

* Key Themes

- * Co-management: sharing important information, access to funding, respect for tribal sovereignty and capacity
- * Relationships
 - * Collaboration
 - * Communication
 - * Consultation
- * Capacity Building
 - * Training/Technical Assistance
 - * Tribes need training in existing laws and resources.
 - * Agencies need training on TEK, Tribal Relations, and Sovereignty

* Traditional Ecological Knowledge

The goal of this session was to encourage greater respect and understanding of tribal ecological knowledge and its value in resource management efforts by:

- * showing the interconnectedness of tribal ecological knowledge in federal, state, and local resource management programs;
- * highlighting examples of collaboration with Tribes where tribal ecological knowledge is respected and validated; and
- * Discussing applications where tribal and native science ensures successful water and land stewardship.

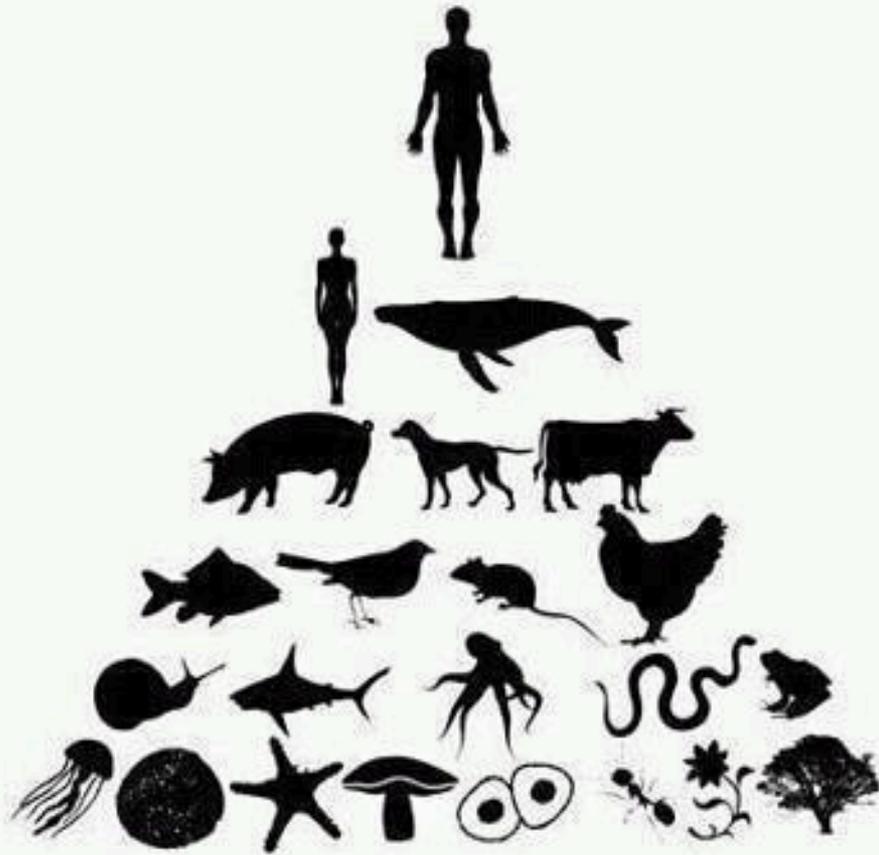
*Traditional Ecological Knowledge

Tribal/Traditional Ecological Knowledge -- is an academic term referring to Indigenous knowledge, oral history, and qualitative data regarding local landscapes, ecosystems and resources. TEK is "a cumulative body of knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission usually in the form of oral histories, lifeways and traditions.

