

# FAWN



## FISH AND WILDLIFE NEWS

A NEWSLETTER OF  
THE NATIONAL MILITARY FISH AND WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION

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### THE WILD SIDE

*Rick Griffiths - NMFWA President*

The Sikes Act Amendments that the Association has worked on since 1993 have finally been signed into law. Although the Act is not exactly what we would have liked, most of the changes the Association wanted were included in the final version. The Sikes Act Committee members feel that the version that passed is the best that we could have done at this time. The past and current committee members, Junior Kerns, Tom Warren, Gene Stout, Thomas Wray II, Marjorie McHenry, and Pat Walsh deserve our thanks for their efforts.

Mark Hagan and Pat Walsh have been working on fitting our 1998 Training Workshop schedule to the meeting times and space restrictions imposed by the North American Conference hotel.

There is a movement by DoD to make the conservation sessions held in association with the ADPA meetings the *official* DoD policy sessions. Due to limited travel budgets, DoD may discontinue support of policy sessions at the NMFWA meetings. Be sure and read Dave Tazik's point paper regarding the Association and the ADPA meetings in this issue

of the FAWN. We need to give careful consideration to our position regarding the ADPA and a possible participatory role in their meetings. This will be an agenda item at the general business meeting in Orlando.

Tom Poole is working on amendments to the Bylaws. These will be included with the Ballot for new officers, which will be mailed to all members in February. Contact Tom if you have any suggestions for Bylaws changes.

DoD is going ahead with a review of most activities for possible contracting. Although the Sikes Act seems to read as if natural resource management contracting is prohibited, some DoD lawyers don't interpret it quite that way. Here at Pendleton, we already contract a significant amount of natural resource fieldwork. Junior Kerns at Yuma has developed some excellent justifications for retaining natural resource management as a government function. He may be able to share these with you if you ask him. DoD needs to be made aware that if contracting is carried too far, we may be hiring

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contractors to oversee contractors in order to manage our natural resources. Here at Pendleton, we have found that with many contracted consultants, or *biostitutes* as we fondly call them, quality is an option. There is a tendency by many contractors in southern California to do as little as possible and then cry when we complain about the quality of their work. This does not mean all contracts or contractors are bad; we have some that do excellent work for us. It is just that we consume a large amount of time getting the poor ones to perform. Contracting will be an issue for discussion in Orlando.

Marjorie McHenry is working on designs for a NMFWA logo that encompasses all natural resources. These will be available for viewing and approval at the March 1998 meeting.

An endowment fund to support the publication of the FAWN and other education/outreach activities of the Association will be considered at the March business meeting.

Kyle Rambo is ready to retire as membership chair. Let me know if you or anyone you know is interested in getting to know the membership better. This is an interesting position if you like data entry.

How do you feel about trying to resurrect the Legacy program? The Association could take an active role in encouraging DoD to support Legacy as a means of

accomplishing those conservation goals that are unreachable through the regular funding process.

Jim Beemer outlined his committee's ideas on working groups in the September FAWN. We will discuss this concept further at our meeting in Orlando. I think that we should consider expanding his committee's ideas. Why not form a DoD Natural Resources Working Group within The Wildlife Society (TWS)? The working groups that the committee proposed would become committees within the larger TWS working group and could be established and dissolved as needed by the working group officers.

This would require that working group members be members of TWS. TWS charges dues and requires that the working group have a charter approved by TWS. The working group must also have elected officers in order to operate. This could be a challenge as most of us are too busy even take an active role in NMFWA, let alone to run a working group!

However, a working group would give the Association a place within TWS, increase our recognition as professional managers of DoD natural resources, and give us a second annual meeting for working on issues that affect us as DoD natural resource managers. I personally feel very strongly that we as professionals benefit when we actively support our professional organizations.

Rick Griffiths [griffithsr@pendleton.usmc.mil](mailto:griffithsr@pendleton.usmc.mil)

## SIKES ACT AMENDMENTS PASS

After nearly five years of working with Congress, the Administration, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA), and the NMFWA is pleased to announce the passage of the Sikes Act Improvement Amendments of 1997.

When President Clinton signed the Defense Authorization Act for FY 98 and FY 99, House Bill 1119 became Public Law 105-85. Natural resource managers and biologists for DoD can expect to see the changes required by the new law almost immediately. The changes have been widely anticipated by both DoD and the services. In fact, much of the intent of the amendments was incorporated into DoD Instruction 4715.3 when it was published on 11 November 96.

NMFWA (through the Sikes Act Committee) has worked with Congress since early in 1993 to bring about the amendment. It was NMFWA that initiated the preliminary discussions with congressional staffs and helped draft the first version of H. R. 3300. We worked with both Department of Defense and

Department of Interior to ensure that the interests of the agencies were protected. We also worked with the IAFWA, which represented the interests of the 50 State Fish and Wildlife Agencies, to avoid conflicts with State responsibilities regarding fish and wildlife management. It was no easy task.

