DESIGNING A COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT/COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING PLAN FOR GEM Submitted Under the BAA

Project Number:	G-030575
Restoration Category:	Monitoring
Proposer:	Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies, Chugach Regional Resource Council, Prince William Sound Science Center
Lead Trustee Agency:	NOAA
Cooperating Agencies:	
Alaska SeaLife Center:	No
Duration:	1st year, 1-year project
Cost FY03:	Quarter 1 (October-December, 2003): $51,800 Quarters 2-4: $57,800
Geographic Area:	Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula
Injured Resource/Service:	N/A

ABSTRACT
This project will design and produce a draft GEM community involvement and community-based monitoring plan to address the needs of diverse communities in the region. This initiative be informed by 1) a case history review of working models of community-based monitoring efforts relevant to the GEM conceptual foundation 2) a regional capacity assessment to identify potential partnerships, 3) issues and indicators as identified by CRRC's Tribal Natural Resource Management Planning Process and other community planning processes. Recommendations will include identifying new approaches to melding Western science and local and traditional knowledge and pilot community-based monitoring projects.

INTRODUCTION

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Councils (EVOSTC) has provided numerous opportunities for significant community involvement in all aspects of the EVOS restoration program. A recent EVOSTC report (March 4, 2002) summarizes the extensive efforts and actions undertaken to date to involve tribes, communities, stakeholders, and the general public. The report highlights a continuing commitment to public and community involvement and expresses the Council's hope for expansion of these efforts as the GEM program develops. This "clear desire" to incorporate community involvement and Traditional Ecological Knowledge into the overall GEM program is recognized in the National Research Council review of the draft GEM programmatic document. The NRC review included a conclusion that the involvement of local Native, fishing, and other communities was an appropriate and necessary component of GEM.

In 2000, Dr. Ted Cooney was contracted by the Chugach Regional Resource Council (CRRC) to review issues and considerations for a long-term citizen's monitoring program for the Northern Gulf of Alaska. He reviewed 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. He concluded that a citizen's coastal monitoring program (CCMP) would be ideally suited for describing important spatial and temporal differences in coastal marine micro-habitats 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. His report (Cooney 2000) states that "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." He recommended that the planning process for the CCMP must (at least initially) be an inclusive activity.

A number of efforts to develop and support citizen monitoring are underway in the region. The Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies has organized a beach monitoring program, Kachemak Bay Coastwalk, for 17 of the last 20 years. Other efforts include the Cook Inlet Keeper Citizen Environmental Monitoring Program for water quality monitoring and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Sea-Air-Land Monitoring and Observation Network (SALMON) Project.

During the period 1995 to the present, the Trustee Council has provided funding to the CRRC to respond to the interest in community involvement in EVOS restoration planning and research. From 1995 to 2001, CRRC employed a region-wide community involvement coordinator and employed and coordinated the activities of community facilitators in ten spill area communities. These community facilitators served as the link between EVOS and these communities for the purposes of providing outreach from EVOS, provided a primary contact for the EVOSTC and staff and facilitating communications, and promoted community-based restoration projects. More recently, the facilitators have provided tribal input into the development of GEM. CRRC is also working with each Tribe and several pilot villages to integrate restoration activities and planning for GEM involvement into Tribal Natural Resource Management (TNRM) Plans and implementing programs as well as a Chugach Region Integrated Tribal Natural Resource Management Plan and program. CRRC is submitting a FY03 EVOS proposal (Project Number 03052) to develop common areas of interest between TNRM programs, their Management and Action Plans, and the GEM program. In particular, they propose to develop research and monitoring plans in five pilot communities,

including project identification and training needs for Eyak, Nanwalek, Ouzinkie, Port Graham, and Tatitlek in FY03.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT:

A. Statement of the Problem:

The EVOSTC commitment to tribal and community involvement in GEM is clear. “The challenge then”, according to the NRC review comments of the GEM Draft Programmatic document, “is not whether community involvement is warranted but how to build such involvement in a meaningful way.” The review comments continue: “Community involvement needs a foundation (simple, robust, and adaptable) that permits the local issues to be addressed in a meaningful way from the very beginning of the program. . . . Communities must have a role in helping define what will be done and where it will be done." The Committee explicitly recognized the importance of direct involvement in research and monitoring: "They must also be involved in actively conducting the research, analyzing data, and disseminating the results to members of the community.” The committee further recommended that power and opportunity be shared between scientific and local communities and explicitly recommended against autonomous community GEM programs or required community involvement components for every GEM project.

