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September 2000

Chugach Regional Resources Commission
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

September 29, 2000

To Whom It May Concern:

Please find enclosed the following two papers: "On the Development of a Long-term Citizen's Monitoring Program for the Coastal Northern Gulf of Alaska" by R. Ted Cooney; and "Coordinating an Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Approach with Community Involvement and the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program" by Paul McCollum. These papers address the role community involvement and Tribal natural resource management will play within the GEM Program. Examining their roles at the planning stage of GEM is vital to ensuring they will be a part of the future research and monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska. The integration of community involvement into GEM will ensure that Traditional Ecological Knowledge, subsistence, and Tribal resource management will continue to be a factor in research, monitoring, and policy making within the Gulf of Alaska.

The Cooney and McCollum papers will be discussed at the Community Involvement Facilitators meeting to be held at the Regal Alaskan Hotel in Anchorage on October 11, 2000. They will also be discussed during session IV of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (GEM) Workshop. Session IV will be held from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on October 13th at the Regal Alaskan Hotel in Anchorage if you are interested in attending.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the above papers please contact me at the Chugach Regional Resources Commission office at 907-562-6647. Thank you for your time and interest in GEM, community involvement and Tribal natural resource management issues.

Sincerely,

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Executive Director
Chugach Regional Resources Commission

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On the Development of a Long-Term Citizen's Monitoring Program for the Coastal Northern Gulf of Alaska

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Abstract

Some elements of a citizen's coastal monitoring program are described as small but integral parts of the proposed long-term Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) study. Issues of program structure and their relationships to the broader goals of GEM, of measurement standardization and quality control, and of data archival and access are identified and discussed. Justifications for a citizens program are stated, and a procedure for planning and eventually implementing future citizen's monitoring of the coastal environment is suggested.

Introduction

Webster (1967) defines "monitoring" as (among other things): "to watch, observe or check, esp. for a special purpose". This definition can be applied to a range of activities, but will suffice here for purposes of discussing aspects of environmental monitoring undertaken principally by citizens in the coastal northern Gulf of Alaska. The activities of watching, observing or checking are in turn, most appropriately applied to the fluctuating "state" of a natural system - more correctly to the states of the various living and non-living components comprising these systems. Our own experience, and that of others, tells us that nature is rarely if ever constant. As a case in point, the "state" of the weather/climate is changeable from minute to minute, day to day, month to month and certainly from year to year. We also find that plant and animal populations vary

dramatically (both numbers and species dominance) over the course of time, and that plants and animals also exhibit patchy distributions in space. It is believed this "natural variability" is a fundamental characteristic emerging from the many complex interactions between the living and non-living parts of our dynamic world.

Natural variability is expressed along many different scales of time and space, often in recurring patterns that lend themselves to careful observation and eventually, understanding. For example, marine scientists have come to understand dramatic seasonal and year-to-year changes in marine plant growth in relation to the interacting and shifting physical, chemical, and geological conditions which promote or constrain the important process of photosynthesis - namely through regulation of inorganic nutrient availability within the context of seasonal changes in incident light levels. Further, because of the strict dependence of animals on energy stored by plant communities, it is not surprising to find that animal population densities vary directly and generally in concert with changes in plant stocks. This dependence or "determinism" establishes important linkages within living systems that can be described by careful observation.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) established a means to extend its studies of the northern Gulf of Alaska far into the future. The Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) program envisions investigations designed to gather information useful for sustaining marine resources of high subsistence, sport and commercial value in an ocean subject to global climate change, growing levels of pollution, and possibly increasing aquatic diseases. To be helpful, GEM information must be sufficiently detailed to describe the physical habitats of selected target species/groups, and the interactive responses of these same species/groups to environmental variability arising from natural and man-caused sources. Temporal patterns in the physical habitats that host marine communities like plankton, benthos, fishes, birds, and marine mammals can best be described using systematic monitoring techniques - observational methodologies that are both inter-calibrated and standardized. These methodologies can be remote (aircraft, satellite) or direct, automated (data logging) or labor intensive. At present, some state and federal agencies, academic programs and even private sector sources provide

monitoring services in support of terrestrial and aquatic research around the world. The goal of these endeavors is to characterize the ever-changing nature of ecosystems over sufficient periods of time to detect important natural cycles in production and their causes, and also to illustrate biological responses to episodic events like oil spills and other pollutants, mandated changes in levels of harvest, and outbreaks of aquatic diseases and harmful algal blooms.

It seems likely that GEM will employ a hierarchical design in its approach to monitoring and studying the physical habitats and biological populations of the northern Gulf of Alaska. This strategy will probably include periodic shipboard measurements/surveys, continuously logged information from long-term subsurface and surface moorings, measurements from aircraft and satellites, observations at marine stations, and data logging and measurements of selected variables from seaside fish hatcheries, coastal communities and perhaps even private vessels.

In February, 2000, the EVOSTC circulated an invitation to submit restoration proposals for federal fiscal year 2001. Under the general heading of Ecosystem Synthesis/GEM Transition, a new project titled "Development of Community-Based Marine Monitoring Programs" was described (EVOSTC, 2000). Proposals were sought that addressed (among other things) "the development of conceptual prototypes of community-based programs for citizen monitoring of biological and physical conditions in the coastal marine habitat.....to meet information needs identified by the restoration process and the GEM Program, as well as to meet local needs and interests".

A citizen's coastal monitoring program (CCMP) will be ideally suited for describing important spatial and temporal differences in coastal marine micro-habitats ranging from the protected inside waters of Prince William Sound in the south to the open coast of the Alaska Peninsula in the north using the infrastructure of Native Corporations and corporation villages, towns, salmon hatcheries at remote locations, marine stations and private eco-businesses scattered throughout the region. Each of these sites represents a unique coastal area which in aggregate, cover a wide range of conditions found along the coast. Properly coordinated, observations from this matrix

of sites could capture the complex responses of near-shore waters to larger-scale changes occurring in the open Gulf of Alaska associated with shifts in global climate or other events - a primary goal of GEM. Many of the communities of citizens that may become involved with this program already have rich traditions of knowledge and some have been monitoring their local areas for years or decades. Because information bearing on the health and sustainability of resources of high value directly affects the social and economic well-being of many of these citizens, it seems appropriate that coastal communities participate in some prescribed and significant way in the long-term surveillance of their local waters. A recent article by Huntington (2000) illustrates the power of applying long-term Alaska Native observations to inquiries about sea ice changes in the Arctic. In this case, Native perspectives were particularly important in describing how changing sea ice conditions affected the availability and composition of subsistence stocks over time.

The Purpose of Monitoring and the Return of Information to Citizens

The historical records that exist for some marine subsistence, sport and commercial resources demonstrate cycles and long-term trends in abundance that are presently believed to be related to varying oceanic conditions influencing the survival of these stocks. Oceanographers have described several different responses of the waters of the Gulf of Alaska to cycles and trends in the climate and weather affecting the northern North Pacific Ocean. These changes are apparent in ocean temperature, atmospheric pressure, current structure, and the production and composition of plankton, fish, bird and marine mammal populations. The term "regime shift" has been widely used to denote changes that lead to new survival conditions. A dramatic shift occurred in 1977/78 that apparently resulted in the sudden replacement of immense crab and shrimp stocks by ground fishes. There is evidence that "El Nino/La Nina" phenomena in the equatorial Pacific Ocean are associated with some of these changes, but there are other climate conditions that may be important as well (see EVOSTC GEM program description for details).

We know vaguely about climate changes and their relationships to oceanic conditions principally because of records kept by agencies charged with tracking and predicting the weather, and

assessing and managing commercial and others stocks of high value. Unfortunately, much of the record is incomplete in the Gulf of Alaska (poor temporal and spatial coverage), and many critical elements in the marine ecosystem like plankton and forage fishes are often missing from these time-series altogether. The "incompleteness" of the present record precludes a rigorous understanding about how cycling ocean climate affects the production of fishes, birds and marine mammals and the food-webs that support them. It is this serious deficiency that the GEM program, including a CCMP component, proposes to address.

Many citizens will benefit from a greater understanding of the dynamics of the coastal ocean in the northern Gulf of Alaska and its relationship to specific and broader aspects of global climate influencing their local coastal resources. A complete and sustained record obtained by monitoring the region over many, many decades will ultimately point to the ways that changes in the physical system are manifested in different levels of production of fishes, birds and marine mammals. Not only will the "status" of these stocks be known with greater precision, but eventually it will be understood "why" a particular production level is occurring, and how long it might be sustained. This information will provide new and presumably better-informed options for the harvest, management and enhancement of coastal resources, and a more powerful means to evaluate the influence of human activities as the northern Gulf coastal zone and its resources are developed and used over time.

Information arising from GEM and made available to citizens through the efforts of a CCMP could be used to enhance local education programs in remote areas, provide internship experiences for young people contemplating careers in marine science, and forge bridges between traditional and non-traditional ways of evaluating the health of local marine resources.

Some Important Elements of a Citizen's Coastal Monitoring Program (CCMP)

Program Structure

First, a CCMP must be initiated under clearly stated goals. This clarification will not preclude the evolution of the program over time through adaptive management procedures, but it will

define the important initial expectations for a long-term observational scheme pursued principally by non-scientists. Ideally, the goals for a CCMP will emanate through an interactive process of intensive planning and review for the GEM program as a whole. It cannot be over-emphasized that agreement over goals and objectives must characterize the attitudes of all participants in a CCMP program. Even if not all citizen-groups monitor the same set of variables all of the time, all monitoring sites must be in agreement about the overall purpose and expected outcomes for the program. The strength of the CCMP will be in the diversity of its participation and the longevity of its measurements. Cooperation rather than competition between participants is essential for immediate and long-term success.

It is my suggestion that any citizens monitoring activity be developed as a coordinated program within GEM, and as such have formal representation through a specified liaison with the Trustee Council. Current staff positions have duties for tracking the larger Restoration studies and the CCMP should be afforded the same courtesy. This official tie will assure that there is a clearly defined linkage to explore questions and issues that will invariably arise as the program matures. Each participating entity might also choose to have representation on a citizen's monitoring steering committee composed of selected individuals from all CCMP participants. A CCMP steering committee could discuss and solve internal problems, respond to requests for program reviews, develop coordinated proposals for continued funding, evaluate program effectiveness and direction, and function to seek matching funding for the overall effort or designated parts of the effort. This committee would ideally be chaired by a someone elected directly from the committee itself. Experience has shown that it will be advantageous to periodically rotate the chairmanship of this committee so that each participating group is eventually represented in a leadership role. A defined programmatic structure will provide cohesion between the various participants in the CCMP, and will clearly define the program's relationship to the broader efforts of GEM.

Standardization of Methods

The adage that "too many cooks spoil the soup" points to the need to standardize the procedures

and methodologies that will be contributing data by the different CCMP organizations to GEM. Calibration and standardization are among the most important parts of any monitoring program. How, when and where measurements are made must be clearly understood, as well as how these measurements will be checked, archived, and later accessed, analyzed and used. Following a determination by the larger GEM program of its perceived data requirements for the coastal zone, and after potential CCMP participants have discussed and defined their individual needs, a list of physical, biological, and other variables will emerge that will represent focus for a citizen's cooperative program.

To illustrate that even the simplest measurements bring with them serious questions, consider as an example water temperature (an extremely important physical variable influencing many biological processes) and the ways that it might be tracked through time and space. First it will be important to define WHAT water will be monitored. - fresh water (inlets of local streams or rivers), sea water, surface water, deeper water, all depths, etc.. Then it must be determined WHERE the local measurements will be made in relation to the influence of river and stream inflows and commercial facilities like docks and boat harbors where vessel traffic may influence upper layer mixing and temperature structure. Decisions must also be made about HOW FREQUENTLY water temperature will be measured. These determinations will follow directly from the stated goals of GEM studies and the needs of the various end-users for the information. For purposes of discussion here, imagine that daily sea-surface temperatures (SST) are desired at all sites. Does this mean an average of several measurements taken over the course of the day (automatic logging) at each site, or perhaps only a single point measurement made at a specified time and place? Resolution of this matter is important, because at some level of detail the results from these two different sampling strategies will differ - a daily average SST calculated from logged hourly measurements will include cooling at night and thus be lower (over the long term) than a single measurement made at noon. Presumably, the overall GEM program will seek strict comparisons between temperature records obtained at the various sites through time, so it will be important to utilize comparable methods, and wherever possible, comparable equipment. In the case of the latter, if everyone is using the same (or very similar) equipment/technology, it will be

efficient to maintain an inventory of spare parts, and backup units to fill-in when failures arise in the field (as they will). For temperature (depending on the required accuracy of the measurements), a number of small relatively inexpensive programmable loggers are available whose digital outputs are easy to display locally and to transfer to a common data base.

Questions about measurement standardization can be addressed (in part) by developing a series of written procedures to cover the monitoring of all variables being tracked by the CCMP. This approach has been utilized successfully by the regional aquaculture corporations in Prince William Sound and at other locations to standardize temperature measurements and collections of zooplankton at salmon hatcheries each spring. In another example, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) developed a manual to aid in Estuarine Environmental and Zooplankton Studies emerging from the NOAA Plankton Watch program in southeast Alaska. These kinds of written instructions could be prepared for citizen observers to function as an on-site resource/authority designed to assure measurement standardization and quality control. CCMP written sampling procedures would be distributed to all participating organizations and updated as needed.

It seems likely that most GEM monitoring and research studies will be integrated around a small set of research themes. Here, in these carefully chosen work areas, scientists and citizens must learn to communicate effectively to apply approved sampling techniques, and data submission and retrieval procedures. These kinds of interactions may be particularly needed to enhance the use of non-traditional observations by the larger GEM program. Thoughtful exchanges between professional scientists and citizens participating in coastal sampling programs will minimize problems associated with information transfers and the important interpretation of findings.

Recording, Archiving and Retrieving the Information

Obtaining comparable measurements using standardized procedures and similar equipment is but one step in a long chain of activities leading to the eventual application of monitoring results to scientific questions and resource needs. Measurements made in the field will be of little value if

they cannot be archived in a readily available data repository. Ideally, this archive would be open and distributed - that is, accessible to the public and participants of the study who wish to retrieve not only local observations, but also comparative measurements made at other participating locations in the GEM area.

To address this issue, the GEM program will likely support a comprehensive database for all observations generated by the long-term study. It seems only logical that contributed measurements arising from a coordinated CCMP be included in this archive. Modern web-based technologies provide a powerful digital means for submitting, retrieving and displaying scientific information stored in a distributed digital database. While not all remote communities in the study area may be effectively wired for these kinds of electronic exchanges, this "connectedness" is certainly coming as Alaska modernizes its remote regions and should be sought as an integral part of any CCMP.

The need for sharing the results of citizen's monitoring activities among the various program participants cannot be over-emphasized. The enthusiasm that comes with participation in an important study like GEM builds community cooperation, and instills a sense of contributing to important common goals. Because of this, time and effort should be devoted to the development of intuitive, effective ways for displaying archived data through GEM-supported web services so that participants in the program who are "on-line" can also appreciate the work of others, can compare CCMP findings across the region, and can begin applying the broader monitoring results to their local needs.

Other Monitoring Activities

Not all measurements/observations undertaken by the CCMP will involve tracking simple scalar variables like temperature, salinity, water transparency, chlorophyll content, plankton volume, etc, measured in a systematic manner. Other unusual events like red-tides, bird or mammal strandings, odd behaviors in bird, fish, or mammal populations, contaminant sightings, and many traditional observations may be equally or even more important to GEM. It is not clear (to me)

how the non-traditional observations will be accommodated in the GEM database, but some effective means must be found to submit and effectively retrieve this level of information.

Because of its importance as a natal and rearing area for bird, fish and marine mammal stocks, the coastal zone will probably be instrumented as part of the GEM program. Remote coastal weather and ocean stations/buoys relaying information from sensors to satellites or radio repeaters in the region might be located (for practical purposes) near some coastal communities. It could be advantageous to GEM for CCMP participants to periodically report on the condition of these instruments, and more importantly, to protect them from vandalism or other damage. Understanding the importance of the measurements coming from these remote packages by also accessing this data and applying it locally will further reinforce the importance of an informed and responsible coastal citizenry acting on behalf of GEM.

Participants in a CCMP could also play an important role in assisting with the routine collection of local plant and animal specimens for tissue samples used to monitor pollutants, diseases, and natural products. At present, the EVOSTC-supported Pristane study in Prince William Sound uses citizens and salmon hatchery personnel to collect and store mussels at remote sites for pickup and later chemical analyses. These kinds of collections could form an important corner-stone for GEM monitoring over the years. Tissue samples and stomach contents collected from seabirds and marine mammals available only for subsistence purposes would be particularly valuable. The present "youth area watch" is an example of a small but effective monitoring program successfully pursued now at some locations in the Gulf coastal zone.

Related Considerations

A GEM-supported CCMP will be most valuable because of the spatial coverage it provides, and eventually the length of its time-series (many tens of years of observations and measurements). Because of the latter, it is of utmost importance that sufficient support be applied to the program so that whatever measurement scheme is adopted will be carried successfully through time. To achieve this programmatic longevity, it may be important to give highest priority to a sub-set of

"critical/key measurements" representing a dedicated core of the CCMP each year for which EVOS support can be routinely budgeted. It is my opinion that if the CCMP is built substantially or entirely on outside grants it is very likely to fail. For GEM overall, it would be better (in my view) to dedicate EVOS support for a nominal series of CCMP activities that could be sustained over time rather than promoting the development of an ambitious program leveraged heavily by outside funding . Initially, it may be relatively easy to acquire outside support because of the novelty of the study. However, when sponsors realize the work is largely routine and in a sense "never-ending", enthusiasm for cost-sharing may falter. Certainly matching funding should be encouraged, perhaps even required, but I believe outside support should not be depended on to sustain a long-term "core" CCMP effort. The organizations that apply for membership in a CCMP will be bringing their own infrastructure and expertise as matching to begin with. This investment should be sufficient to guarantee a nominal GEM budget line.

Participants in a CCMP should be encouraged to advertise their successes by preparing articles for the popular and professional literature, and by participating in other public outreach activities as opportunities arise. This could be accomplished using a variety of vehicles, singly or in collaboration with investigators from other parts of GEM. GEM workshops/meetings called to review the status of the northern Gulf at regularly scheduled intervals should also require representation from the CCMP to include oral and other types of reporting.

Finally, it is my belief that the planning process for a CCMP must (at least initially) be an inclusive activity involving Native Corporations and villages, representatives from towns in the region, the fishing community, coastal marine laboratories, private eco-businesses, and anyone else with social and economic ties to the coastal zone of the northern Gulf of Alaska. In addition, any planning activity should also involve the leadership of other GEM programs so that formal ties are recognized, and common data and other information needs described and incorporated from the very beginning. Because of the potential importance of a CCMP, its development should follow a careful and deliberative process. Getting it mostly right from the beginning will provide bonding between participants who might otherwise have little in common. As with any

scientific endeavor, success is not guaranteed, but the chance for failure can be diminished by open and honest dialogue in the planning and implementation stages of the work.

Suggestions for Developing a Cooperative CCMP for the northern Gulf of Alaska

At an appropriate time:

1. Circulate this report (or a synopsis of this report) under an appropriate cover letter to organizations with formal or informal missions in coastal zone stewardship to include the communities of Valdez, Whittier, Cordova, Seward, Homer, Seldovia, Kenai, and Kodiak, to Regional Native Corporations and corporation villages, to non-profit salmon hatcheries, to marine stations (Prince William Sound Science Center, the Kasistna Bay Laboratory, the Alaska SeaLife Center), to the organized fishing communities, to the Pratt Museum, to the Alaska Center for Coastal Studies, to the Cook Inlet Keeper, to the Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Councils, to the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, and to appropriate offices of NOAA and Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

2. Provide citizen participation in EVOSTC-sponsored GEM planning sessions to assist the overall program with decisions about what its coastal monitoring needs will be. Work with scientists to develop cooperative linkages by which CCMP participants can both contribute information to the GEM database and access the data collected by others. Define a programmatic structure that provides cohesion between the various participants in the CCMP and that also illustrates the program's relationship to the broader efforts of GEM.