One of the largest changes that occurred during this process was the Republican takeover of Congress, after the 1994 elections. Not only did all of the leadership positions in Congress change, but many of the key staff members familiar with the Sikes Act, changed jobs. Even the names and assignments of the Congressional Committees changed, but NMFWA did not give up. We simply began again, developing new contacts and educating them about our programs as necessary.

Likewise, there was some friction among the concerned parties. Department of Defense and Department of Interior spent much of 1994-95 negotiating an *official* position for the Administration. Later, we spent many hours in 1996-97

ironing out differences between the IAFWA and the Administration. NMFWA played a critical role in this process, suggesting compromises and draft wording for the amendment. (As hard as it may be to believe, NMFWA even found itself in occasional conflict with the other players. But through it all, our disagreements were kept at a professional level.)

Representatives of NMFWA testified before Congress four different times. There have been more draft versions of the amendment than can be counted. In addition to H.R. 3300 in 1994, the amendments

were introduced in 1995 as H.R. 1141 and H.R. 3230, and again in 1997 as H.R. 374, H.R. 1119, and S. 450. If that were not enough, each Bill had up to five official versions.

The amendment will be codified at the same citation as the previous Sikes Act: 16 USC 670 *et seq.* That process should be complete by early next year. The changes can be cited as P.L. 105-85. The amendments are collectively referred to by the title Sikes Act Improvement Act of 1997.

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## SIKES ACT IMPROVEMENT BRINGS CHANGES

Public Law 105-85 brings several important changes to natural resource management on military lands. Among the most important of these are:

1. Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP's) are now mandatory for most military lands. Previously, installations were authorized to prepare natural resource management plans, but they were not required.
2. Implementation of INRMP's is now required. Previously, even if an installation prepared a plan, there was no impetus to actually fund and implement it. Approved plans must now be funded and completed.
3. It will be very important to annually revise and update INRMP's. Previously, when INRMP's often sat on shelves and were never implemented, they never required updating, because nothing ever got done. Installations will have to constantly revise the annual work plan portion of the INRMP to stay ahead of the implementation schedule. Likewise, the INRMP should now include specific projects that can

be implemented on an annual basis projected out over at least 5 years.

4. Natural resource law enforcement, by DoD personnel, is now specifically authorized on military lands. Previously, enforcement varied from installation to installation. Some installations could make arrests and conduct prosecutions, while others required all cases be handled by State or other Federal enforcement agencies.

5. The definition of military lands (covered by this act) has been clarified. It now clearly includes all lands withdrawn for use by the military for periods greater than five years. It also includes both National Guard and Reserve lands, where DoD provides primary financial support. It clearly excludes Corps of Engineers Civil Works projects. It also excludes bases closed under BRAC.

There are other changes as well, but these are some of the highlights. If your installation does not have a plan, now is an excellent time to start.

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## INVASIVE SPECIES MAILING LIST

ALIENS-L is the listserver of the Invasive Species Specialist Group of the IUCN Species Survival Commission. It includes both plants and animals. It allows users to freely seek and share information on the threats invasive species pose to the biodiversity of our planet. To subscribe, address an e-mail to:

[majordomo@ns.planet.gen.nz](mailto:majordomo@ns.planet.gen.nz). In the body of the message(not the subject line) type: *subscribe aliens-l <your e-mail address>*. Follow the instructions and soon you will start receiving messages from the list.

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## EXOTIC PLANT WORKING GROUP

In the last issue of the FAWN, there was a reference on how to establish a working group. If anyone has an interest in doing this for exotic plants and perhaps other exotic species, please give me a call at 608-388-

5766 (CST), DSN 280-5766, or send me an e-mail [mellok@mccoey-emh1.army.mil](mailto:mellok@mccoey-emh1.army.mil). If there is enough interest, we'll pursue this.

Kim Mello [mellok@mccoey-emh1.army.mil](mailto:mellok@mccoey-emh1.army.mil)

# ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER CONSERVATION BRANCH WEB SITE

<http://aec-www.apgea.army.mil:8080/>

Over the past several months the AEC Conservation Branch has significantly expanded its WEB site. Currently there is a wide variety of materials located on the WEB site that can be very useful for environmental and range managers at the MACOM and installation level. The most frequently visited sections contain documents relating to natural and cultural resources management, including Federal and Army regulations and guidelines. These documents are posted in Microsoft Word format and are easily downloaded. The Natural Resources section contains links to significant Federal

legislation and regulations and guidelines for the development of an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. There is also information about AEC natural resources programs and liaisons from other agencies. The Cultural Resources section contains the new AR 200-4 and accompanying DA PAM 200-4. A number of historical contexts and other related materials are available as well. From the Cultural site an environmental manager can link to major Federal laws and regulations.

