

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Project Final Report

Community Involvement Project

Restoration Project 01052
Annual Report

This annual report has been prepared for peer review as part of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council restoration program for the purpose of assessing project progress. Peer review comments have not been addressed in this annual report.

Patricia K. Brown-Schwalenberg
Sarah L. Ward

Chugach Regional Resources Commission
4201 Tudor Centre Drive
Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

for:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Habitat and Restoration Division
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

January 2002

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Community Involvement Project

Restoration Project 01052 Annual Report

Study History: This project effort was initiated under Restoration Project 95052. An annual report was produced each year. This is the seventh year of this project.

Abstract: CRRC worked with many of the Tribes in the development of Tribal Natural Resource Management (TNRM) Plans and associated programs. Meetings were held in villages to discuss general TNRM plan options and potentials. Tribes defined their traditional natural resources and use areas for which involvement was wanted in management and research. Draft TNRM plans were developed for three villages and the regional plan for CRRC. Workshops were held to further develop the technical capacity of communities in the Chugach Region and spill area to better understand scientific issues and the basis of many of the studies being conducted in their areas. This increased capacity is a key component in the effort to ensure sustainability of subsistence resources. Community Facilitators were hired to facilitate communication between the communities, Trustee Council, and principal investigators. A workshop was held between village corporations and Tribes to discuss cooperative management options for village and corporation lands. Additionally, corporations and Tribes in Prince William Sound have been working extensively with the U.S. Forest Service to ensure involvement in the Chugach National Forest Management Plan revision. Cooperative and collaborative management of lands and resources have been actively discussed and strategies for further developing a formal relationship are underway.

Key Words: Alaska Peninsula, Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC), Community Facilitators, community involvement, Community Involvement Coordinator, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, lower Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, TEK Specialist, traditional ecological knowledge, traditional knowledge.

Project Data: (will be addressed in the final report)

Citation:

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Introduction: This project began in 1995 after spill area communities, primarily Alaska Native villages, wanted to become more involved in the restoration process. The need for this project stemmed from concern by residents of spill-affected communities that their involvement was not adequately taken into consideration and that the information collected by scientists throughout the spill area was not reaching the communities. Many scientific studies aimed at restoring the resources and services damaged by the EVOS oil spill have occurred over the years since the spill. Most of this research, however, has been done by agencies or institutions based outside the spill area itself with little or no involvement from the Tribes or communities. Residents of the spill area have long felt that they were not adequately involved in the restoration process, either through regular communication with the researchers and the Trustee Council, or through participation in restoration activities, including the use of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) of the region. The purpose of this project is to involve Native communities through a network of Community Facilitators throughout the region and a Spill Area Wide Community Involvement Coordinator. The project was specifically designed to address these issues as well as to provide information to communities regarding data and scientific research performed by the Trustee Council science program, facilitate a direct line of communication between spill area residents and the Trustee Council and its staff, and to promote the inclusion of community-based projects, as well as community involvement in science projects throughout the life of the restoration effort.

Objectives: To increase the meaningful involvement of spill area communities in the restoration efforts of the Trustee Council, to improve the communication of findings and results of restoration efforts to spill area village councils and inhabitants and the appropriate regional organizations. To develop a means by which western science and traditional wisdom can be compiled and utilized in a cooperative manner with the intent of furthering the restoration process in a way that is sensitive to the needs of the affected communities. And to work with the formation of local natural resource management programs that will focus on the stewardship and management of injured resources and lands.

Methods: The Chugach Regional Resources Commission, through a cooperative agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, coordinated this project. CRRC contracted with the Tribal Councils in ten communities within the spill area including to provide a Community Facilitator to work on the project. These included: Tatitlek, Cordova, Chenega Bay, Valdez, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Seldovia, Ouzinkie, Chignik Land, and Seward. CRRC also hired Sarah Ward to serve as the Spill Area Wide Community Involvement Coordinator for the project.

Community Facilitators were responsible for providing a quarterly report to the Community Involvement Coordinator identifying community issues or concerns, ideas for restoration projects, or any other news regarding the restoration effort. They also assisted the Community Involvement Coordinator with increasing community involvement in the restoration effort through encouraging local hire and other outreach efforts. The Community Facilitators worked with the community Involvement Coordinator to coordinate community meetings as well as community visits by Principal Investigators and disseminated monthly updates to community members and organizations, including the local government. They also were to work with their Tribal Councils Tribal Natural Resource Management Program to coordinate all activities that have a direct impact on the local community resources and any research projects that

complemented the Tribes traditional knowledge of the traditional use areas. The Community Facilitators also attended the EVOS Restoration Workshop, CRRC Annual Gathering, and other associated meetings. Furthermore, the Community Facilitators conducted interviews with local traditional wisdom holders and assisted in identifying injured species on which TEK should be collected. The Pilot Project Community Facilitators also attended a meeting held prior to the EVOS Workshop which discussed the GEM Community Integration Plan, community interests in monitoring, research, community-based projects, and various ways that communities and the Trustee Council could develop a system by which meaningful participation in the GEM Program could occur.

The Community Involvement Coordinator was responsible for the following tasks: To increase involvement of community members and local tribal traditional natural resource programs in restoration projects, to serve as a contact point for the Community Facilitators and Natural Resource Specialists, through a monthly report, update each communities local resources list, coordinate the participation of the Community Facilitators in the Restoration Workshop, TNRM meetings, and to review all restoration project proposals for TEK and community involvement. The Community Involvement Coordinator was also to attend the Restoration Workforce meetings, all the Trustee Council meetings, and Public Advisory Group meetings and to assist in organizing Trustee Council community meetings, distribute results of studies to the communities and work with the Community Facilitators to develop a draft GEM Community Integration Plan.

The specific tasks of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge Specialist were to: (a) assist in the preparation of the two NRM workshops and to provide technical assistance to the pilot project communities regarding the development and integration into the GEM through a draft GEM Community Integration Plan, and (b) be available as a resource to other EVOS PIs who were interested in advice on the inclusion of TEK in their projects.

Results: The community involvement staff assisted spill area communities with the submission of several project proposals for the Trustee Council FY 02 Workplan. Approximately \$443.7 thousand dollars worth of projects will potentially be funded.

Project Number	Project Title	Approved Funding for FY 01
02052	Community Involvement	\$180.0
02210	PWS/Cook Inlet Youth Area Watch	\$106.1
02245	Harbor Seal Biosampling	\$26.8
02247	Kametolook River	\$28.0
02256B	Solf Lake Stocking	\$15.5
02401	Spot Shrimp	\$25.5
02610	Kodiak Youth Area Watch	\$61.8
Total		\$443.7

In addition to the above Trustee Council funded projects, the following CRRC projects were funded by other organizations.

Funding Source	Project Title	FY 02 Award Amount
<i>ANA</i>	<i>Shellfish Restoration Project</i>	<i>\$143.7</i>
<i>BIA</i>	<i>Project Development for Mariculture Restoration</i>	<i>\$93.8</i>
<i>BIA</i>	<i>Tribal Integrated Natural Resource Management Development</i>	<i>\$50.0</i>
<i>BIA</i>	<i>Water Resources Grant</i>	<i>\$30.0</i>
<i>EPA</i>	<i>Wetlands/Watershed Protection Workshops</i>	<i>\$30.0</i>
<i>ANA</i>	<i>Nanwalek Sockeye Return Project</i>	<i>\$115.0</i>
<i>USF&WS</i>	<i>Migratory Bird Harvest Assessment</i>	<i>\$25.0</i>
Total		

1. During FY 01 the Community Facilitators, TEK Specialists, Natural Resource Specialists, CRRC staff, and Tribal Council representatives, attended the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society Conference in Lincoln City, Oregon. This conference was very good with lots of natural resource management information and presentations as well as a large variety of related fish and wildlife issues.

The EVOS Annual Restoration Workshop was well attended and provided an important forum for a wide range of overall discussions from scientists, agency officials, Tribal and community representatives. Many ideas were shared and discussed and it was a very good forum for allowing Tribal and community representatives to hear about the status and progress of many of the studies going on, and in turn, was a good interchange of concerns and ideas from the Tribal and community representatives perspectives so that the scientists themselves could hear the issues and concerns first hand. Community involvement was discussed at many levels, especially in areas concerning Tribal/citizen monitoring and associated involvement in research.

During that workshop, a Community Integration Plan Meeting was held with the Community Facilitators, CRRC and EVOS Trustee Council senior staff and scientist. Discussions specific to community and Tribal involvement in research and monitoring were conducted, especially in relation to future GEM program work. Presentations were made by CRRC with Paul McCollum

presenting a report on integrating the Tribal Natural Resource Management Planning process, community involvement and GEM and Ted Cooney presenting a paper on community involvement and GEM.

CRRC staff and some Community Facilitators attended the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society Conference near Reno Nevada that was very informative. Many presentations were made on other Tribes natural resource management programs and associated research projects and activities. A field trip to two local Piute Tribal fish hatcheries was also very beneficial.

The Community Facilitators, Community Involvement Coordinator, TEK Specialist and other CRRC staff planned and coordinated the CRRC Annual Gathering that was held on March 23, 2001. The Gathering focused on the Tribal natural resource management as well as the oil spill and how it has and continues to affect the subsistence way of life among Alaska Native communities located in the spill areas. There were panel discussions in conjunction with the Gathering to address important issues. This was formally called the Chugach Regional Natural Resources Summit. Topics discussed at this meeting included the development of Tribal natural resource management programs, GIS mapping, the reauthorization of the right-of-way for the Trans Alaska Pipeline, and Tribal involvement in the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program. See more detailed information below (pg. 12).

CRRC staff and consultants Paul McCollum and Dr. Ted Cooney and Dr. Henry Huntington visited Tatitlek and held a TNRM meeting where the draft TNRM plan was reviewed and discussed. Tatitlek's traditional use areas were identified and discussed, specifically in regards to different management options and potential ordinances and other means to address related issues and concerns. Priority TNRM issues and related research priorities were discussed and documented. Gary Kompkoff who is the Village Chief of Tatitlek and CRRC's vice president, lead the meetings and has contributed greatly to both the Tatitlek TNRM program and planning process as well as the entire regional TNRM process that CRRC is involved in.

CRRC organized a traditional potluck, purchasing subsistence foods from various communities and businesses. The meal was a success, overall there were approximately 300 people served during the potluck.

During FY 01, the TEK portion of the Community Involvement project was involved in several activities. In community monitoring and the use of TEK in monitoring programs, TEK specialist Huntington traveled with CRRC staff, and consultants McCollum and Cooney to Tatitlek to participate in the TNRM meeting mentioned above. Dr. Huntington participated in the village meeting and discussions and subsequently prepared, with Cooney's help, a list of monitoring topics and activities for the tribe to consider. This list was not intended as a prescription for tribal activities, necessarily, but a list of the type of information that would be useful to the tribe in its natural resource management activities, regardless of how it was gathered or by whom. A later step would be for the tribe to identify monitoring activities that it wished to conduct itself.

Huntington also traveled to Kodiak to work with the Kodiak Youth Area Watch program by serving as a guest instructor in the Kodiak Island Borough School District's Immersion Institute. The purpose of the Institute was to teach students from around the island how to conduct oral

history interviews and how to write summaries or transcripts of the interviews. While there, Huntington also met with members of the Kodiak and Afognak Tribal Councils and KANA, to discuss possible research projects related to traditional knowledge.

Huntington and Brown-Schwalenberg also contributed to a paper (Huntington et al., submitted), currently submitted to *Environmental Management*, concerning the use of workshops as a means of exchanging scientific and traditional knowledge. The Information Workshops conducted in previous years under this project were one case study, along with the Barrow Symposium on Sea Ice and the Alaska Beluga Whale Committee.

Discussion: The Community Involvement Coordinator and Community Facilitators accomplished numerous tasks regarding increasing community involvement and disseminating data and research results to communities. Many of the EVOS TC projects from this year were launched with a much higher level of understanding and support from the communities.

The Community Involvement Coordinator traveled to the spill area communities and held meetings in Anchorage to inform them about the GEM Plan/Program progress. The Community Involvement Coordinator attended all the Trustee Council meetings in order to inform the Community Facilitators on the council activities as well as to update the council on community involvement issues and progress. A few times during the year the Community Facilitators attended the Trustee Council meetings. The Community Facilitators, Community Involvement Coordinator and TEK Specialist all attended the EVOS Annual Workshop to ensure community involvement and TEK were integrated into discussions regarding the future of the EVOS restoration and GEM programs.

During FY 01, the Natural Resource Management Program and integrations options with GEM were the major goals of the Community Involvement Project under the EVOS Restoration Program. The primary focus was on development of the draft TNRM plans and associated tribal use areas, issues and options. Additionally, the best means for utilizing the TNRM process and programs in the spill impacted areas as well as how to integrate them with the new EVOS GEM program were reviewed and documented. This year's TNRM work was focused on the refinement and continued development of the draft TNRM plans. Tribal use areas and associated priority issues were revisited, reviewed, considered and discussed. CRRC has worked with the pilot communities in the development of lists of priority injured species of interest to each community for population and monitoring programs. These lists have been assembled and are being included in the draft Tribal Natural Resource Management Plans for each of the five pilot communities.

Discussions were held between village councils/local Tribal governments and the private and corporate land owners surrounding the villages and bordering traditional resource use areas to talk with adjacent landowners about long-term stewardship of lands of village and traditional use. Various potential cooperative agreements and joint resolution and ordinances were discussed and reviewed.

CRRC organized and facilitated meetings in each of the pilot communities to educate the community members on the TNRM Plans/Programs, to explain why the plans are needed, the

benefits of having a Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan, etc. This was done to build a consensus in the communities to ensure everyone knew what the purpose and potential of the plans were and to come to a consensus on each Tribes approach towards the development of their own TNRM planning process and associated program. Once this was completed, CRRC worked with the communities to identify their traditional uses of their natural resources and began writing Tatitlek's, Port Graham's and Nanwalek's TNRM plan in addition to the larger regional CRRC integrated TNRM plan.

Conclusions: This years project was very successful in attaining a much higher level of community involvement into the EVOS Trustee Council Restoration process. The Community Facilitators played a key role in the development of important new linkages with the EVOSTC Restoration program. This, in turn, helped to more clearly define community interests and concerns regarding both past and ongoing studies, as well as future study interests.

This project also helped to facilitate the initial development of the Tribal Natural Resource Management Planning process which is still underway. The new TNRM process will enable a much more sophisticated integration of the community interests and the GEM program.

Methods: The Chugach Regional Resources Commission, through a cooperative agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, coordinated this project. CRRC contracted with the Tribal Councils in ten communities within the spill area including to provide a Community Facilitator to work on the project. These included: Tatitlek, Cordova, Chenega Bay, Valdez, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Seldovia, Ouzinkie, Chignik Land, and Seward. CRRC also hired Sarah Ward to serve as the Community Development Coordinator for the project.

The specific tasks the Community Facilitators included the following:

1. Informing the Spill Area Wide Coordinator of community issues, concerns, or questions regarding restoration. These issues could be identified through community meetings conducted by the Community Facilitators, or through other means, and could include ideas for new projects.
2. Working with the Spill Area Wide Coordinator in coordinating Trustee Council community meetings as well as community visits from project PIs. The Community Facilitator also serves as the initial contact in the village for any project conducted in the traditional use areas of the communities.
3. Working closely with the village council's tribal traditional natural resource program to coordinate all activities that have a direct impact the local community resources and any research projects that will complement the tribe's traditional knowledge of the traditional use areas.
4. Disseminating monthly updates to community members from the Spill Area Wide Coordinator.

5. Attending the annual Restoration Workshop and associated meetings, including certain scientific review sessions.
6. Providing a quarterly report to the Spill Area Wide Coordinator identifying community issues, concerns, or questions regarding restoration. These issues could be identified through community meetings or other means and should include relevant issues discussed at village council meetings. Ideas for new projects should also be included. These tasks will decline as the overall restoration program declines.

The Community Development Coordinator was responsible for the following tasks:

1. Continuing the involvement of community members and local tribal traditional natural resource programs throughout the spill region in current restoration projects. This community process will require a Community Facilitator, whose duties are described later.
2. Serving as contact point for the Community Facilitator and Natural Resource Specialist in each of ten participating communities (Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia, Valdez, Ouzinkie, and Chignik Lake). The tasks for the Spill Area Wide Community Development Coordinator in relation to the Community Facilitators was to:
 - a. Fax a brief activities report to the Community Facilitators and Tribal Natural Resource Management programs once a month, to keep them informed of Trustee Council actions, Restoration Office activities, upcoming events, new research finding, and all other pertinent information.
 - b. Coordinating the participation of the Community Facilitators in the annual restoration workshop and serving as the lead coordinator for the Monitoring Committee planning effort.
3. Providing input at the Restoration Work Force and PAG meetings.
4. Assisting in organizing Trustee Council/Restoration Office community meetings. This may include arranging presentations in specific communities.
5. Attending (in person or by teleconference) all Trustee Council meetings and report to the Community Facilitators on actions taken.
6. Coordinating and provide technical assistance to the villages to develop project proposals.
7. Preparing quarterly project status reports and ensure all annual/final reports are submitted on a timely basis by the affected communities.

The specific tasks of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge Specialist were:

1. Assisting in developing the community monitoring program, especially exploring opportunities for incorporating community expertise and TEK into the monitoring program as a whole as well as into specific monitoring activities.
2. Assisting other PIs as requested in incorporating TEK into their proposals and research as appropriate and working with Tribal natural resource programs.
3. Assisting spill area communities and the Community Facilitators as requested in developing methods for documenting TEK and otherwise incorporating it into research and monitoring programs related to the Restoration Program and GEM.
4. Providing other assistance as necessary to the project and to the Community Development Coordinator.

Results: The community involvement staff assisted spill area communities with the submission of several project proposals for the Trustee Council FY 02 Workplan. The subsistence cluster was set for approximately \$443.7 million.

A Community Facilitators Meeting was held on October 11, 2000 just before the EVOS GEM Workshop the following two days. Having the meeting just before the GEM Workshop was very beneficial to most people attending the Community Facilitators meeting due to their ability to attend and participate in the GEM workshop. The Community Facilitators meeting went very well. A presentation on the GEM program was given by GEM's senior staff and scientist. CRRC gave an update and presentation on the Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management program.

CRRC also presented a paper titled "Coordinating an Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Approach with Community Involvement and the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program" (McCollum, 2000) which discussed the need and importance of integrating the various elements and resources of GEM with the Tribal Natural Resource Management and optimizing Community and Tribal Involvement. This paper and presentation discussed the unique relationship of the combined forces of the Chugach Region tribal NR management planning, the GEM program and the community involvement process. It also discussed how the community and Tribal involvement is such an integral part of both GEM and CRRC programs as well as how they are collectively being synthesized through this project into a very powerful and collective partnership.

Ted Cooney presented a paper for CRRC titled "On the Development of a Long-Term Citizen's Monitoring Program for the Coastal Northern Gulf of Alaska" (Cooney, 2000) in which a community based monitoring framework is laid out, described and defined. Cooney's paper reviewed elements of a citizen's coastal monitoring program and discussed issues of program structure and their relationships to the broader goals of GEM. Measurement standardization and quality control was also discussed along with data archival and access. Justifications for a citizens program were clearly stated, and a procedure for planning and eventually implementing future citizen's monitoring of the coastal environment was suggested.

The EVOS GEM Workshop was held October 12-13, 2000. This workshop had a very good attendance from Tribal members and Community Involvement Coordinators. Many good discussions were held regarding the importance and methodology of community and citizen involvement in research and monitoring. The talks and presentations were very informative and helpful for the Community Involvement Coordinators.

The Chugach Region Summit on Natural Resources was held on March 21-22, 2001, in Anchorage at the Hawthorne Hotel in Anchorage. The event was a big success and there was a great turn out. Many Tribal leaders and members as well as residents from many of the Tribal villages in the region attended. CRRC's Executive Director, Patty Brown-Schwalenberg gave a status report on the Tribal Natural Resource Management planning process as well as the developing Chugach Region Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan and associated projects and programs. ...The format of the summit focused on small group discussions and working groups. In addition to the topics described on page 7, small working groups focused on Tribal/Corporation jurisdiction, enforcement, and management authority. Priorities were made and one of the final outcomes of the summit was a joint resolution signed by all participating tribes, tribal organizations, and village/regional corporations outlining the Region's position on the right-of-way issue. The other key decision made at the summit was the reconfirmation of the commitment by the participants to the development of Tribal natural resource programs and training and education to increase the local technical capacity to meaningfully participate in GEM and other science-based research programs occurring in the traditional use areas of the Chugach Region Tribes.

The Annual Gathering this year was another very successful event that was organized and hosted by CRRC. The annual gathering has become a ceremonial event for the Chugach region Tribes. It provides a very special event to help share the pain and memories of the past and celebrate the hope and progress towards a restored and brighter future. Many updates and stories were told about the impacts and activities during the EVOS spill and ensuing cleanup and monitoring work in the months and years that followed.

The Natural Resource Management Plans work performed during FY 01 was primarily focused on drafting the TNRM plans for the pilot communities. CRRC's Chugach Region Integrated TNRM plan and Tatitlek's TNRM plan were worked on first, largely due to Tatitlek's high degree of interest and activity in regards to working on the TNRM plan development process. The Copper Mountain Foundation, a non-profit arm of the Tatitlek Corporation, donated nearly \$30,000 to purchase important GIS hardware and software to serve as an integral central data processing and distribution center at CRRC's Anchorage office. This system will enable CRRC's TNRM program to get a great start in collecting harvest and monitoring data and information that can be collected and managed in CRRC's TRNM data/GIS management system. The system will be accessible to each of the Tribes on the web for updating information, searching and reviewing information and data in their area or region wide.

The draft TNRM plans for Nanwalek and Port Grahams were developed next followed by Ouzinkie's and Eyak's. Port Graham and Tatitlek also formed agreements with their village corps to do solid waste management and trespass enforcement on corporation land.

The TEK component of the project was successful in helping identify monitoring needs and opportunities associated with tribal natural resource management plans, and in helping the Kodiak Youth Area Watch program educate students from around the island in the methods of oral history and traditional knowledge interviews. In addition, the TEK Specialist provided advice to various other PIs, and was a resource to the tribes in their efforts to design effective programs including the use of traditional knowledge. This part of the project is an on-going process.

Discussion: This project provides a valuable conduit for the communication and exchange of information and optimizes project collaboration and partnership opportunities. By expanding the role of the Tribal natural resource management (TNRM) planning process and related programs in this Community Involvement project and benefiting from the important integration of GEM with the TNRM process, the Tribes and communities are becoming much more meaningfully involved in GEM project planning. The project successfully increased the communication of findings and results of restoration efforts to spill area village councils and inhabitants as well as the appropriate regional organizations. The project also is helping to develop each Tribes TNRM plans and associated priority projects as well as the means by which western science and traditional ecological knowledge and wisdom can be compiled and utilized in a cooperative manner.

The means and mechanisms of providing community input into the GEM planning process have also been greatly improved through this project. A community-based or citizen monitoring program design is being further refined and developed. Important mechanisms that have been identified include: identifying and selecting monitoring activities; developing appropriate methods for the various parameters to be monitored; training monitors and ensuring the quality of data collected; submitting, managing, archiving, and accessing the data generated; providing results and other feedback to monitors; and evaluating the approach and results of the monitoring effort on a regular basis. This project has developed a conceptual model for the structure, scope, scientific guidance, community involvement, cost, funding, and other aspects of establishing and maintaining a community-monitoring program (see attached “On the Development of a Long-Term Citizen’s Monitoring Program for the Coastal Northern Gulf of Alaska” (Cooney, 2000)). Another important document, Community Involvement Integration Plan for GEM was drafted and finalized which will help take the next important steps in structuring and achieving a truly meaningful community involvement process for the GEM program.

Conclusions: The collaborative process enabled by this project will provide many years of valuable information gained through important research projects resulting from GEM funding and assistance, the integration of Tribal natural resource management planning and programs, tribal/community involvement programs and other funding sources and partnerships. This will go a long ways towards achieving the levels of understanding of the driving natural resource mechanisms and processes that both produce and constrain them that are needed to most effectively manage these resources with optimum health and sustainability. As the EVOS TC continues with the important transition to the GEM program, community involvement needs to be optimized now more than ever. This project will be especially important in providing many mechanisms and conduits for more effectively involving Tribal communities in the GEM program and projects, especially the nearshore and watershed/marine interface work.

References

Huntington, H.P., P.K. Brown-Schwalenberg, M.E. Fernandez-Gimenez, K.J. Frost, D.W. Norton, and D.H. Rosenberg. Submitted. Observations on the workshop as a means of exchanging traditional and scientific knowledge. Submitted to *Environmental Management*.