3. Arrange a citizen's meeting of potential CCMP participants to discuss local needs, describe present stewardship programs and monitoring activities, and to discuss ideas for organizing around a GEM citizen's coastal monitoring program theme. The goal of the meeting would be to determine levels of interest in participation in a future CCMP, explore the potential for matching funds, define common monitoring needs, and develop some conceptual structures for coordinating and evaluating the long-term effort.

4. In response to future solicitations from the Trustee Council, potential CCMP participants write and submit proposals to initiate citizen's coastal monitoring activities. Successful proposals will be those that demonstrate significant cooperation among CCMP participants, and clearly identify how agreed-upon local and overall GEM monitoring needs will be addressed though effective interactions between citizens and scientists participating in other GEM studies. Issues of measurement standardization, archival and retrieval of data, quality control, and the interpretation and reporting of results must be adaquately addressed.

The suggestions presented here are by no means exhaustive of ways that a CCMP could be organized and successful. They are offered in the spirit of initiating a dialogue among those who may ultimately become responsible for collecting the important data for the long-term GEM program - citizens living in the coastal zone and professional marine scientists representing academic institutions and the agencies. Once the monitoring needs of GEM have been clearly articulated, and coastal community interests have been defined, the details of a more refined program can be further developed and implemented.

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Coordinating an Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Approach with Community Involvement and the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program

Prepared by Paul McCollum, Patty Brown-Schwalenberg and Sarah Ward for
Chugach Regional Resources Commission & Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

October 2, 2000

Coordinating an Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Approach with Community Involvement and the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program

Introduction

The Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) began working with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in 1995 after spill area communities, primarily Alaska Native villages and tribes, expressed an interest in becoming more involved in the Trustee Council restoration process. A community involvement program was developed to more directly connect the Chugach Region and other spill area wide Native villages and communities with the Trustee Council restoration project planning and research. The program was designed to help spill area residents become more involved in the research and restoration projects and activities designed to assist in the recovery of EVOS impacted traditional natural resources. The Alutiiq people, their culture and lifestyle have depended on these resources for many thousands of years. The Community Involvement program was also designed to provide information to communities regarding scientific research results, data and reports generated by the Trustee Council science program, facilitate a direct line of communication between spill area residents and the Trustee Council and its staff, and promote the inclusion of community-based projects, as well as community involvement in science projects throughout the life of the restoration effort.

In 1999, the EVOS Trustee Council declared its intent to undertake a program of long-term monitoring and research in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Known as the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) program, the effort will provide sustained, inflation-proofed funding for studies designed to "foster a healthy and biologically diverse marine ecosystem in the northern Gulf of Alaska through greater understanding of how its productivity is influenced by natural changes and human activities." The program will help develop, sponsor and implement studies designed to track the condition of the different coastal environments in the spill-affected region each year, as well as the status of priority high value resources based on their importance to subsistence, sport, and commercial users.

This year CRRC proposed a project entitled "Community Involvement and Planning for GEM" which was funded by the Trustee Council. This project will continue to promote community involvement in the restoration process and in planning for the GEM Program. CRRC has hired a

Natural Resource Coordinator, Sarah Ward, who will continue the community involvement work previously performed by the Community Involvement Coordinator. Additionally, Sarah Ward will help facilitate the tribal natural resource management programs and provide a solid connection between these tribal programs and the GEM program both for research projects and community-based research and/or monitoring projects.

Through direct communication with a network of local facilitators, the Natural Resource Coordinator will continue to actively involve local residents in the final phase of the restoration program as well as the new GEM program (local facilitators are located in Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia, Valdez, Kodiak Island, and the Alaska Peninsula).

Additionally, the project will work with staff to address the future of community involvement with regard to GEM. Specifically, project staff will include Sarah Ward (Natural Resource Coordinator), Henry Huntington (Traditional Ecological Knowledge Specialist), Ted Cooney (contract Science Advisor), and the 10 Community Facilitators. This segment of the project will focus on three objectives: 1) identifying specific monitoring activities that may fit within the longer GEM program; 2) designing a more comprehensive community-based monitoring program that will look to multiple sources of funding; and 3) developing possible pilot projects for FY 02.

Organizational Overview of Chugach Regional Resources Commission

CRRC consists of representatives from each of the Chugach Region's seven tribes. One of CRRC's most important goals is to responsibly manage, develop and protect fish, wildlife, recreation, timber, mineral, air, water, and other important natural resources of the Chugach Region. One of CRRC's principle objectives to facilitate this priority goal is to develop and implement an Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan and associated programs and action plans for the Chugach Region. CRRC will simultaneously assist each of the five pilot tribal villages/communities in the development and implementation of their own Tribal Natural Resource Management Plans, associated program structure and action plan(s). The regional plan will be referred to as the "Chugach Region Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management

Plan". CRRC will assist the region's individual tribes in developing their own traditional tribal resource use management plans for their traditional use areas. The Chugach Region Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan will also recognize each tribe's unique and special relationship with their traditional use watersheds and coastal resources and reinforce their traditional/cultural natural resource values.

This effort's long-term success depends on the commitment of tribal and regional natural resource (referred to as "NR" in this plan) professionals and volunteers as well as public education and support from each tribal village or constituency. Therefore, the plan's stakeholders, researchers, and natural resource managers will prioritize increasing the public's appreciation for natural resources and publicizing the need for research and data acquisition.

The Chugach Regional Resources Commission's main goals are:

1. To ensure Chugach Natives' participation in the decision making processes that affect Chugach resident's land, sea, and lives;
2. To formally advocate management practices by private, state, and federal land and resource management agencies that are consistent with the Chugach Natives' cultural traditions, until such time as the tribal governments can manage the resources themselves;
3. To enhance or provide education about natural resource management issues in the Chugach Region for Chugach Natives;
4. To promote environmentally sound economic development that will improve the well-being of the Chugach Native people; and
5. To ensure and promote the protection, preservation, conservation, prudent use and stewardship of fish and wildlife resources in the tribal traditional use areas of the Chugach Region.

The Chugach Region

The Chugach region covers a large and diverse area of the state, which has seven tribes and associated Native villages in Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. These tribes are: Chenega Bay, Nanwalek, Eyak, Port Graham, Qutekcak Native Tribe, Tatitlek, and the Valdez Native Tribe. Native peoples of this region have used and depended upon their traditional resources for

thousands of years. They have maintained a deep sense of respect and culturally sensitive care taking and stewardship of the resources they have always depended upon. They are now striving to maintain this same level of traditional protection and respect for these important natural resources in modern times.

Why Develop an Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan?

Tribal environmental and natural resource management issues are complex and multifaceted. These issues are often much more critical to Native American user groups that their non-tribal users. Developing more sustainable ways of managing tribal fish, wildlife, land, water, native vegetation and biodiversity takes a long-term commitment. A well-developed strategic plan should encourage the tribes to work together to achieve their natural resource program goals. The relationship between planning and implementation is important, as experiences gained through monitoring, fieldwork and research activities can contribute to the continual process of improving the overall strategy. A well developed strategy will ensure public investment is directed to the highest priorities in both the Chugach Region and each tribal use area, based on the knowledge and experience of local NR managers and personnel. Issues related to sustainable tribal natural resource management, and environment protection should be addressed through integrated and coordinated efforts from all the tribal NR programs in the Chugach Region.

A properly thought out Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan should expose, and help to resolve, the tensions and options for trade-offs between different short-term and long-term objectives (i.e. the tensions that often exist between potential short-term financial returns and long-term ecological sustainability). An Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan should assist all tribal stakeholders in identifying the importance of looking after natural resources, including environmental, economic, social and cultural values. It should also help them manage these resources for the long-term benefit of everyone.

It is important to clearly define both regional and local traditional tribal use area visions, and to identify the key natural resource management issues within the region. Process alone does not guarantee an effective management strategy. It is also necessary to provide within the strategy sufficient background information to clearly identify the region, its patterns of development and

the particular natural resource issues that are to be managed. It is also important to then put those issues into their proper context and include enough detail about the various stakeholder groups that their role in the overall development and implementation of the strategy is clear. This complete set of information needs to be presented in a style that is appropriate, is easy for tribal NR management professionals and the community members to understand.

The Importance of Integration

The integration of tribal natural resource programs, citizen monitoring, community involvement and the GEM process is an important process. It is the main priority and goal of CRRC's Community Involvement and Planning for the GEM program. CRRC will continue to work with community involvement in the Chugach Region and spill area wide tribes, communities and specifically the five pilot tribal villages and communities that include Tatitlek, Eyak, Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Ouzinkie. CRRC will also work towards developing and implementing integrated tribal NR management programs for the Chugach Region and each of these five pilot villages, which will then become models for other villages in the region.

NR related research and monitoring issues will be reviewed and prioritized. These issues and related project concepts will be considered for their potential to be addressed through citizen/tribal monitoring programs that can either gain the necessary information or assist and/or partner with higher level scientific studies to address the more complex issues. The process of identifying the issues themselves as well as the prioritization and draft project planning will be a major part of the community involvement process. Village and or community meetings and workshops will be held to identify each tribe's priority NR issues and projects and to formulate action plans to address them.

Validity of Tribal/Citizen Monitoring and Research

Webster defines "science" as "having knowledge", "possession of knowledge as distinguished from ignorance or misunderstanding" and "knowledge attained through study or practice". Modern societies expect good science to be carried out with exacting standards, to be defensible and capable of replication to come up with verifiable results and further to stand up to peer review and acceptance. Good science does not necessarily have to come directly from a

scientist. Anyone, whether they are an intern, student or tribal natural resource specialist, can produce scientifically viable data and information. Following the necessary methodology, having a good quality assurance and quality control plan and using the best available analytical equipment, methods and procedures can produce good quality scientific data to contribute to the GEM program goals, CRRC's regional program and the tribes NR programs.

Lower resolution, but abundant datasets typical of volunteer or citizen monitoring can be as equally important as higher resolution "scientific" datasets. "Lower resolution" does not mean lower quality, rather it means that there is normally less specific, more broad based information collected. This lower resolution information can greatly complement the higher resolution research data. Therefore, larger amounts of less specific data can provide important baseline and trending information. Many resource management agencies and scientists are relying more and more upon the creation and use of coarse scale public datasets across the nation. It is becoming more and more apparent, and accepted, that these two processes can not only benefit each other when done with a focus on each level complimenting the other, but can also be done simultaneously in the same research or monitoring effort. This process ultimately results in a much more broad based and complete data set.

A research project, for example, might involve an experienced and very qualified scientist collecting and analyzing water, marine mammal, fish tissue and sediment samples for detailed contaminant levels using very sophisticated and precise scientific sample collection, processing and analytical procedures and methodology. This work can be performed with the assistance of tribal volunteers, NR specialists and/or tribal Traditional Ecological Knowledge experts. This process will enable the participating tribal NR program staff and citizens to learn more about the scientific processes being undertaken. In turn, these tribal participants will help the scientist by providing critical local and traditional knowledge about the species, cultural values, uses and historical observations. Local tribal research and/or monitoring participants will also provide crucial knowledge about the local waters and monitoring/research area that can only come from having spent a good part of a lifetime living and using the area in their many and varied traditional tribal uses. The tribal/citizen participants could be trained in collecting many of the

samples using the standardized and specific scientific methodology and following appropriate chain of command sample transport and processing procedures.

In order to move proactively forward in this integrated approach that will utilize tribal/citizen involvement in upper level research as well as monitoring and trending activities, the stakeholders in this process must embrace the value of tribal/citizen involvement and accept that not only will these programs not compromise good science, they will significantly add to its validity, importance and acceptance by all. This is especially true for those tribal members whose lives depend on many of the NR species and habitats likely to be studied. Relatively recent technological developments in many analytical fields have resulted in state of the art scientific analytical equipment such as "simple reversible" fiber-optic chemical sensors, new types of self contained sampling and analytical devices, smart buoys complete with telemetric communications capabilities and other field deployable analytical equipment. It is the opinion of the collaborative authors of this paper that there is literally no research or monitoring project that might be undertaken to study issues affecting tribal natural resources that would not be better off with tribal/citizen involvement. The important distinction being that tribal/citizen involvement must not be solely confined to the above described "lower resolution" more simplistic data collection for monitoring and resource assessment purposes. While this is anticipated to become a very important part of the process, tribal/citizen involvement will be encouraged and facilitated as fully as possible with all tribal NR monitoring and research projects and activities.

An Example of an Integrated Citizen Monitoring and Research Project

One example of an Integrated Citizen Monitoring and Research Project would be a local salmon ecology study. An upper level scientist could be overseeing the project as the principle investigator, with project assistance from a CRRC biologist and/or consultant while the bulk of the actual field and lab work would be performed by tribal NR personnel, tribal/citizen field assistants and interns from the local tribes' Youth Area Watch program or other educational programs. In this example, the local tribal people could do most, if not all of the sampling and data collection with oversight from the principle investigator. Two local fishing boats with experienced and knowledgeable skippers could perform trawls for capturing juvenile salmon and potential predatory fishes while other tribal research assistants capture fry that are much closer to

shore by using their kayaks and skiffs, with throw nets and beach seines. The field personnel in the kayaks and skiffs could follow the schools of out migrating fry and smolts, camping out or staying the nights on a support vessel just off shore. The principle investigator could help identify the coastal beach habitat associated with important staging areas and shore/coastal habitat. Samples would be collected, noting the tide, weather, time of day, observed behavior of the fish when caught, presence of potential predators in the area, etc. The research assistants would be trained both before the fieldwork began and throughout the project. Other work such as depth profiles for salinity, temperature, sechi disk turbidity readings, vertical (20 meters) and specific depth horizontal plankton tows, dissolved oxygen and other water quality measurements could all be done by the research assistants as well. Stomach samples from the juvenile salmon and predatory fish could be processed either at the local tribal NR lab or a near-by facility such as the USFWS/UAF/NERR Kasitsna Bay Laboratory in Kachemak Bay. Laboratory personnel could help oversee the research assistant's work and provide training.

Applying this integrated Tribal/Citizen involvement approach through the tribal NR programs both at the regional and tribal level will help insure that GEM funded projects, and projects funded through other sources, are carried out with the best available scientific methods and procedures. Important connections will be established with the local tribal traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), which will help in maintaining local tribal ownership of each project. This approach will also insure that the tribes stay directly involved in their own NR management, research and monitoring.

This process will involve monthly community meetings facilitated by the Tribal Natural Resource Advisory Councils (TNRAC's) from each village. These TNRAC's are the local organizations from each tribe that will oversee the tribal NR program for the tribal council. Villages and or communities will be given presentations and updates on the tribal and regional NR programs and activities. Discussions of priority issues, draft project concepts, and action plans will be held in order to work towards continual refinement and definition of priority NR issues to be addressed through the GEM program or other sources. This level of community involvement will become an integral part of the tribal NR programs and will become the primary conduits for connecting the communities and tribal villages directly with the important NR issues

and their associated potential research and monitoring projects. The tribes would then work with scientists, GEM officials and scientist(s) and regional (CRRC) and intertribal expertise to further define the research objectives, methods, budgets and proposals. When the projects receive funding and are implemented they will be fully integrated projects having been coordinated closely with the appropriate input from local communities as well as interactions with the tribes Tribal Natural Resource Advisory Council, the Natural Resource Specialist, CRRC officials including the Natural Resource Coordinator and NR consultant, the Trustee Council's GEM scientist(s) and other natural resource agency scientists, experts and biologists.

Examples of Other Citizen Monitoring Models

The Coarse Screening Process, which focuses on land management activities and their effect on salmon survival in spawning and rearing habitat, is a process that relies on three sets of criteria. Biologically based habitat standards are used to determine the need for improvement in habitat conditions. Land management standards are used to determine the consistency of activities with protection and improvement of habitat conditions and, in some cases, are contingent on habitat conditions.

The screening process also requires that data exist for all resource management and habitat conditions set as standards that can potentially be affected by single or combined activities. Under the screening process, activities are deemed consistent with habitat policies only when all three sets of criteria are satisfied.

Potential habitat standards are reviewed for their effects on salmon survival and production, their linkages to management activities, and their relevance to existing conditions. Where land management standards can adequately protect key habitat attributes, they are set in lieu of quantitative habitat standards. Habitat standards are recommended based on the habitat requirements of the salmon stock and species being reviewed. Habitat attributes reviewed for their potential utility as screening elements included metrics for channel substrate, pools, large woody debris, bank stability, water temperature, miscellaneous pollutants, water quantity and timing. Quantitative habitat standards are then recommended for channel substrate, water temperature, and bank stability. It is recommended that where these standards are not met, that

any activity that can potentially delay improvement in habitat condition should be deferred or curtailed until the habitat standard is met or a statistically improving trend is documented through monitoring over at least five years.

The Gap 1040 wildlife module has an educational focus for both wildlife habitats and data entry. A diskette version contains 13 habitats with 5 species associated with each habitat. The general life history appears on the screen by "clicking" on a species. The CD-ROM version contains approximately 40 habitats, associated species and the pronunciation of their scientific names recorded by high school students. Field notebooks on-screen and in a hardcopy format are included to record participant's field observations in more detail than what is entered into the database. The database is in a format that easily transfers to the Geographic Information System (GIS) software Arc View.

The Nature Mapping Program is a hands-on environmental science and education program that joins students, educators, the general public, scientists and natural resource agencies within each state in studying the environment. Educators at the University of Washington, Washington, are developing nature mapping educational materials for students, citizens and communities, Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, Governor's Council on Environmental Education and the Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN).

Indigenous Versus Non-indigenous Resource Management Approaches

Native American resource management models differ from those of non-indigenous America. Many government NR agencies base their management decisions on short-term, mixed-discipline and quantitative studies while Indigenous peoples generally base their decisions on long-term, holistic, ecological knowledge gathered from many generations of direct experience. Unlike state and federal NR managers, who tend to focus their management efforts on commercial and recreational populations, Native people use a much more holistic approach. Having intimate experience with the resources they have depended upon for thousands of years, indigenous people have faith and confidence in their traditional ecological knowledge (TEK). Tribes recognize that in order to maintain healthy NR populations, harvesting must be regulated and the resources conserved and enhanced. Traditional hunting, harvesting, and gathering

activities have all included some human intervention or care. Indigenous resource management approaches can include shared use privileges, which give members of a community or family, the right to use and enjoy resources belonging to another family's hunting or harvesting territories, provided those resources are not damaged or depressed.

The Importance of Tribal Natural Resource Management

Harvest privileges to resources both on and off the tribal use area are economically and culturally important to Native tribes. The subsistence economies that Native Americans have maintained for countless generations depend upon healthy and reliable natural resources. While Alaskan Native tribes enjoy much healthier resources than many tribes elsewhere in the United States, they still suffer from depressed resource populations and problems accessing their traditional resources. Traditional economic development and subsistence use depends on harvesting resources from the waters and lands that are within their tribal use areas.

In the Chugach Region, most tribes must share their traditional resources with commercial and sport users from non-Native peoples, who have arrived recently compared to the Native harvesters. For many indigenous peoples, however, harvesting wild game is crucial in order to provide food for their families. Despite pressure to adopt non-traditional ways, many Native American Tribes prefer to maintain traditional economic systems that integrate their values and culture.

Around the world, more interest and attention has focused on sustainable management of natural resources. Fisheries, for example, are a critical resource for the Chugach Region and most of coastal Alaska needing sustainable management. In the Chugach Region as in most of coastal Alaska, fisheries are a major driving force in important resource utilization, which is critically entwined with the need for adequate resource management.

