

## Selected List of Resources Relating to Climate Change and its Impact on Native Peoples in Alaska

*(Resources listed in reverse chronological order.)*

*Prepared by Nicole Bryant and David Selden on 7/21/06. Updated 04/23/07.*

### **General Global Warming Web Sites:**

<http://www.climatecrisis.net/>

<http://globalwarming.org/index.php>

<http://www.nrdc.org/globalWarming/default.asp>

<http://www.pewclimate.org/>

<http://scout.wisc.edu/Archives/SPT--BrowseResources.php?ParentId=1845>

<http://scout.wisc.edu/Archives/SPT--BrowseResources.php?ParentId=10175>

<http://scout.wisc.edu/Archives/SPT--BrowseResources.php?ParentId=4442>

<http://tribalclimate.org/solutions.htm>

Greenwire. "Thick Arctic sea ice declining 7-10 percent per decade -- NASA study." E&E Publishing, LLC. April 4, 2007. <http://www.eenews.net/Greenwire/2007/04/04/#10>

For an article about the NASA study: <http://jpl.nasa.gov/news/news.cfm?release=2007-037>

Alley, Richard et al. "Climate Change 2007: the Physical Science Basis – Summary for Policymakers – Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change." Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Paris: Feb. 5, 2007. <http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM2feb01.pdf>

Battin et al. "Projected impacts of climate change on salmon habitat restoration." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS): 2007. <http://www.pnas.org/>

Abstract: Throughout the world, efforts are under way to restore watersheds, but restoration planning rarely accounts for future climate change. Using a series of linked models of climate, land cover, hydrology, and salmon population dynamics, we investigated the impacts of climate change on the effectiveness of proposed habitat restoration efforts designed to recover depleted

Chinook salmon populations in a Pacific Northwest river basin. Model results indicate a large negative impact of climate change on freshwater salmon habitat. Habitat restoration and protection can help to mitigate these effects and may allow populations to increase in the face of climate change. The habitat deterioration associated with climate change will, however, make salmon recovery targets much more difficult to attain. Because the negative impacts of climate change in this basin are projected to be most pronounced in relatively pristine, high-elevation streams where little restoration is possible, climate change and habitat restoration together are likely to cause a spatial shift in salmon abundance. River basins that span the current snow line appear especially vulnerable to climate change, and salmon recovery plans that enhance lower-elevation habitats are likely to be more successful over the next 50 years than those that target the higher-elevation basins likely to experience the greatest snow-rain transition. (This abstract was provided free on the web site, April 5, 2007)

Bierbaum, Rosina et al. "Confronting Climate Change: Avoiding the Unmanageable and Managing the Unavoidable: Report prepared for United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development." United Nations & Sigma Xi: Scientific Expert Group on Climate Change (SEG), 2007. [http://www.unfoundation.org/files/pdf/2007/SEG\\_Report.pdf](http://www.unfoundation.org/files/pdf/2007/SEG_Report.pdf)

National Congress of American Indians. "Resolution # EWS-06-004: Supporting a National Mandatory Program to Reduce Climate Change Pollution and Promote Renewable Energy." Sault Ste. Marie, MI: Winter Session, 2006.  
<http://tribalclimate.org/PDFs/NCAI%20Resolution%20on%20Climate%20Change.pdf>

Hoffman, Andrew J. "Getting ahead of the curve: corporate strategies that address climate change." Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan, October 2006.  
<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/PEW%5FCorpStrategies%2Epdf>

McCathy, Michael. "Sea levels are rising faster than predicted, warns Antarctic Survey." *The Independent*, September 20, 2006.  
<http://news.independent.co.uk/environment/article1621770.ece>

Borenstein, Seth. "NASA Study: winter sea ice in Arctic melting faster than before. Researchers say trend threatens ecosystem." *The Arctic Sounder*, September 11, 2006, Vol. 20 No. 40, p11.  
[http://www.alaskanewspapers.com/content/pdf/AS\\_09-21-06.pdf](http://www.alaskanewspapers.com/content/pdf/AS_09-21-06.pdf)

Ipsen, Beth. "Section of Kivalina wall fails first test as storm season begins. Schaeffer advocate for tougher enforcement." *The Arctic Sounder*, September 11, 2006, Vol. 20 No. 40, pp1, 11.  
[http://www.alaskanewspapers.com/content/pdf/AS\\_09-21-06.pdf](http://www.alaskanewspapers.com/content/pdf/AS_09-21-06.pdf)

Choo, Kristen. "Feeling the Heat: The Growing Debate Over Climate Change Takes on Legal Overtones". *ABA Journal*, July 2006.