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## MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT: THE CONFUSION PERSISTS

In the September issue, FAWN published a brief note explaining a recent ruling by the 11th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals. The court determined that the prohibitions and penalties of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) do not apply to the Federal government and its employees acting in their official capacities. See *Sierra Club v. Martin*, 110 F.3rd 1551 (11th Cir. 1997). Additional judicial developments have addressed the issue, creating some confusion concerning the scope and applicability of the *exemption* created by the 11th Circuit.

The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, in *Newton County Wildlife Association v. United States Forest Service*, 113 F.3rd 110 (8th Cir. 1997), also addressing applicability of the MBTA to Forest Service timber management activities, concluded that the MBTA did not apply. Its rationale in reaching this conclusion, however, was somewhat different. The 8th Circuit's conclusion rested primarily on its understanding that the MBTA prohibited *direct* take rather than take *incidental* to otherwise lawful activities, such as those carried out by the Forest Service pursuant to the National Forest Management Act and the Organic Act.

While the 8th Circuit noted that the MBTA *appeared* not to apply to federal agencies, it refused to make a clear pronouncement on this point. The federal district court for the Southern District of Indiana reached a similar conclusion in *Mahler v. United States Forest Service*, 927 F. Supp. 1559 (S.D. Ind. 1996), noting that the MBTA prohibits direct, not incidental, take.

The director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued a policy memo, dated April 16, 1997, to the FWS regional offices. While the memo

follows the 11th Circuit's opinion that the MBTA does not apply to federal agencies and employees acting in their official capacities, it directs the regions to proceed with caution. Although it prohibits the issuance of *take* permits, the memo emphasizes the responsibility for federal agencies to comply with the MBTA's underlying international Migratory Bird Conventions. The FWS director strongly encourages the regions to maintain Records of Decision to support their activities related to take of migratory birds, and to informally consult with federal action agencies to minimize take. What does all this mean? Federal employees acting in their official capacity *may* be exempt from the take prohibition and civil/criminal sanctions under the MBTA. The exemption, however, may be limited to *incidental* take. Direct take could still result in violations of the Act. This is important, as many military installations directly take migratory birds to clear equipment or control species that have become pests. In addition, many functions related to management of natural resources are carried out by contractors who are still subject to the MBTA's prohibitions and penalties. The FWS memo explains that:

"... Federal contractors and permittees, or any other nonfederal entities bearing some relationship to a federal action, are still subject to the prohibitions of the [MBTA]." The best advice at this point is to proceed with caution until the courts resolve the existing confusion, or the President resolves the matter through development of an executive order. FWS and other federal agencies may be participating in the development of an executive order to clarify responsibilities for contributing to the conservation of migratory birds. Military installations should still request permits from FWS and informally consult

with FWS on actions that may result in direct or indirect take of migratory birds.

We suggest maintaining records of consultation efforts and the numbers of birds taken directly (e.g., depredation) by species and method. In addition, installations should address migratory birds in

Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans, and both planning and project level National Environmental Policy Act documentation.

We also suggest that installations consult with FWS to plan and implement procedures to minimize the take of migratory birds in land management activities  
Scott Belfitt scbelfitt@aec.apgea.army.mil

## ROLE OF THE NMFWA IN THE ADPA ANNUAL MEETING

All indications are that DoD will endorse the American Defense Preparedness Association (ADPA) as host to its annual environmental symposium. While DoD does endorse this year's NMFWA, its support is limited to the interests of "natural resources professionals specializing in fish and wildlife management." Naturally, this raises the question of NMFWA participation in the ADPA. This paper explores this issue addressing four major points:

1. NMFWA's ties to the Wildlife Management Institute (WMI) and the annual North American Wildlife and Natural Resource Conference (NAWNRC),
2. Constraints to HQ policy and program personnel participation in NMFWA and other military natural resource gatherings,
3. NMFWA's role in gathering together of a critical mass of natural resources personnel to comprehensively address ecosystem management on military lands, and
4. NMFWA's role in the ADPA.

Two additional points address relevant changes in the scope of the annual NMFWA training workshop:

5. Broadening NMFWA's role to one more clearly representing all installation conservation interests, not just fish and wildlife, and
6. Modifying the conduct of NMFWA policy sessions.

Point #1. Participation by military conservation personnel in the adjunct meetings of other professional organizations, such as NAWNRC, has several benefits.

It benefits military personnel directly through exchange of lessons learned. Those who participate in the technical sessions of the hosting organization

(e.g., Society of American Foresters, American Society of Agronomy, WMI, Society for Range Management, etc.) are exposed to current science and technology applicable to their programs. DoD benefits by demonstrating commitment to stewardship, thereby gaining recognition and credibility in the broader conservation community.

Weakening our ties with these organizations reduces (1) our ability to maintain a well-trained core of conservation professionals, (2) DoD's credibility and influence on conservation issues important to the military, and (3) NMFWA's own credibility and standing in the conservation community.