Successful long-term natural resource management must support the ecosystem itself and all that it is and depends upon, not just its products. There is increasing emphasis in international resource based markets on requirements for ecologically sustainable production. The increasing emphasis on sustainable management of natural resources within Alaska and the Chugach

Region is important to nurture. A good deal of effort is going into maintaining the economic sustainability of tribal natural resources as the mainstay of much of the Chugach Region. A much more concerted effort needs to be directed towards the ecological sustainability of those production systems and industries. The tribal NR management process will help direct the process towards long-term sustainability of the regions natural resources.

The Chugach Region's Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan Process

One of the first steps in starting the planning process will be a forum on the integrated inter-tribal NR management plan to increase optimism about finding solutions to the region's problems. The main goals of the forum include introducing the regional plan, reviewing its important aspects, and working with each tribe to draft the scope for each tribe's individual NR management plan. Each tribe will be asked to share their most important priority NR management concerns and goals.

After the forum, a draft synopsis of the forum results will be distributed to each tribe. Each tribe's suggests will be incorporated into the Chugach Region's Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan to reflect tribal concerns and priority issues. A follow up meeting will be held to draft tribal NR agreements and action plans that will define and set goals for tourism, wildlife, fisheries, timber resource management and tribal archeological matters. Each group will define very broad outcomes and every one will be asked to define their goal for each area of interest to them.

After the second meeting, the tribes will begin working on the agreement and the goals. As important as it is to set the goals, participants must not lose sight of implementation. Following the establishment of the goals, the tribes will begin to layout the implementation phase.

Good technical and managerial people should be involved to make sure the agreement itself is sound and is based on the best available facts. The process needs a system in place to encourage communication and for solving any issues or disputes that may arise in the future. Ultimately, it means developing a system where relationships improve over time so that tribal members, elders and leaders can all work together.

Goals

The main goals of this regional plan are to:

1. Develop and implement an efficient regional tribal resource stewardship and management program that will help sustain, protect and enhance important traditional tribal resources during the elevated challenges of modern times;
2. Achieve a true tribal and non tribal government agency co-management program, both at the regional and tribal level, which will become the normal method and process for natural resource management here in the Chugach Region;
3. Provide regional cohesion and guidance for each of the Chugach region tribes to develop their own tribal natural resource management plans, including co-management, shared use and inter-tribal agreements; and
4. Facilitate the exchange of tribal NR information and educational opportunities between regional and tribal natural resource specialists and consultants, natural resource agencies, academia, land use planners, local communities, and local schools.

Specific goals

The Advisory Councils' goals are to:

1. Create and maintain healthy and sustainable traditional natural resources both in the region and within each traditional tribal use area.
2. Develop and promote co-management agreements between each tribe and the non-tribal government natural resource agencies maintaining jurisdiction in the tribal use areas.
3. Develop shared use and or access agreements between tribes or between a tribe and other non-tribal entities.
4. Promote and advocated for optimal environments within each resources' habitats and/or ecosystems.
5. Create and adopt Tribal Natural Resource Management Plans for each of the seven member tribes, which collectively fit into, and are an integral part of the Chugach Region Inter-Tribal Resource Management Plan.

6. Develop the regional plan and the individual Tribal Natural Resource Management Plans as models that any other regional or individual tribe's natural resource group can utilize if it so chooses.
7. Provide technical assistance, natural resource information, and conservation incentives.
8. Manage, conserve, restore, enhance, and protect the physical and cultural qualities of the regional and individual tribal natural resources, be they fish, plants or wildlife.
9. Enhance the protection of individual species and the areas biodiversity by identifying habitats and terrestrial species that are under protected.
10. Develop a cooperative network of local, state, and federal natural resource agencies, conservation groups and corporate landowners inviting their participation in this process.

The Chugach Region Tribal Natural Resource Advisory Council will fulfill these objectives through actions, development and enforcement of tribal policies and regulations, and recommendations to regulatory agencies.

Partnerships and the Stakeholder Process

Because there are many traditional tribal resource use areas that overlap with other tribal use areas, it is important that the NR management planning process identifies cooperative stakeholder partnerships, as an integral part of both the regional plan and each of the tribal NR management plans. These partnership agreements will become a critical part of NR plans and will serve as a voluntary collaboration of those tribes needing shared use and/or access to common resources, either as individual harvesters, tribal organizations, or to achieve common goals on a specific aspect of an action plan.

There are several reasons why partnerships are an important part of tribal NR management programs. They include:

1. Gaps in existing data (i.e. limited knowledge of existing resources and their respective ecosystems and habitats);
2. Limited resources for natural resource agencies even though the need for, and importance, of the data is increasing;

3. They create opportunities to improve relationships between regulatory agencies and the public by working together on natural resource issues;
4. They can facilitate the creation of new bridges between the tribal management team (regional and tribal advisory councils and NR specialists) with non-tribal resource managers.
5. Important connections with academic and agency researchers and graduate students can be realized to identify new areas for research and provide their results to local communities;
6. Enabling of directives for education specialists within NR management agencies to make education programs useful to village schools and residents;
7. Creating opportunities for citizens to work on local community projects and contribute data that are needed for local and regional analyses;
8. Opportunities for students to collect "real" data for school projects and their communities;
9. Teachers can incorporate consistent scientific terminology, data collection methodologies, research results and professional assistance into their environmental education curriculum; and
10. To complement existing regional, state and national tribal NR education programs and to link students and community members to participants throughout the State and nation via the Internet.

Many of these cross-boundary/shared use partnerships and cooperative agreements are necessary to address ecosystem protection issues at a scale that transcends tribal or other political boundaries. Possible mechanisms include incentive-based, market-based, and information-based approaches. Land-use, social, and economic differences among tribes within any given region could potentially influence the effectiveness of shared access, use partnership or cooperative agreement approaches. It is important to identify these differences for each tribe's traditional use areas as well as the land ownership patterns and trends in resource management regulations.

Examples of other Tribal and Non Tribal Natural Resource Management Programs

Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA)

The Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA), which was signed and implemented in 1984, is an example of a successful tribal NR management program. This was the first "comprehensive" settlement in the Canadian territories. The terms of the IFA included a lump-sum compensation

payment, the equivalent of full title to lands in and around the six Western Arctic communities of Inuvik, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Holman (Category I lands: 11 000 sq. km), and shared or joint management of resources on additional resource use area (Category II lands: 78 000 sq. km) (Dickerson, 1992:103).

Boards and committees established under the IFA to administer Category I and II lands and resources appear to be unique in Canada. They include the Fisheries Joint Management Committee, the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), the Wildlife Management Council (North Slope), the Environmental Impact Screening Committee, and the Environmental Impact Review Board. Joint management on these boards and committees is accomplished through a 50% Inuvialuit representation. Consensus-based, they employ non-adversarial methods of negotiation, and enjoy a reputation of being successful from both state and industry perspectives. In addition, each community developed its own conservation and management plans that are consistent with the regional plan developed in 1988.

Co-management within the terms of IFA works extremely well. It is likely that other comprehensive land claim settlements in the North, such as the Council of Yukon Indians Agreement (1990), the Gwich'in Agreement (1992), the Sahtu/Dene/Metis Agreement (1993), or the Nunavut Agreement (1993), will also feature successful co-management committees. These programs bring together tribes and government resource agencies together as equal partners in decision-making regarding NR management and development.

Grand Rhonde Natural Resource Management

The mission of the Grand Rhonde Natural Resources Department is to responsibly manage, develop and protect the natural resources of the Grand Rhonde Tribes, including timber, fish, wildlife, recreation, mineral, air, water, and other natural resources. Management of the Reservation also recognizes the Tribe's unique and special relationship with the land and reinforces their Native American culture. Their Fish and Wildlife program monitors threatened and endangered species as well as inventorying and monitoring sensitive species known to reside on the Reservation. Their Fish and Wildlife program also developed a Day Use Park, which includes an interpretive trail and creek access. Another noteworthy project of the Fish and

Wildlife program is a road closure area in their Upper Wind River drainage. Tribal biologists and technicians are monitoring and assessing elk use in the closure area. This area is open to walk-in hunting only, as motor vehicles are prohibited.

The purpose of their Water Quality Monitoring Program is to assess the condition of the rivers and streams on Tribal lands. This information will help guide decision-making about the long-term management of their Tribal waters. Water quality studies create a better understanding of the Reservation's aquatic environment, the activities in the drainage basin, and the overall health of their streams and wetlands. They are also collecting data about the structure and diversity of the habitat surrounding these waters. After a two-year assessment period they will be able to decide which parameters need to be monitored on an ongoing basis. Ultimately, the information gained will help the Tribe protect their waters, fish and wildlife for the use and enjoyment of future generations of Tribal members.

Southern Ute Indian Tribe Natural Resources Management Plan

The Southern Ute Indian Tribe has assumed important responsibilities for the management, preservation, and development of their natural resources. The Tribe's Natural Resources Management Plan (NRMP) is one of the most significant documents developed for this purpose. The NRMP has recently been updated in response to changing management needs and Tribal Council concerns related to the use of lands and resources.

In 1986, BIA issued a policy requiring integrated natural resource planning. The Tribal Council obtained approval from BIA to develop a Tribal plan for management of resources on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, and the Tribe obtained funding for this project in 1987 which culminated in the development and adoption in 1990 of the Natural Resources Management Plan for 1990-2010. An interdisciplinary team that included Tribal and BIA staff developed the original NRMP. The plan encompassed the management of resources such as agricultural lands, soils, forestlands, grazing lands, water resources, and wildlife. The plan also included information on housing, transportation, historical uses, and other uses affecting natural resources. Many of these issues were also part of the Tribe's original Comprehensive Plan. The NRMP has

been in place for almost 10 years. Several changes within the Tribe during that time have affected how well the plan has been utilized.

The Southern Ute Tribe has recently been significantly revised. One change was dividing the Reservation into seven management units rather than ten, based on watershed boundaries as commonly used by other resource management agencies. Data sharing and planning information may have wider application and more directly serve other Tribal needs. Conversely, data from other agencies should be more applicable to Reservation management units.

Chehalis Department of Natural Resources

The Chehalis Department of Natural Resources oversees the daily operations of the Department of Water Resources and the Department of Fisheries. The Chehalis Department of Natural Resources major objective is to manage, conserve, restore, enhance, and protect the physical and cultural qualities of the Reservation's natural resources, fish, plant and wildlife. These objectives are fulfilled primarily through the development and enforcement of natural resources policy and regulations. Of significance, the Chehalis Department of Natural Resources has developed and implemented Water Quality Standards to protect the biological, chemical and cultural integrity of all surface waters flowing through the Reservation.

Washington State Comprehensive Tribal Fisheries Management

Fisheries in Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and nearshore coastal waters are co-managed by the treaty Indian tribes and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). As sovereign governments, each tribe regulates and coordinates its own fishery management program within its specific, adjudicated Usual and Accustomed fishing grounds. Tribal management jurisdiction includes six species of salmon, halibut, herring, shellfish and other marine fish species. Tribes conduct fisheries off the Washington coast, in coastal rivers and bays and throughout the inland waters of Puget Sound and its tributaries. WDFW manages the state's share of the salmon resource, as well as other food fish and shellfish in this area for both commercial and sport user groups. From pre-season planning to post-season data sharing, the tribes and state work cooperatively to ensure that the needs of both the resources and those who depend on them are met. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) develops and

monitors fishery management plans for waters from 3 to 200 miles off the Washington coast. Tribal and state representatives hold seats on the council and participate on technical committees. In the PFMC management cycle, a wide range of factors, such as abundance, harvest quotas and economic impacts are evaluated before an ocean fisheries management plan is submitted to the Commerce Secretary for final approval and adoption. Fisheries management regimes developed by the tribes and state for waters within three miles of the coast must be consistent with PFMC plans.

1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty

This treaty was developed through cooperation by the tribes, state, U.S. and Canadian federal governments, and sport and commercial fishing groups. The 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty helps fulfill conservation goals and the right of each country to reap the benefit of its own fisheries enhancement efforts. The treaty is implemented by the eight-member bi-lateral Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), which includes representatives of federal, state and tribal governments. The PSC does not regulate salmon fisheries, but provides regulatory advice and recommendations and a forum for the two countries to reach agreement on mutual fisheries issues. Three regional panels provide technical and regulatory advice to the PSC. In addition to serving at the policy level on the PSC and its panels, tribal representatives also participate on the many committees and work groups, which provide technical support to implement the treaty. Tribes also conduct research projects as an integral part of the treaty's implementation.

The Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission

The Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) was created in 1974 by the treaty Indian tribes to assist them in conducting orderly and biologically sound fisheries and to provide member tribes with a single, unified voice on fisheries management and conservation issues. Member tribes include Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Puyallup, Jamestown S'Klallam, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Skokomish, Swinomish, Sauk-Suiattle, Upper Skagit, Tulalip, Makah, Stillaguamish, Muckleshoot, Suquamish, Nooksack, Lummi, Quinault and Quileute. The tribes select commissioners who develop policy and provide direction. The commission's executive director supervises the staff, which implements policies and fishery management activities approved by the commissioners. The NWIFC employs about 50 full-time employees in

its Administration, Fishery Services, Habitat Services and Information and Education Services divisions. The Administration Division includes the executive director, director of finance and administration, fishery and legislative policy analysts and clerical and accounting departments. The Fishery Services Program supports and promotes the fishery programs of member tribes by providing technical assistance, coordinating management programs and representing tribal management policies. The Program is comprised of the Fishery Management and Planning Division, Quantitative Services Division and Enhancement Services Division, and provides services ranging from harvest management planning to database management and fish health. The Habitat Services Division provides coordination, representation and both technical and policy assistance to member tribes on fish habitat and other environmental issues. In addition, the program coordinates tribal participation in forest management processes and conducts a statewide Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program, among other programs. The Information and Education Division provides comprehensive public relations services to member tribes. The division produces news releases, publications and videos and responds to numerous information requests from the public.

Bring back the Natives Program (BLM & USFS)

The goal of this program is to conserve native water animals by restoring river and stream watershed basins. Restoration work has ranged from total stream restoration to fencing vegetation to protect willow flycatcher and bull trout habitat and constructing spawning structures for Colorado cutthroat trout. The program is a collaborative effort of the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Trout Unlimited, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Any non-federal government, private business, private organization or individual that proposes to help fund a stream restoration project on Federal land is eligible to assist through this program. Non-Federal funding contributions must total no less than one half of the cost of the project. Any project whose goal is to restore or to contribute to restoring streams on Federal lands is eligible if it is consistent with the goals of the field office administering the lands. Since 1992, over $5.7 million of local investments and matching Federal dollars have gone to 115 projects in 19 states to conserve over 100 native species. Non-federal contribution may be in the

form of labor, materials, or funds. To apply, call Deborah New at (202) 452-7753, email her at ilmwodls.dnew@sc.blm.gov or write to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C Street, N.W., Mail Stop LS 1000, Washington, D.C. 20240. Additional information is available at the web site: http://www.nfwf.org/bbn/bbn.htm on the Bring Back the Natives Program.

The Center for Natural Resource Policy

This group provides Native American communities and other members of the public with NR policy, law, and scientific support. They conduct research and analysis, including fieldwork about the law, policy, science, and management of tribal natural resources. The group focuses on helping tribal NR officials and tribal governmental interests in such NR law, policy, science, and management issues. They also provide assistance in preparing and disseminating books, articles, reports, databases, studies, films, and other materials concerning natural resource policy matters.

Other services they offer include:

- Sponsoring educational activities, including lectures, seminars, courses, and conferences.
- Sponsoring student internships, research assistant positions, and legal NR activities.
- Provide legal services to help tribes engage in legal activities including preparation of amicus curiae briefs, review of administrative activities and litigation concerning tribal natural resources.
- Pro-bono legal services on select cases of significance.
- Referrals to environmental attorneys and key agency personnel.
- Education and Outreach.
- Staff and volunteers to help facilitate networking between groups with common interests.
- Informative presentations on forestry, water resources, agriculture, and other issues.

They are a non-profit organization located in Washington and have a very reusable membership fee. For more information about organizational membership call CNRP at 206-232-4875.

Conclusions

Natural resources in the Chugach Region today face many great challenges. The forces of economic progress and natural resource preservation often seem to be on a collision course. Only

with the combined efforts of the tribes, federal and state governments, industry and others with a stake in natural resource management, can a balance be found that will assure our children can enjoy healthy and sustainable natural resources and a prosperous future.

CRRC's Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management approach will help enable Chugach Region tribes to regain control and access of the important natural resources on which their lives and culture depend. It will also serve as a platform to further integrate the community involvement process together with GEM program objectives, related issues and projects.

The Native peoples of the Chugach Region have been stewards and care takers of their natural resources for thousands of years. They have a deep-rooted cultural connection and respect for these important resources. The Chugach Region Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan and its associated action plans together with each tribe's Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan and their respective action plans, will serve as important tools to help the tribes manage their natural resources in a manner that can be documented by western science and utilized the invaluable traditional knowledge that these Native people hold. The structure of these programs will enable the tribes to establish NR programs, and build and maintain a direct and predominant role in the natural NR processes that affect them so directly.

The unique relationship of the combined forces of the Chugach Region tribal NR management planning, the GEM program and the community involvement process that is an integral part of both GEM and CRRC programs is being synthesized into a very powerful and collective partnership. This partnership will result in a much more sophisticated and efficient tribal NR management program for the Chugach Region. This collaborative process will provide valuable information gained through important research projects resulting from GEM funding and assistance, tribal/community involvement programs and other funding sources and partnerships. Utilizing traditional knowledge, community involvement and western science will greatly enhance our understanding of our natural resources and how we can manage these resources to reach optimum health and sustainability of our environment.

Further reading

Conservation through Cultural Survival: Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas. Washington, DC: Island Press. ISBN: 1-55963-449-9. "New Alliances for Conservation" addresses efforts to reform this Yellowstone model to create linkages between protected areas and indigenous communities, and suggests moving beyond reform to develop new types of protected areas.

"National Parklands and Northern Homelands" addresses the co-management of national parks in Alaska and the Yukon. The author provides a history of the establishment of two particular parks (Wrangell-St. Elias in Alaska, and Kluane in Canada). He discusses the difficulty in reaching common objectives, and provides examples of co-management structures, processes, and benefits. Drawing on these experiences, the article presents the characteristics of ideal co-management, including goals such as the conservation of biodiversity and cultural beliefs; organization such as a formal, legally mandated body; mechanisms for continuing indigenous community participation; and benefits such as park employment preferences for indigenous peoples.

Gover, Kevin and James B. Cooney. 1996. "Cooperation between Tribes and States in Protecting the Environment." Natural Resources and Environment 10(3): 35-38, 77-78. ISSN: 0882-3812. This article discusses partnership efforts among U.S. state and local governments, Native American tribal governments, and environmental agencies to facilitate the enforcement of environmental regulations on Native American lands. The authors suggest several motivations, goals, and benefits involved in the formation of this type of partnership. Two case studies are presented. The first is a cooperative agreement between the Campo Band of Mission Indians and the state of California concerning the regulation of solid waste. The second is an agreement between the Isleta Pueblo, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the City of Albuquerque, and the New Mexico Environmental Department concerning the applicability and enforcement of tribal and state water quality standards. The history and motivations involved in each case are discussed, as well as the processes by which the resulting partnerships were formed.

Thompson, Steven P., Tim Taylor, Jim Clark, Steve Forsythe, Stella Griffin, David Haukos, Stuart Leon and Kathy Milne. 1994. "Partners for Natural Resource Conservation: A Strategy for Addressing Natural Resource Issues through Partnerships." Transactions of the 59th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference. Washington, DC: Wildlife Management Institute. ISSN: 0078-1355. This work discusses issues concerning Partners for Natural Resource Conservation (PNRC), a program proposed by a Region 2 (southwest) task force in 1993 for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) to promote the development of partnerships. Partnerships are defined here as "cooperative efforts with other federal and state agencies, private individuals and organizations, and corporations" (p. 575). The authors identify the motivations for creating these partnerships, such as limited agency funding and the numerous threats facing fish and wildlife. Suggested participants include federal, state, local and international governments, private landowners, non-governmental organizations, universities, and Native Americans. The article lays out the steps involved in implementing the proposed program, such as creating a team drawn from the participants listed above to develop eco-region-based natural resource improvement projects. Obstacles are identified as well, such as reluctance

on the part of the central USFWS to give up any control over programs to partners. Finally, the authors make several recommendations to promote USFWS partnerships, including the removal of funding restrictions, the use of pilot projects to overcome agency reluctance, and the reexamination of legislative mandates.