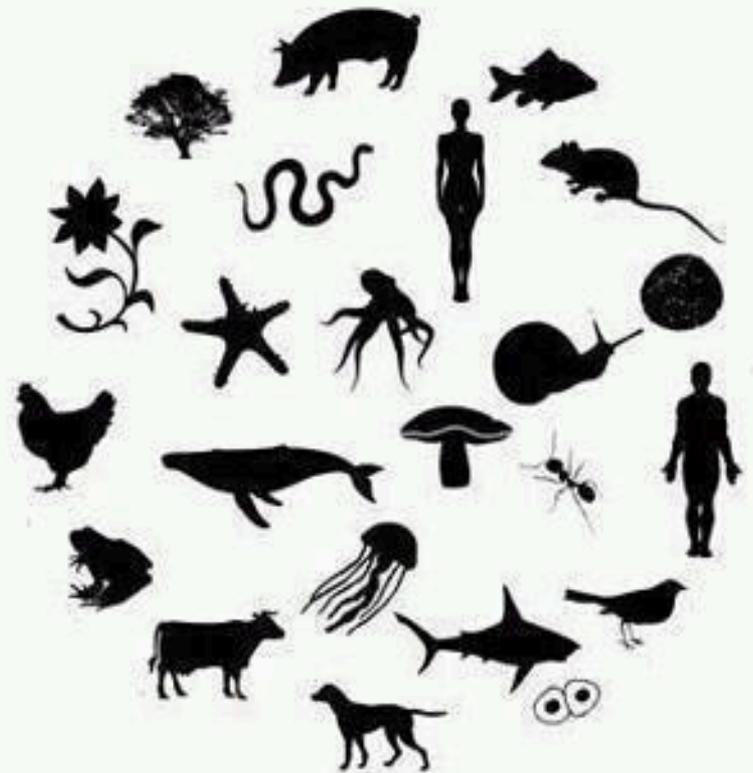
* Key points regarding TEK:

- * There is a human element to good resource management (we are part of the ecosystem).
- * Water Management is not just about the Water, includes animals, land, air, etc.
- * Because of the sensitive nature of TEK, incorporation of TEK requires trust and partnerships.

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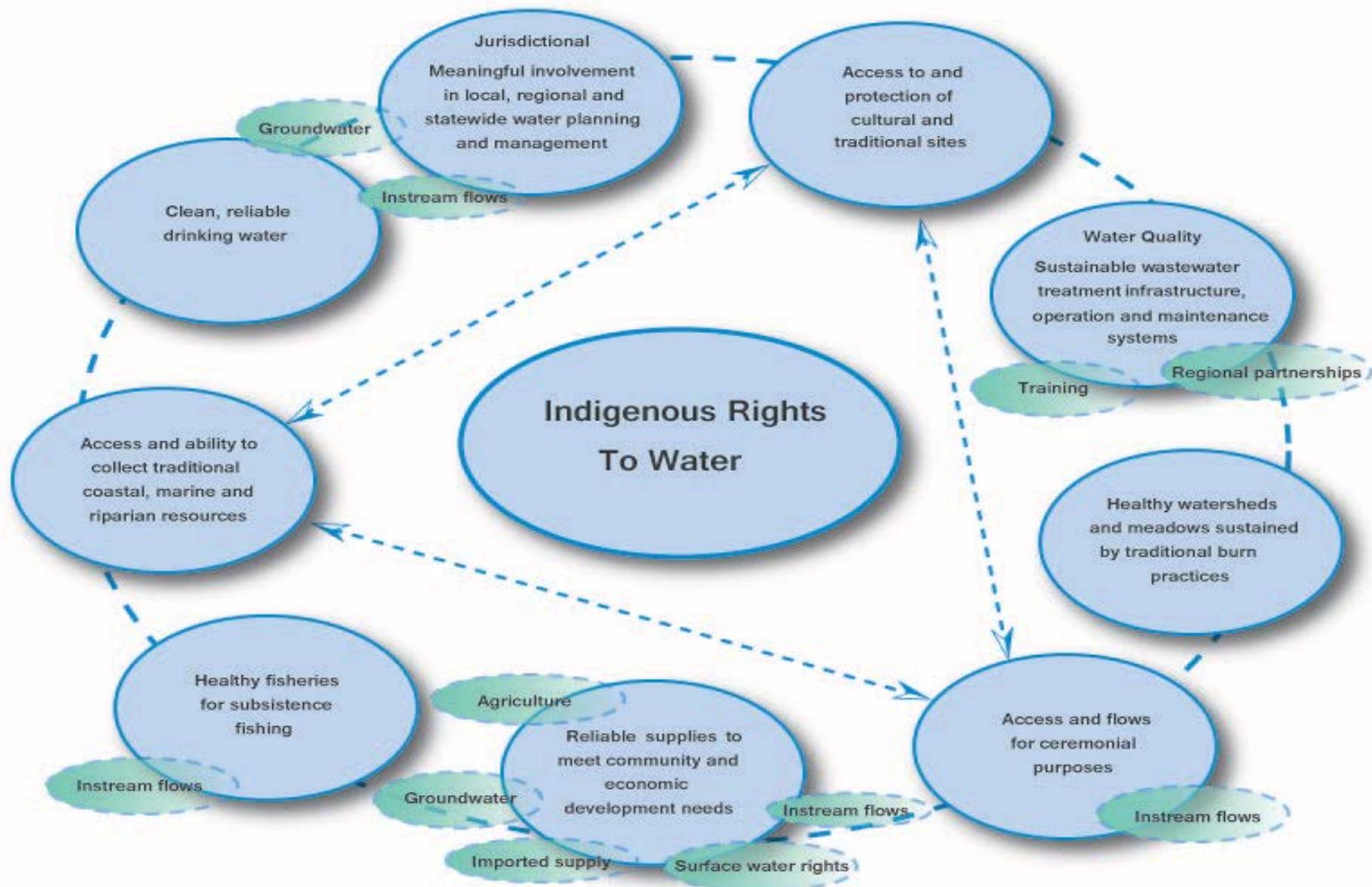
* Indigenous Rights to Water

