

Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska and the Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation TEK Survey Summary Report



CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA
NATIVE LANDS AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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TEK Survey Summary Report

Concerns over pollutants entering Alaskan waterways from upstream Canadian mining operations is growing. This concern has led Alaska and British Columbia to develop a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation regarding transboundary waters. The Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation and a subsequent Statement of Cooperation between the two governments calls for enhanced collaboration with Tribes regarding the collection, documentation, and sharing of traditional ecological knowledge. Towards that goal the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) and Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Central Council) conducted a survey to understand community concerns in transboundary areas.

Central Council led this project with ADEC assistance to collaboratively to complete the work. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence was consulted for assistance and guidance as they have experience completing traditional ecological knowledge surveys. Central Council utilized our prior experience, knowledge, and research to design the survey protocol.

Survey Protocol

Objective: The objective of this survey is to assist ADEC in understanding community concerns in transboundary areas. This survey is just an initial attempt at gaining understanding, the State of Alaska will be talking with communities further. The information gathered in this survey will help guide future discussions and identify areas of priority.

Target audience: Central Council conducted as many surveys as possible. All tribes in Southeast Alaska were invited to participate. The survey permitted respondents to stay anonymous if desired and allowed for respondents to request more information.

Delivery Method: We encouraged as much participation as possible, utilizing several methods of delivery. A small pilot survey may be conducted to refine the survey and questions before the survey is fully deployed. Key respondent or semi-directed group interviews will be conducted. Participants were recruited through direct engagement, newsletters, and website or Facebook announcements. Participants were also recruited during tribal gatherings. SurveyMonkey was utilized to design and deliver the survey. The survey was conducted over four and a half months.

Survey questions: The overall length of the survey was kept short, 19 questions in total. Survey questions were worded as objectively as possible to avoid leading or suggesting answers. Respondents has the option of providing additional information, the survey questions had a selection of responses associated with numerical values, where possible. Some survey respondents provided written results, those surveys were transcribed into SurveyMonkey format. The complete questionnaire can be found in Appendix A, the questions were:

1. I have read the information above and give my informed consent to participate in this survey.
2. What is your gender identity?
3. What is your age?
4. Please describe your race/ethnicity.
5. Are you a member of a Southeast Tribe?

6. In what city/village do you live?
7. About how long have you lived in this community?
8. What is your role in the community?
9. What transboundary watershed do you live closest to?
10. How do you utilize this area, if at all?
11. How often do you participate in these activities, if at all?
12. Is this area (village/town and watershed) of cultural significance to you?
13. Has your use of these areas changed in your lifetime? If so, please explain.
14. How much do you know about transboundary issues in Alaska?
15. Do you have an environmental concern facing Southeast Alaska?
16. As a community member how and where do you get answers to environmental questions?
17. What are the risks and/or benefits of transboundary mining?
18. Alaska and British Columbia have developed a Memorandum of Understanding to address transboundary mining, do you have confidence in this collaborative effort?
19. Additional comments/concerns.

Survey Summary Results

There were 118 people that gave consent on our survey but for most of the questions only 63 responded, 40 people identified themselves as female and 23 people identified as male. The majority of people that responded were between the ages of 50-59. The youngest and fewest of them ranging from 21-29. We even had people over the age of 60 respond. Out of the 63 that chose to answer the ethnicity question, 40 identify as Alaska Native, 7 Caucasian, 14 had different combinations of backgrounds and 2 we classified as "Other". Questions 2-5 on the survey broke down the information even further and asked what tribe they identified as. People identified themselves from Tlingit & Haida, Metlakatla, Chilkat, Saxman, Tsimshian, Kasaan and combinations of any of the above, and two people classified themselves as "Other".

The areas that people responded ranged from Juneau all the way to Olympia, WA. The majority was in Juneau while other responses were from Kake, Ketchikan, Kasaan, Klawock, Petersburg, Saxman, Wrangell, Klukwan, Haines and Metlakatla. Some of the people that responded have lived in the Southeast most of their lives, if not all of their lives. According to questions 6-8, there were a few that had only been in Southeast Alaska a few months. Most of those that responded were concerned citizens though we did have some people such as Tribal Presidents, Coordinators and other community members respond.