Bureau of Land Management. 1997. Working Together: Partnerships on Public Land. Santa Fe, NM: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Gov Doc #: I53.2: W89. This report is on the partnership activities of the Bureau of Land Management in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. Organized by district--Tulsa, Farmington, Albuquerque, Roswell, and Las Cruces--details are provided on a wide variety of partnership activities, including a Resource Advisory Council of environmentalists, ranchers, and elected officials; a Cooperative Management Agreement with the Zia tribe; and the Habitat Stamp Act program.

"Conservation through Cultural Survival: Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas". Washington, DC: Island Press. ISBN: 1-55963-449-9.

Australian Local Government Association (Thorman & Heath) and Greening Australia (Woodhill & Dore; Woodhill & Robins) are particularly good sources of supplementary information on the development of tribal NR strategies. They outline the processes that an Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan Advisory group should go through in preparing its strategy, and define the essential content that should be addressed in a comprehensive and effective resource management strategy.

Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan Checklist: Essential Characteristics of Regional natural resource Management Strategies, Greening Australia, Canberra. Woodhill, J. Robins, L. 1998, Participatory evaluation for landcare and traditional areas groups: A guide for facilitators, Greening Australia, Canberra.

Web Information

Forest County Potawatomi Community, Crandon , WI e94 .(Forest County Potawatomi, P.O. Box 340, Crandon WI 54520 Tel. 715/478-2903 Fax 715.478-5280) The Forest County Potawatomi Reservation contains approximately 12,000 acres...Currently, the Potawatomi Tribe consists of approximately 980 tribal members, of which about half reside on or near the reservation. See also the Georgetown-Ridge Farm School District #4 report on the Potawatomi.

Ho Chunk Nation, Wi (also known as Winnebago) (Planning and Development Division, P.O. Box 667, Black River Falls, WI 54615 phone: (715) 284-9343 fax: (715) 284-4291 e-mail: cstraight@ho-chunk.com . Lands/GIS Dept. (715) 284-2852 (800) 944-1652 fax: (715) 284-5884) (see GIS Implementation in Wisconsin Winnebago Nation) Currently near completion of a new G.I.S. System Assessment -- "assess the Nation's geographic information system and make recommendations for improved effectiveness, including accessibility by other Tribal programs." Land use plans and a Land Development Procedural Handbook have also been completed with support from the GIS.

Hoh Indian Tribe. Wa. e98 (2464 Lower Hoh Road, Forksm WA, 98331 tel:(360)374-6582) GIS PROGRAM: "The Tribe's goal is to continue the development of a basic GIS to support its watershed monitoring and restoration projects. Besides completing the ongoing floodplain

mapping project, other anticipated applications include a survey of basin wetlands to update the National Wetlands Inventory, automation of salmon and steelhead spawner survey data to facilitate calculation of escapement goals, location of streamside monitoring sites for an ongoing study of the impacts of timber harvest on stream temperature, and a study of channel migration for planning the location of stream restoration and bank stabilization projects. Ultimately, by assuming the stewardship of its own spatial data, the Tribe will be in a stronger position to monitor and protect the fisheries resource upon which its people have always depended." see Hoh River Floodplain Inventory: Integrating GIS and GPS To Redefine Floodplain Management, by Kim Taylor and Jill Silver, E-mail: ktaylor@olypen.com . "This project used GPS and GIS technology to document floodplain habitats along the Hoh River. The data will be used to update State maps, identify degraded areas, and develop restoration strategies. "

Hopi Tribe, Kykotsmovi , AZ e96 .(P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039 tel:(520) 734-3000 fax:(520) 734-2435) "The Hopi Reservation constitutes approximately 1,542,306 acres in northeastern Arizona." Official Hopi Cultural Preservation Office (520)734-2244, 734-3750): see their MAP of the reservation . the Hopi Information Network : "free web-base Hopi information news and retrieval service. Our site is a focal point of Hopi related web links cataloged, archived, and presented to you for your information." Other good Hopi sites include: HOPI: The Real Thing and the Peaceful People site .

Indigenous Environmental Network . (P.O.Box 485 Bemidji, MN 56601 Ph.(218)751-4967, Fax (218)751-0561 mailto:ien@igc.apc.org) "The Indigenous Environmental Network is an alliance of grassroots indigenous peoples whose mission is to protect the sacredness of Mother Earth from contamination and exploitation by strengthening, maintaining and respecting the traditional teachings and natural laws. Their projects and campaigns cover many areas, including: Tribal Environmental and Natural Resource Management, Tourism and Recreation Pollution, Toxic Landfills & Illegal Dumping In Native Lands, Toxic Incinerators, Chemical Run-Off From Agricultural Activities, Toxic Producing Industries and Companies, Air Pollution, Water Quality and Water Protection, Clearcutting Of Forests, Mining, Nuclear, Leaking Underground Storage (and Above Ground) Tanks, Tribal Histories, Environmental Code of Ethics; ***Alliance Building with the Non-Indigenous Community***: The Indigenous Environmental Network has popularized a new angle on Native sovereignty that includes appropriate technology and the defense of natural resources, it has also introduced a new angle on environmentalism that includes supporting the survival of endangered cultures, and putting the protection of nature in a larger social, cultural and economic context. Some tribes try to make convenient use of political sovereignty by shirking their responsibility to take of the land as U.S. environmental laws say they should. IEN Alaska regional chair David Harrison says, "It doesn't do you any good to be sovereign over land if you can't live off it." Their alliance building principles are: -Ecological Integrity, -Participatory Democracy, -Local Automony, -Respect for Each Other and Diversity, -Collective and Individual Empowerment, -Walking your Talk, -Honesty . Don't miss their MAP: "Some Existing or Proposed Threats fo Native Lands in Western North America" nice LINKS PAGE .

Innovative GIS Solutions, Longmont CO e90 .(2000 So. College Ave. Suite 300, Ft. Collins, CO, 80525, Phone: (970) 490 5900 Fax: (970) 490 2300 . email: igis@innovativegis.com . Jhon Goes In Center, Native Business Advisor, mailto:jgic@innovativegis.com or David J. Buckley, Corporate GIS Solutions Manager, mailto:dbuckley@pacificmeridian.com) The only US GIS

consulting firm founded by and presided over by a Native American. , technological innovator in advanced landscape analysis. Now a part of Pacific Meridian Resources as their Colorado Office.

Intertribal GIS Council, White River AZ e93 .(Intertribal GIS Council Office, 29 S.E. Court Suite #215, P.O. Box 1937, Pendleton, Oregon 97801 Phone: (541) 966-9097 Fax: (541) 966-6010 email: igc@itgisc.org . Chairman: William D. Northover (Yakama Nation) tel:(541) 278-5244). The Intertribal GIS Council (IGC) is a national Native non-profit organization dedicated wholly to promoting tribal self-determination by improving management of geographic information and building intertribal communications networks. The IGC was established in 1993 to educate Native people and tribal organizations about the many applications of spatial data technology and to promote successful use of Geographic Information System (GIS) for effective management of Native land and associated natural, human, and cultural resource values. See also Eric Brandt's article: "Key goals of the IGC include the following: 1.Promote the successful and appropriate use of GIS and related technologies; 2.build cooperation and partnerships among Native people and organizations; 3.facilitate coordination and exchange of technical information; 4.Educate tribal members and staff about spatial data technologies. "

National Park Service Tribal Heritage Preservation Program. (Tribal Preservation Program, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C street, NW, NC330, Washington, DC. 20240 Contact: Ronnie Emery at (202) 343-4280; fax (202) 343-3921 e-mail: hps-info@nps.gov) . see: Tribal Historic Preservation Offices . "In 1996 the national historic preservation program entered a new era, as fourteen Indian tribes were approved by NPS to assume national program responsibilities on tribal lands, pursuant to Section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. Among the responsibilities assumed by these tribes are conducting historic property surveys, maintaining permanent inventories of historic properties, nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and reviewing Federal agency undertakings pursuant to Section 106 of the Act." See also their:

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION DATABASE . "The Native American Consultation Database is an easy way to identify a current contact for each Indian tribe, Alaska Native corporation, and Native Hawaiian organization. Information obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Claims Commission, and directly from tribal leaders is available for all 771 Federally recognized Indian tribes (including Alaska Native villages), Alaska Native corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations. The database can be searched for contact names by entering the name of a tribe or reservation, the name of a particular state or county, or the name of a Federal administrative unit . Indian Reservations in the Continental United States ONLINE MAP . Dont miss their National Tribal Websites and Links page .

National Park Service Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation (NAGPRA) . (National Park Service, Archeology & Ethnography Program, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC340, Washington, DC 20240; telephone 202-343-8161/1095; fax 202-343-5260; or email dca@nps.gov, contact: Laura Mahoney) Among it's NAGPRA duties, the NPS has also developed a national online database, the National Archeological Database (NADB), NAGPRA module. It includes information on official tribe, organization and federal agency contacts, and copies of required Federal Register notices;

Native Americans and the Environment, Center for Conservation Biology, Rice University . (135 Anderson Laboratories, 6100 Main Street, MS 170, Houston, Texas 77005 tel:(713) 285-5480

email:about@conbio.rice.edu . Author: Dr Alx Dark alxdark@altavista.net) "This is a non-profit project: 1) to promote education and research on environmental problems facing Native American communities; 2) to explore the values and historical experiences that Native Americans bring to bear on environmental issues; and 3) to promote conservation measures that respect Native American land and resource rights. You will find thousands of Internet and published resources described and catalogued at this site. " For best results, do a search of the site using "gis " as your target, quoted with a space after gis. Don't Miss: Tribal Environmental and Natural Resource Assistance Handbook . (Please note that this is the original, free source site for "Native Americans and the Environment": the copy of this content that appears on the American Indian Heritage Foundation site was taken without permission 4 years ago and has not been removed despite repeated requests from the author Dr. Dark.)

National Environmental Coalition Of Native Americans . (by Grace Thorpe, 2213 W. 8th St., Prague, OK 74864 tel:(405) 567-4297, mailto:neconaok@earthlink.net) great grass-roots environmental site by the daughter of Jim Thorpe, the greatest athlete of the century."Dedicated to keeping nuclear waste from being disposed of in Indian Country, and to educating Indians and Non-Indians about the health dangers of radioactivity and the transportion of nuclear waste on America's rails and roads....In response to efforts to place Nuclear Waste on Indian Lands, NECONA has been successful. Of the 17 tribes originally considering MRS sites, all but 3 have withdrawn. "

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Rupert E. Andrews
9416 Long Run Dr
Juneau, AK 99801-8808

Native Village of Tyonek
PO Box 82009
Tyonek, AK 99682-0009

Natural Resource Program
Steven's Village Tribal Council
General Delivery
Steven's Village, AK 99774

John E. Foss
USFS, Native Tribal Government Liaison
PO Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802

John Boone
PO Box 3087
Valdez, AK 99686

Charles P. Meacham
533 Main St
Juneau, AK 99801-1153

Tony Urvina
BIA-Natural Resource Mgr
PO Box 25520
Juneau, AK 99802

Charlie Hughey, EVOS CIF
Valdez Native Tribe
PO Box 1108
Valdez, AK 99686

John Harris
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol Bldg, Rm 110
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

James W. Balsiger
US Dept of Commerce-NMFS
PO Box 21668
Juneau, AK 99802-1668

Don Kompkoff
PO Box 1108
Valdez, AK 99686

Loren Leman
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol Bldg, Rm 113
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Frank Rue
Alaska Dept of Fish & Game
PO Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526

David Cobb
PO Box 125
Valdez, AK 99686-0125

Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol Bldg, Rm 510
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
Alaska Dept of Law
PO Box 110300
Juneau, AK 99811-0300

Valdez Native Tribe
PO Box 1108
Valdez, AK 99686-1108

Gail Phillips
House of Represenatives
State Capitol Bldg, Rm 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

David Totemoff, Sr
PO Box 874964
Wasilla, AK 99687

John Torgerson
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol Bldg, Rm 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Senafont Shugak, Pres
Ivanof Bay Village Council
PO Box KIB
Ivanof Bay, AK 99695

Michele Brown, Commissioner
Alaska Dept of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Ave, Ste 105
Juneau, AK 99801-1724

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Catherine Berg / DOI
Carol Fries / ADNR
Ken Holbrook / USFS
Celia Rozen / ADFG
Marianne See / ADEC
Bruce Wright / NOAA

FROM: Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

RE: Project Status -- Quarterly Update
DUE MONDAY, October 23, 2000

DATE: September 28, 2000

Please find attached Project Status Update Forms for the quarter ending September 30, 2000. The forms and the instructions for filling them out are the same as they were last quarter. The quarterly report is an opportunity for you to contact each PI to discuss project progress and to report your findings to the Restoration Office. If a PI has an overdue report, please work with the PI to determine when it will be submitted. If other project tasks have been delayed or canceled, please get an explanation from the PI. Also use the update forms to report any issues or other interesting events that have arisen with particular projects.

Also attached is a list of reports that are overdue in being submitted to the Chief Scientist.

Please return your completed update forms to me by Monday, October 23, 2000. Thank you for your cooperation.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 27, 2000

Jennifer Allen
Alaska Digital Graphics
PO Box 212806
Anchorage, AK 99512

Dear Jennifer:

The purpose of this memo is to confirm an extended due date of December 30, 2000 for the web-based product being developed under Project 00414/Development of a Web-Based System for Communicating Ecosystem Reseach Results to the Public. I understand this extension is needed due to medical circumstances.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Jennifer - I hope you feel better soon. If we can do anything to help. M.

cc: Bruce Wright, NOAA Liaison

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 27, 2000

Tom Taylor
Contracting Officer
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
PO Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526

Dear Tom:

The purpose of this letter is give my approval to the following transfer of funds within Project 00052, Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge:

$10,000 from the personnel line to the travel line

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Simeone, Subsistence Division, ADF&G
Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, CRRC

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 27, 2000

Ken Holbrook, EVOS Liaison
U.S. Forest Service
3301 C Street, #300
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Ken:

Thank you for your letter requesting an extended lapse date for a portion of the funds remaining under Project 98180/Kenai River Restoration. The scheduled lapse date for this project, under the Trustee Council's newly adopted (August 3, 2000) procedures regarding capital items, is September 30, 2000. Extending the lapse date would allow $27,500 of unspent funds currently held by the U.S. Forest Service to be used for a contract with the Youth Restoration Corps. It is my understanding that the contract amount would be $20,000; the additional $7,500 would be used to pay a project leader at the USFS and associated general administration costs.

Your request is consistent with action taken by the Trustee Council on Project 01430/Youth Restoration Corps at its August 3, 2000 meeting. The Council's action on Project 01430 reads, "Do not fund with FY 01 funds. Consider reprogramming some unspent capital funds from earlier Kenai River restoration appropriations (Project /180) to this effort." I will recommend that the Council approve an extension of the lapse date to September 30, 2001 on $27,500 of the remaining funds for purposes of a contract with the Youth Restoration Corps. The actual funding award will be contingent on submittal and approval by the Youth Restoration Corps of a Detailed Project Description and budget that describe the restoration efforts to which the funds will be applied.

The Trustee Council is next scheduled to meet in late November or early December. I realize that this is after the September 30 date on which these funds would otherwise lapse. I would therefore ask that you not physically lapse the funds until after the Council has had an opportunity to act on this request.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 27, 2000

Dick Jablonowski, Partner
Network Business Systems
1577 C Street, Suite 205
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dick:

Everything is now in place to install our new network server. However, I would like to take this opportunity to express my concern about the process used by your office to estimate costs for this project. There have been several costs added to those included in the original quote on which we based our decision.

Originally, NBS gave us a quote of 20 hours of labor ($1900) to install the new server. The first correction to that quote was an additional 10 hours of labor ($1000). The second correction was another additional 6 hours (20% of the total labor hours, $600). NBS under estimated labor costs by $1600. This resulted in the labor costs totaling almost double the original estimated amount.

When we ordered the server, we discovered that NBS had neglected to include in the quote a price for a user license package. Only then were we informed that no servers are sold without this user license package which costs $730 for 5 users (the smallest package sold).

Thus, the entire project cost which was originally estimated at $5300, really is costing $7590. With the exception of this server occurrence, we have been very pleased with our weekly support from NBS. I sincerely hope that in the future a more careful and thorough approach is taken to developing price quotes, so that accurate quotes are given.

Please give me a call if you wish to discuss this further.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 26, 2000

Mike O'Meara
The Pratt Museum
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Mike:

I am writing to express my support for the Pratt Museum's new "Kachemak Bay Discovery" initiative. I look forward to continuing the association between Kachemak Bay Discovery and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in furthering our goal of increasing local community involvement in the monitoring of the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. The remote video projects funded by the Council at Gull Island and East Amatuli Island were very successful, and I'm sure there are additional projects in the future that can be mutually beneficial.

The Trustee Council has recently committed to endowing a long-term monitoring and research program for the northern Gulf, which includes Kachemak Bay. Although that program is now in the planning stages, potential study sites will undoubtedly include sites accessible to Homer. The program will be closely coordinated with the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve programs. Additionally, the program will feature citizen monitoring near communities throughout the oil spill-impacted region. These parts of the program will be ideal for student assistance. Our scientists will be able to serve as scientist mentors, and certainly share information gathered between the two programs

In addition, the Council's Science Coordinator, Dr. Phil Mundy, could provide advice in the form of research methodologies and data collection techniques. I'm sure there are other opportunities for collaboration in the future. We look forward to working together to make this a successful community project.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

****
*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
****

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	1930
CONNECTION TEL	19072352764
CONNECTION ID	
START TIME	09/26 12:16
USAGE TIME	00'50
PAGES	1
RESULT	OK

Post-it® Fax Note 7671 | Date 9/25 | # of pages ▶ 1

To MIKE O'MEARA	From MOLLY
Co./Dept. PRATT	Co. EVOS
Phone # 235-8635	Phone # 278-8012
Fax # 235-2764	Fax # 276-7178

FAX COVER SHEET

Original fed ex 9/25
priority overnight

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 18, 2000

Tom Taylor
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Contract & Lands Coordinator
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526

Dear Tom:

The purpose of this letter is to clarify the Trustee Council's intent in approving projects 01052 and 01513. As provided in the Detailed Project Descriptions approved by the Council, it is the Council's intent that these two projects be implemented through contracts with the following proposers:

Project No.	Project Title	Proposer
01052	Community Involvement Planning for GEM	Chugach Regional Resources Commission
01513	EVOS Exhibit: The Continuing Legacy	Alaska SeaLife Center

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Claudia Slater, ADF&G Liaison

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 18, 2000

Kristi Sherman
Associate Director
University of Alaska
Statewide Office of Land Management
910 Yukon Drive, Suite 211
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Dear Kristi:

I am writing in response to your recent e-mail regarding deed restrictions relative to the Jack Bay and Valdez Duck Flats small parcels (EVOS parcels #PWS 05, PWS 06, PWS 1010).

As you know, the Trustee Council's habitat protection program has two components, one for large parcels (1,000 acres or more) and one for small parcels (under 1,000 acres). The deeds conveying large parcels to the acquiring government contain a provision providing for possible reversion of the property if the restrictive covenants contained in the deed are not enforced by the acquiring government. Language regarding such reversionary interests has not been included in the deeds conveying small parcels.

