her work primarily on GIS data acquisition, data management and facilitation of GIS data between agencies and internal departments. Rachel sits on the West Coast Governors Alliance on Ocean Health (WCGA) Regional Data Framework Action Coordination Team (RDF ACT), which is a tri-state GIS oriented committee collaborating on marine resource GIS data.

Rachel is currently a Masters Student at the University of Southern California in the GIST Program. She also received a HAZUS-MH Practitioner certification from FEMA and has presented at several state and regional conferences about the application of HAZUS-MH for rural communities.

Rosales, Hawk

Executive Director, InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council

Hawk Rosales has worked for the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council since 1990, and serves as its Executive Director. The Sinkyone Council, formed in 1986, is a non-profit Tribal conservation consortium of ten federally recognized Northern California Tribes working to reestablish Tribal stewardship through cultural land conservation, habitat rehabilitation, traditional resource management, education, and advocacy. Since 2009, Hawk has helped lead the Sinkyone Council's involvement with the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Initiative process, in which the Council took a lead role advocating for the State of California's 2012 recognition and protection of the non-commercial traditional gathering, harvesting, and fishing rights of North Coast Tribes affected by the MLPA. As part of this process, the Council provided key legal arguments and helped develop policies for ensuring legally binding protections for the Tribes' aboriginal rights and continued cultural usage in the North Coast's new state marine conservation areas.

Steinruck, Suntayea

Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer (THPO), Smith River Rancheria

Dv-laa-ha~ Ms. Steinruck has been THPO for her tribe since 2006. Finding that preservation is her passion, it has been a pleasure and honor for her to do this type of work for her community and her ancestors. Protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources is priority. This priority includes the continuance of traditional activities in and along our coast and the use of our marine

resources. With over 1,400 tribal citizens the Tolowa Dee-ni' people are nestled along the coast of Northern California and Southern Oregon. Surrounded by ancient redwood trees, wild rivers and the pristine Pacific Ocean the land is plentiful. With ancestral lands that extend from the Sixes Rivers in Oregon to Wilson Creek in CA many projects keep for a very busy workload. Ms. Steinruck participates in work being done state-wide including being a part of the California THPO Coalition (CalTHPO) and on a national level with the National Association of Tribal Historic Officers (NATHPO).

Thorsgard, Eirik

**Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Cultural Protection Program Manager,
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon**

Eirik Thorsgard is a tribal member of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde community of Oregon. He is the Tribe's appointed Historic Preservation Officer and program manager of the Cultural Protection Program. He received his Master's degree in archaeology from Oregon State University and is currently in the final stages of completing a PhD in the same discipline through Flinders University in Adelaide, South Australia. In recent years he has developed a THPO program that has served as a model for other Tribes establishing the federally recognized Office. His perspective on Cultural Heritage stems from understanding these resources as loci of practice, understanding practice leads to the identification of place. He regularly participates in cultural events and practices sponsored by his Tribe. He is actively engaged in research relevant to the identification and protection of Traditional Cultural Places in his ancestral lands and beyond. He has been appointed to numerous professional councils and committees with the focus on Cultural Heritage identification and protection. He is the proud father of five children and lives and works in the Grand Ronde Community.

Welch, Tim

Senior Software Manager, Ecotrust

Tim leads the software development team for Ecotrust's Marine Consulting Initiative specializing in developing and applying geospatial tools for improved planning and resource management in the marine environment. He often plays the role of project manager and technical advisor, working directly with clients and partners to carry out projects successfully. Tim's roots are in the fishing community of Warrenton, OR.

EXHIBIT B – RESULTS FROM BREAKOUT SESSIONS

The following are the questions posed and the main points shared by each group. Detailed responses have been provided to attendees and non-attendees may be provided this information, by request.

- **What types of information are essential for your Tribe to document within the marine environment?**
- **What are some challenges in mapping that information for your Tribe?**
- **If you were going to share one piece or one type of information what would you be willing to share?**
- **What are our [Tribes'] Priorities for Ocean Planning, Governance, and Stewardship?**
- **How do you see your Tribe moving forward in any tribal, federal, and/or or state marine planning process based on what you have learned from this event? And where do we go from here?**