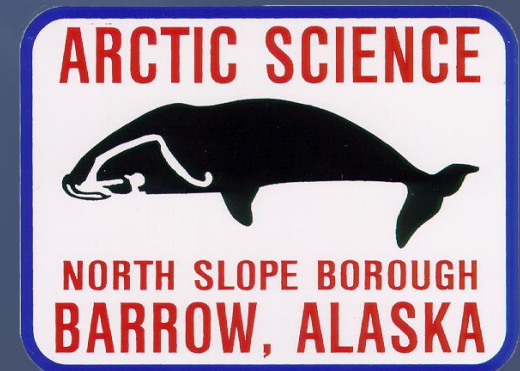


PERSPECTIVES ON RESEARCH FROM NORTHERN ALASKA

Taquilik Hepa, Director
North Slope Borough
Department of Wildlife Management



History

- The people of the North Slope have a long history of working with scientists
- By the late 1970s, agencies were making critical decisions based on inadequate science that hurt our people



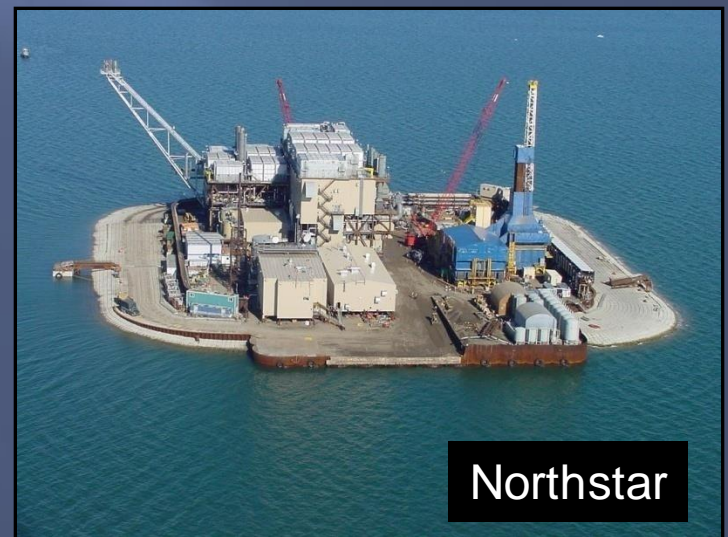
North Slope Borough



- NSB – Environmental Protection Office, focused on bowheads and impacts on O&G activities
- EPO → Department of Wildlife Management
- Guided by traditional/local knowledge and western science
- NSB Fish and Game Management Committee

DWM Collaboration—Long-term Projects

- Bowhead whales with the AEWC and many agency and university scientists
- Endicott fish monitoring since 1985 with BP/Hilcorp
- Northstar monitoring required by NSB Ordinance
- Teshekpuk caribou herd study improved baseline knowledge before development



Science works if:

- Objectives are clear, understood, and accepted locally
- TK integrated with science
- Community members involved
- Research does not interfere with subsistence
- Researchers communicate with communities, before, during, and after!



What studies are needed?

- Communities must help drive science and define priorities
- Examples of needed research
 - Social science
 - Ecosystem science
 - Understanding impacts
 - Mitigating impacts
 - Baseline and long-term monitoring



Guidance to Researchers

- Avoid impacts to subsistence hunters and resources
 - Reduce impacts from air traffic
 - Capturing and collaring animals seen as disrespectful
- Improved coordination and collaboration
- Increased integration of TK and science
- Develop a relationship with hunters and communities



Guidance continued

- Enhance Communication
 - Different languages, cultures, perspectives
- Be respectful; build trust
- Be flexible and patient
- Oil and gas companies are pretty good at this but some Government and University scientists have room to improve



Summary

- TK and science needed for informed decision making
- Establish baselines and trends
- Promote objective high-quality science
- Involve communities and local experts
- Protect resources and critical subsistence harvests
- Coordinate, collaborate and communicate!