The EVOSTC has designed and implemented successful projects and processes for community involvement in restoration efforts. Although GEM transition planning has been on-going for several years, however, a transition plan for a GEM community involvement program has not yet been developed. A transitional process is needed to switch from the promotion of community activities and projects allied with restoration objectives to a structured and comprehensive suite of opportunities to become meaningfully and directly involved in activities and projects relevant to the long-term monitoring and research activities associated with the GEM program.

Community involvement in GEM will have a broader geographic scope and additional regional stakeholders compared to community involvement initiatives under EVOS restoration program. CRRC has had a primary focus on the seven tribal governments in the Chugach Region that make up the Resource Council and EVOS Community Involvement Facilitators have typically been employees of the tribal government in each community. This proposal addresses the need to design and pilot GEM community involvement planning and development of community-based research and monitoring in both Native and non-Native communities by integrating on-going CRRC planning efforts into a broader GEM framework and with an expanded partnership with community-based science/environmental education organizations in Prince William Sound (Prince William Sound Science Center) and Lower Cook Inlet (Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies) . The project will also identify strategies to link GEM community-based efforts and GEM scientist-directed activities and to link community-based research and monitoring efforts with education/outreach efforts to increase understanding about the Gulf Ecosystem, the dynamics of environmental change, and stewardship of natural resources.

Cooney (2000) focused on issues and aspects of monitoring by citizens related to the collection of data that was both valid and relevant the scientific priorities of the GEM Program. He primarily looked at citizen monitoring from the perspective that scientific priorities and efficiencies of data

collection would drive the priorities. The table on the next page compares the approach taken by scientists and a community-based approach. From the standpoint of the public and local communities, the relevancy and saliency of issues and concerns will drive the interest and commitment of citizens to become involved in the GEM program in general and to participate in GEM monitoring or research. This table does not suggest that these approaches are oppositional or polarized. Rather its aim is to depict the ways that differently positioned GEM monitoring partners have somewhat different approaches to understanding the same environments.

Table 1.

Scientific Approach to Monitoring	***Community- Based Approach***
	What are the issues of concern at the local scale that would be affected by regional and global-scale environmental changes?
What is the conceptual framework for understanding change at the scale of an "ecosystem" or region?	What is the conceptual framework for understanding how these changes will affect resources of concern?
What are the key and significant indicators of environmental change at that scale?	What are the appropriate environmental indicators of change relative to the issues of concern?
How and where can these indicators best be detected? - Scientifically-valid sampling - Cost Effective sampling	How can these indicators best be detected? - Scientifically-valid sampling - Collection of meaningful local observations and TEK
How will date be stored, retrieved and interpreted?	How can community-derived data be stored, retrieved, interpreted and shared with scientists?
How will data interpretation and the synthesis of results be accomplished to determine what they mean in the context of conceptual framework?	How will the synthesized results of local and regional –scale monitoring be communicated in the context of the issues of concern?

The inherent challenge of the community involvement and monitoring planning process is the identification of the overlap between community issues of concerns and goals and priorities of GEM. As noted by the NRC Review Committee, this must be accomplished at the outset of the program. In the long-term, an "adaptive management" process will be required to sustain relevancy.