A whopping 57% of the respondents live closest to the Taku watershed, 14% by the Unuk, 13% by the Stikine, 11% Classified as "Other" and 5% was by the Chilkat. People described using the watersheds for multiple purposes. 76% respondents say they use their watershed for fishing, 59% for harvesting food/berries, 43% for different cultural practices, 35% for hunting. According to questions 9-11, 19% were "Other" uses and 14% say they don't use their watershed. This is how often people used their watershed; 40% use it often, 42% use it sometimes, then a decrease to 5% that use it rarely and 13% that don't use it at all.

Over the years people have changed their ways, land and water have different meanings to different people now. Of our respondents, 75% of them, claim that their village/town or watershed area still holds cultural significance to them. As time and ways have changed, the lands change too. While a few people don't see that their surrounding areas have changed, while others have stated changes such as a decrease or change of the fish runs, plant availability, pollution, limitations and regulations on hunting/fishing/gathering of subsistence foods, climate change/global warming and ownership of property effecting the hunting/fishing/gathering of subsistence foods according to questions 12, 13 and 15. 92% of the people surveyed said they have environmental concerns for their area.

Transboundary issues are not necessarily new but not many people know about them. Only 21% of our respondents said they knew a lot about transboundary issues, 71% said they only knew a little and 8% said that they didn't know anything about them. 40% of people say that they learn from more than just one source or actively participate in the field or learn about them by attending meetings and speaking to certain people or organizations to learn more. Social media is the next biggest contributor, 27% of respondents said that's where they get their knowledge. In questions 14, 16 and 17 there were other specifics such as 13% say they learn from our state and federal government, 11% from friends and neighbors, 8% from the newspaper and 2% said they do not get answers. Out of all the people that responded to our survey 7 said they were unsure if the benefits outweighed the risks and only 3 believe that the benefits of transboundary mining do outweigh the risks that are being taken. Such risks people stated are trailing dams breaking, pollution going into our streams and ground water, destruction of land and habitats, death and destruction of all kinds of species, and an impact on our ecosystem.

For those that have knowledge of the transboundary issues, 52% are unsure if the Memorandum of Understanding between Alaska and British Columbia will be successful, 29% do not think the memorandum will work and only 19% do think it will work. In questions 18 & 19 it was stated that some people would rather see the Federal government get involved.

Survey results along the written comments are included in Appendix B. Outside of the survey we will continue to keep the Southeast Tribes and tribal citizens informed of current work and new developments.

Appendix A

Tlingit & Haida Traditional Ecological Knowledge Survey

Informed Consent

You are invited to participate in a web-based online survey on traditional ecological knowledge in Southeast Alaska and transboundary issues. This is a research project being conducted by Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida) and the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. It should take approximately 15-20 minutes to complete.

PARTICIPATION

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. You may refuse to take part in the research or exit the survey at any time without penalty. You are free to decline to answer any particular question you do not wish to answer for any reason.

BENEFITS

You will receive no direct benefits from participating in this research study. However, your responses may help us understand community concerns in transboundary areas and guide future discussions.

RISKS

There are no foreseeable risks involved in participating in this study.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Your survey answers will be sent to a link at SurveyMonkey.com where data will be stored in a password protected electronic format. Survey Monkey does not collect identifying information such as your name, email address, or IP address. Therefore, your responses will remain anonymous. No one will be able to identify you or your answers, and no one will know whether or not you participated in the study.

At the end of the survey you will be asked if you are interested in participating in an additional interview [by phone, in person, or email]. If you choose to provide contact information such as your phone number or email address, your survey responses may no longer be anonymous to the researcher. However, no names or identifying information would be included in any publications or presentations based on the data, and your responses to this survey will remain confidential.

CONTACT

If you have any questions you may contact Tlingit & Haida Native Lands and Resources Department at (907) 463-7184 or rpaddock@ccthita-nsn.gov.

or

The State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation at (907) 269-7635 or terri.lomax@alaska.gov.