"Alaska the 'Poster State' for Climate Concerns." *USA Today*, May 30, 2006.

"Alaska Native groups file brief in U.S. Supreme Court in global warming lawsuit". *News from Indian Country*, 5/29/2006, Vol. 20 Issue 11, p3-3.

Abstract: The article reports on a lawsuit filed by Trustees for Alaska on behalf of the Alaska Inter-Tribal Council, the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments and Resisting Environmental Destruction on Indigenous Lands (REDOIL) to the U.S. Supreme Court regarding global warming. The lawsuit would require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to regulate greenhouse gases as pollutants that contribute to global warming. Faith Gemmill of REDOIL says that global warming is a threat to the livelihood of Alaska Native. Coastline erosion is cited as one of the results of the phenomenon.

"Global Warming: Frequently Asked Questions". *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*. 2006.

<http://wfw.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/globalwarming.html#Q3>

Norrell, Brenda. "Indigenous peoples voice urgency on global warming". *Indian Country Today*. Oneida, N.Y.: Jan 11, 2006. Vol. 25, Iss. 31, p. A1.

Abstract: American Indians, Alaska Natives and the First Nations of Canada stood in solidarity with indigenous peoples globally during the U.N. conference on global warming, developing the Tiohtia:ke Declaration addressing climate change and indigenous peoples. The ICC petition urges the commission to recommend that the United States adopt mandatory limits to its emissions of greenhouse gases and cooperate with the global community of nations to "prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system," the objective of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. "The burning of oil, gas and coal as fossil fuels is the primary source of human-induced climate change. Indigenous Peoples have experienced systematic and repeated violations by oil, gas, mining and energy industries infringing on our inherent right to protect our traditional lands," reads the declaration, which was endorsed by most indigenous groups at the U.N. meeting.

"Inuit, as 'miners' canary,' lead fight for the world". *Indian Country Today*. Oneida, N.Y.: Jan 4, 2006. Vol. 25, Iss. 30, p. A2.

Abstract: The Inuit petition, presented and championed by ICC Chairman Sheila Watt-Cloutier, points directly at human rights violated by "global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions from the United States of America." Watt-Cloutier, who grew up driving dogsleds and helping

her family in hunting and fishing activities, pointed out: "Climate change is amplified in the Arctic, which is a sort of regional 'barometer' of climate change impacts." She represents internationally the 155,000 Inuit who live in Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Chukotka in the far east of the Russian Federation.

Great Britain. Treasury, and Neil Adger, et al. "The Stern review report on the economics of climate change." Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2006. [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent\\_reviews/stern\\_review\\_economics\\_climate\\_change/stern\\_review\\_report.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/stern_review_report.cfm)

James Ford, et al. "Vulnerability to Climate Change in Igloodik, Nunavut: What We Can Learn from the Past and Present." *Polar Record*, 42 (221): 127-138 (2006).

Abstract: Looked at how people in a predominantly Inuit community in Nunavut, Canada have experienced and coped with past changes, what their current capacity to adapt is, and how vulnerable they are to impacts of climate change.

Kaur, Mini. "Global warming litigation under the Alien Tort Claims Act: what *Sosa v. Alvarez Machain* and its progeny mean for indigenous Arctic communities." *Washington & Lee Journal of Civil Rights & Social Justice*, 13: 155-184.

Middaugh, Marguerite E. "Linking global warming to Inuit human rights." *San Diego International Law Journal*, 8: 179-208, (2006).

Robinson, J., J. Barton, C. Doswell, M. Heydon and L. Milton. "Climate Change Law - Emissions Trading in the EU and UK." *Cameron May Ltd., International Law Publishers* : 2006.

Table of Contents:

- An introductory executive summary of the international response to the challenge of climate change, the economics of emissions and EU environmental law and policy.
- A comprehensive analysis of the law governing carbon trading in the EU, and its links to carbon trading under the Kyoto Protocol.
- An overview of likely future developments, including Phase II of the EU scheme (2008-12), the inclusion of aviation, and links with other schemes internationally.
- A full account of the law implementing the EU Directives in UK law.
- An overview of implementation of the EU emissions trading scheme in other EU Member States.
- A detailed legal guide to the related UK policy instruments of Climate Change agreements and the UK Emissions Trading Scheme.
- A comprehensive glossary of terms and abbreviations

· A full collection of materials necessary to understand the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and its implementation in the UK; Climate Change Agreements; and the UK Emissions Trading Scheme."