Institutional and cultural barriers exist in the scientific community that thwart the acceptance and perceived validity of community-based monitoring / citizen science data by scientists and natural resource agencies. Incentives for scientist partnerships with communities and students or citizens are generally lacking. The EVOSTC and the NRC Committee both recognize the overriding need for public and community "buy in" to long-term environmental monitoring and the potential for direct participation in monitoring to translate to improved understanding and stewardship of natural

resources. To address this overriding need, design of a community involvement and monitoring component which is integrated with the framework and goals of GEM is needed

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

This project would extend the community involvement that has occurred throughout the EVOS restoration phase under the leadership of CRRC and develop the framework and components of monitoring activities that will be included in GEM.

C. Location

Project partners are based in Cordova, Homer, and Anchorage. Pilot communities for the planning process will be Eyak, Nanwalek, Ouzinkie, Port Graham, Tatitlek Homer, and Cordova

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The focus of this project is the design of effective mechanisms for incorporation of community involvement and traditional knowledge into the GEM Program.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

1. To design and draft a proposed GEM framework for community involvement and community-based monitoring and research.

2. To assess the regional capacity and issues of concern for community-based monitoring.

3. Research effective existing community involvement / community-based monitoring case studies and develop a searchable "case history" database for the model projects.

4. To identify potential community-based monitoring pilot projects relevant to the GEM conceptual framework for FY04.

5. To develop review criteria for community-based GEM project proposals and community involvement components of scientific project proposals.

B. Methods

The project will be conducted by a Project Team that includes:

- Chugach Regional Resources Commission
    - Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, Executive Director
    - Paul McCollum, Fisheries and Natural Resource Consultant
    - Henry Huntington, consultant in Traditional Ecological Knowledge
    - Ted Cooney, consultant in citizen monitoring

- Center for Alaska Coastal Studies
    - Marilyn Sigman, Executive Director
    - Joe Spaeder, Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Community Natural Resource Planning consultant
- Prince William Sound Science Center
    - Gary Thomas, Executive Director
- Tribal Natural Resource Professionals
    - Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek Natural Resource Coordinator
    - Jim Miller, Port Graham Natural Resource Specialist

There are a number of potential dimensions to community involvement in GEM. The initial framework will include design work addressing several community involvement components including:

1) Recommendations for an integrated community-based monitoring component of GEM with special attention to recommendations about how to link local ecological knowledge with information collected by agencies and external scientists. Sub-components may include:
    a) Scientist-directed projects for which data collection by that is critical to the project objectives,
    b) Scientist-directed projects that include data collection by citizens and K-12 students to replicate or extend sampling beyond that which is critical to the project objectives,
    c) Community or school-based data collection projects working cooperatively with scientists or employing scientist-validated data collection protocols, and
    d) A regional citizen observer and information network with centralized database and support system

2) Community involvement in planning and implementation of GEM scientist-directed projects

3) Community involvement in development of future GEM goals and priorities.

Additional components will be developed in consultation with EVOS staff.

Quarter 1 (October 1- December 31, 2002):

1. ***Community Monitoring Capacity Assessment:*** The CACS and PWSCC education/outreach specialists will begin development of a comprehensive list of potential partners, regionally or by community, for community-based monitoring relevant to the GEM Program and research potential funding sources. The review will incorporate the results of a statewide inventory of organizations providing training for adult audiences related to coastal management issues and technologies that will be completed by the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve in summer, 2002, and an inventory of Southcentral Alaska environmental education programs compiled by the Alaska Natural Resources and Outdoor Education Association for a meeting in August, 2001. CRRC staff and consultants will work to develop descriptions of technical capacity, training needs, and responsible parties for implementing monitoring and research components of Action Plans for communities involved in the development of Tribal Natural Resource Management Plans. To be completed by forth quarter.

2. ***Survey / Literature Review of existing Community Involvement / Community-based Monitoring cases studies:*** The CACS and PWSSC education/outreach specialists begin the review of projects and project components against criteria developed by the Project Team. They will begin with an initial list (Table 2), as well as case studies identified by EVOS staff and conduct a literature, WEB, and listserve search and review for other relevant community-based monitoring and research projects, including past and on-going EVOS projects that involve a community involvement, citizen data collection or TEK or local knowledge component.