ELECTRONIC CONSENT: You may print a copy of this consent form for your records. By clicking on the “Agree” button you agree that:

- You have read the above information
- You voluntarily agree to participate
- You are 18 years of age or older

Gunalchéesh / Háw’aa / Thank you for participating in our survey. Your feedback is very valuable.

1. I have read the information above and give my informed consent to participate in this survey.

- Agree
- Disagree

Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)

TEK is the on-going accumulation of knowledge, practice and beliefs about specific ecosystems that is acquired by indigenous people over hundreds or thousands of years. This is done through direct contact with the environment and practices that are handed down through generations and used for life-sustaining purposes. This includes knowledge about people and culture, plants, animals, natural phenomena, landscapes, and timing of events for activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, agriculture, and forestry (National Park Service, 2017).

TEK is NOT the same as user knowledge and local knowledge. User knowledge is one person's experience over a lifetime or less. Local knowledge is more than one person's experience combined, but not yet time tested or necessarily indigenous (National Park Service, 2017).

2. What is your gender identity?

3. What is your age?

- 17 or younger

- 18-20
- 21-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60 or older

4. Please describe your race/ethnicity.

5. Are you a member of a Southeast Tribe?

- No
- Yes (please specify)

6. In what city/village do you live?

7. About how long have you lived in this community?

Years

Months

8. What is your role in the community?

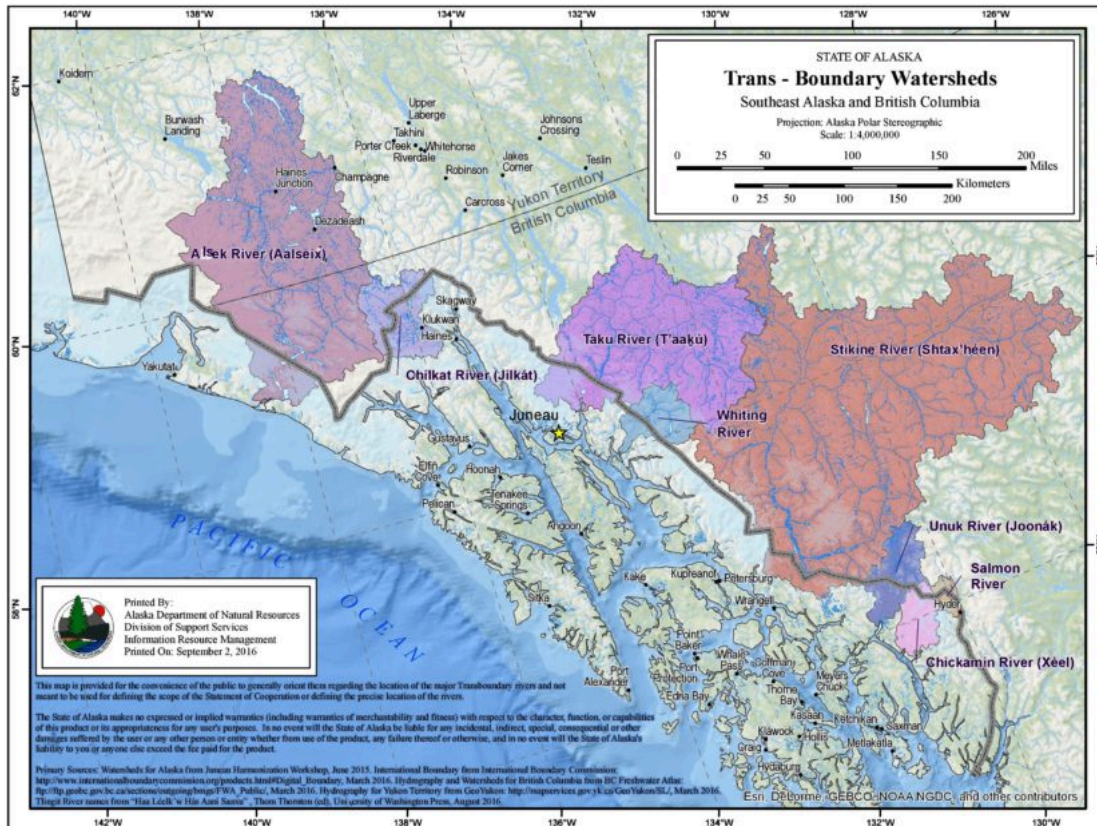
Transboundary Introduction

In 2015, Governor Bill Walker and British Columbia Premier Christy Clark signed a Memorandum of Understanding. The MOU identifies the broad areas of continued or new activity by Alaska and British Columbia, including establishing a bilateral working group on the protection of transboundary waters. A Statement of Cooperation was signed in October 2016 and provides for coordinating on a water quality monitoring program, exchanging information on the environmental performance of BC mines, enhancing existing opportunities for Alaskans to receive information and comment on new mining projects in BC, and otherwise enhancing the communication and collaboration between Alaska and British Columbia on water quality concerns.

There are currently seven major mine projects that are being tracked by State agencies. Two of these are currently operating – the Red Chris Mine and Brucejack. One is past project that is discharging acid rock drainage from old mine workings- the Tulsequah Chief Mine. The remaining four are prospects in various stages of development.

Interactive Map of Transboundary areas in Southeast:

<http://soa-dnr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1e9f422c5780425e8b2291397ea7ce5c>



9. What transboundary watershed do you live closest to?

- Taku
- Aelsek
- Stikine
- Unuk
- Chilkat
- Other (please specify)

10. How do you utilize this area, if at all?

- Fishing
- Hunting
- Harvesting food/berries
- Cultural Practices

None

Other (please specify)

11. How often do you participate in these activities in the area, if at all?

Rarely

Sometimes

Often

Not at all

12. Is this area (village/town and watershed) of cultural significance to you?

Yes

No

13. Has your use of these areas changed in your lifetime? If so, please explain.

14. How much do you know about transboundary issues in Alaska?

None

Some

A lot

15. Do you have an environmental concern facing Southeast Alaska?

No

Yes (please specify)

16. As a community member how and where do you get answers to environmental questions?

Internet/Social Media

Friends/Neighbors

State/Federal Government

Newspaper

None

Other (please specify)

17. What are the risks and/or benefits of transboundary mining?

18. Alaska and British Columbia have developed a Memorandum of Understanding to address transboundary mining, do you have confidence in this collaborative effort?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

19. Additional comments/concerns

Additional information on transboundary issues can be found at:

<http://dec.alaska.gov/>

<https://ltgov.alaska.gov/services/transboundary-relations/>

Appendix B

Results and comments from dialog boxes

Question 1: Do you give consent to participate in this survey?

Yes	118
No	0

Question 2: What is your gender identity?

Female	40
Male	23

Question 3: What is your age?

17 or younger	0
18-20	0
21-29	4
30-39	13
40-49	10
50-59	20
60 or older	16

Question 4: Please describe your race/ethnicity

Alaskan Native	40
Caucasian	7
Combination	14
Other	2

Question 5: Are you a member of a Southeast Tribe and which one?

Tlingit and Haida	35	Metlakatla	1
Klawock	5	Chilkat	1
Wrangell	3	Saxman	1
Tsimshian	1	Kasaan	2
Combination	2	Other	2

Question 6: in what city/village do you live?

Juneau	37	Klukwan	1
Metlakatla	1	Wrangell	4
Petersburg	1	Klawock	5
Olympia	1	Saxman	2
Kasaan	2	Kake	2
Other	1	Ketchikan	3
Haines	1		

Question 7: About how long have you lived in this community?

Years:

48
48
21
55
12
55
40
33
25
4
56
61
6
38
40
29
4
49
9
37
62
8
30
15
43
3
2
18
30
24
15
30
73
30
35
15
10
35
10
13
11
29
40

Months:

2
11
11
2
1
10
7
10
3
1
1
2
6
5
9
10
7
3
9
4
3
0
9
9
9
7
4
9
9
3

57
19
62
76
3
33
51
9
24
33
35
26
55
10
30
48

Question 8: What is your role in the community?

Retired	5
Tribal Staff	19
State/Fed Gov't	5
Concerned Citizen	26
Teacher/student	6

Question 9: What transboundary watershed do you live closest to?

Taku	36
Alsek	0
Stikine	8
Unuk	9
Chilkat	3
Other	7

Question 10: How do you utilize this area, if at all? (multiple responses allowed)

Fishing	48
Hunting	22
Harvesting food/berries	37
Cultural Practices	27
None	9
Other	12

Question 11: How often do you participate in these activities in the area, if at all?

Rarely	3
Sometimes	26
Often	25

Not at all 8

Question 12: Is this area (village/town & watershed) of cultural significance to you?

Yes 47

No 16

Question 13: Has your use of these areas changed in your lifetime?

Yes 38

No 25

comments:

1. Access, private property issues surrounding land river access
2. No
3. No longer allowed to harvest hooligan.
4. Global warming
5. Since I arrived in Wrangell I have come to treasure the Stikine River watershed over time.
6. Yes, I don't get to enjoy these areas as much as I'd like.
7. Gathering seasons have changed due to climate change.
8. Property getting sold and the new owners not wanting people to use it for traditional harvest areas
9. Yes, as a child it was used for play. But now its an important source of food, my family depends on my brother getting a moose to get us through the winter we also catch fish up river to help fill our freezer
10. When I moved here they increased
11. No.
12. Growing up we did not have the resources to purchase food, so my father kept our freezer full of subsistence foods.
13. Yes, through time I have learned how to better connect with the land and sea.
14. Yes, increase of gathering foods
15. We rely more on fishing and gathering foods, plants from the land more. It's something we are now teaching our children how to harvest and subsist.
16. In the urban setting there's more restriction than rural living.
17. Yes, I gather more food from the area than previous. I used to just pick berries now I gather other plants for food.
18. Yes, I raised my children on this watershed over the years they also have grown to utilize it and respect it.
19. Unsure
20. Availability of resources has diminished
21. No
22. not as often because of age
23. As a kid I had more time to get out...some plants aren't growing the same, fish runs can be later, too
24. too many nonnative moving in and polluting. sealaska seems to be aiding them in destroying the land

25. no
26. No noticeable change
27. Limited supplies due to over usage by commercial industry.
28. Not in short time i have lived here
29. Yes; we used to fish on boat but we have not had a boat for a few years now.
30. Less inclined to catch Chinook salmon due to the decline in populations.
31. No
32. Scared to harvest shellfish/seafood
33. Too far away to effect Kake.
34. Have not been able to catch our salmon and the land have been sold off
35. Yes, timing of resources has changed
36. No
37. No
38. Aviod shellfish in general and known contaminated areas
39. Limited Entry Fishing
40. N/a
41. my family does a lot of fishing and shares with us when they smoke or can the fish.
42. There are no longer ooligan available from the Unuk for trade. The ooligan run has died.
43. Livelyhood. History. Connection
44. Yes, too exposed to potential hydro power projects, tourists (air and jet boat)--visitors have increased
45. The pollution has changed the habitat for many.
46. Less salmon returning. Had to cancel the alumni derby due to low king salmon escapement.
47. Yes, not as many fish as there used to be
48. No.
49. yes the fishing has been suspended and opened a number of times and then opened to commercial and the fish has been depleted several times yet we continue to not see what the open and closing is doing to the local fish.
50. Significant changes. The traditional harvest/subsistence fishery is placed at the bottom of the priority list of needs. Does it make sense to limit traditional harvesters from a food source, compared to leisure use for example?There is always the awareness to only use what is needed and, avoid want and waste as possible.
51. Watch my infant daughter adopt wild berries as her favorite food.
52. no
53. NO
54. Expansion of industries. Limitations on hunting fishing, regulations.
55. No.
56. n/a
57. none
58. With the decline of Unuk hooligan, bartering has decreased; still have strong cultural ties to Stikine; with decline of Taku salmon production decrease fishing.
59. no

- 60. My family owns property on the river. We have hunted, fished, and picked berries for many years.
- 61. The fish are less plentiful.
- 62. n/a
- 63. less fish, more people more out of state people taking resources
- 64. Boat Watershed Resources Shellfish Land Increased Food Ooligan Fish Limited Harvest Unuk Salmon River

Question 14: How much do you know about transboundary issues in Alaska?