However, the Trustee Council does require that the non-acquiring government hold a conservation easement on each small parcel. This conservation easement provides the non-acquiring government the right to enforce the restrictive covenants that apply to the property.

I hope this clarifies the Trustee Council's policy in regard to reversionary interests. Please contact me if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon

Executive Director

cc: Maria Lisowski, USFS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 12, 2000

Joe Kolanski
Computer Matrix
3522 West 27th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99517

RE: Amended Contract for FY2001

Dear Joe:

Enclosed are three copies of the amended contract for FY2001, October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001. Please sign all three copies and return to our office as soon as possible. We will provide you a copy of the completely signed version in the very near future. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Debbie Hennigh

Debbie Hennigh
Special Assistant

Enclosures

1. Agency Contact Number
IHP-99-021

2. ASPS Number

3. Optional Renewal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Years remaining 3

4. Financial Coding
11911600-11911600-73270

5. Agency Assigned Encumbrance Number
1193276

6. Amendment No.
Two

STATE OF ALASKA

AMENDMENT TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACT

This agreement is between the State of Alaska,

7. Department of
Fish & Game, EVOS Trustee Council — Hereafter the State, and

8. Contractor
Computer Matrix — hereafter the Contractor

Mailing Address	Street or P.O. Box	City	State	ZIP Code
3522 West 27th Avenue		Anchorage	AK	99517

9. Original period of performance
FROM: 10/1/98 TO: 9/30/99

10. Amended period of performance
FROM: 10/1/2000 TO: 9/30/2001

11. Previous amount of contract to date:
$12,000.00

12. Amount of this amendment:
$5,000.00

13. This amended contract shall not exceed a total of $ 17,000.00

14. In accordance with the provisions of the above referenced contract, the parties to that contract agree that the services to be performed by the contractor under the contract are amended as follows: All other terms and conditions of the contract remain in effect. (Use reverse for continuation of amended provisions if necessary.)

Extend the contract for one year (10/1/2000 through 9/30/2001) and increase the total of the contract by $5000.

In full consideration of the contractor's performance under and including this amendment, the State shall pay the contractor a new total not to exceed $17,000.00.

The period of performance under this contract is increased/decreased by one year to 9/30/2001.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this amendment.

NOTICE! This amendment has no effect until signed by the head of the contracting agency, procurement officer or designee.

15. CONTRACTOR

Name of Firm
Computer Matrix

Signature of Authorized Representative | Date

Typed or Printed Name of Authorized Representative
Joseph Kolanski

Title
Owner

16. CONTRACTING AGENCY

Department/Division
ADF&G/Oil Spill Trustee Council

Signature of Project Director | Date

Typed or Printed Name of Project Director
McCammon

Title
Executive Director

17. **CERTIFICATION:** I certify that the facts herein and on supporting documents are correct, that this voucher constitutes a legal charge against funds and appropriations cited, that sufficient funds are encumbered to pay this obligation, or that there is a sufficient balance in the appropriation cited to cover this obligation. I am aware that to knowingly make or allow false entries or alternations on a public record, or knowingly destroy, mutilate, suppress, conceal, remove or otherwise impair the variety, legibility or availability of a public record constitutes tampering with public records punishable under AS 11.56.815-.820. Other disciplinary action may be taken up to and including dismissal.

Signature of Head Contracting Agency or Designee | Date

Typed or Printed Name of Authorizing Official
John White

Title
Procurement Officer

18. APPROVAL BY THE DEPARTMENT (if applicable)

14. Continuation of amended provisions.

AMENDMENT TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONTRACT FOR ENTRY DEFINITIONS

1. Agency assigned contract number for tracking, reference, and billing.
2. Authority number assigned by Department of Administration (DOA).

   Optional renewal? Yes or no. Years remaining not including this renewal.

4. Financial coding assigned by the agency for billing purposes.
5. Encumbrance number assigned to this contract by the agency.
6. Amendment number. How many to date for this contract including this one?
7. Department.
8. Contractor's name and address.
9. Original period of performance, including previous amendments.
10. Amended period of performance of this document.
11. Total to date **not** including this amendment.
12. Amount of this amendment.
13. **New** total not to exceed including this amendment.
14. This section must contain all material changes from the contract such as the new total not to exceed amount and the new period of performance. If no change is being made, write "same." This section also requests the number of years, months, and days this contract is either increased or decreased by.
16. Contractor's name, signature, and address.

    Your division project director's name and signature.

16. Your agency head's name, title, and signature.

1. Agency Contact Number
IHP-99-021

2. ASPS Number

3. Optional Renewal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Years remaining 3

4. Financial Coding
11911600-11911600-73270

5. Agency Assigned Encumbrance Number
1193276

6. Amendment No.
Two

STATE OF ALASKA

AMENDMENT TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACT

This agreement is between the State of Alaska,

7. Department of
Fish & Game, EVOS Trustee Council — Hereafter the State, and

8. Contractor
Computer Matrix — hereafter the Contractor

Mailing Address	Street or P.O. Box	City	State	ZIP Code
3522 West 27th Avenue		Anchorage	AK	99517

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FROM: 10/1/98 TO: 9/30/99

10. Amended period of performance
FROM: 10/1/2000 TO: 9/30/2001

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$12,000.00

12. Amount of this amendment:
$5,000.00

13. This amended contract shall not exceed a total of $ 17,000.00

14. In accordance with the provisions of the above referenced contract, the parties to that contract agree that the services to be performed by the contractor under the contract are amended as follows: All other terms and conditions of the contract remain in effect. (Use reverse for continuation of amended provisions if necessary.)

Extend the contract for one year (10/1/2000 through 9/30/2001) and increase the total of the contract by $5000.

In full consideration of the contractor's performance under and including this amendment, the State shall pay the contractor a new total not to exceed $17,000.00.

The period of performance under this contract is increased/decreased by one year to 9/30/2001.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this amendment.

NOTICE! This amendment has no effect until signed by the head of the contracting agency, procurement officer or designee.

15. **CONTRACTOR**

Name of Firm
Computer Matrix

Signature of Authorized Representative | Date

Typed or Printed Name of Authorized Representative
Joseph Kolanski

Title
Owner

16. **CONTRACTING AGENCY**

Department/Division
ADF&G/Oil Spill Trustee Council

Signature of Project Director | Date

ed or Printed Name of Project Director
ily McCammon

Title
Executive Director

17. **CERTIFICATION:** I certify that the facts herein and on supporting documents are correct, that this voucher constitutes a legal charge against funds and appropriations cited, that sufficient funds are encumbered to pay this obligation, or that there is a sufficient balance in the appropriation cited to cover this obligation. I am aware that to knowingly make or allow false entries or alternations on a public record, or knowingly destroy, mutilate, suppress, conceal, remove or otherwise impair the variety, legibility or availability of a public record constitutes tampering with public records punishable under AS 11.56.815-.820. Other disciplinary action may be taken up to and including dismissal.

Signature of Head Contracting Agency or Designee | Date

Typed or Printed Name of Authorizing Official
John White

Title
Procurement Officer

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14. Continuation of amended provisions.

AMENDMENT TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONTRACT FOR ENTRY DEFINITIONS

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2. Authority number assigned by Department of Administration (DOA).

   Optional renewal? Yes or no. Years remaining not including this renewal.

4. Financial coding assigned by the agency for billing purposes.
5. Encumbrance number assigned to this contract by the agency.
6. Amendment number. How many to date for this contract including this one?
7. Department.
8. Contractor's name and address.
9. Original period of performance, including previous amendments.
10. Amended period of performance of this document.
11. Total to date **not** including this amendment.
12. Amount of this amendment.
13. **New** total not to exceed including this amendment.
14. This section must contain all material changes from the contract such as the new total not to exceed amount and the new period of performance. If no change is being made, write "same." This section also requests the number of years, months, and days this contract is either increased or decreased by.
16. Contractor's name, signature, and address.

    Your division project director's name and signature.

16. Your agency head's name, title, and signature.

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IHP-99-021

2. ASPS Number

3. Optional Renewal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Years remaining 3

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11911600-11911600-73270

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1193276

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Extend the contract for one year (10/1/2000 through 9/30/2001) and increase the total of the contract by $5000.

In full consideration of the contractor's performance under and including this amendment, the State shall pay the contractor a new total not to exceed $17,000.00.

The period of performance under this contract is increased/decreased by one year to 9/30/2001.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this amendment.

NOTICE! This amendment has no effect until signed by the head of the contracting agency, procurement officer or designee.

15. **CONTRACTOR**

Name of Firm
Computer Matrix

Signature of Authorized Representative | Date

Typed or Printed Name of Authorized Representative
Joseph Kolanski

Title
Owner

16. **CONTRACTING AGENCY**

Department/Division
ADF&G/Oil Spill Trustee Council

Signature of Project Director | Date

d or Printed Name of Project Director
y McCammon

Title
Executive Director

17. **CERTIFICATION:** I certify that the facts herein and on supporting documents are correct, that this voucher constitutes a legal charge against funds and appropriations cited, that sufficient funds are encumbered to pay this obligation, or that there is a sufficient balance in the appropriation cited to cover this obligation. I am aware that to knowingly make or allow false entries or alternations on a public record, or knowingly destroy, mutilate, suppress, conceal, remove or otherwise impair the variety, legibility or availability of a public record constitutes tampering with public records punishable under AS 11.56.815-.820. Other disciplinary action may be taken up to and including dismissal.

Signature of Head Contracting Agency or Designee | Date

Typed or Printed Name of Authorizing Official
John White

Title
Procurement Officer

18. APPROVAL BY THE DEPARTMENT (if applicable)

14. Continuation of amended provisions.

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5. Encumbrance number assigned to this contract by the agency.
6. Amendment number. How many to date for this contract including this one?
7. Department.
8. Contractor's name and address.
9. Original period of performance, including previous amendments.
10. Amended period of performance of this document.
11. Total to date **not** including this amendment.
12. Amount of this amendment.
13. **New** total not to exceed including this amendment.
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16. Contractor's name, signature, and address.

    Your division project director's name and signature.

18. Your agency head's name, title, and signature.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Employees

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: September 11, 2000

RE: General Policies Review

Since we have a couple of new employees, I would like to take this opportunity to review some general office policies and State of Alaska policies that cover specific personnel issues.

Overtime/Flextime: The Restoration Office is open 8 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday. The office is closed on holidays that are both federal and state. Everyone is expected to work if the holiday is only a federal holiday, and not a state holiday. If the holiday is only a state, volunteers are sought in order to have at least one staff member present to answer phones and keep the office open.

In general, Restoration Office employees are expected to work five 7.5 hour-days a week. However, there are different rules for different sets of employees. Overtime-exempt staff are expected to work as needed to get their jobs done. During most times of the year, this should be accomplished within the 37.5-hour work week. However, travel for work, special projects, and other work tasks may require additional hours. These hours will not be compensated. Flextime may be an option, but it should be limited to just a few hours, used within the week it was accrued, and cannot interfere with your job responsibilities.

Paula Banks, Brenda Hall, and Cherri Womac are eligible for overtime. This means that these employees can only work 37.5 hours a week, unless the Executive Director or Program Coordinator approves overtime. "It is extremely important that overtime eligible employees be fully compensated for all time worked. Employees must not be allowed to put in 'extra' time at their own volition." (State of Alaska, Department of Fish & Game, Standard Operating Procedure, No III-560, issued 9/1/98.) Again, there should be very few instances when work in excess of 7.5 hours a day is necessary (e.g., the annual workshop or an evening public meeting on the work plan). It is our office policy to use flextime, not overtime, as much as possible. Flextime is also encouraged to accommodate the occasional doctor appointment or other time needed for personal business during the work day. However, it should be limited to just a few

hours, should be pre-approved by your supervisor, cannot interfere with your job responsibilities, and must be used in the week accrued.
An unpaid lunch break of not more than one (1) hour is allowed approximately midway through each workday. Each employee is also allowed two (2) paid fifteen (15) minute relief periods in each normal day. Most of us use this throughout the day when we get personal calls, use the kitchen, etc.

E-mail & Internet: Hopefully you all recall reading and signing the State Policy Regarding Personal Use of State Office Technologies, dated April 1997 (most recent version). This document clearly outlines what is permissible regarding E-mail. Sending E-mails to friends and family, in and out-of-state, is permissible during non-working hours (on your own time). The document also states that use of the office Internet connection is allowable during non-working hours (on your own time) and does not include pornography or commercial interests, etc. The use of the internet and other office technologies is a revocable privilege. Attachment A.

Personal Copying: State Policy provides for minimal personal copying for such things as medical statements; however, it must be done on your own time.

Personal Phone Calls: According to State Policy, personal calls may be made and/or received on your own time. Please keep these to a minimum.

Sexual Harassment: State and federal laws prohibit sexual harassment. If you have concerns or complaints, please inform your supervisor or me.

Drug and Alcohol Policy: It is the policy of the State of Alaska to provide a drug-free workplace. Attached is a copy of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 you read and signed when hired. Attachment B.

Time Sheets: According to the ADF&G Time & Attendance Report of May 1994, "it is the policy of this department for all employees to document start/stop times on their time sheet to the nearest 15 minute increment." Attachment C.

Employee Assistance Program: The State offers a wonderful program, free of charge, to all State employees and their immediate families. The Employee Assistance program (EAP) is part of the State's health coverage program and provides confidential services as part of the State-sponsored program. The EAP provides free behavioral health counseling services to support State employees dealing with any number of personal problems that you may experience. This includes counseling to help with:

- Handling stress
- Family and relationship problems
- Alcohol and drug dependency problems
- Emotional problems
- Other difficulties at work

Contact EAP at 563-9620 or 1-800-982-5968.

Ethics/Standards of Professional Conduct: The intent of this policy is to establish uniform standards of conduct for State employees. The policy limits the extent to which a State employee may 1) acquire a personal interest in an organization or a financial interest in a business or undertaking that may benefit from official action taken or withheld by the agency or unit; 2) have a personal or financial interest in a state grant, contract, lease or loan administered by the agency or unit; or 3) accept a gift. Attachment D.

Running Errands for the Office: Full and appropriate auto insurance must be in place if you run errands for the office.

Office Cell Phone: We have a cell phone for business use while you are away from the office. Paula is the custodian for the phone.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Attachments

State Policy Regarding
Personal Use of State Office Technologies

It is in the best interest of the state to encourage Alaska's state employees to learn to use the new office technologies that are fundamental to their future success as state employees. Use of technology that meets ethical standards and provides exposure, education, or experience is allowable and encouraged under this policy.

The office environment has a wide variety of technologies such as: digital telephone services (voice mail, message broadcasting, message and call forwarding), fax servers, image scanning and copying (color, reduction, enlargement, binding, collating), shared and stand-alone computers (fixed, portable), pagers (text and voice), cellular phones, data networks (local, regional, global), dial-up network facilities, Global Positioning Systems (fixed, portable), VHF and CB radios (fixed, portable), and wireless dispatched office pick-up/delivery courier services.

Use of office technologies is no different from use of any other state-provided item in the work place. Executive Branch public employees of the State of Alaska must conform to applicable Alaska statutes, orders, and codes. Reasonable use and common sense must prevail in the work place use of office technologies.

Prohibited uses of office technologies (not necessarily limited to the following):

1. Use for any purposes which violate a United States or State of Alaska law or the Alaska Administrative Code.

2. Use for any commercial activities, including commercial advertising, unless specific to the charter, mission, or duties of the government agency.

3. Use for access to or distribution of indecent or obscene material or child pornography.

4. Harassing other users, computing systems, and/or damaging or altering the software components of same.

5. Use for fundraising, union activities, political campaign activities, or public relations activities not specifically related to state government activities.

6. Any activity which adversely affects the availability, confidentiality, or integrity of any office technology.

The Executive Branch Ethics Act states a public employee may not "use state time, property, equipment, or other facilities to benefit personal or financial interests" (AS 39.52.120(b)(3)). Further, "standards of ethical conduct for members of the executive branch need to distinguish between those minor and inconsequential conflicts . . . and those conflicts of interests that are substantial and material." (AS 39.52.110(a)(3))

Applicable Statutes, Administrative Orders, and Codes that you may refer to include, but are not limited to: AS 39.52, Alaska Executive Branch Ethics Act; Administrative Order #81, Nondiscrimination and Nonharassment; Administrative Code 9 AAC 52, Alaska Executive Branch Code of Ethics; AS 39.25.160, Alaska Little Hatch Act; AS 24.60, Legislature Standards of Conduct.

The State of Alaska reserves the right to routinely monitor Internet and E-mail use by individuals and report such use to appropriate supervisors. Contents of state employees' computers are also subject to "Public Records" requests.

This policy is to be read and signed by all employees in the presence of their supervisor, agency human resources staff, or divisional administrative staff and filed in each employee's personnel file. The signature of the employee constitutes acknowledgment of their obligation to abide by the policy. Use of the Internet and other office technology is a revocable privilege. User accounts and password access may be withdrawn if a user violates this policy. Violations may also result in possible personnel action up to and including termination, and depending on the severity, may result in criminal prosecution and/or civil liability. After reading and signing this policy, state employees have 48 hours after the date signed to clear any material that does not conform with this policy from any office technology.

_____	_____
Signature of Employee	Signature of Witness
_____	_____
Printed Name of Employee	Printed Name of Witness
_____	_____
Department	Department
_____ _____	_____ _____
PCN Date	PCN Date

cc: Personnel File

NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT OF 1988

It is the policy of the State of Alaska to provide a drug-free workplace. Any employee who unlawfully manufactures, distributes, dispenses, possesses or uses a controlled substance in the workplace or during working hours is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. This is independent of any criminal action concerning the offense.

The State is committed to helping employees find resources for drug or alcohol counseling and rehabilitation. Substance abuse on State property, however, will not be tolerated.

Employees are required to notify the employer no later than five calendar days following a conviction for any criminal offense occurring in the workplace.

As a condition of employment, employees in agencies receiving federal grants covered by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 must abide by the terms of this policy.

Discriminatory Harassment Policy

The Department of Fish and Game does not and will not tolerate, condone, or permit harassment of any kind on the basis of sex, color, race, religion, national origin, age, handicap, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy, or parenthood. Such harassment of employees or applicants for employment is in direct violation of federal and state laws. This policy appears in great detail in Administrative Orders No. 81 and 75. Both are available to all employees upon request.

Sexual Harassment is defined as follows: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

All division directors and managerial staff are responsible for taking immediate corrective action upon any knowledge of such prohibited practices. In addition, retaliation against individuals for filing complaints or cooperating in an investigation of a complaint is specifically prohibited. Employees who believe they have been subject to harassment should consult an appropriate person immediately: their division director, supervisor, EEO Representative, EEO Officer, Personnel Officer or the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity in the Department of Administration's Division of Personnel.

Employee Certification

I certify that I have read the above policies and understand them and the conditions of employment with the Department of Fish and Game and the State of Alaska. I understand I may receive discipline up to and including dismissal should I fail to follow the dictates of these policies.

Print Employee Name	Employee Signature	Date

(This document is available in alternative formats upon request. Please contact the Personnel Office at 465-4142 if you have any questions or concerns on these policies.)
(REV. 1/96)

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Time & Attendance Report

In the Department of Fish and Game, ALL employees must complete a Time & Attendance Report form (timesheet) for each pay period that they are in pay status. This completed form serves many purposes:

1. Provides the raw data for entry into the Department's Timesheet Entry System (TSE) which calculates premium pay.

2. Provides information to be entered into the State's payroll system (AKPAY) for the employee to be paid semi-monthly.

3. Provides documentation for all types of pay and leave audits, not the least of which is the overtime liability.

4. Provides documentation for expenditure of state and federal funds when these funding sources are audited.

5. Provides a permanent record of actual hours worked and leave taken as recorded by the employee and verified by the employee's supervisor. These records are also often used in workers' compensation cases, risk management issues, and analysis of workload information.