   Information on each of these working models will be entered into a searchable database with emphasis on identifying the indicator or parameter that was measured with citizen participation and community issues or concerns addressed by the project or program. Project leaders will be contacted by telephone or email to obtain additional information if needed. Based on their review and the screening criteria developed by the Project Team, they will work with the CACS and PWSSC Executive Directors to develop recommendations to the Project Team for the selection of model projects or project elements to be developed as case histories.

3. ***Initial Community Involvement and Monitoring Planning Session:*** The Project Team will meet for a strategic planning session with EVOS staff in Homer to:

a) Perform an initial review of on-going efforts by the project partners and other efforts within the region in community involvement and community-based monitoring and research
b) Plan an expanded regional and community capacity assessment for community-based monitoring.
c) Review sources of information about the "priority issues" or concerns of specific communities including the status of identifying these issues through Tribal Natural Resource Management planning process.
d) Design a community involvement process and develop an initial framework for the GEM Community Involvement/Community-based Monitoring and Research Plan including an Alaska Coastal Community Ecological Knowledge and Information Network (Alaska CCEKIN).

Table 2.

Example of Issue/Indicators	***Model Citizen-based Project (s)***	***Relevant EVOS Project(s) or Data Collection Method(s)***
Reduced Productivity of Intertidal Species Harvested for Subsistence/*Intertidal Biodiversity Index*	Island County/Washington State University Beach Watchers Replicate larval settlement study, Nanwalek and Port Graham GLOBE (Coastal Protocols)	Shoreline Mapping & Intertidal Transect/Quadrant Sampling (protocols under development)
Shoreline Erosion/*Beach Profile*	Island County/Washington State University Beach Watchers	
Reduced Productivity of Subtidal Species Harvested for Subsistence/*Abundance in Index Areas, Predator Diet Items*	Recreational Diver Surveys	USFWS Halibut Stomach Contents Sampling
Water Pollution/*Water Quality Parameters*	Keeper Projects (e.g., Cook Inlet Keeper CEMP) GLOBE (Hydrology Protocols) UAA/ENRI Stream Bio-Assessment Project	
Climate Change Effects/*Ocean Water Temperature Patterns*	GLOBE data-loggers (continuous water temp. sampling)	Remote sensing Ships-of-opportunity plankton sampling
Population declines in marine birds/*winterning populations*	Audubon Christmas Bird Count B.C. Waterbird Survey Program COASST beached bird surveys (University of Washington) Beach COMBERS (Monterey Bay)	Youth Area Watch seabird surveys, Seabird colony monitoring (USFWS)
Population declines in marine mammals/*stomach contents, nutritional status*	Beached marine mammal surveys Strandings Networks	Sea Otter Boat Surveys Harbor Seal Tissue Bio-assays
Contaminants in Subsistence Food Items/*Contaminant Levels*	Native American Fish and Wildlife Foundation "off the plate" sampling Mussel Watch Program	Youth Area Watch pristine sampling of mussels Food Safety sampling projects
Loss of shoreline and nearshore habitat to development/*effects of shoreline development projects*	CACS Kachemak Bay Coastwalk Citizen GIS projects	Shoreline mapping
Putting climate change into a long-term perspective/*long-term climate observations*	GLOBE Native elder survey protocol	Hind-casting with isotope ratios (e.g, bowhead whale baleen)

Quarters 2-4:

The Project Team will hold two more meetings to:

1) Draft and edit a proposed framework document.
2) Develop plans or strategies for partnerships or networks based on the results of the assessment of regional and community capacity for community-based monitoring and research.
3) Develop review criteria and recommendations for multi-partner pilot projects for FY04.
4) Work with EVOS to develop a public review process and inclusion of review comments.

Project Team members Henry Huntington, Joe Spaeder and Paul McCollum will work with P.I. Marilyn Sigman to write the final draft Community Involvement/Community-based Monitoring and Research Plan. Henry Huntington will serve as document editor. They will circulate the draft document to other Project Team members and to potential participants (scientists and community groups and members) in GEM community involvement/community-based monitoring and research for review prior to the second and final Project Team meeting.