Romm, Joseph. Hell and high Water: Global Warming – the Solution and the Politics – and What We Should Do. William Morrow: 2006.

Tamminen, Terry. Lives per Gallon: the True Cost of Our Addiction. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2006.

Verseghy, Diana L; Bartlett, PA. "Influence of land surface parameterizations on climate simulations at high latitudes". *Conference on Hydrology [AMS Conf Hydrol]*. Vol. 20, [np]. 2006.

Abstract: Analysis of long-term data records demonstrates that global warming trends have been especially large in North American high latitudes. Climate change scenarios generated using GCMs also suggest that the magnitude of future warming may be largest in high latitudes. The majority of modeling studies that have addressed future climate change in the Arctic have focused on the importance of variations in cloud cover, sea ice extent, and high-latitude oceanic circulation patterns. However, given the known importance of land-atmosphere feed backs in the climate system, and the large land surface coverage in the Northern Hemisphere, it is likewise important to investigate the effect of land surface processes on the simulated climate. This paper will focus on sensitivity studies that have been carried out using CLASS, the Canadian Land Surface Scheme, on land surface parameterizations in high latitudes over Canada.

"Petition to the Inter American Commission on Human Rights Seeking Relief From Violations Resulting From Global Warming Caused by Acts and Omissions of the United States." *Inuit Circumpolar Conference*. Dec. 7, 2005.

Abstract: Sheila Watt-Cloutier, Chair of Inuit Circumpolar Conference, seeks relief from human rights violations from global warming caused by the United States. Suit is based on the U.S. obligations under the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man. ICC represents many indigenous arctic inhabitants, including native Alaskans.

Leduc, Timothy B. "Inuit Adaptations for the Changing Global Climate". *Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University*. October 15, 2005.  
<http://www.cansee.org/cdocs/2005/7/IQ%20Tradition%20Ecology.pdf>

Rosen, Yereth. "The Arctic Dilemma: A perfect storm of environmental changes is transforming Native Alaskan food gathering and culture". *Colorlines*. Oakland: Summer 2005. Vol. 8, Iss. 2, p. 17.

Abstract: Much is at stake, says the region's indigenous leaders. "The nutritional value of our food is so much superior to anything else," said Sheila Watt-Cloutier, an Inuit from northern Quebec who chairs the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, an umbrella group that serves aboriginal people in Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Russia. "It is not just about eating. It's also the entire culture of getting out on the land and teaching the young, all of that. And we don't want to give that up." Residents know that there are good reasons why fur seals have been so important to the Aleuts. Aqualina Lestenkof, a St. Paul resident, wonders if high-fat marine mammals may become obsolete as food if the warming continues. "When it's 60 degrees in St. Paul, I don't think I'll want to eat seal," she said. Perhaps island and Arctic hunters will eventually become far-north gardeners, she mused. "Will they start growing iceberg lettuce in Barrow?" "Whether or not it will fix things, I don't know," he said. "We won't know until it's their turn."

Macdonald, RW; Harner, T; Fyfe, J. "Recent climate change in the Arctic and its impact on contaminant pathways and interpretation of temporal trend data". *Meteorological & Science of the Total Environment [Sci. Total Environ.]*, Vol. 342, no. 1-3, pp. 5-86. Apr 2005.

Abstract: The Arctic has undergone dramatic change during the past decade. The observed changes include atmospheric sea-level pressure, wind fields, sea-ice drift, ice cover, length of melt season, change in precipitation patterns, change in hydrology and change in ocean currents and water mass distribution. It is likely that these primary changes have altered the carbon cycle and biological systems, but the difficulty of observing these together with sporadic, incomplete time series makes it difficult to evaluate what the changes have been. Because contaminants enter global systems and transport through air and water, the changes listed above will clearly alter contaminant pathways. Here, we review what is known about recent changes using the Arctic Oscillation as a proxy to help us understand the forms under which global change will be manifest in the Arctic.