NMFWA should, therefore, maintain its long standing ties to WMI and NAWNRC. For similar reasons, DoD technical sessions at other natural resources conferences should also continue.

Point #2. Fiscal realities restrict the HQ level personnel available to address conservation program and policy issues. The ability of these personnel to actively participate in each of the various military conservation meetings, including NMFWA's, is increasingly limited (although this would be less of a problem during those years when the Association meets in Washington, DC). While this does not necessarily eliminate policy and program discussions at these meetings, it does limit participation by HQ personnel most directly involved in program and policy decisions. The most serious concern here is that many field level problems may be overlooked absent an effective dialogue between HQ and the field. NMFWA can be instrumental in bridging this gap. If DoD is going to place increasing emphasis on the ADPA to address environmental program and policy issues, than we ought to identify a means for effective NMFWA participation.

Point #3. Ecosystem management is promoted as a goal oriented approach to land management that, ideally, integrates traditional land management pro-

grams, working them together toward common goals and objectives in support of mission sustainability, resource stewardship, and environmental compliance. Transition to this way of doing business is now taking place on many installations. While the shift is facilitated through Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP's), these plans alone are not sufficient to ensure the success of ecosystem management. Functional integration will require a combination of sound policy and programming at HQ and major command levels, and integrated planning and implementation of well conceived guidelines at installations.

NMFWA traditionally has been a forum for installation level lessons learned. This tradition can and should continue but with a greater focus on addressing the barriers and opportunities to moving installation programs more fully and directly toward a functionally integrated ecosystem management paradigm in accordance with DoD policy, principles, and guidelines. There is a significant opportunity here for NMFWA to lead the way. The infrastructure is in place. It remains only to establish the necessary organizational vision and plan to make it happen.

Point #4. NMFWA has a potential role to play at the ADPA. NMFWA is the only association of DoD conservation professionals in existence to bring DoD natural resource management personnel together under a single unified umbrella. In this capacity, NMFWA is uniquely positioned to provide a comprehensive field level perspective at the ADPA. This perspective is critical to development and implementation of truly relevant ecosystem management policy and related program guidance. NMFWA should investigate the potential for and desirability of (1) a leadership role in the ADPA proceedings, e.g., involvement in planning and development of the conservation-related policy/program agenda and technical sessions, (2) participation in panel discussions on selected program and policy issues, (3) selected technical presentations in the main sessions focusing on installation-relevant program and policy issues, and (4) poster presentations to highlight field level conservation activities supporting the mission and DoD stewardship goals.

As the ADPA develops further into DoD's environmental forum, installation, MACOM, and HQ environmental chiefs are likely to increase their attendance. Participation by NMFWA representatives gives us the opportunity to more effectively influence these personnel by providing a balanced picture of life in the field.

NMFWA participation will necessarily be limited primarily to the board of directors and other selected representatives. Given the constraints to conference travel, it is unrealistic to expect much additional installation level involvement.

Point #5. NMFWA should also move to broaden its role in integrating traditional land management program activities under ecosystem management. Future annual meetings should further encourage participation beyond traditional fish and wildlife interests to create a truly interdisciplinary meeting, including forestry, agronomic, range, and perhaps cultural resource interests. The focus at the annual training session should be on technical lessons learned. Traditional DoD and Service policy sessions should be modified and additional time allotted to address technical issues. This will provide the needed opportunity to cover a broader spectrum of conservation topics directly relevant to functional implementation of ecosystem management, and will be complimentary to the policy/program focus of the ADPA.

Point #6. NMFWA should be proactive in the policy arena, but the focus should change at the Association's annual meeting. Policy discussions at this meeting should take place in the context of NMFWA positions on the issues and the best means and strategies to influence DoD and Service policy debates and outcomes.

### Recommendations

In short, NMFWA can and should: (1) continue long standing ties to WMI and NAWNRC, (2) more broadly represent military lands ecosystem management issues beyond traditional fish and wildlife interests, (3) place additional emphasis on technical issues at the annual training workshop, (4) be more intent on influencing policy rather than reacting to it, and (5) investigate strategic participation in the ADPA environmental symposium as one important means to inform and influence DoD military land management policy.

As a first step, the NMFWA board of directors should identify selected individuals to attend this year's ADPA to make a more detailed, first hand evaluation of the merits of NMFWA participation. The board can then develop a plan, if warranted, for an active role in the ADPA's 1999 program. The 1998 ADPA symposium is scheduled for 6-9 April in Tampa, Florida.

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# 1998 ANNUAL MEETING LAW ENFORCEMENT WORKSHOP

The NMFWA will host a Law Enforcement Training Workshop at the annual meeting on Sunday, 22 March 1998, from 08:00 to 14:00. The workshop is designed to address the needs of installations who do not currently have law enforcement personnel and who seek a better understanding of maintaining such a program. If you plan to attend, please indicate this on your preregistration form.