The final project report will include a recommended GEM Community Involvement Plan, case histories, and recommended GEM pilot projects in terms of suitable indicators, feasible monitoring methods, and potential scientist partnerships related to priority issues for communities as identified in Tribal Natural Resource and Management Plans and other community planning efforts.

C. Cooperators and Contracts

Cooperators:

Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies
Chugach Regional Resource Council
Prince William Sound Science Center

Contractors:

Joseph Spaeder
Henry Huntington
Ted Cooney

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY03 (October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003)

Date:	***Task:***
By October 31:	Searchable database developed and literature review underway
By November 20:	Preliminary Community Monitoring Capacity Assessment completed and circulated to Project Team Recommendations for candidate case histories circulated to the Project Team
By December 1:	Project Team Meeting
By December 15:	Project Status Report provided to EVOS

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

September 2003:	Review criteria and identification of pilot potential projects for FY04.
	Community Involvement/Community-based Monitoring Plan submitted to EVOS
	Searchable database of community-based monitoring programs and case histories completed
	Final report submitted to EVOS.

Completion Date

September 30, 2003

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Framework for Community-based Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research and an Alaska Coastal Community Ecological Knowledge and Information Network (Alaska CCEKIN), Draft and final project report to EVOSTC
Case Histories and Searchable Database of Community-based Monitoring and Research Projects

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

Alaska Statewide Environmental Education Conference, November, 2002. Presentation of project goals and discussion about effective community involvement and citizen science projects.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

This section N/A. Cooperators are non-profit organizations.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

This community outreach effort is in fact a novel effort to coordinate the Restoration Program with the Tribal Natural Resource Management Programs and builds on the established relationship between CRRC and the communities in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound. CRRC is partnering in this proposal with the Center for Alaska Coastal Studies and the Prince William Sound Science Center. Other organizations that have been involved in EVOS outreach and community involvement projects during the restoration phase will be invited to participate in the review of the framework and identification of priority issues and potential partnerships and pilot projects.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, IF KNOWN

Marilyn Sigman
Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies

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(907) 235-6668 (FAX)
cacs@xyz.net

Qualifications:

Ms. Sigman is the Executive Director of the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies. She has directed their school and community education and been the organization's administrator since 1998. She is experienced in the administration of educational program budgets, contracts, and grants; management of field facilities and field travel, supervision of employees, and recruitment and training of large numbers of volunteers. Ms. Sigman has an in-depth knowledge of Alaska's coastal ecosystems and resource management issues and experience in program and project management that focuses on coastal ecosystems and facilitating linkages among the scientific, education, and local communities. She was Project Director of the EPA-sponsored Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project from 1993-96 where she developed and facilitated the integration of community involvement and scientific research in the context of developing solutions to watershed management issues. She also served as the regional coordinator for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Conservation Education and Watchable Wildlife Program in Southeast Alaska from 1990-93, and statewide coordinator for the ADFG Wildlife Curriculum Program from 1988-92 for which she was primary writer/editor of a "Wetlands and Wildlife" curriculum that won national recognition from the Department of Interior. She was also the Regional Habitat Biologist for Southeast Alaska from 1982-88 and participated in state and federal land use planning teams for management of tidal and submerged lands and forests and also served on the inter-agency committee that developed regulations to implement the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

OTHER KEY PERSONNEL

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg:

Ms. Brown is the Executive Director of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) since 1994. She assists the Chugach Region Tribes in developing their Tribal natural resource programs, developing projects that stimulate the local community economy, and addressing issues and concerns directly related to subsistence and natural resources. She has worked for the past 19 years in such positions as Tribal Administrator for her Tribe, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Society Administrator for the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, Office Manager of the Bering Sea Fisheries Development Fund, and as a private consultant, assisting Alaska Native Tribes in obtaining funding for natural resource management programs, and setting up their natural resource program administrative systems. CRRC and the previous organizations that Ms. Brown has operated have consistently met all standards of proper management, including annual program and financial audits.