Compliance with requirements for federal funding has required a revision and consolidation of all the old versions of Time & Attendance Report forms currently in existence in this department. These two new timesheets (one for TSE users and one for the rest of the department) should take the place of all the different versions that are currently being used in this department. **PLEASE DESTROY ALL OLD VERSIONS** and use only the Time and Attendance Reports dated May 1994.

NEW FIELDS AND CHANGES:

A summary of new fields and changes to the Department of Fish and Game Time & Attendance Report forms are shown below:

a. Job Title

b. Partial Week Hours FWD:
   If the pay period starts mid-week, this is the number of regular hours and leave hours carried over from the previous pay period, and is needed for calculating overtime.

c. CC/LC: Collocation/Ledger Codes and percentages (non-TSE form only). This coding reflects the planned workload of an employee and should be the same coding as found on the A4x screen in AKPAY. Any changes to the A4x screen that are made in divisional offices should be documented in the employee's personnel file with a "File Copy Only" PARF.

d. Holiday pay hours should be recorded in the "Leave" column. For example, if a fulltime employee is due holiday pay, place "7.5 H" hours on the day the holiday is being observed under Leave.

e.

ARE YOU WORKING ON A FEDERAL PROJECT? Y___ N___ If you answered yes, indicate on EACH DAY in the Comments: What project(s) you worked on AND % of each day spent working on ALL project(s) If you don't know, ASK YOUR SUPERVISOR. Employee's Initials:

EACH DAY should equal 100 %.

e. The Comments column should also be used to document:
1) the specific duty which qualifies for incremental hazard pay, such as "diving" and
2) vessel departure and arrival times for sea duty.

Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, each division must keep a record of all time worked by all employes not exempt from overtime, whether or not the employee actually works overtime. The start/stop times also document periods of work for overtime eligible and ineligible (exempt) employees who have worked on federally funded projects. It is the policy of this department for ALL employees to document start/stop times on their timesheets to the nearest 15 minute increment.

LEAVE SLIPS:

Supervisors continue to be responsible for the accurate completion of the Time & Attendance Report which includes reporting leave. All leave taken must be reported on the Time & Attendance Report and verified with an attached copy of the leave slip. All hours worked and leave taken must be accounted for during that pay period. There should be NO late leave slips submittted for any employee.

Leave slips are utilized as the approval document and the source document for leave taken and reported on the Time & Attendance Report. The leave codes are listed in the box at the bottom left hand side of the page for the convenience of the AKPAY operator. These alpha codes should be listed in the leave column along with the hours of leave taken per day. The original leave slip must be sent to ADF&G Headquarters Personnel for recordkeeping purposes.

RECORDKEEPING:

All completed timesheets **must** be forwarded to ADF&G Headquarter's Personnel Office for microfilming. Since microfilm is how we maintain the official record of the employee's time worked each pay period, it is very important that the Time & Attendance Reports are microfilmed in the proper sequence in the correct pay period. If these records are **not** received in time to microfilm with the correct pay period, they must be filmed out of sequence which further complicates the retrieval for audit purposes.

Therefore, as soon as the timesheets have been processed for one pay period and **before** another pay period is started, it is **absolutely necessary** that the finished timesheets are forwarded to ADF&G Headquarter's Personnel Office, using an appropriately marked Timesheet Transmittal Slip. PARFs should **NEVER** be included with the timesheets being transmitted in this manner.

Once timesheets are received from our many divisions, they must be alphabetized and prepared for microfilming; this entire process takes a considerable amount of staff time. Untimely receipt of numerous timesheets significantly impacts this process.

ALASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
TITLE 9.
CHAPTER 52.
EXECUTIVE BRANCH CODE OF ETHICS

9 AAC 52.010. APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY. An appearance of impropriety does not establish that an ethical violation exists.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.110
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.020. IMPROPER MOTIVATION. A public officer may not take or withhold official action on a matter if the action is based on an improper motivation.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.110
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.030. WHEN MEMBERSHIP IS SIGNIFICANT. (a) If a public officer is required by statute to be a member of a class and the public officer takes or withholds official action in a matter that affects all members of that class, the action is not a violation of the Ethics Act or this chapter unless the officer receives significant financial or personal benefit from the action or takes or withholds the action based on an improper motivation.

(b) A public officer's interest in a matter by reason of the officer's membership in a large organization or class is significant if the officer or an immediate family member of the officer has a significant personal or financial interest in the matter.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.110
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.040. UNWARRANTED BENEFITS OR TREATMENT. (a) As used in AS 39.52.120 (a), "unwarranted benefits or treatment" includes

(1) a deviation from normal procedures for the award of a benefit, regardless of whether the procedures were established formally or informally, if the deviation is based on the improper motivation; and

(2) an award of a benefit if the person receiving the benefit was substantially less qualified, in light of the formal or informal standards set out for the award, than another person who was or reasonably should have been considered for the award if the award is based on an improper motivation.

(b) A public officer may not grant or secure an unwarranted benefit or treatment,

regardless of whether the result is in the best interest of the state.

(c) Subject to the requirements of AS 39.52.110, 39.52.120, 39.52.150, and AS 39.90.020, neither the Ethics Act nor this chapter prohibits a public officer from

(1) considering a person who has a relationship with an officer for a state contract or job if the person is considered on an equal basis with other applicants; or

(2) considering an individual's political affiliation or political support in determining whether to appoint the individual to a state board or commission or to hire the individual for an exempt or partially exempt state job.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.120
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.050. USE OF STATE TIME, PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT, OR OTHER FACILITIES. A public officer who uses state time, property, equipment, or other facilities to benefit the officer's personal or financial interest is not in violation of AS 39.52.120 (b)(3) if the officer's designated supervisor determines that the use is insignificant, the attorney general has not issued a general opinion against the use, and the attorney general does not advise the officer against the use.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.110
AS 39.52.120
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.060. GIFTS. (a) As used in the Ethics Act and this chapter, a gift is a transfer or loan of property or provision of services to a public officer for less than full value. Unless rebutted by other evidence, an occasional gift worth $50 or less is presumed not to be given under circumstances in which it could be reasonably inferred that the gift is intended to influence an officer's performance of official duties, actions, or judgment.

(b) For purposes of AS 39.52.130, travel or lodging of any value received by a public officer in connection with a trip that the public officer takes as part of the officer's official duties is not an improper gift if the monetary value of the travel or lodging is comparable to the cost that the state would have had to pay for the travel or lodging and

(1) the head of the officer's agency determines that the gift is to the state, not to the officer; or

(2) the travel or lodging is incidental transportation by or hospitality at the residence of an individual.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130

Authority: AS 39.52.130
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.070. INFORMATION DISSEMINATED TO THE PUBLIC. (a) For purposes of AS 39.52.140, information has been disseminated to the public if it has been published through newspaper publication; broadcast media; a press release; a newsletter; a legal notice; a nonconfidential court filing; a published report; a public speech; or public testimony before the legislature, a board, or a commission.

(b) Information that is available to the public but that has not been published as described in (a) of this section has not been disseminated to the public.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.140
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.080. STATE GRANTS, CONTRACTS, LEASES, AND LOANS. (a) For purposes of AS 39.52.150 (b), a state grant, contract, or lease is competitively solicited if the grant, contract, or lease

(1) is awarded by competitive sealed bidding under AS 36.30.100 - 36.30.190 or competitive sealed proposals under AS 36.30.200 - 36.30.270; or

(2) is awarded by procedures substantially similar to competitive sealed bidding or competitive sealed proposals and AS 36.30 does not apply to the awarding of the grant, contract, or lease.

(b) If a state grant, contract, lease, or loan is awarded by or for a public corporation, board, or commission within a department but not by or for the office of the commissioner of that department, then an employee of the office of the commissioner in that department is not considered to be employed by the administrative unit awarding the grant, contract, lease, or loan.

(c) For purposes of AS 39.52.150 (b)(1), if the public officer was not employed by the administrative unit at the time a state grant, contract, or lease was competitively solicited, the officer's subsequent employment by that administrative unit does not constitute a violation of AS 39.52.150 unless the officer takes or withholds official action with respect to the administration of the grant, contract, or lease.

(d) For purposes of AS 39.52.150 (c), a loan is not subject to fixed eligibility standards if the award of the loan is subject to review for adequacy of security or other discretionary judgment concerning repayment ability.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.150
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.090. OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT OR SERVICE. For purposes of AS 39.52.170, a public employee's outside employment or service, including volunteer service, is incompatible or in conflict with the proper discharge of official duties if the employee's designated supervisor reasonably determines that the outside employment or service

(1) takes time away from the employee's official duties;

(2) limits the scope of the employee's official duties; or

(3) is otherwise incompatible or in conflict with the proper discharge of the employee's official duties.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.170
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.100. RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT AFTER LEAVING STATE SERVICE. (a) For purposes of AS 39.52.180 (a), "matter" does not include the general formulation of policy by a public official.

(b) For purposes of AS 39.52.180 (a), routine processing of documents, general supervision of employees without direct involvement in a matter, or ministerial functions not involving the merits of a matter under consideration by an administrative unit do not constitute personal or substantial participation in a matter by a public officer.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.180
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.110. ETHICS FILES. (a) A designated supervisor shall maintain an ethics file containing Ethics Act reports, advisory opinions, advisory opinion requests, complaints, disclosures, and determinations relevant to that supervisor's agency or administrative unit.

(b) A designated supervisor shall segregate confidential material from other ethics file material that is available for public inspection.

(c) An executive director of a board or commission may maintain the ethics file of the chair of the board or commission. The ethics file of the chair of a board or commission may be combined with the ethics file of the designated supervisor of the staff of the board or commission.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.210
AS 39.52.220
AS 39.52.230

AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.120. DECLARATION OF POTENTIAL VIOLATION BY MEMBER OF A BOARD OR COMMISSION. (a) A declaration by a member of a board or commission of the facts and circumstances about a matter that may result in a violation of AS 39.52.110 - 39.52.190 or this chapter may serve as the disclosure in writing to the designated supervisor required by AS 39.52.220 if

(1) the declaration is made at a recorded public meeting of each board and commission on which the member serves;

(2) a tape or transcript of each meeting is preserved in accordance with the records retention schedule of the board or commission; and

(3) a method for identifying each portion of tape or transcript containing the declaration is used and the identifications are preserved.

(b) A member of a board or commission who takes or withholds an action that violates the Ethics Act or this chapter will not be held liable under the Ethics Act for the action if

(1) the action is taken or withheld in accordance with a determination by the chair as designated supervisor or the board under the procedures set out in AS 39.52.220;

(2) the member fully discloses all facts reasonably necessary to the determination of the chair or the board; and

(3) the attorney general has not advised the member, chair, board, or commission that the action violates the Ethics Act or this chapter.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.220
AS 39.52.240 (d)
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.130. DESIGNATED SUPERVISOR'S REPORT. (a) A designated supervisor shall submit the quarterly report described in AS 39.52.260 during the 45 days following the end of each calendar quarter.

(b) An executive director of a board or commission may file a quarterly report on behalf of the chair of the board or commission. The quarterly report filed on behalf of a chair and the quarterly report of a designated supervisor of the staff of a board or commission may be combined into one report.

(c) If a board or commission does not meet during a calendar quarter, and the designated

supervisor of the board or commission notifies the attorney general that no meeting, or activity reportable under the Ethics Act or this chapter, occurred during the calendar quarter, than neither the chair nor the designated supervisor of the staff must file a report for the board or commission for the quarter.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.260
AS 39.53.950

9 AAC 52.140. COMPLAINTS. (a) The attorney general will, in the attorney general's discretion, conduct a preliminary ethics investigation before initiating or accepting a complaint. A preliminary ethics investigation and information discovered in the course of a preliminary ethics investigation is confidential to the same extent as information discovered in an ethics investigation conducted after the acceptance of a complaint.

(b) The attorney general will, in the attorney general's discretion, refer a complaint to the subject's designated supervisor under AS 39.52.310 (e) and, at the same time, accept the complaint for an ethics investigation under AS 39.52.310 (f) and (g).

(c) If the attorney general refers a complaint under AS 39.52.310 (e) and the designated supervisor determines that a violation of the Ethics Act or this chapter has occurred, the designated supervisor shall forward those findings to the attorney general for review under AS 39.52.310 - AS 39.52.350.

(d) If an ethics complaint does not allege a violation of the Ethics Act or this chapter by the governor, lieutenant governor, or attorney general but, in the course of an ethics investigation, evidence of a potential violation by the governor, lieutenant governor, or attorney general is discovered, then the attorney general will refer the matter to the personnel board. The personnel board shall retain independent counsel in the same manner as if the complaint initially alleged those violations.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.310
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.150. PERSONNEL BOARD NOTIFICATION. If independent counsel appointed under AS 39.52.310 (c) recommends action under AS 39.52.330, the independent counsel shall notify the personnel board that action to correct or prevent a violation of the Ethics Act or this chapter has been recommended.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.330
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.160. CONFIDENTIALITY. (a) The attorney general will keep confidential the information obtained in the course of an ethics investigation that is not relevant to an

accusation or subsequent ethics proceedings.

(b) The attorney general will, in the attorney general's discretion, forward information obtained in the course of an ethics investigation to the subject's designated supervisor or other appropriate superior for potential disciplinary action under AS 39.52.420. Information forwarded under this subsection remains confidential, and the subject's designated supervisor or other appropriate superior may share the information only with a person who needs to know the information to consider potential disciplinary action.

(c) A subject may not partially waive the confidentiality protection of AS 39.52.340 or this chapter.

(d) Nothing in AS 39.52.340 or this section prevents a person from disclosing to a third person information the person learned independent of the investigation conducted by the attorney general, unless prohibited by other laws.

(e) Nothing in this section prevents either the attorney general from withholding or a person from objecting to the release of information or materials in the possession of the attorney general on a legal ground other than one provided by AS 39.52.340.

(f) If, after an ethics investigation, the attorney general does not initiate formal proceedings, then information and material discovered in the course of the ethics investigation, as well as the existence of the ethics investigation, must remain confidential unless disclosure is otherwise permitted under the Ethics Act or this chapter.

(g) If the attorney general determines that a crime may have been committed or may be committed, the attorney general will, in the attorney general's discretion, release information obtained in a confidential ethics matter to an appropriate law enforcement agency.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.340
AS 39.52.420
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.170. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS. If one act violates more than one provision of the Ethics Act, a civil penalty may be imposed for each provision violated. A civil penalty may be imposed each time a provision of the Ethics Act is violated.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.440
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.180. ATTORNEY GENERAL REVIEW OF AGENCY POLICIES. The attorney general will approve a written policy described in AS 39.52.920 if it is consistent with

and furthers the purposes of the Ethics Act and this chapter. As a condition of approval, the attorney general will require that the policy be distributed to employees of the agency and to new employees of the agency upon employment, and require that the policy be centrally posted in the agency's offices.
Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130
Authority: AS 39.52.920
AS 39.52.950

9 AAC 52.990. DEFINITIONS. (a) In AS 39.52.410, "blind trust" means a trust established under AS 39.50.040.

(b) In the Ethics Act and in this chapter

(1) "board or commission" has the meaning given in AS 39.52.960 and does not include an entity created under only a federal statute or other non-state action;

(2) "Ethics Act" means Alaska Executive Branch Ethics Act (AS 39.52);

(3) "executive director" includes an executive secretary to a board or commission under AS 08 or the marine pilot coordinator under AS 08.62.050;

(4) "improper motivation" means a motivation not related to the best interests of the state, and includes giving primary consideration to a person's

(A) kinship or relationship with a public officer;

(B) financial association with a public officer;

(C) potential for conferring a future benefit on a public officer; or

(D) political affiliation;

(5) "person" has the meaning given in AS 39.52.960 and includes governmental entities;

(6) "personal gain" means a benefit to a person's or immediate family member's personal interest or financial interest;

(7) "public employee" has the meaning given in AS 39.52.960 and includes a permanent employee of an agency on non-seasonal leave without pay status, but does not include an individual on layoff status, a seasonal employee of an agency during the period of time that the employee is not employed by the agency, or a temporary employee of an agency during the period of time that the employee is not employed by the agency;

(8) "state contract" includes employment with the state, regardless of whether that employment is evidenced by a written agreement, but does not include a license or other authorization from the state to do business or to perform a particular activity in the state; and

(9) "subject" means an individual who either

(A) is being investigated for a potential violation of the Ethics Act or this chapter; or

(B) is the individual against whom a complaint is filed under the Ethics Act or this chapter.

Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130

Authority: AS 39.52.120 (a)
AS 39.52.410
AS 39.52.950
AS 39.52.960

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

To: EVRO Staff

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: September 11, 2000

Re: Emergency Exit Procedures

In case of an emergency in the Simpson Building, you should know the following:

EMERGENCY EXIT: If there is an evacuation type emergency, use either stairwell. ***DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR***. If you use the back stairs, you will exit in the alley between the Simpson Building and City Hall.

On the landing of the fourth floor back-stairwell, is an intercom connected to a speaker in the lobby of this building. The Anchorage Fire Department has a file on this building and is aware of the existence of this intercom. In case of an emergency, the dispatcher would inform the responding crew of the intercom and that area would be checked (via the intercom) when they enter the building. If anyone needing to exit the building had special needs they would stay at the intercom, and would be rescued from that area. If emergency personnel were in the lobby, you could talk with them via the intercom. To exit the building, you would descend the back stairwell. You will encounter a door at the second floor level. The door is not locked if you are going down, but it *is* coming up. If a staff member needs special assistance or uses a wheelchair, we should pass this information along to Jack White and the Fire Department.

DESIGNATED MEETING PLACE: The designated meeting place is the parking lot behind City Hall and the Simpson Building. There are benches in the treed area that would be the place to gather. We will take a head count when everyone shows up.

FIRE: There are two pieces of fire extinguisher equipment in the hallway on the east wall between the men's restroom and computer room door. One is a foam fire extinguisher and the other is a fire hose.

The small portable extinguisher is the type you have in your home. The instructions are on the label in steps.

Step 1 break yellow seal and pull ring pin.
Step 2 Start from 8 feet back.
Step 3 Aim at base of fire. Use extinguisher upright.
Step 4 Squeeze lever. Sweep side to side.

The extendable fire hose looks simple to use. Unhook the nozzle, extend the hose and if possible, have another person turn the water on by rotating the red handle to the left. Again, aim at the base of the fire and sweep from side to side.

If heavy smoke is an issue, drop to the floor and crawl to the stairwell and out of the building.

EARTHQUAKE: Get under your desk or stand in a sturdy doorway (not a partition doorway). If exiting the building becomes necessary, use the back stairwell, if possible, as the front stairwell leads to a glass wall in the lobby that could be a hazard.

SEVERE STORM/TRAVELER'S ADVISORY: If the situation warranted, the highest ranking officer may send staff home early.

PRACTICE FIRE DRILL: We should probably have a practice fire drill and you will be informed prior to the practice. You will hear a page via the speaker on your office phone.

EMERGENCY EXIT BUDDIES: To help ensure everyone gets out of the building we will each have exit buddies. Your office neighbor will be your exit buddy, for instance: Phil & Paula, Molly & Cherri, Brenda & Sandra, and Debbie & Sarah.

NOTIFYING OTHER BUILDING TENANTS: Paula will grab the cell phone which will allow us to contact the building maintenance people and inform them of the emergency. They will be responsible for contacting the other building tenants.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Debbie Hennigh
Special Assistant

DATE: September 11, 2000

RE: Financial Report as of July 31, 2000

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the settlement period ending September 30, 2002, as of July 31, 2000. The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

Liquidity Account Balance	$59,705,383	
Plus: Other Adjustments (Note 5)	11,455,206	
Less: Restoration Reserve Adjustment (Note 6)	-59,297,844	
Liquidity Fund Balance		$11,862,745
Restoration Reserve Accrued Value	$39,985,626	
Plus: Liquidity Fund Adjustment (Note 6)	59,297,844	
Restoration Reserve Balance		$99,283,470
Joint Trust Fund as of July 31, 2000		**$111,146,215**
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	$140,000,000	
Less: Reimbursements (Note 3)	-7,500,000	
Less: Commitments (Note 7)	-79,862,567	
Uncommitted Balance		$52,637,433
Joint Trust Fund as of September 30, 2002		**$163,783,648**

Attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
FOR THE SETTLEMENT PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2002
As of July 31, 2000

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of $900,000,000.