The workshop will focus on the intricacies of establishing an effective law enforcement program and the tools required to manage such a visible function. The workshop will include topics such as federal laws, management of personnel, obtaining authority, and required training.

Jeff Bossart 045nr@safety.lh.navy.mil

## NMFWA-WILDLIFE ASSOCIATED MEETING MINUTES 23 SEPTEMBER 1997

Rick Griffiths opened the meeting with several topics.

Mark Hagan received a request from the Wildlife Management Institute to change our annual meeting opening from 08:00 Wednesday, 25 March to Tuesday, 24 March 98 at 12:00. This request has altered the schedule of our meeting. The new schedule was distributed to attendees at this meeting. (The change was necessary because the meeting hotel would not have meeting rooms available for later in the week. Since the Snowmass meeting, the schedule has been adjusted again, to 08:00 Tuesday, again to meet the hotel's requirements.)

There was discussion regarding several proposed amendments to the NMFWA Bylaws.

An amendment proposal to the NMFWA Bylaws to clarify voting membership was discussed. The issue focused on whether voting membership should be restricted. The types of members that might have voting membership included Natural Resources Managers on Department of Defense (DoD) lands, those individuals who work with Natural Resources personnel on DoD lands, and retired DoD personnel.

Meeting attendees voiced the following comments. Junior Kerns stated, "Everyone who upholds the standards, principles, and opinions of the Association should be allowed to be a voting member." Tammy Conkle agreed with Junior Kerns. Gene Stout stated that he had a problem with members not telling the Association they did not want to be removed from the mailing list. He also brought up concerns about spending the NMFWA's money to mail the newsletters to non-interested and perhaps self-serving individuals. Daisan Taylor stated that she did not want non-DoD personnel to have voting privileges. Junior Kerns stated that a past opinion poll revealed that

40% of the members did not want non-DoD personnel to have voting privileges, while 60% thought it would be acceptable. Junior clarified by reminding us that a low number of people responded to the poll. An unidentified attendee asked what the current percentage of DoD and non-DoD employees were in NMFWA. Junior Kerns replied that 80% of the 800 NMFWA members were DoD personnel.

An amendment proposal to the NMFWA Bylaws to change officer's terms and the types of officers was discussed. Rick Griffiths suggested that it might be a good idea to change the offices from one year positions to two year positions and annually alternate the positions which are voted upon each year (i.e., vote for three officers one year and three the next). The only exception would be the Vice President, who is in charge of the program. Therefore, the Vice President would continue to serve a one-year term.

Additional comments on this issue included: Gene Stout agreed with Rick Griffiths, but believes that the President should be able to run two years consecutively. Junior Kerns stated that the loophole with the President-elect is not true. He sees the position as a three-year term. An unidentified attendee wanted clarification regarding what the assigned duties of each presidential positions (i.e., President-elect/acting President/past-President) were. Junior Kerns clarified by stating that the President-elect was to assist the President with any tasks assigned by the President. The President is the acting leader of the organization and makes decisions and acts on the NMFWA's behalf. The past-President acts in an advisory manner and completes outstanding projects undertaken in his or her presidential term. Tim Burr suggested that all alternative organizational ideas be included in the FAWN so that the members could review and vote on the suggestions. Rick Griffiths pointed out that if the organizations officers are to

change, the past-Presidents should be involved since they maintain a great deal of knowledge about the NMFWA. There was a general consensus that the presidential terms should continue as they are.

An amendment proposal to the NMFWA Bylaws to add an Audit Committee composed of an independent group of people acting to protect the Treasurer/Secretary was discussed.

An amendment proposal to the NMFWA Bylaws to add a Government Affairs Committee was discussed. This committee would be tasked with acquiring appropriations money and to maintain a relationship with Congresspersons, Senators, and their staffs.

Rick Griffiths presented a written proposal from Jim Beemer that would establish working groups with the NMFWA. The proposal was distributed to meeting attendees.

Rick Griffiths suggested establishing a NMFWA Working Group within the Wildlife Society (TWS). This suggestion brought up the discussion of having the NMFWA meeting in conjunction with the TWS meeting. Junior Kerns stated that we are obligated to stay with the North American until 1999. Gene Stout suggested that changing the meeting date would conflict with the agenda regarding who is attracted to the NMFWA meeting. Bill Berry stated that having the NMFWA meeting with the TWS would be time consuming. Tim Burr suggested maximizing the time at the TWS meeting, as a working Group, by determining what would be done.

Junior Kerns stated that individuals in Washington, DC were interested in coupling the meeting with the American Defense Preparedness Association (ADPA) meeting. Junior also went into detail regarding coupling the NMFWA with the ADPA meeting.