Bigelow, Gerald E. "Researching Catastrophic Environmental Changes on Northern Coastlines: A Geoarchaeological Case Study from the Shetland Islands". *Arctic Anthropology*, 2005, Vol. 42 Issue 1, p88-102, 15p.

Abstract: The Shetland Islands Climate and Settlement Project are researching the settlement histories and local ecologies of fragile coastal sand environments in the easternmost of the Norse North Atlantic regions during the past two millennia. North Atlantic coastal sands were settled heavily in some periods, but abandoned at other times. The pioneering climate historian H. H. Lamb proposed that these areas have been subject to periodic landscape destabilization catalyzed by extreme storminess related to global climate changes.

Kraemer, Lisa et. al, "The Potential Impact of Climate on Human Exposure to Contaminants in the Arctic." *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*. 64:5. 498-508. 2005.

Abstract: Discusses the potential climate change impacts in terms of increased exposure to air-based contaminants in the Arctic. Concludes that much is unknown but it is possible that air contaminants could increase.

Zimmerman, Erika M. "Valuing traditional ecological knowledge: incorporating the experiences of indigenous people into global climate change policies." *New York University Environmental Law Journal*, 2005, Vol. 13, 35p.

Union of Concerned Scientists. *ACIA, Impacts of a Warming Arctic, Arctic Climate Impact Assessment*. 2004.

[http://www.ucsusa.org/global\\_warming/science/arctic-climate-impact-assessment.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/global_warming/science/arctic-climate-impact-assessment.html)

Gelbspan, Ross. "Boiling Point". *Basic Books*, 2004.

Abstract: How politicians, big oil and coal, journalists, and activists have fueled the climate crisis, and what we can do to avert disaster.

"Impacts of a Warming Arctic: Arctic Climate Impact Assessment". *Cambridge University Press*: 2004. <http://amap.no/acia/>

Berman, Matthew. "Adaptation and Sustainability in a Small Arctic Community: Results of an Agent-Based Simulation Model". *Arctic*, Dec. 2004, Vol. 57 Issue 4, p 401-414.

Abstract: Climate warming and resource development could alter key Arctic ecosystem functions that support fish and wildlife resources harvested by local indigenous communities. A different set of global forces-government policies and tourism markets-increasingly directs local cash economies that communities use to support subsistence activities.

Ford, James D. "A Framework for Assessing the Vulnerability of Communities in the Canadian Arctic to Risks Associated with Climate Change". *Arctic*, Dec. 2004, Vol. 57 Issue 4, p389-400.

Abstract: Adaptation to climate change is recognized as an important policy issue by international bodies such as the United Nations and by various national governments. Initiatives to identify adaptation needs and to improve adaptive capacity increasingly start with an assessment of the vulnerability of the system of interest, in terms of who and what are vulnerable, to what stresses, in what way, and what capacity exists to adapt to changing risks.

Hunington, HP. "The Changing Arctic: Indigenous Perspectives". *Human Dimensions of the Arctic Environment. 55th Arctic Science Conference Anchorage Session*, p. 18. 2004.

Abstract: Based on the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment chapter "Indigenous Perspectives," this paper considers what climate change in the Arctic means on a local, personal scale.

Nichols, Theresa. "Climate Change and Sea Ice: Local Observations from the Canadian Western Arctic". *Arctic*, Mar. 2004, Vol. 57 Issue 1, p 68-79.

Abstract: Can local observations and indigenous knowledge be used to provide information that complements research on climate change? Using participatory research methodology and semi-directed interviews, we explored local and traditional knowledge about changes in sea ice in the area of Sachs Harbor, Northwest Territories.

Overland, JE. "The Changing Arctic Climate: Historical Observations and Recent Explanations" *The ACIA International Scientific Symposium on Climate Change in the Arctic*. Extended Abstracts. [np]. 2004.

Abstract: Recent warming in the Arctic has similar magnitude as several historical events, but has greater geographic extent. Changes in atmospheric circulation play the crucial role.

Fox, Shari. "When the Weather is Uggianaqutuq: Linking Inuit and Scientific Observations of Recent Environmental Change in Nunavut, Canada". 2004. <http://libraries.colorado.edu/search/>

Charles Wohlforth, *The Whale and the Supercomputer: on the Northern Front of Climate Change*. NY: North Point Press, 2004.