Received to Date	$760,000,000
Future Payments	$140,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is $263,537.

3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill. The remaining reimbursements represent that amount due the State of Alaska.

4. Fees – CRIS charges a fee of 5% of earnings for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is $13,177.

5. Other Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Unreported interest and estimated lapse is summarized below.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	$903,811	$3,128,914
State of Alaska	$2,417,995	$5,004,486

6. Restoration Reserve/Liquidity Fund Adjustment – Includes the $12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 1998, plus $1,725,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1997, the $12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 1999, plus $1,125,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1998, and $12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 2000, plus $525,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1999. The proceeds from the securities that matured on November 15, 1998 and November 15, 1999 were deposited to the Liquidity Fund have also been included. This includes $18,627,865, plus $1,075,796 in interest, less $64,904 in fees. Also included is $284,088 for fees that were assessed against the Restoration Reserve prematurely and deposited in the Liquidity Fund.

7. Commitments - Includes $2,531,000 for the Archaeological Repository and the following land payments.

Seller	Amount	Due
Afognak Joint Venture	$23,025,833	October 2000
Eyak	$18,000,000	September 2000 through 2002
Shuyak	$8,000,000	October 2000 through 2001
Shuyak	$11,805,734	October 2002
Koniag, Incorporated	$16,500,000	September 2002

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
***EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND**
As of July 31, 2000

	1997	1998	1999	To Date 2000	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	760,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for Deposit of Maturing Securities			9,095,002	9,532,863	(39,913,688) 18,627,865
Total Contributions	70,000,000	70,000,000	79,095,002	9,532,863	738,714,177
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	2,971,070	2,673,585	2,124,921	2,510,354	25,659,670
Total Interest	2,971,070	2,673,585	2,124,921	2,510,354	26,490,903
Total Revenue	**72,971,070**	**72,673,585**	**81,219,923**	**12,043,217**	**765,205,080**
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	5,000,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	0	99,059,288
United States	0	0	0	0	69,812,045
Total Reimbursements	5,000,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	0	168,871,333
Disbursements from Liquidity Account:					
State of Alaska	17,846,130	15,686,600	62,457,990	1,502,800	252,438,718
United States	60,101,802	39,468,461	32,676,850	639,854	233,389,467
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve	12,449,552				48,445,783
Total Disbursements	90,397,484	55,155,061	95,134,840	2,142,654	534,273,988
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees - Liquidity Account (Note	254,221	199,946	250,528	125,518	2,354,377
Total Disbursements and Fees	**95,651,705**	**59,105,007**	**99,135,368**	**2,268,172**	**705,499,698**
Increase (decrease) in Liquidity Account	**(22,680,635)**	**13,568,578**	**(17,915,445)**	**9,775,046**	**59,705,382**
Liquidity Account Balance, beginning balance	76,957,839	54,277,204	67,845,782	49,930,337	
Liquidity Account Balance, end of period	54,277,204	67,845,782	49,930,337	59,705,382	
Other Adjustments: (Note 5)					11,455,207
Restoration Reserve Adjustment: (Note 6)					(59,297,844)
Liquidity Fund Balance					11,862,745
Restoration Reserve Balance					99,283,470
Joint Trust Fund as of July 31, 2000					**111,146,215**
Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)					140,000,000
Reimbursements (Note 3)					(7,500,000)
Commitments: (Note 7)					(79,862,567)
Joint Trust Fund as of September 30, 2002					**163,783,648**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADF&G Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Partial Authorization -- Project 01389
3-D Ocean State Simulations for Ecosystem Applications from 1995-98 in Prince William Sound

DATE: September 11, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on all but the Alaska Digital Graphics component of Project 01389/3-D Ocean State Simulations for Ecosystem Applications from 1995-98 in Prince William Sound. The Alaska Digital Graphics component totals $80,000 (see below). Funding for this component is contingent on completion by the proposer, Jennifer Allen, of previously funded work: the Project 99361 video and the Project 00414 web presentation.

The work on the authorized portion of the project must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description and budget submitted April 15, 2000.

Alaska Digital Graphics Component	
ADG contract	$52.1
Univ. indirect on contract	7.6
ADF&G GA on contract	4.2
	63.9
Server purchase	12.0
Univ. indirect on server	3.0
ADF&G GA on server	1.1
	$80.0

cc: Bruce Wright, NOAA Liaison

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

FAX MEMORANDUM (1 page)
(902) 424-4679

TO: Ray Roberts
Director, International Marketing
Jellett Biotek

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Extension of Due Date: Final Report
Project 00482 / Optimization of Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning

DATE: September 11, 2000

The purpose of this memo is to confirm an extended due date of November 30, 2000 for the final report on Project 00482/Optimization of Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits for PSP and ASP. I understand an extension is necessary because the field sampling to be undertaken by the Kodiak Youth Area Watch students has not yet been conducted.

I would also like to confirm that this extension will preclude the Trustee Council from taking up your FY 01 proposal at their December 2000 meeting as originally planned -- the delayed submittal date will not allow time for peer review of the report prior to the December meeting. If your report is favorably reviewed and additional funding in FY 01 is recommended by the reviewers, I am prepared to ask the Council to consider your project at a later meeting, possibly in January or February 2001.

I am copying Bruce Wright, your contract manager at NOAA, on this memorandum. We will ask him to extend your current contract through November 30 to allow for proper completion of the report.

cc: Bruce Wright, NOAA Liaison

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

To: EVRO Staff

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: September 11, 2000

Re: Emergency Exit Procedures

In case of an emergency in the Simpson Building, you should know the following:

EMERGENCY EXIT: If there is an evacuation type emergency, use either stairwell. ***DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR***. If you use the back stairs, you will exit in the alley between the Simpson Building and City Hall.

On the landing of the fourth floor back-stairwell, is an intercom connected to a speaker in the lobby of this building. The Anchorage Fire Department has a file on this building and is aware of the existence of this intercom. In case of an emergency, the dispatcher would inform the responding crew of the intercom and that area would be checked (via the intercom) when they enter the building. If anyone needing to exit the building had special needs they would stay at the intercom, and would be rescued from that area. If emergency personnel were in the lobby, you could talk with them via the intercom. To exit the building, you would descend the back stairwell. You will encounter a door at the second floor level. The door is not locked if you are going down, but it *is* coming up. If a staff member needs special assistance or uses a wheelchair, we should pass this information along to Jack White and the Fire Department.

DESIGNATED MEETING PLACE: The designated meeting place is the parking lot behind City Hall and the Simpson Building. There are benches in the treed area that would be the place to gather. We will take a head count when everyone shows up.

FIRE: There are two pieces of fire extinguisher equipment in the hallway on the east wall between the men's restroom and computer room door. One is a foam fire extinguisher and the other is a fire hose.

The small portable extinguisher is the type you have in your home. The instructions are on the label in steps.

Step 1 break yellow seal and pull ring pin.
Step 2 Start from 8 feet back.
Step 3 Aim at base of fire. Use extinguisher upright.
Step 4 Squeeze lever. Sweep side to side.

The extendable fire hose looks simple to use. Unhook the nozzle, extend the hose and if possible, have another person turn the water on by rotating the red handle to the left. Again, aim at the base of the fire and sweep from side to side.

If heavy smoke is an issue, drop to the floor and crawl to the stairwell and out of the building.

EARTHQUAKE: Get under your desk or stand in a sturdy doorway (not a partition doorway). If exiting the building becomes necessary, use the back stairwell, if possible, as the front stairwell leads to a glass wall in the lobby that could be a hazard.

SEVERE STORM/TRAVELER'S ADVISORY: If the situation warranted, the highest ranking officer may send staff home early.

PRACTICE FIRE DRILL: We should probably have a practice fire drill and you will be informed prior to the practice. You will hear a page via the speaker on your office phone.

EMERGENCY EXIT BUDDIES: To help ensure everyone gets out of the building we will each have exit buddies. Your office neighbor will be your exit buddy, for instance: Phil & Paula, Molly & Cherri, Brenda & Sandra, and Debbie & Sarah.

NOTIFYING OTHER BUILDING TENANTS: Paula will grab the cell phone which will allow us to contact the building maintenance people and inform them of the emergency. They will be responsible for contacting the other building tenants.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Debbie Hennigh
Special Assistant

DATE: September 8, 2000

RE: Quarterly Report for the period ending June 30, 2000

The attached reports consolidate the financial information submitted by the agencies for the quarter ending June 30, 2000.

The first report is a summary of activity by restoration category. This report reflects the total adjusted authorization and the total expended/obligated by Work Plan year and restoration category.

The second report displays the financial information by Fiscal Year. This report is used to determine what portion of the unexpended/unobligated balance or lapse, is available to offset future court requests. Included are adjustments to reflect unreported interest and other revenue. It is estimated that $11,602,900 is available to offset future court requests. This estimate includes lapse associated with Fiscal Years 1992 through 1999, and unobligated funds associated with other authorizations for which the purpose has been accomplished.

The third report is a summary of financial information associated with the FY 2000 Work Plan.

If you have any questions regarding the information provided, please do not hesitate to contact me at 278-8012.

Attachments

Cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council
Quarterly Financial Report As of June 30, 2000
Category

	92' Work Plan			93' Work Plan			94' Work Plan			95' Work Plan		
Category	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated
General Restoration	4,103,070	3,793,459	92.45%	3,126,013	2,172,316	69.49%	5,248,300	3,169,392	60.39%	5,232,695	4,436,734	84.79%
Monitoring							2,883,118	2,571,396	89.19%	3,080,926	2,460,924	79.88%
Research							8,640,710	8,085,273	93.57%	10,726,431	10,107,500	94.23%
Monitoring and Research	2,237,788	2,206,587	98.61%	4,204,925	3,626,649	86.25%	417,200	335,717	80.47%			
Damage Assessment	7,807,100	5,740,168	73.52%	1,991,807	1,570,900	78.87%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
sub-total	14,147,958	11,740,215	82.98%	9,322,745	7,369,866	79.05%	17,189,328	14,161,778	82.39%	19,040,052	17,005,158	89.31%
Habitat Protection	0	0	0.00%	486,200	156,760	32.24%	3,747,292	1,656,323	44.20%	2,757,322	2,231,447	80.93%
Administration	5,076,100	4,291,788	84.55%	4,136,052	2,647,818	64.02%	4,813,880	4,008,303	83.27%	4,207,026	3,171,447	75.38%
Total	19,224,058	16,032,003	83.40%	13,944,997	10,174,444	72.96%	25,750,500	19,826,404	76.99%	26,004,400	22,408,052	86.17%

	96' Work Plan			97' Work Plan			98' Work Plan			99' Work Plan		
Category	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated
General Restoration	4,133,410	3,739,517	90.47%	3,812,538	3,575,827	93.79%	2,413,185	2,237,866	92.73%	2,396,789	2,293,505	95.69%
Monitoring	1,496,871	1,447,703	96.72%	985,022	950,137	96.46%	930,911	893,170	95.95%	1,282,829	1,218,362	94.97%
Research	13,208,019	12,735,656	96.42%	11,430,632	11,183,953	97.84%	10,781,704	10,363,404	96.12%	7,966,482	7,722,188	96.93%
sub-total	18,838,300	17,922,876	95.14%	16,228,193	15,709,917	96.81%	14,125,800	13,494,440	95.53%	11,646,100	11,234,054	96.46%
Habitat Protection	3,304,100	2,045,292	61.90%	1,260,600	819,070	64.97%	851,400	596,353	70.04%	770,400	601,716	78.10%
Administration	3,418,500	2,979,622	87.16%	2,938,207	2,662,617	90.62%	2,796,300	2,531,047	90.51%	2,495,700	2,327,980	93.28%
Total	25,560,900	22,947,790	89.78%	20,427,000	19,191,604	93.95%	17,773,500	16,621,840	93.52%	14,912,200	14,163,750	94.98%

Category	00' Work Plan Adjusted Authorization	Expended/ Obligated	Percent Obligated
General Restoration	938,139	731,692	77.99%
Monitoring	1,397,074	843,479	60.37%
Research	6,073,487	5,212,431	85.82%
sub-total	8,408,700	6,787,602	80.72%
Habitat Protection	373,500	254,766	68.21%
Administration	2,033,900	1,464,469	72.00%
Total	10,816,100	8,506,837	78.65%

Work Plan Time Periods:

92' Work Plan- Oil Year 4 or March 1, 1992 through February 28, 1993
93' Work Plan - Oil Year 5 or March 1, 1993 through September 30, 1993 (Seven Month Transition)
94' Work Plan - October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994
95' Work Plan - October 1, 1994 through September 30, 1995
96' Work Plan - October 1, 1995 through September 30, 1996
97' Work Plan - October 1, 1996 through September 30, 1997
98' Work Plan - October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998
99' Work Plan - October 1, 1998 through September 30, 1999
00' Work Plan - October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000

WORK PLAN AND ASSOCIATED PROJECTS										
			Adjusted	EVOS	RSA		Unobligated	EVOS	Federal	State
Fiscal Year	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Expenditures	Expenditures	Obligations	Balance	Lapse	Lapse	Lapse
1992	19,211,000	13,058	19,224,058	13,311,903	2,720,100	0	5,912,155	5,912,155	2,292,119	3,620,036
1993	13,963,000	-18,003	13,944,997	10,174,444		0	3,770,553	3,770,553	1,752,480	2,018,073
1994	25,750,500	0	25,750,500	19,826,404		0	5,924,096	3,712,996	1,336,041	2,376,955
1995	26,004,400	0	26,004,400	22,408,052		0	3,596,348	3,596,348	880,818	2,715,530
1996	25,560,900	0	25,560,900	22,947,790		0	2,613,110	2,613,110	921,208	1,691,902
1997	19,827,600	-5,379	19,822,221	18,605,195		0	1,217,026	1,217,026	536,176	680,850
1998	17,281,600	0	17,281,600	16,250,176		0	1,031,424	1,031,424	377,369	654,055
1999	14,591,200	0	14,591,200	13,869,472		0	721,728	721,728	320,528	401,200
Deobligations									216,740	2,567,359
2000	10,816,100	0	10,816,100	7,179,668		1,327,169	2,309,263	0		
TOTAL	173,006,300	-10,324	172,995,976	144,573,104	2,720,100	1,327,169	27,095,703	22,575,340	8,633,479	16,725,960
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS			337,527,008	277,228,655		2,408,530	57,889,823	680,715	307,364	373,351
Total Reported Lapse (Through Court Request #29)								17,684,114	5,595,189	12,088,925
Unreported Lapse (1992 through 1999)								8,356,040	3,345,654	5,010,386
Unreported Interest (as of 6/30/00)								3,246,860	903,812	2,343,048
Other Revenue (Posters/Symposium Receipts)								33,592	0	0
Total Available to Offset Future Court Requests								11,602,900	4,249,466	7,353,434

Footnote: The Unobligated Balances have been adjusted to reflect the carry forward of projects. This includes $2,211,100 in FY 94'.

Other Authorizations: Includes all large and small parcel acquisitions, the Alutiiq Repository, Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet Archaeological Repository (99154), Construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center, Implementation of the Sound Waste Mgt. Plan (97115), Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation (97180, 98180, 99180), Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass (97179), Chenega-Area Residual Oiling (96291, 97291, 98291), Kodiak Waste Mgt. Plan (99304), Port Graham Hatchery Reconstruction (99405).

E... ...ldez Oil Spill

For the Period Ending June 30, 2000

Fiscal Year 2000

Project Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Expended/ Obligated	Unobligated Balance
00007A	M	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	90,200	0	90,200	60,619	3,118	63,737	26,463
00012A-BAA	M	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound	82,900	0	82,900	77,500	0	77,500	5,400
00025	R	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	196,000	0	196,000	170,185	3,206	173,391	22,609
00048-BAA	R	Publication: Historical Analysis of Sockeye Growth Among Populations Affected by the Oil Spill and Large Spawning Escapements	10,300	0	10,300	9,600	0	9,600	700
00052	G	Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge	201,500	0	201,500	88,104	106,001	194,105	7,395
00064-CLO	R	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William	129,400	0	129,400	47,700	13,308	61,008	68,392
00090-CLO	M	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds in Prince William Sound	64,000	0	64,000	59,500	0	59,500	4,500
00100	A	Public Information, Science Management and Administration	2,033,900	0	2,033,900	1,299,697	164,772	1,464,469	569,431
00126	H	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	373,500	0	373,500	226,347	28,419	254,766	118,734
00127	G	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	11,400	0	11,400	0	10,700	10,700	700
00139A2	G	Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development Project	46,600	0	46,600	29,611	7,873	37,484	9,116
00144A	M	Common Murre Population Monitoring	15,400	0	15,400	5,929	0	5,929	9,471
00159	M	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound during Winter and Summer 2000	233,600	0	233,600	124,923	0	124,923	108,677
00163A	R	APEX: Forage Fish Assessment	113,500	0	113,500	101,000	0	101,000	12,500
00163B	R	APEX: Seabird Interactions	90,000	0	90,000	75,813	0	75,813	14,187
00163E	R	APEX: Kittiwakes	92,000	0	92,000	73,892	0	73,892	18,108
00163F	R	APEX: Guillemots	83,100	0	83,100	68,437	0	68,437	14,663
00163G	R	APEX: Seabird Energetics	86,200	0	86,200	80,600	0	80,600	5,600
00163I	R	APEX: Project Management	42,600	0	42,600	39,800	0	39,800	2,800
00163J	R	APEX: Barren Islands Seabird Studies	73,800	0	73,800	26,789	0	26,789	47,011
00163K	R	APEX: Large Fish as Samplers	17,600	0	17,600	8,810	0	8,810	8,790
00163L	R	APEX: Historical Data Review	48,600	0	48,600	37,980	0	37,980	10,620
00163M	R	APEX: Response of Seabirds to Forage Fish Density	181,900	0	181,900	122,699	0	122,699	59,201
00163O	R	APEX: Statistical Review	29,700	0	29,700	27,800	0	27,800	1,900
00163Q	R	APEX: Modeling	92,100	0	92,100	86,100	0	86,100	6,000
00163R	R	APEX: Marbled Murrelet Productivity	92,800	0	92,800	63,801	0	63,801	28,999
00163S	R	APEX: Jellyfish as Competitors and Predators of Fishes	95,200	0	95,200	89,000	0	89,000	6,200
00163T	R	APEX: Aerial Surveys	91,000	0	91,000	0	85,000	85,000	6,000
00169-CLO	R	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots and Murrelets in the Gulf of Alaska	19,200	0	19,200	17,900	0	17,900	1,300
00180-CLO	G	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement	10,700	0	10,700	100	0	100	10,600
00190	R	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	331,000	0	331,000	134,993	173,450	308,443	22,557
00195	R	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	54,900	0	54,900	47,000	0	47,000	7,900
00210	G	Youth Area Watch	122,000	0	122,000	72,018	46,721	118,739	3,261
00225	G	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	75,000	0	75,000	13,193	57,784	70,977	4,023
00245	G	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	56,500	0	56,500	47,135	7,654	54,789	1,711
00247	G	Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	23,200	0	23,200	8,516	3,309	11,825	11,375
00250		Project Management	401,900	0	401,900	228,876	3,662	232,538	169,362
00256B	G	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	159,500	0	159,500	66,961	14	66,975	92,525