Other issues related to the TWS issue were discussed (1) TWS will expand to include other Natural Resources professionals, (2) a NMFWA-TWS affiliation will require a great deal of work and additional funds; the North American folks do a lot of work for NMFWA with regard to setting up the meeting, (3) TWS has been previously approached and is not receptive to a joint meeting, (4) funding attendance to both conferences is difficult for some DoD personnel, and (5) perhaps MACOMs can assist with financial problems.

Rick Griffiths stated that a Membership Renewal Form would be included in the next issue of the FAWN (September 1997). The Regional Directors will contact those who do not respond. This effort will help determine active membership interest and hopefully reduce FAWN mailing costs. This initiated a discussion regarding getting the FAWN and a Directory on a homepage vice direct mailing FAWN. A NMFWA homepage was proposed by Dick Morrow. Richard Bunn and Joe Hautzenroder were to assist in this endeavor, but there were complications regarding how to get a terminal for this purpose. There are concerns with using a government computer to develop and maintain the NMFWA homepage. An unidentified attendee suggested renting commercial web space, as do most businesses. Rick Griffiths tasked someone with checking into the system.

Junior Kerns suggested not distributing our official mailing list because it is a restricted mailing list.

An unidentified attendee requested information about the responsibilities of the NMFWA Regional Directors. It was explained that they are simply there to assist in any question regarding their region. Specifically, they can assist in locating individuals from various installations within their region.

The NMFWA Board of Directors Handbook is being revised.

NMFWA supported the appointment of Jamie Rappaport-Clark as Director of the USFWS; she was once a member of NMFWA and has worked for the Department of the Army and the National Guard Bureau. She is married to Jim Clark, also a former DoD employee and currently a USFWS (Refuges Branch) employee.

Pat Walsh discussed proposed field trips scheduled for the NMFWA Annual Meeting. The trips are (1) scuba diving, (2) trip to the Everglades, (3) fresh water diving, and (4) snorkeling adventure. Tom also discussed potential individual activities available in the region. Junior Kerns briefed us on the status of and current revisions to the Sikes Act. Specific changes can be discussed with Junior.

Rick Griffiths closed the meeting by asking for nominations for the NMFWA Officers and Directors.

Tammy Conkle [tconkle@mlramar.nadepnl.navy.mil](mailto:tconkle@mlramar.nadepnl.navy.mil)



## FREE NATURAL RESOURCES PUBLICATIONS

The following natural resources publications may be obtained by contacting Douglas Ripley, the Headquarters Air Force Natural Resources manager.

1. *Endangered Species Bulletin, Vol. XXII No.1, Feb. 1997.* This issue of the quarterly bulletin published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is dedicated to success stories in the Department of Defense. Installations and organizations featured are Eglin AFB, Camp Pendleton, Fort Bragg, F. E. Warren AFB, Fort McCoy, Arnold AFB, Fort Pickett, Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Fort Benning, and the Southwest Division, NAVFACENCOM. This is an excellent handout for your public awareness programs.

2. *DoD Biodiversity Handbook.* Now available in its second printing, this 400 page handbook was the final product of the DoD Biodiversity Initiative. It provides general background information, as well as

practical implementation guidance, for the conservation of biological diversity on military lands.

3. *DoD Commander's Guide to Biological Diversity.* Consisting of a full color, eight page brochure, this publication is intended to introduce military commanders to the importance of conserving biological diversity on the lands under their control. It also is suitable for distribution to the general public to help publicize military conservation programs.

4. *Air Force Conservation Poster.* This full color poster illustrates many natural and cultural resources programs throughout the Air Force.

If you would like to receive any or all of these publications please contact Douglas Ripley, HQ USAF Environmental Division, HQ USAF/ILEVP, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-

Douglas Ripley [Douglas.Ripley@af.pentagon.mil](mailto:Douglas.Ripley@af.pentagon.mil)

## YOUR NMFWA POSTER

The Association poster, displayed at various locations and meetings such as the North American, is the only exposure to us that many people see. The poster needs your help. Some of the photos on the display have been there since the beginning of the Association. We need new material. Current photos with narrative descriptions or captions, newspaper articles and brochures or pamphlets produced by members

depicting our projects would bring us up to date. Any new videos about our work on military installations would also make the poster more interesting. Please send your submittals to: WILDLIFE-DECAM, 801 Tevis Street, Fort Carson, CO 80913-4000. If you have questions call Chris Bandy at (719) 576-8074.

Chris Bandy [wildfcmr@ix.netcom.com](mailto:wildfcmr@ix.netcom.com)

## CECOS SCHEDULE OF CONSERVATION PILLAR COURSES FY98

<http://www.cnet.navy.mil/cecos/cecos.htm>

Each of the DoD Interservice Environmental Education Review Board (ISEERB) courses below are offered tuition-free to DoD military and civilian employees, and to USCG personnel. Registration is not limited solely to environmental staff. Courses are presented for diverse DoD audiences, to include, without limitation: PAO, legal staff, real estate specialists, acquisition and contracting personnel, public/civil works personnel, and others.

*Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws and Regulations.* Huntsville, AL 27-29 Jan 98, San Diego, CA 10-12 Feb. 98, Washington, D.C.

17-19 Mar 98, Honolulu, HI 19-21 May 98. This three-day seminar provides an integrated overview of pertinent laws and regulations needed to understand and fulfill cultural resource management responsibilities. The curriculum is designed around a series of interrelated case studies discussed during the seminar. The seminar is taught in conjunction the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Course content includes, but is not limited to the following: National Historic Preservation Act, Archeological Resources Protection Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act, Project Planning, Programming and Implementation.

*Historic Preservation Law and Section 106 Compliance.* San Antonio, TX 24-27 Feb. 98, Charleston, SC 24-27 Mar 98, Washington, D.C. 2-5 Jun. 98, Honolulu, HI 23-26 Jun. 98. This seminar emphasizes legal compliance (the Section 106 process) through the use of actual case studies. It addresses legislation and the process to meet the requirements of the law. Course content includes, but is not limited to the following: the stewardship role, use of historic properties, communications with related oversight agencies, i.e., State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Sponsor for this course is OASN (I&E), Navy Federal Preservation Officer.

*Historic Preservation Compliance (Executive Overview).* San Antonio, TX 27 Feb. 98, Charleston, SC 27 Mar 98, Washington, D.C., 5 Jun. 98, Honolulu, HI 26 Jun. 98. This four-hour seminar provides training to executive level management responsible for making decisions regarding cultural resources. It provides information on cultural and historic resource legislation and the means by which DoD activities can reach and maintain compliance with existing Federal laws. Sponsor for this course is OASN (I&E), Navy Federal Preservation Officer.

*Natural Resources Compliance.* Washington, D.C., 28-31 Jul. 98, Seattle, WA 11-14 Aug. 98. This course will offer instruction in specific natural resource laws, regulations, policies, Executive Orders, DoD Instructions, and other guidance, noting Service-specific requirements. Course addresses stewardship, preservation, and process; fish, game, and wildlife management laws; protection of wetlands, waterways, and other protected ecological areas; forest and land use management laws; and interservice cooperation. Practical exercises and guest speakers are included.

*Native American Traditions and Cultures.* Southeast Region (site TBA) 15-19 Jun. 98. This course is now under development and will feature region-specific geo-cultural variations on Native American traditions, cultures, issues, and communication modes

within a nationwide core curriculum. Federal statutes and Executive Documents require the Department of Defense (DoD) and its components to protect cultural resources, such as archaeological and sacred sites, associated with Native American Indian peoples. Requirements include identification and inventory of those Native American cultural resources that are on DoD lands or affected by DoD actions, advance consultation with Native Americans, safeguarding Native American sacred objects and sites from the effects of military operations, enabling access to sacred sites on military lands, and consultation regarding disposition of human remains and funerary objects. Training objectives are (1) Sensitize employees to Native American cultural resources typically found on Federal installations today and improve employee understanding of the cultures, traditions, and lifeways which provide contextual meaning; (2) Identify and explain factors in the history of Native Americans, and describe interaction with Euro-Americans and United States Government institutions, that might affect government-to-government interaction today; (3) Enhance employees' communication skills applicable to productive interaction with Native American Indians; and (4) Instruct employees how to meet responsibilities under laws, regulations, and other guidance that govern relations and interactions with Native Americans. Sponsor for this course is OASN (I&E), Navy Federal Preservation Officer.

*Archaeological Resources Protection Law Enforcement.* Tacoma, WA 13-17 Jul. 98, This 5-day course provides an overview of the field of forensic science with emphasis on the criminalistic aspects of archaeological resource crime scenes. It exposes students to such fundamentals of criminalistics as trace evidence, class and individual characteristics, and function of the crime lab. It acquaints the students with basic crime scene management principles and the importance of crime scene protection, through documentation, evidence search techniques, and chain of custody. Archaeologists will be able to recognize their role as a member of the crime scene investigation team. This course is offered in coordination with the following:

Steve Covell [scovell@cbcp@navy.mil](mailto:scovell@cbcp@navy.mil)