This agenda topic was intended to set a context, focusing on broader issues of the relationships between Tribes and water.

Framing issues of:

- * protecting all waters that support physical and cultural continuation;
- * recognizing aboriginal rights to water;
- * sustaining traditional practices, resources and access; and
- * supporting habitat and ecological health

WATER SOURCES, WATER QUALITY AND CONDITIONS THAT SUPPORT CULTURAL AND PHYSICAL CONTINUATION BY PROVIDING FOR COMMUNITY NEEDS; SUSTAINING TRADITIONAL PRACTICES, RESOURCES AND ACCESS; AND SUPPORTING ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS.



* Indigenous Rights to Water Key points

- * Cultural Identity is tied to land and natural resources
- * Water impacts every aspect of Tribal life: Water flow, Water Supply, Water Access, and Water Quality
- * Beneficial use needs to recognize cultural and subsistence concerns
- * Generally, California Water Rights Law does not support or validate indigenous rights to water
 - * “You can either change California Water Rights Law or we can try to meet the same objectives on different paths.”

* Watershed Management and Land Use Key Points

This session focuses on integrating aspects of Tribal ecological knowledge and indigenous water rights into:

- * local, regional and statewide watershed planning and projects, and external projects that define and affect Tribal communities, homelands and trust lands.

* Watershed Management and Land Use Key Points

- * Watershed management is constrained by:
 - * Agency understanding of Tribal sovereignty and cultural values
 - * Limited Tribal Technical Capacity;
 - * Sensitivities regarding Data Sharing.
- * Under developed relationships between Tribes and Agencies
- * Tribes have and continue to manage/steward their lands and water resources despite various constraints
- * Co-management, collaboration, etc. all require face to face interaction and sitting at the table together (literally sitting at the table together) in order to establish trust
- * Cultural resources may be tied to tribal homelands which may extend beyond contemporary tribal community/government boundaries

* Implementation Proposals

* Relationship Building:

- * Refining, enhancing and better supporting tribal liaison positions
- * Encourage regular meetings in tribal communities to better establish place and collective knowledge
- * Establish protocols and procedures to institutionalize effective relationships and processes for engaging tribes to address staffing changes and the need for early and often communication and collaboration

* Implementation Proposals

- * Training for Agencies on Tribal Sovereignty and cultural sensitivity
- * Training for Tribes on technical support resources and assistance
- * Identify pilot projects for effective co-management
- * Look at options for sharing appropriate tribal information (TEK, data, etc.) to support management decisions
- * Informational Forum on BDCP
- * Beneficial Use standards that acknowledge cultural and subsistence concerns
- * Develop strategic framework for interagency coordination with tribes