E ldez Oil Spill

For the Period Ending June 30, 2000

Fiscal Year 2000

Project Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Expended/ Obligated	Unobligated Balance
00263	G	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet	23,400	0	23,400	6,062	16,242	22,304	1,096
00273	R	Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology	205,400	0	205,400	153,873	86	153,959	51,441
00278	M	Development of an Ecological Characterization and Site Profile for Kachemak Bay/Lower Cook Inlet	44,100	0	44,100	20,705	14	20,719	23,381
00287-BAA	R	Seabird-Oceanographic Relationships in Northern Gulf of Alaska: Integration with NSF/NOAA Study GLOBEC	151,300	0	151,300	141,400	0	141,400	9,900
00290	R	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	55,500	0	55,500	49,400	0	49,400	6,100
00306	R	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	20,000	0	20,000	18,700	0	18,700	1,300
00320-BAA	R	SEA: Publishing the Integrated Final Report and a Program Synthesis	120,000	0	120,000	102,100	0	102,100	17,900
00327	R	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center	192,800	0	192,800	179,493	7	179,500	13,300
00330-BAA	R	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	25,300	0	25,300	23,600	0	23,600	1,700
00338	R	Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to Forage Fish Abundance	59,700	0	59,700	37,976	0	37,976	21,724
00339	R	Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	14,000	0	14,000	14,777	0	14,777	-777
00340	M	Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem	65,900	0	65,900	15,430	47,293	62,723	3,177
00341	R	Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet	216,100	0	216,100	124,981	76,411	201,392	14,708
00347-CLO	R	Fatty Acid Profile and Lipid Class Analysis for Estimating Diet Composition and Quality at Different Trophic Levels	35,500	0	35,500	31,600	0	31,600	3,900
00348-CLO	R	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers and Foraging Success	50,600	0	50,600	37,200	12,541	49,741	859
00360-BAA	R	The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill: Guidance for Future Research Activities	304,800	0	304,800	286,600	0	286,600	18,200
00366	G	Improved Salmon Escapement Enumeration Using Remote Video and Time-Lapse Recording Technology	46,500	0	46,500	26,453	14	26,467	20,033
00371	R	Effects of Harbor Seal Metobolism on Stable Isotope Ratio Tracers	163,100	0	163,100	91,374	61,614	152,988	10,112
00374	R	Coordination and Planning for Herring Research	35,500	0	35,500	19,420	15,057	34,477	1,023
00375	R	Effects of Herring Egg Distribution and Ecology on Year-Class Strength and Adult Distribution	48,000	0	48,000	22,148	24,208	46,356	1,644
00379-CLO	R	Assessment of Risk Caused by Residual Oil in Prince William Sound Using P450 Activity in Fishes	32,100	0	32,100	8,241	19,405	27,646	4,454
00389	R	3-D Ocean State Simulations for Ecosystem Applications from 19985-98 in Prince William Sound	125,300	0	125,300	8,590	109,099	117,689	7,611
00391	M	CIIMMS: Cook Inlet Information/Monitoring System	361,000	0	361,000	73,492	82,623	156,115	204,885
00393-BAA	R	Prince William Sound Food Webs: Structure and Change	153,700	0	153,700	143,700	0	143,700	10,000
00396	R	Population Change in Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	86,000	0	86,000	74,800	0	74,800	11,200
00401	M	Assessment of Spot Shrimp Abundance in Prince William Sound	88,700	0	88,700	82,400	0	82,400	6,300
00407	R	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	63,800	0	63,800	48,235	21	48,256	15,544
00414	G	Development of Web-Based Systems for Communication Ecosystem Research Results to the Public	26,800	0	26,800	25,000	0	25,000	1,800
00423	R	Pattern and Processes of Population Changes in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	200,200	0	200,200	111,322	7	111,329	88,871
00441	R	Harbor Seal Recovery: Effects of Diet on Lipid Metabolism and Health	191,600	0	191,600	112,654	68,240	180,894	10,706
00454	R	Evidence and Consequences of Persistent Oil Contamination in Pink Salmon Natal Habitats	334,100	0	334,100	259,400	0	259,400	74,700
00455-BAA	R	An evaluation of the Data System for the EVOS Long-Term Monitoring Program	89,000	0	89,000	83,200	0	83,200	5,800

E Idez Oil Spill

For the Period Ending June 30, 2000

Fiscal Year 2000

Project Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Expended/ Obligated	Unobligated Balance
00459	M	Residual Oiling of Armored Beaches and Mussel Beds in the Gulf of Alaska	40,000	0	40,000	4,694	0	4,694	35,306
00462	R	Effects of Disease on Pacific Herring Population Recovery in Prince William Sound	74,600	0	74,600	37,641	26,414	64,055	10,545
00466-CLO	M	Recovery Status of Barrow's Goldeneyes	14,800	0	14,800	10,689	0	10,689	4,111
00476	R	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Pink Salmon Reproduction	74,800	0	74,800	19,700	0	19,700	55,100
00478	R	Testing Satellite Tags as a Tool for Indentifying Critical Habitat	106,100	0	106,100	26,194	7	26,201	79,899
00479	R	Effects of Food Stress on Survival and Reproductive Performance of Seabirds	125,200	0	125,200	114,766	0	114,766	10,434
00481	G	Documentary Film on the Oil Spill Impacts on Subsistence Use of Intertidal Resources	8,600	0	8,600	0	0	0	8,600
00482-BAA	R	Development and Field Testing Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning	55,600	0	55,600	52,000	0	52,000	3,600
00493	M	Statistically-Based Sampling Strategies for Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Trawl Survey Monitoring	34,500	0	34,500	30,300	0	30,300	4,200
00501	M	Protocols for Long-Term Monitoring of Seabird Ecology in the Gulf of Alaska	39,900	0	39,900	24,763	0	24,763	15,137
00509	M	Long-Term Monitoring of Harbor Seal Populations: Development of an Experimental Design	51,800	0	51,800	13,606	8,298	21,904	29,896
00510-BAA	M	Recovery of Intertidal Communities and Recommendations for Future Monitoring	48,800	0	48,800	37,783	7,862	45,645	3,155
00516-BAA	R	Publication:Comparative Habitat Use by Kittlitz's and Marbled Murrelets	21,000	0	21,000	19,600	0	19,600	1,400
00530	R	Lessons Learned: Evaluating Scientific Sampling of Oil Spill Effects	78,400	0	78,400	56,817	3,362	60,179	18,221
00541-BAA	R	Publication: Prince William Sound Isotope Ecology	15,000	0	15,000	14,000	0	14,000	1,000
00552-BAA	R	Exchange Between Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	114,400	0	114,400	106,900	0	106,900	7,500
00567	M	Monitoring Environmental Contaminants in the Northern Gulf of Alaska	54,700	0	54,700	18,541	4,500	23,041	31,659
00598	R	Publication: Resolution of Mixtures Containing *Exxon Valdez* Oil and Regional Background Hydrocarbons in Subtidal Sediments	13,500	0	13,500	13,700	0	13,700	-200
00599	R	Evaluation of Yakataga Oil Seeps as Regional Background Hydrocarbon Sources in Benthic Sediments of the Spill Area	75,600	0	75,600	46,509	0	46,509	29,091
00605	G	Information Transfer to Resource Managers, Stakeholders, and the General Public	19,800	0	19,800	6,000	0	6,000	13,800
00610	G	Kodiak Island Youth Area Watch	61,800	0	61,800	51,142	10,018	61,160	640
00630	R	Planning for Long-Term Research and Monitoring Program	84,700	0	84,700	49,515	18,835	68,350	16,350
	R	Unbilled GA	0	0	0	251,554	0	251,554	-251,554
		Total	10,816,100	0	10,816,100	7,179,668	1,327,169	8,506,837	2,309,263

	Agency	Continuing Projects	Authorized			Expended	Obligations	Expended/ Obligated	Unob. Balance
97115	ADEC	Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan (Audited)	1,167,900		1,167,900	1,167,732	0	1,167,732	168
99154	ADNR	Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet Archaeological Repository	269,000		269,000	89,000	180,000	269,000	0
99155	ADNR	Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet Archaeological Repository: Support costs	63,800		63,800	28,811	13,274	42,085	21,715
97180	ADF&G	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project (Audited)	183,500		183,500	165,130	0	165,130	18,370
97180	ADNR	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project (Audited)	336,279		336,279	336,279	0	336,279	0
97180	USFS	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project (Audited)	85,000		85,000	85,000	0	85,000	0

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

For the Period Ending June 30, 2000

Fiscal Year 2000

Project Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Expended/ Obligated	Unobligated Balance
98180	ADF&G	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project (Audited)	139,800		139,800	101,364	0	101,364	38,436
98180	ADNR	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project (Audited)	262,300		262,300	237,661	12,865	250,526	11,774
98180	USFS	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project (Audited)	68,400		68,400	19,774	0	19,774	48,626
99179	USFS	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	21,400		21,400	18,400	3,000	21,400	0
99180	ADNR	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	199,600		199,600	194,206	0	194,206	5,394
99180	USFS	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	100,000		100,000	78,672	0	78,672	21,328
97197	ADF&G	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass (Audited)	545,600		545,600	539,765	2,580	542,345	3,255
96/97291	ADEC	Chenega-Area Residual Oiling Reduction (Audited)	1,732,000		1,732,000	1,526,104	0	1,526,104	205,896
96/97291	USFS	Chenega-Area Residual Oiling Reduction (Audited)	16,800		16,800	17,792	0	17,792	-992
96/97/98291	NOAA	Chenega-Area Residual Oiling Reduction (Audited)	326,200		326,200	299,144	0	299,144	27,056
99304	ADEC	Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan	1,857,100		1,857,100	0	1,585,800	1,585,800	271,300
99405	ADF&G	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery Reconstruction	777,500		777,500	695,000	75,000	770,000	7,500
99405	USFS	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery Reconstruction	3,800		3,800	0	0	0	3,800
	ADEC	Alutiiq Archaeological Repository	1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0
	ADF&G	Alaska SeaLife Center (Audited)	25,680,000		25,680,000	25,604,074	63,821	25,667,895	12,105

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 8, 2000

Shari L Vaughan, Ph.D.
PWS Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574

RE: Project 01552 / Exchange Between Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska

Dear Shari:

As you know, the Trustee Council recently approved FY 01 funding for Project 01552/ Exchange Between Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. Before NOAA can release funds to you, they must receive a letter from me authorizing them to do so. This authorization is provided after any conditions imposed on the funding are met.

In light of data collection problems experienced by data gatherings projects in FY 00, before I authorize the FY 01 work on projects such as yours to begin, I would ask that you provide my office (ATTN: Phil Mundy, Science Coordinator) with a detailed description of the intended deployment procedure for the unmanned data collection equipment you will be using. This procedure should be designed to ensure that the data collection equipment will function as intended for the time period intended. For unmanned data collection equipment that does not transmit its data to an outside source on a regular basis, the deployment procedure should include an initial test deployment wherein the equipment is deployed in full operating mode for a short period of time, retrieved, and the data for the period of the test downloaded and examined to ensure the equipment is properly functioning before the start of the actual data collection activity. Once this plan is submitted and approved, I will promptly authorize the release of funds for your project.

In addition, I would ask that for all types of unmanned data collection equipment, transmitting or not, a data sample collected by the equipment as deployed in full operating mode and a memorandum certifying that the equipment was properly functioning at the time of final deployment should be sent to my office within thirty days of final deployment.

I am certain that your interest in ensuring properly functioning data collection is as keen as mine, and appreciate you making the extra efforts requested above. In future years, we will require that these procedures be incorporated into the Detailed Project Description for any proposal that involves unmanned data collection equipment.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bruce Wright, NOAA Liaison
Bob Spies, EVOS Chief Scientist
Phil Munday, EVOS Science Coordinator

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 8, 2000

Thomas J. Weingartner, Ph.D.
UAF IMS SFOS
P.O. Box 757220
Fairbanks, AK 99775-7220

RE: Project 01340 / Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem

Dear Tom:

As you know, the Trustee Council recently approved FY 01 funding for Project 01340/Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem. Before the Alaska Department of Fish & Game can release funds to you, they must receive a letter from me authorizing them to do so. This authorization is provided after any conditions imposed on the funding are met.

In light of data collection problems experienced by data gatherings projects in FY 00, before I authorize the FY 01 work on projects such as yours to begin, I would ask that you provide my office (ATTN: Phil Mundy, Science Coordinator) with a detailed description of the intended deployment procedure for the unmanned data collection equipment you will be using. This procedure should be designed to ensure that the data collection equipment will function as intended for the time period intended. For unmanned data collection equipment that does not transmit its data to an outside source on a regular basis, the deployment procedure should include an initial test deployment wherein the equipment is deployed in full operating mode for a short period of time, retrieved, and the data for the period of the test downloaded and examined to ensure the equipment is properly functioning before the start of the actual data collection activity. Once this plan is submitted and approved, I will promptly authorize the release of funds for your project.

In addition, I would ask that for all types of unmanned data collection equipment, transmitting or not, a data sample collected by the equipment as deployed in full operating mode and a memorandum certifying that the equipment was properly functioning at the time of final deployment should be sent to my office within thirty days of final deployment.

I am certain that your interest in ensuring properly functioning data collection is as keen as mine, and appreciate you making the extra efforts requested above. In future years, we will require that these procedures be incorporated into the Detailed Project Description for any proposal that involves unmanned data collection equipment.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Claudia Slater, ADF&G Liaison
Bob Spies, EVOS Chief Scientist
Phil Munday, EVOS Science Coordinator

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01479
Effects of Food Stress on Survival and Reproductive Performance of Seabirds

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01479/Effects of Food Stress on Survival and Reproductive Performance of Seabirds. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description dated April 14, 2000 and the budget dated April 13, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01478
Testing Satellite Tags as a Tool for Identifying Critical Habitat

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01478/Testing Satellite Tags as a Tool for Identifying Critical Habitat. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description dated July 23, 2000 and the budget dated July 20, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01423
Patterns and Process of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01423/Patterns and Process of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators. The work must be performed consistent with the revised Detailed Project Description dated July 7, 2000 and the revised budget dated July 20, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01338
Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to Forage Fish Abundance

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01338/Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to Forage Fish Abundance. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description dated April 10, 2000 and the budget dated April 13, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01327
Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01327/Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description submitted April 15, 2000 and the revised budget dated July 7, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01555
Can Stress Hormones be Used as an Indication of Food Availability and Reproductive Performance? An Experimental Approach

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01555/Can Stress Hormones be Used as an Indication of Food Availability and Reproductive Performance? An Experimental Approach. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description and budget dated April 10, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01534
Comparison of Cytochrome P4501A Induction in Blood and Liver Cells of Sea Otters

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01534/Comparison of Cytochrome P4501A Induction in Blood and Liver Cells of Sea Otters. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description and budget dated April 14, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADF&G Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01366
Improved Salmon Escapement Enumeration Using Remote Video and Time-Lapse Recording Technology

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01366/Improved Salmon Escapement Enumeration Using Remote Video and Time-Lapse Recording Technology. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description dated April 14, 2000 and the revised budget submitted June 16, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADF&G Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01247
Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01247/Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project. The work must be performed consistent with the revised Detailed Project Description and budget submitted April 15, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADF&G Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01210
Youth Area Watch

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01210/Youth Area Watch. The work must be performed consistent with the revised Detailed Project Description dated July 1, 2000 and the budget submitted April 15, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADF&G Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01052 / Community Involvement Planning for GEM

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01052/Community Involvement Planning for GEM. The work must be performed consistent with the revised Detailed Project Description and budget submitted July 11, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADF&G Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization - Project 01481
Documentary Film on the Oil Spill Impacts on Subsistence Use of Intertidal Resources

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01481/Documentary Film on the Oil Spill Impacts on Subsistence Use of Intertidal Resources. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description dated April 6, 2000 and the budget dated April 14, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Catherine Berg
DOI-USFWS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01159
Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer

DATE: September 7, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01159/Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description submitted April 15, 2000 and the revised budget dated June 28, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

August 29, 2000

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that Josie Quintrell is traveling on behalf of the Sate of Alaska and the U.S. Government, and in that capacity entitled to receive government rates for airfare and accommodations:

She will be working on government business until September 30, 2001. Any questions relating to this matter should be directed to:

Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451
(907) 278-8012

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

MM/BLH

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

August 29, 2000

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that John Blaha is traveling on behalf of the Sate of Alaska and the U.S. Government, and in that capacity entitled to receive government rates for airfare and accommodations:

He will be working on government business until September 30, 2001. Any questions relating to this matter should be directed to:

Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451
(907) 278-8012

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

MM/BL\

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

August 29, 2000

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that Charles Falkenberg is traveling on behalf of the Sate of Alaska and the U.S. Government, and in that capacity entitled to receive government rates for airfare and accommodations:

He will be working on government business until September 30, 2001. Any questions relating to this matter should be directed to:

Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451
(907) 278-8012

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

MM/BLH

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

September 1, 2000

Dr. Judith Vergun, Project Director
Aldo Leopold Leadership Program
326 Strand Hall - Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331-2209
541-737-4684

Re: Letter of recommendation for Brenda Norcross for the Aldo Leopold Leadership Program

Dear Dr. Vergun:

It is my pleasure to recommend Brenda Norcross to you for the Aldo Leopold Leadership Program. I have known Dr. Norcross professionally since 1989. I have served annually as a peer reviewer of her work on the ecology of fishes related to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and I have been present at numerous conferences and meetings where she has been a speaker or a participant, or both. I have been involved in the conservation and management of living marine resources of Alaska in part of every year since 1976, and I have worked in a professional capacity with state, federal, tribal and non-governmental agencies on the conservation of Pacific salmon in the United States and Canada for more than twenty years.

I believe that Dr. Norcross has asked me to write this letter in support of her application because our organization has recognized her emergence as a leader in developing scientific information for fisheries management in Alaska. Our organization has established a fund for marine research and monitoring to advise conservation activities in the northern Gulf of Alaska in perpetuity, and we have selected Dr. Norcross to lead the planning for research and monitoring of an ecologically central species, the Pacific herring. The selection of Dr. Norcross by our program indicates that she has reached the point in her career where she has the maturity and stature to become a true teacher of the science behind marine conservation efforts. In addition to her work for the Trustee Council on herring, Dr. Norcross has been working on other important projects related to fisheries conservation, including feeding interactions of Steller sea lions and fishes and habitat definition of flatfishes.

My understanding is that selection for the Aldo Leopold Leadership Program would allow Dr. Norcross to receive training in in communicating environmental science more broadly, including to the public, to government agencies, Nongovernmental

organizations and the media. I believe that Dr. Norcross' participation in the Leadership Program would be most beneficial to the organizations and government agencies served by the Trustee Council. Given the variety and gravity of the fisheries conservation issues in Alaska, improved communication of science to affected parties is absolutely essential for the future economic and cultural well being of the region. In my work I am reminded daily of the real need for scientists in Alaska who can communicate the scientific basis of conservation efforts to the public, to legislators, and to the media. The need for these communication skills is growing in light of the recent changes in critical legislation such as the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and the growing need to apply the Endangered Species Act to species in Alaska.

I urge you to approve Dr. Norcross' application. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Phillip R. Mundy, Ph.D.
Science Coordinator

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADF&G

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 01273
Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology: Linking Satellite Technology with Traditional Knowledge to Conserve the Resource

DATE: September 1, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 01273/Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology: Linking Satellite Technology with Traditional Knowledge to Conserve the Resource. The work must be performed consistent with the revised Detailed Project Description dated July 3, 2000 and the revised budget dated July 19, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax:907/276-7178

Restoration Office Tentative Meeting Schedule

September 2000
5 EVOS Staff Meeting
22 ARLIS Founders Board Meeting 2-5pm

October 2000
5-6 NRC Meeting on GEM (mostly closed session)
11 North Pacific Research Board
12-13 EVOS FY2001 Workshop
TBD CIF Meeting

November 2000

December 2000
TBD Trustee Council Meeting on deferred projects, ASLC update

January 2001

February 2001

March 2001

* tentative meeting dates

For more information on any of the above meetings, please contact the Restoration Office.

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