## NEW LOGO? NEW NAME?

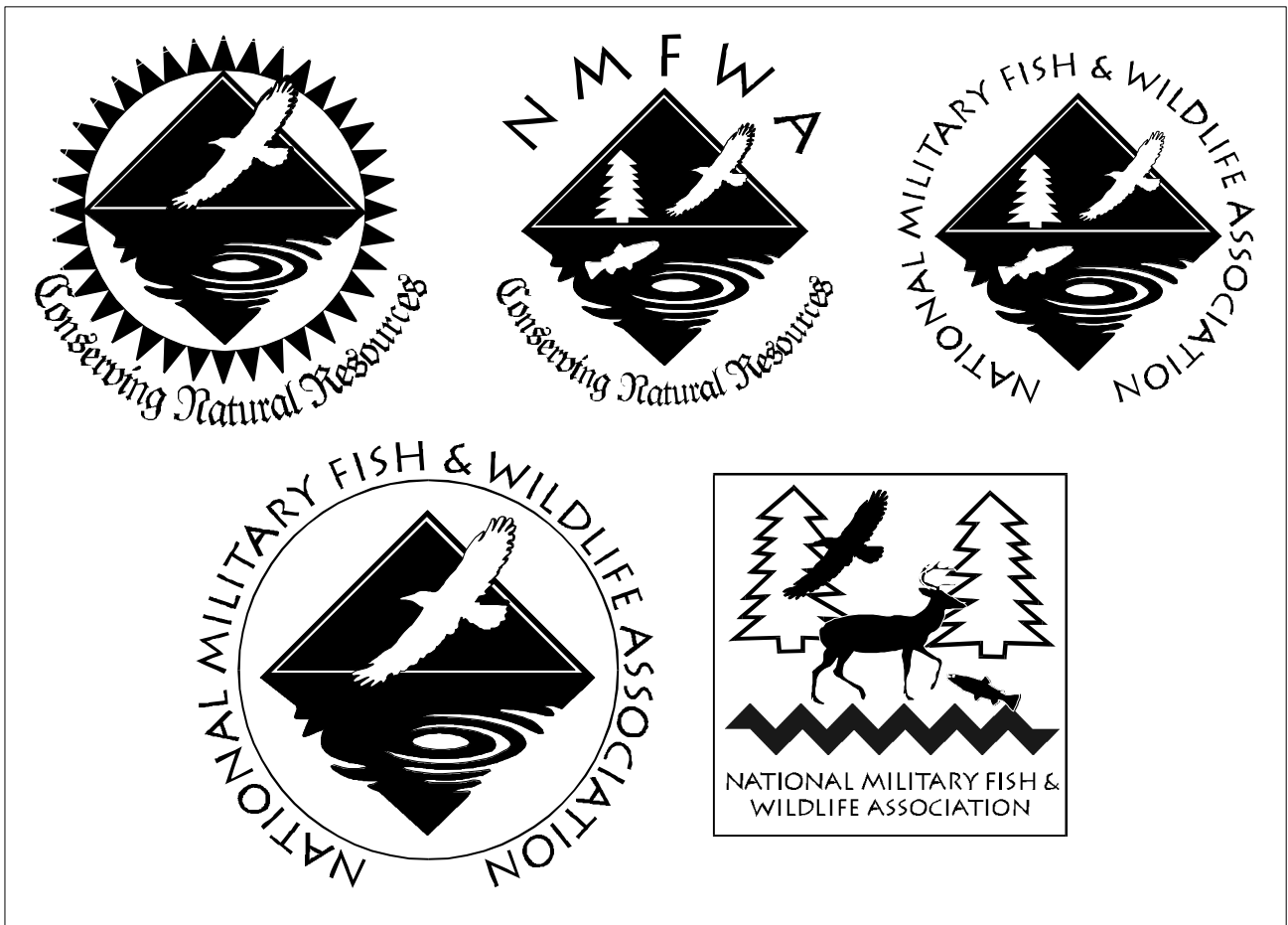
In the last issue of the FAWN, I mentioned the possibility of changing our logo and association name. Since I heard neither from our creative or non-creative members, I asked Scott Quinney to come up with some ideas and he came up with the following basic designs. If there is a name change, this would be incorporated into the new logo.

The top four choices for a new name include (1) National Military Conservation Association (NMCA), (2) Military Natural Resource Conservation Association (NMRCA), (3) Military Natural Resource Managers Association (MNRMA), and (4) Defense

Natural Resource Conservation Association (DNRCA).

If you have suggestions you would like the Board of Directors to consider, please send them to me by February 23rd. It seems the time has come to make others aware that our responsibilities extend beyond that of only fish and wildlife management. Natural resources are a vital part of realistic military training, and sound management is essential both for mission readiness and good stewardship of the public lands which we use.

Marjorie McHenry [mchenrym@ld-ngnet.army.mil](mailto:mchenrym@ld-ngnet.army.mil)



## THE MAY & SEPTEMBER 1998 FAWN

The upcoming May issue of the FAWN is typically business news covering our annual meeting in March and I usually have more stuff for the FAWN than I can use. However, if you have something that can't wait until the September issue, then please send it to me. Submission deadlines for the upcoming issues are April 15th and August 15th. Please look ahead to the September issue and send me your *field notes* and other newsy bits from your installation--you should have plenty to share after a busy summer field season. Please convert WORD and WordPerfect articles to text and send them to me by e-mail as an attachment or in the message body.

Thanks. Rick Bunn, FAWN Editor - [rlbunn@mindspring.com](mailto:rlbunn@mindspring.com)