- None 5
- Some 45
- A lot 13

Question 15: Do you have an environmental concern facing Southeast Alaska?

- Yes 58
- No 5
- No comments given

Question 16: As a community member how & where do you get answers to environmental questions?

- Internet/Social Media 17
- Friends/Neighbors 7
- State/Federal Gov't 8
- Newspaper 5
- None 1
- Other 25

Question 17: What are the risks and/or benefits of transboundary mining?

- Contamination to Water/Land/Resources 33
- Affecting our Salmon runs/spawns/habitats 11
- Destroying our way of life 4
- Unsure 7
- No risks/Creating revenue & jobs 4

comments:

1. Downstream contamination, land geography changing.
2. Risk. Water quality. Impact on marine ecosystem of southeast ak
3. No benefits. Risks are leakage from the mining waste. If it can happen, it will happen.
4. Water Quality, Natural Resources
5. The risk is that the watershed will be contaminated impacting local ecosystems negatively. The benefits are economic for the province of BC.
6. Mining is an important industry and working with our trans-boundary neighbors only benefits us all. Mining is dangerous work and we all need to act responsible at all times. We may not be able to recover from an environmental disaster so let's be responsible both economically and environmentally. A balanced approach is good for all.
7. Killing off the fish that are living in the streams and rivers

8. our Wild Stock Salmon
9. If the tailing dams break all the contaminated materials will end up in our river destroying the ecosystem and once distressed no amount of money can make it how it was. There is no benefits for us.
10. Contamination to the water supply that has many other problems that come after that
11. One of the greatest risks I see, is that we have little say/control over activities in another country despite the fact that those activities could cause harm to our environment and us.
12. There are no benefits. The risk is that Our Way of Life will be wiped out.
13. More risks than benefits. Risks: contamination, negative effects to waterways and wildlife, contamination of drinking water.
14. Nowhere has there been safe mining that did not greatly affect the world around it. Mining brings important resources, while whipping out multiple resources at once.
15. I don't know.
16. Risks of destroying the land and water so cultural food gathering is no longer a way of life.
17. Polluting our water and affecting our natural food supply. Benefit is harvesting resources for cash money
18. There are risks with any endeavor, it is important to keep the dialog open
19. Unsure
20. Pollution, leaching, loss of fish resources, jobs in Canada
21. Water contamination
22. afraid for fish
23. Huge mines in the wrong, ultra-sensitive locations. We get no benefits but must endure tremendous risks to our way of life.
24. Don't think there is much left to lose so I don't see there being any risk. don't see there being a benefit to having more jobs here either
25. Risks include environmental disasters. Benefits: none.
26. not sure.
27. Risks outweigh the benefits. We've seen foreign mining companies be RECKLESS with disregard for our processes. Example, Kensington mine as a relative worked there and filmed events.
28. stream habitat degradation loss of salmon spawning grounds long-term acid mine drainage jobs in short term almost all in Canada
29. What are the lasting effects on the Alaska side of the Taku River?
30. Creating revenue is beneficial but the potential effects to watersheds that risk our natural resources are in question.
31. Don't think there are risks
32. Environmental land & sea
33. The most obvious risk would be a natural disaster, such as an earthquake destroying the mine, and having the chemicals pollute and contaminate the fresh water that flows from Canada, into SE AK.
34. Fish are not returning
35. Risks are runoff into waters important for fish and contamination of land. Things like copper mining produce a huge amount of toxic runoff that can only be contained, not

eliminated. Other mines around the world have shown that all solutions are temporary and eventually, this gets into the environment. Plusses are jobs.