General Accounting Office (GAO), GAO-04-142: "Alaskan Native Villages: Most are affected by Flooding and Erosion, But Few Qualify for Federal Assistance." Dec. 2003, available at: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04142.pdf>

Abstract: Reports that 86.4% of the 213 Alaska Native villages are subject to flooding and erosion, and that climate changes are increasing that vulnerability.

Dickson, Cindy. "The Impact of Climate Change on Traditional Food." *Polar Environmental Times*. Oct. 2003, at 3, available at: <http://www.environmenttimes.net/article.cfm?pageID=12>

Ashford, Graham & Jennifer Castledent. "Inuit Observations on Climate Change, Final Report." *International Institute for Sustainable Development*. June, 2001, available at: [http://www.iisd.org/pdf/inuit\\_final\\_report.pdf](http://www.iisd.org/pdf/inuit_final_report.pdf).

Usher, Peter J. "Arctic Migrants/Arctic Villagers: The Transformation of Inuit Settlement in the Central Arctic". Montreal and Kingston: *McGill-Queen's University Press*, 2002.

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<http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&se=gglsc&d=5006215202>

**Burns, Wil.** "Bibliography: Climate Change and Its Impact on Biodiversity". American Society of International Law – Wildlife Interest Group: 5/14/2000.

<http://eelink.net/%7Easilwildlife/wildlife.html>

**"Inuit Observations on Climate Change."** *Community Adaptation and Sustainable Livelihoods. International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2000.*

<http://www.iisd.org/casl/projects/inuitobs.htm>

Moreno, Fidel. "In the Arctic, Ice is Life: And it's Disappearing". *Native Americas*, Dec 31, 1999. Vol. XVI, Iss. 3&4, p. 42.

Abstract: The causes of the disintegration of ice are the warm water and warm temperatures; whether it is global warming or local warming, we're feeling the effects of what is happening with the warming trend. While the effects we're seeing today are dramatic on our people in the present, the effects for our future generations are going to be much greater. When I mention that the ice melts earlier, in the springtime, in March, when the seals are having their pups, and the ice breaks up, their pups will not be fully weaned so a lot of them will starve and will not be fully developed. Twenty years from now, we'll see a reduction in animals because that generation of pups will not reproduce. We'll see a major reduction in seals that we depend upon. So our future generations will feel a major impact as a result of what's happening today. It will be felt in 20 years.

Barreiro, Jose. "Hemispheric Digest: Native Lands and Global Warming". *Native Americas*. Dec 31, 1998. Vol. XV, Iss. 4, p. 6.

Abstract: Indigenous prophecy met scientific prediction in Albuquerque this November. A conference sponsored by the U.S. Global Change Research Program brought together Native elders and researchers with a wide array of scholars and NASA scientists. The conference was part of a 20-workshop cycle mandated by Congress to gauge the impact of global warming and climate change on the people, environment and economy of the United States. The gathering was attended by several hundred people. Witnesses and presenters, from Arvol Looking Horse, Keeper of the Lakota, Nakota and Dakota Sacred Pipe to Siberian Yupik researcher Caleb

Pungoyiwi and Guich'in Athapascan spokeswoman Sarah James, all converged on reports that are catastrophic and eye-opening.

Maynard, Nancy G., ed. "Circles of Wisdom": Native Peoples – Native Homelands Climate Change Workshop, Final Report. U.S. Global Change Research Program: Albuquerque, NM, Oct. 28 – Nov. 1, 1998. <http://www.usgcrp.gov/usgcrp/Library/nationalassessment/native.pdf>

Gibson, M.A. & S.B. Schullinger. *Answers from the Ice Edge: the Consequences of Climate Change on Life in the Bering and Chukchi Seas*. (June 1998). Available at: <http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/testimonies98.pdf>

Abstract: Report about changes Alaska Native Peoples and natives of the Bering and Chukchi seas observe in their surroundings.

Tynan, Cynthia. T. "Observations and Predictions of Arctic Climatic Change: Potential Effects on Marine Animals". August 7, 1997. [http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/arctic/Arctic50\\_4\\_308.pdf](http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/arctic/Arctic50_4_308.pdf)

Weller, Gunter. "Global pollution and its effect on the climate of the Arctic." *Science of The Total Environment*, Volumes 160-161, 15 January 1995, Pages 19-24.

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<http://www.dlese.org/library/index.jsp>