Paul McCollum:

Mr. McCollum is the owner and chief biologist of Sound Fisheries and will serve as the project consultant for CRRC. He is a fisheries biologist with 30 years of experience in Alaskan fisheries research, enhancement and management projects. He is contractually employed by CRRC as the

Natural Resource and Fisheries Consultant and also contracted by the Port Graham Village Council working on Fisheries, Natural Resources and Environmental projects. He works closely with the Port Graham Hatchery staff, providing training, education, and consulting advice for all aspects of the project. He also works directly with the Nanwalek Tribal I.R.A. council providing consultation and technical assistance with their fisheries, natural resources and environmental projects and programs. He works with the Port Graham and Nanwalek Schools from time to time, helping to bring fisheries and natural resource issues into the classroom.

Dr. Henry Huntington:

CRRC has contracted with Dr. Huntington to serve as the TEK Specialist. Dr. Huntington received his Ph.D. at the University of Cambridge (U.K.), Scott Polar Research Institute in Polar Studies. He has served as the Environmental Coordinator for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC), coordinating ICC policy regarding the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS), in cooperation with indigenous organizations in Russia and Scandinavia. He was also responsible for traditional ecological knowledge and other research projects under the auspices of the AEPS.

Dr. Joseph Spaeder:

Dr. Spaeder is a consultant and researcher based in Homer, Alaska. His research examines the role of local knowledge systems in resource management; the design of wildlife and fisheries co-management regimes and most recently, building broad-based coalitions between state, federal and native institutions to support improved conservation and management of subsistence fisheries. In Western Alaska's Yukon-Kuskokwim region he has conducted research on the evolution and performance of co-management regimes for managing caribou, waterfowl and brown bear. He is currently involved with traditional ecological projects in two Bering Sea coastal villages and serves as a fisheries consultant for the Association of Village Council Presidents. He holds a Ph.D. in Ecology from the University of California-Davis.

Dr. R. Ted Cooney:

Dr. Cooney has recently retired from the University of Alaska-Fairbanks where he served on the faculty as a biological oceanographer for 29 years. Dr. Cooney has been involved with many studies of Alaska oceanic, shelf and coastal zooplankton stocks. He has worked on, and published extensively in the area of salmon oceanography. Most recently, Dr. Cooney was designated by the EVOS Trustee Council as the Lead Scientist for the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) Program in Prince William Sound, 1994-1999. His work with the juvenile salmon ecosystem over a 20-year period helped to create the spring-time plankton watch at hatcheries operated by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.

Dr. Gary Thomas:

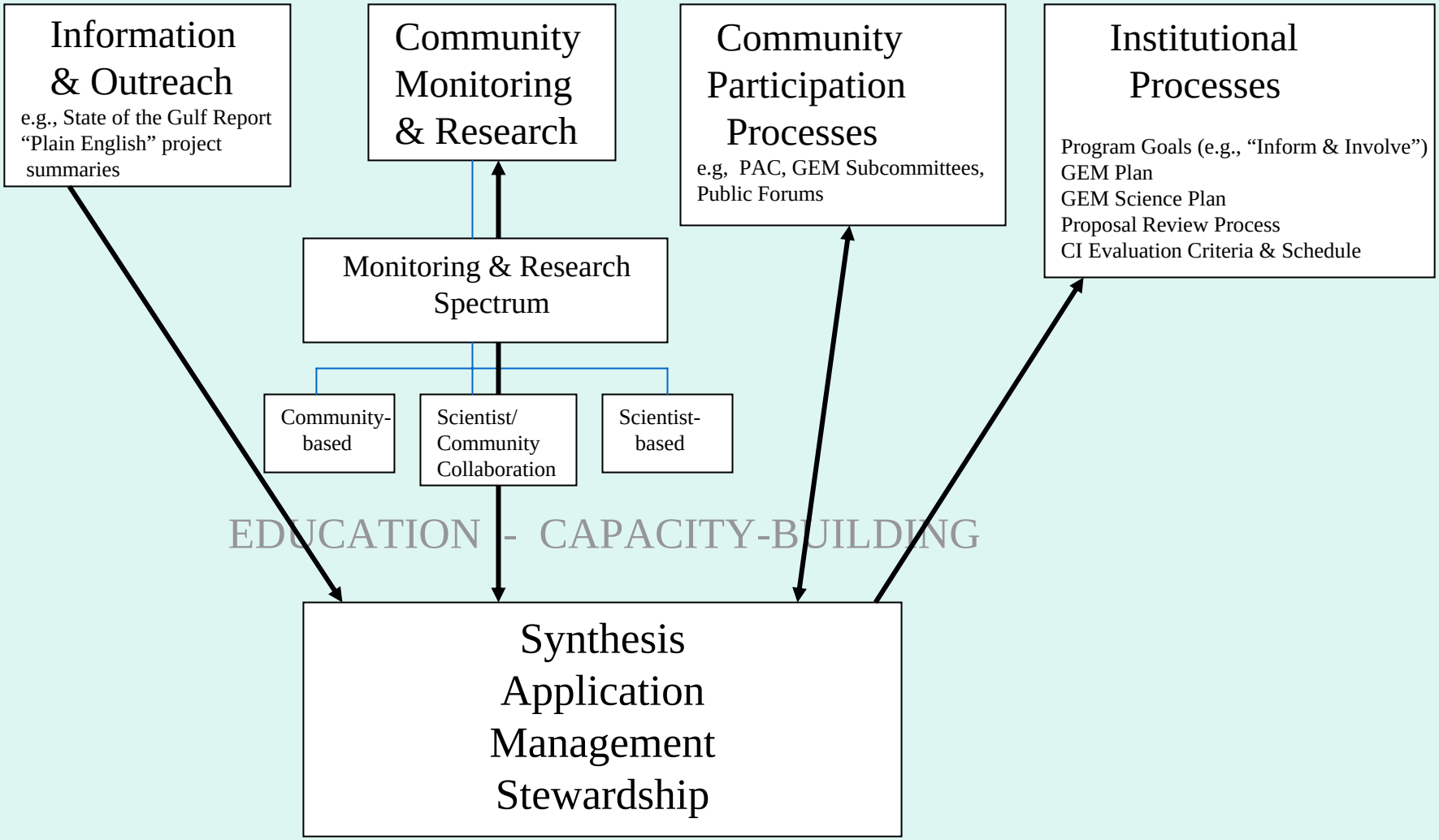
Dr. Gary Thomas is the President of the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova, Alaska, the Executive Director of the Prince William Oil Spill Recovery Institute and a principal investigator on plankton and nekton acoustics research projects. He has been responsible for developing an ecosystem research and education program, implementing a granting program to fund technology, ecology and educational grants. He has presented more than 20 invited papers at international, national and regional professional meetings and contributed many more, chaired a number of scientific fisheries symposia. Dr. Thomas received a PhD in Fisheries Science from the College of Fisheries, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

LITERATURE CITED

Cooney, R. Ted. On the development of a long-term citizen monitoring program for the coastal Northern Gulf of Alaska. Report to the Chugach Regional Resource Council. September 29, 2000. 13 pp. Mimeo.

EVOS tribal and community involvement. EVOS Staff Report. March 4, 2002. 4 pp. Mimeo.

National Research Council. The Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program: first steps toward a long-term research and monitoring plan. Interim Report. February 2001. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.