36. N/A
37. Scary risks to land and water
38. All risk. Stress on already stressed fish stocks to catastrophic disasters
39. Pollution Jobs
40. Pollution of our environment
41. risks- discharge from the mines
42. There are no benefits to us here. The risks are the contamination, illness, or death of important aspects of our environment. Fish, birds, land animals, and humans are just a few of the numerous organisms that could be affected.
43. Risks outweigh any benefit
44. Currently subject to no action by Canadians who seem to be less concerned with our trees, salmon, water quality, etc. that are impacted on this side by them on the other boundary side
45. Without proper accountability our resources are being destroyed.
46. Lethal discharges from mining impacting salmon habitat
47. tailings
48. Transboundary Mining risks polluting and/or destroying major waterways and could adversely affect the associated ecosystem and fisheries.
49. They can ruin a fish stream which is a renewable and you can only take the minerals out once
50. Extraction industries are on the down swing, with renewable energy resources appearing on the horizon. As these renewables become more readily available and the costs inevitably start to come down, it makes good sense to invest in this.
51. release of tailings downstream
52. jobs, environmental hazards
53. Yes
54. Very concerned with run off effecting fish habitats and the long term effects of pollutants.
55. Risk: Pollution Benefit: Resources
56. Toxic byproducts seeping into ground water
57. destroying habitats
58. immediate and long term changes or damages from mining, logging, developments (urbanizations)
59. unsure
60. If there is a mining breach, it would devastate our fishing, hunting, and foraging.
61. I see no benefits ---only risks of damaging fish spawning areas.
62. pollution of our streams and waterways
63. accidents and not being cleaned up and mines held accountable

Question 18: Alaska and British Columbia have developed a Memorandum of Understanding to address transboundary mining, do you have a confidence in this collaborative effort?

Yes 12

No 18
Unsure 33

Question 19: Additional comments/concerns:

1. Canada must be dragged court in Ottawa to be held accountable and forced to take corrective action to stop hazardous spills threats. Etc.
2. I believe that we need to involve the FEDERAL governments, not just the State and Province. I think this MOU undermines the ability to involve the International Joint Commission to protect transboundary waters.
3. The mining industry is a huge benefit to Southeast. Let's work with them to ensure a healthy economy and environment.
4. People can make promises that they have no guarantees!
5. Our Rivers are worth more than any amount of gold we need to protect them at all costs.
6. We need our federal government to get involved.
7. I would like to know how this memorandum has political, financial, and legal teeth.
8. There tends to be loopholes in laws and agreements that lead to destruction of lands, waters making them no longer safe. Your question number 11 in this survey needs to have a comments box. Harvesting foods is seasonal so the options you provide as answers don't allow for an accurate response. That response would be "seasonal" because of the State laws and regulations on hunting and fishing. Before there were laws, the Alaska Natives only took what was needed. Then commercial fishing, whale hunting by nonnatives disrupted the wildlife and availability of these foods.
9. Thank you for this opportunity to contribute.
10. Keep public informed via social media/internet, newspaper, local forums, wtc.
11. The MOU is good but it is analogous to a "Neighborhood Watch" program that has cooperation amongst neighbors but you still need the police. We need the federal governments involved in this international issue.
12. if you are going to destroy the land just get it over with and do it completely
13. Thank you
14. with any mine. It's always a concern that the waters stay pollution free.
15. AK Native's know what is in our best interest and that of the environment.
16. Did I miss the questions on TEK?
17. Too much greed to make a difference those who have enough money to win this battle will prevail regardless if it is right
18. Hmmm
19. Nothing is worth the risk of damaging and losing our natural environment for future inhabitants. Our ancestors were here tens of thousands of years and didn't leave behind a single toxic thing for us to deal with but now we seem to be on a toxic track of gambling with our offspring's future.
20. Regional tribe needs to strategize as to what they can do legally to pressure Canadians plus work more closely with Canadian tribes. Pressure fed govt. Link up with other Ak Native tribes impacted by activities on the Yukon River--

21. Having someone from our community involved to keep track and able to report back every two weeks.
22. cleanup needs to take place; then can trust Canada.
23. Thank you for taking the time to address this issue!
24. only time will tell to see if what they agree to do will be enforced and make the people believe it is for the best
25. Premier Christy is, the elected B.C. official who has endorsed the Site C project. This is a no win project and spells corruption all over it.
26. Monitoring needs to include baseline assessments of returning and resident species. In Canadian streams, hooligan were found to be carrying pollutants when the only direct contact with the pollutant was from in river sources (e.g. logging camp pollutants)
27. Praying for integrity from All Nations to protect these rivers and natural resources. I believe balance is attainable with pure hearts.
28. It is not enforceable.