Draft Framework for GEM Community Involvement

FY 03 *EXXON VALDEZ* TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Budget Category:	Authorized FY 02	Proposed FY 03	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Personnel		$23.4						
Travel		$5.1						
Contractual		$10.0						
Commodities		$0.8						
Equipment		$2.0						
Subtotal	$0.0	$41.3	Estimated					
Indirect		$6.2	FY 04					
Project Total	$0.0	$47.5						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.4						
	Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.							
Other Resources (CRRC in-kind)		$5.0						

Comments:
Indirect: CACS's indirect amount is 15%. This includes costs of general office operation.
NEPA Compliance Not applicable to this project.
Professional Conferences: Statewide Environmental Education Conference -RT travel, Homer-Anchorage, and per diem incldded in travel
Community Involvement - 100% of this project.
NOAA GA (9%) of $4.3 needs to be added, for Phase I total of $51.8

This detailed budget is for FY03, Quarter 1
Estimated budget for Quarters 2-4: $53.0
(Includes Annual EVOS Conference Attendance, Report Writing, Pubilcations)
NOAA GA (9%) of $4.8 needs to be added, for Phase II total of $57.8

PROJECT TOTAL (PHASES I & II) IS $109.6

FY03

Prepared: 4/14/02

Project Number: 030575
Project Title: Designing a Community Involvement/Community-based Monitoring Project for GEM
Name: Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies

FY 03 *EXXON VALDEZ* TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Personnel Costs:			Months	Monthly		
Name	Position Description		Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	
M. Sigman	CACS Executive Director		1.0	5.0		
	CACS Education/Outreach Asst.		2.0	2.3		
G. Thomas	PWSSC Educ./Outreach Prog. Coord.		0.2	14.0		
	PWSSC Educ./Outreach Prog. Coord.		2.0	4.8		
P. Brown-Schawelberg	CRRC Executive Director (in-kind)					
P. McCollum	CRRC Fisheries & Nat. Res. Consultant (in-kind)					
	Subtotal		5.2	26.1	0.0	
					Personnel Total	

Travel Costs:	Ticket	Round	Total	Daily	
Description	Price	Trips	Days	Per Diem	
G. Thomas, Cordova-Homer, attend Project Team meeting	0.5	1	3	0.1	
G. Kompkoff, Tatitlek-Homer, attend Project Team meeting	0.6	1	3	0.1	
J. Miller, Port Graham-Homer, attend Project Team meeting	0.1	1	2	0.1	
T. Cooney, Anchorage-Homer, attend Project Team meeting	0.2	1	2	0.0	
H. Huntington, Anchorage-Homer, attend Project Team meeting	0.2	1	2	0.1	
P. Brown-Schwalenberg, Anchorage-Homer, attend Project Team mee	0.2	1	2	0.1	
M. Sigman, Homer-Anchorage, presentation at statewide Env. Ed. mee	0.2	1	3	0.1	
PWSSC Education/Outreach Program Coord., Cordova-Homer, coordi	0.5	1	3	0.1	
M.Sigman, Homer-Anchorage, meet with consultants to plan work	0.2	2	2	0.1	
J. Spaeder, Homer-Anchorage, meet with other consultants to plan and	0.2	1			
				Travel Total	

FY03

Prep 4/14/2002

Project Number: 03___
Project Title: Designing a Community Involvement/Community-based Monitoring Project for GEM
Name: Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies

FY 03 *EXXON VALDEZ* TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Contractual Costs:	
Description	
Joe Spaeder, consultation on community involvement, case histories, and integration of TEK Henry Huntington, consultation on community involvement and integration of TEK Ted Cooney, consultation on design of community-based monitoring Gary Komkoff consultation on local community planning Jim Miller, consultation on local community planning	
Contractual Total	
Commodities Costs:	
Description	
Teleconference & telecommunication expenses	
Commodities Total	

FY03

Prepared: 4/1/402

Project Number: 03___
Project Title: Designing a Community Involvement/Community-based Monitoring Project for GEM
Name: Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies

FY 03 *EXXON VALDEZ* TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	
Description				
1	Laptop Computer & ACCESS software	1	2.0	
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.		**New Equipment Total**		

Existing Equipment Usage:	Number of Units	
Description		

FY03

Prepared: 4/1/402

Project Number: O3_____
Project Title: Designing a Community Involvement/Community-based Monitoring Project for GEM
Name: Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies