

IN THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION



COOK INLET

REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT 1993



“THE MISSION OF THE COUNCIL IS TO INSURE
THE SAFE OPERATION
OF THE OIL TERMINALS, TANKERS, AND
FACILITIES IN COOK INLET
SO THAT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED
WITH THE OIL INDUSTRY
ARE MINIMIZED”

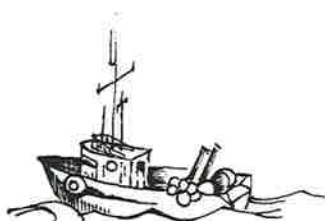
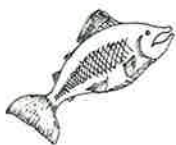


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THE SPIRIT OF
COOPERATION IS
AN ATTACHMENT
TO A GOAL, DRAWN
FROM THE SENSE
OF A DEEP STAKE IN
OUR CHILDREN'S
FUTURE, WHICH
GIVES US ALL THE
WILL TO STRIVE
TOGETHER





SUMMARY

The foundation of Cook Inlet RCAC operations and accomplishments builds upon open communication with all stakeholders including government, industry, interest groups and local citizens. Since its inception, Cook Inlet RCAC has worked with its stakeholders in the spirit of cooperation, keeping the exchange of information alive and flowing.



In early 1993, in cooperation with the United States Coast Guard and Prince William Sound RCAC, Cook

Inlet RCAC sponsored the OPA '90 Forum in Anchorage, Alaska. The forum provided a vehicle for state and federal regulators to discuss with the public those policy issues that have impact in Cook Inlet.

With high ranking officials from Washington, D.C. in attendance, the OPA '90 Forum provided the status and progress of regulations being established under the new federal law. Additionally, the State of Alaska provided federal officials with up-to-date information on the status of oil spill pre-

vention
response
laws and reg-



ulations being implemented in Alaska. The adoption of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 contributes significantly more information to the oil industry and public in regulations, studies and reports.

To continue the exchange of information and knowledge on protecting our waters, Cook Inlet RCAC



sponsored several forums, besides the OPA '90 Forum. Collaborative ventures included an Environmental Forum, held in the fall of 1993, to provide updates on envi-

ronmental research and monitoring projects being considered or implemented in Cook Inlet. Those attending represented the oil industry, academic institutions, environmental organizations, and state and federal reg-



ulatory agencies. Participants brought one another up-to-date on the methods of environmental monitoring being conducted in Cook Inlet and elsewhere in Alaska.

Of particular interest were the projects carried out or planned by ARCO Alaska while pursuing development of the "Sunfish Field" in Upper Cook Inlet, and the "Pilot Environmental Monitoring Program" carried out by Cook Inlet RCAC earlier in the year. A desire for more cooperative monitoring in the future was also expressed at this forum.

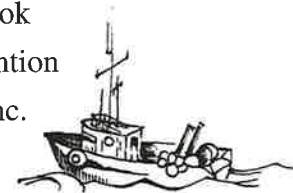
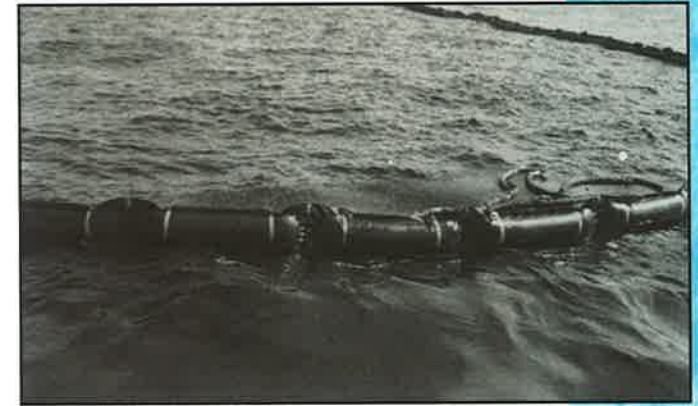
If 1992 was a year to learn and grow, then 1993 was a year of action. Cook Inlet RCAC's two committees - Prevention, Response, Operations and Safety Committee (PROPS), and Environmental Monitoring Committee (EMC) - continue to be the main focal point for reports, studies

and projects issued by Cook Inlet

RCAC. These committees serve as the cornerstones of Cook Inlet RCAC activities and issues. Throughout the year, the committees brought forward to the Board of Directors, reports and studies focusing on **prevention, response, contingency plans, and the environment.**

Additionally, Cook Inlet RCAC was actively involved in five spill drills sponsored by the oil industry, in conjunction with the industry oil spill cooperative - Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response, Inc. There were also

periodic spills and drills associated with Cook Inlet vessel, terminal and facility operations.



P

REVENTION

Cook Inlet RCAC continues to advocate that the primary focus must be on the prevention of oil spills. To this end, there were a number of studies and projects undertaken during the year highlighting this arena.

STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

The purpose of the "Cook Inlet Platform Structural Integrity Study" was to decide if the Cook Inlet platforms are structurally safe and have low risk potential for personnel injury and damage to the environment. The platforms were designed for an operating life of twenty to twenty-five years and most were installed prior to 1970. Cook Inlet RCAC was concerned that the platforms had exceeded their initial design life, and that the potential for a spill from the platforms, due to structural failure, was enhanced.

In December 1993, a structural assessment of five of Cook Inlet's fifteen platforms was completed. Based on

this assessment, it was determined that the operating oil companies had conducted appropriate surveys and no evidence of fatigue, cracking or other significant underwater damage existed. The study further found that all of the selected platforms are fit for purpose.

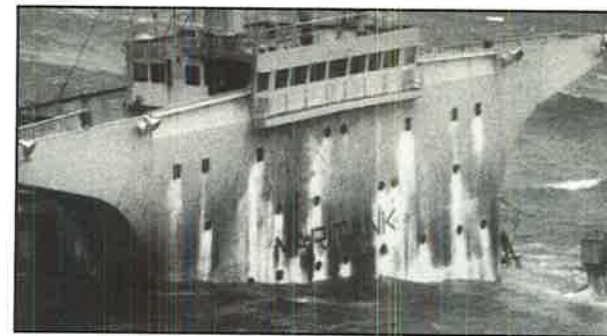
As a follow-up to the study, Cook Inlet

RCAC may forward to the operating oil companies in early 1994 recommendations that could include: (1) regular scheduling and proper documentation of the condition surveys; (2) development of a better definition of the ice loading design criteria; (3) reviews of decks that have not been assessed; and (4) review on the use of non-low temperature steel in critical locations.

HUMAN FACTORS

Human error is involved in over 80% of the spills that pollute the environment. Investigations into the causes of the most notorious spills, i.e. the Exxon Valdez, point to individual, team and organizational performance as critical factors.

Research about human factor issues on tank vessels such as manning levels, work schedules, rotations, hazardous attitudes, automation production pressures and vessel traffic systems, are nonexistent in Alaska. Cook Inlet RCAC, in joint venture with Prince William Sound RCAC, has assembled a group of recognized individuals to conduct a needs assessment for Alaska. In November, an assembly of nationally recognized experts converged for a brainstorming session, hosted by





Cook Inlet RCAC, to discuss the range of human factor issues.

As a result of this session, sixty eight issues covering manning, qualifications, and licensing; automation and work design; safety methods and data; communication; and organizational practices, were identified. These sixty eight issues will be explored further by the RCACs in a joint needs assessment in 1994.

NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY

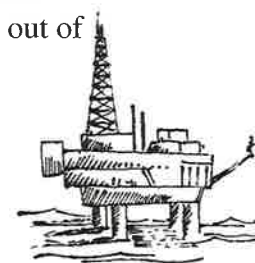
Safety of navigation in Cook Inlet has been an area of concern to Cook Inlet RCAC since its inception. In 1992, Cook Inlet RCAC was successful in convening a group to discuss the issue, but the groups failed to reach a consensus on what could be done to improve navigational safety. As a follow-up to this effort, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation hosted a two day workshop in August which focused on ways to improve navigation and communication among the diverse group of users.

As a direct result of this workshop, the U.S. Coast Guard



issued "Cook Inlet Navigation, Safety and Pollution Prevention Guidelines" in November of 1993. The goal of the guidelines is to provide additional procedures to allow for the safe conduct of vessels within Cook Inlet and to enhance the safety of all vessels using Cook Inlet through cooperation, safe practices and frequent communication.

Cook Inlet RCAC has taken the position that oil tanker traffic in Cook Inlet could be reduced, and thereby potential spills prevented if there was less tanker traffic. The state, through its oil and gas leases, retains a percentage of oil and gas produced in the state for itself, selling this oil back to the producing companies, which is often transported through Cook Inlet. As a result of action taken by the Cook Inlet RCAC Board of Directors in September, the state is reconsidering its position on these sales. This could significantly reduce the risk of an oil spill affecting coastal communities and resources, by eliminating twelve (12) tanker trips per year into and out of Cook Inlet.



R

ESPONSE, SPILLS & DRILLS

One of the functions of Cook Inlet RCAC is to serve as a liaison to its member groups and constituencies represented on the Board of Directors during oil spills or spill drills. During 1993, Cook Inlet RCAC participated in nine separate spill responses incidents, including five spill drills. The major spill drill exercises held during 1993 included the U.S. Coast Guard Area Drill and the Phillips Petroleum Drill.

In addition to participating in drills and spills that occurred in Cook Inlet, Cook Inlet RCAC was involved with the Shetland Islands Braer spill, assisting and gathering useful knowledge which could be shared both locally and nationally.

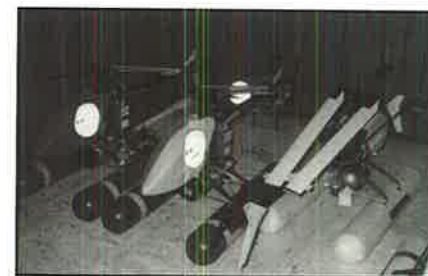
Over the past five years, a significant amount of research and development has gone into finding alternatives to the standard mechanical recovery. Throughout the year, Cook Inlet RCAC had the opportunity to observe some of these alternative products and projects, such as *In-situ* burning. In



August, the Canadian government undertook an open water burn of Alberta sweet crude oil off the coast of Newfoundland. Two representatives of Cook Inlet RCAC observed this *In-situ* burn and returned with information that has proven useful in the development of guidelines and criteria being considered in Alaska for *In-situ* burning.

The ability to respond to spills and collect oil close to the more sensitive beaches and nearshore areas, has long been a concern of RCAC representatives. In 1993, a Cook Inlet RCAC group, in conjunction with the State of Alaska, began working on an experimental nearshore clean-up project. The results of this project will be displayed in 1994.

It will be only through further research and development on alternatives to mechanical recovery, with an added focus on prevention measures, that the mission of Cook Inlet RCAC can be realized.



C

ONTINGENCY PLANS

The RCAC took a proactive role in the review of oil spill contingency plans. Previously established as a proponent of prevention measures being included in contingency plans, the RCAC carried forward in 1993 with the development and adoption of a set of review protocols. Of a significant note is the adoption of this review protocol process by federal agencies entrusted with review of response plans. RCAC is

proud to have developed protocols that are now being used as the national standard.

These protocols will be used by the RCAC in its evaluation of contingency plans submitted for crude oil facilities and tank vessels in Cook Inlet.

The purpose of these Contingency and Response Plan Review Protocols is to provide a consistent set of instructions for reviews.

The protocols consider five functional categories: prevention, response resources, response strategies, response management

and other issues, and three levels of review:

- **Level I:** Highlights those items in a plan that are the most critical to the success of the system to prevent and respond to oil spills. There are 13 review protocols evaluated at this level.



- **Level II:** Includes the protocols from Level I plus ten other protocols deemed important to the success of a plan. A total of 23 review protocols evaluated at this level.

- **Level III:** The highest level and includes all 33 review protocols. Level III is the most extensive level of review.

Using these protocols, the RCAC has evaluated contingency plans for Tesoro Alaska Vessel Operations, West Coast Shipping, and Marathon Oil Facilities. The technical manual prepared for members of Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response, Inc. has also been reviewed.

For over a year, Cook Inlet RCAC has advocated that federal and state agencies work cooperatively to develop a format and outline for a single oil spill contingency plan that would meet the statutory requirements of all regulatory agencies. In late 1993, four federal agencies, agreed in principal to the development of such an outline and format.

Through this process, Cook Inlet RCAC believes the interests of the public, contingency plan holders, regulatory agencies and the resources at risk, will best be served.

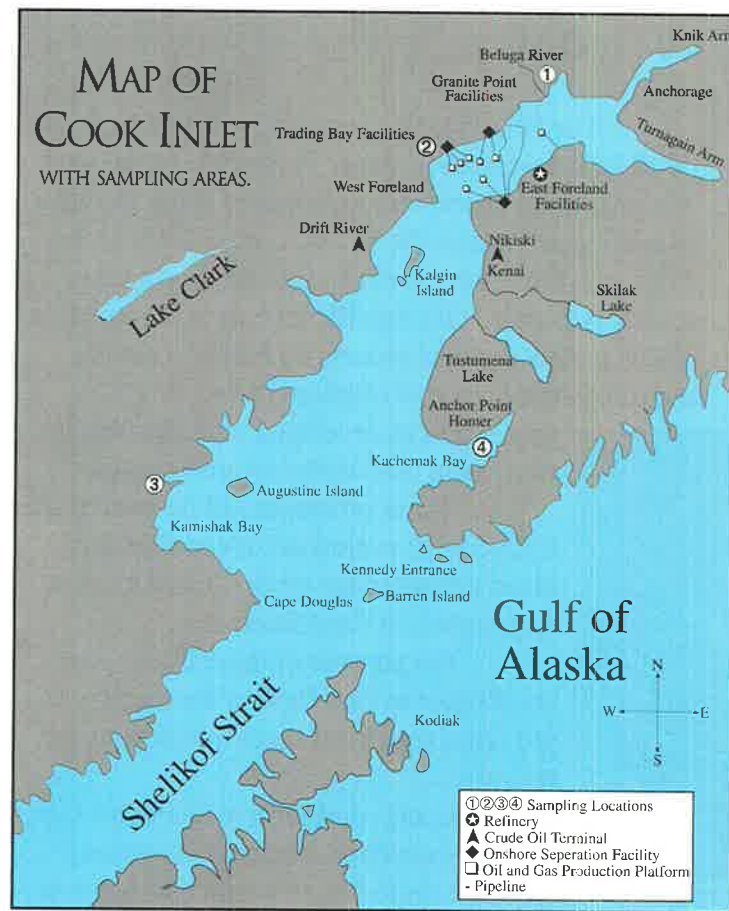
E NVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

The Environmental Monitoring Committee (EMC) sought advice from environmental professionals in government, industry, and private practice in trying to define its broad mandate and transform it into a

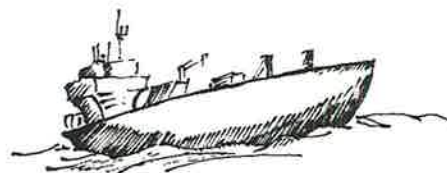


practical and useful program. The EMC contracted for a consultant to devise a conceptual monitoring program, held a forum for discussion and comment on the conceptual plan, and then carried out a pilot monitoring program in the summer of 1993.

The EMC dedicated nearly all of its resources in 1993 toward completion of this monitoring program. Arthur D. Little, Inc. was hired to conduct the first sampling program of its kind in a decade in Cook Inlet. The sampling team, which included committee staff to share in the field work, collected bottom sediments from 12



The physical setting of Cook Inlet has a profound influence on the fate of materials discharged from sources such as offshore platforms, treatment facilities, oil terminals, tankers and other ships using the waters of Cook Inlet.





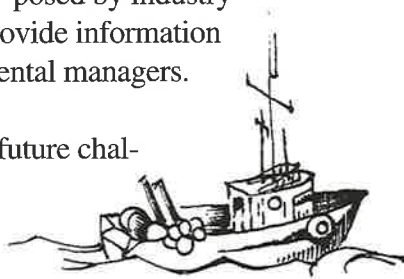
sites in Cook Inlet at Kachemak, Kamishak, and Trading Bays, and near the Beluga River. Additionally, benthic shellfish were collected for tissue analysis in Kamishak and

Kachemak Bays. The pilot program also tested mussel cage moorings in Trading Bay and near Beluga, including experimental "Semi-Permeable Membrane Devices" (SPMDs) that simulate the pollutant uptake of living tissues.

With the results of the pilot monitoring program in hand, the EMC is ready to recommend a long-term monitoring program for the future to Cook Inlet RCAC. Continued monitoring will help identify and avoid potential environmental impacts posed by industry

in Cook Inlet, and provide information needed by environmental managers.

Some of the future chal-



lenges faced by the Environmental Monitoring Committee are expansion of the pilot program into a long-term monitoring program, and seeking cooperation within the morass of federal, state, and private entities charged with marine environmental monitoring. The ultimate goal is to utilize the results of a monitoring program to make sound and well-reasoned recommendations to the oil industry and government regulators, through Cook Inlet RCAC, for the management and protection of the Cook Inlet environment. It is hoped that the efforts of the RCACs in Alaska will provide a viable model for constructive public participation in environmental decision-making elsewhere in the United States and the world.



SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Enviromental Monitoring Committee (EMC) provided the impetus for some special projects that have been, and will continue to be, instrumental to the Cook Inlet RCAC mission. One was to



help coordinate what was called an Environmental Summit between Cook Inlet RCAC and various environmental groups in the area. Since the time that environmental groups had chosen to

withdraw their participation in Council activities, there existed a lack of clear and forthright discussion of what each "side" expected of the other. At the Summit, members of the Council and the environmental community sat face-to-face to discuss issues, concerns, and activities. From that meeting, it became clear where each stood through honest communication.

The EMC also recommended to the Council the initiation of a "Stakeholder Survey," to find out precisely what Cook Inlet RCACs internal and external stakeholders expect of the Council. Internal stakeholders include Council representatives and committee members, the charter funding companies, ex-officio members, and other industry and governmental entities. External stakeholders include interested parties that

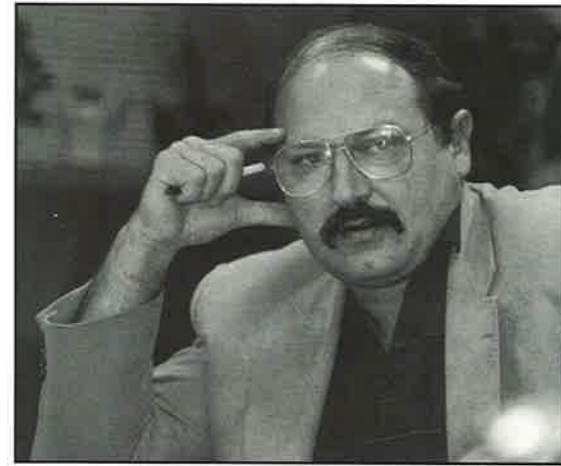


seat members on the Council and the citizens of the region themselves. From this idea, the Council contracted to begin work on an internal stakeholder survey to assist in defining the issues and future course of Cook Inlet RCAC.



P

RESIDENT'S MESSAGE



After three years, it is extremely rewarding to see recommendations offered by Cook Inlet RCAC come to fruition. However, none of the successes would have been possible had it not been for endless enthusiasm and devotion of the board of directors, committee members and staff.

Cook Inlet RCAC's Board of Directors and members of the Environmental Monitoring Committee and Prevention, Response, Operations and Safety Committee serve as volunteers without compensation. These voluntary board members have expended in excess of seven thousand hours this past year in working to improve and protect the air, land and waters surrounding the communities in Cook Inlet. I applaud and appreciate the time and commitment these individuals have put forth.

Cook Inlet RCAC is sometimes criticized for recommendations on projects or issues undertaken by committees or the Board of Directors. Regardless of whether the criticisms are justified, one must keep in mind the work is done by volunteers committed to minimize the environmental impact of oil operations.

To those who have worked with us this past year - the oil industry, the State of Alaska, the U.S. government, local communities, and special interest groups - Cook Inlet RCAC appreciates that we have been able to foster a relationship of cooperation and move forward towards protection of all our resources.



Jack Brown
President

B

BOARD OF DIRECTORS '93

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Jack Brown

REPRESENTATION

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Jack Brown is Executive Director of People Count, Inc. and a member of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly, a position he has held since 1987.

VICE PRESIDENT

Captain Glen Glenzer

Municipality of Anchorage

Glen Glenzer is a retired Navy Captain and former Director of the Port of Anchorage.

SECRETARY

Joe Ray Skhra

Recreational interests

Joe Ray Skhra represents recreational interests in Cook Inlet, is an attorney in private practice, and the owner/operator of Fire Sky Adventures, a professional guiding operation on the Kenai Peninsula.

TREASURER

Tom Mears

Aquaculture Associations

Tom Mears is the Executive Director of Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association located in Kenai, Alaska.



DIRECTORS

Doug Coughenower

REPRESENTATION

City of Homer

Doug Coughenower, Chair - Environmental Monitoring Committee, is the regional representative for the University of Alaska's Marine Advisory Program on the Kenai Peninsula.

Marie Becker

Alaska State Chamber of Commerce

Marie Becker, Chair - Policy, Education and Procedures Committee, is a resident of Nikiski and the owner/manager of Environmental Solutions.

Dave Woodruff

City of Kodiak

Dave Woodruff is part owner/manager of Alaska Fresh Seafood in Kodiak and has been a member of the Kodiak City Council since 1978.

Dexter Ogle

Alaska Native organizations

Dexter Ogle is a commercial fisherman and a member of the Board of Directors for Seldovia Native Association, Inc.

John Douglas

City of Kenai

John Douglas, a retired drilling and production manager, is a mining and petroleum consultant.



B

BOARD OF DIRECTORS '93 (CONT.) & EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

DIRECTORS

Karl Pulliam

Karl Pulliam is the owner/operator of Sea Breeze Charters in Seldovia and president of the Board of Directors for the Seldovia Oil Spill Response team.

Ken Castner

Ken Castner, Chair - Prevention, Response, Operations and Safety Committee, is a set net fisherman on the west side of Cook Inlet, a seine fisherman in lower Cook Inlet and a tender operator along the Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay.

Mike Milligan

Mike Milligan is a commercial fisherman in Kodiak and a member of the Kodiak Borough Assembly.

Vacant Seat *

REPRESENTATION

City of Seldovia

Commercial Fishing

Kodiak Island Borough

Environmental

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

U.S. Coast Guard
Captain Max Miller

U.S. Coast Guard
Lt. John Kwietniak



Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Joe Sautner

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Mark Sienkiewicz

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Kris O'Conner

Minerals Management Service
Joy Geiselman

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
John Whitney

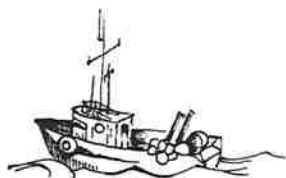
Alaska Division of Emergency Services
Pete Petram

Bureau of Land Management
Joe Dygas

U.S. Forest Service
Gary Lehnhausen

Environmental Protection Agency
Carl Lautenberger

Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response
Bill Stillings



P

REVENTION, RESPONSE, OPERATIONS & SAFETY COMMITTEE

The primary mission of the Prevention, Response, Operations & Safety Committee is a commitment to the prevention of oil spills.

The Prevention, Response, Operations & Safety Committee's primary work has involved the development of work plans, projects and studies designed to provide recommendations to minimize the risk of oil spills in Cook Inlet. A secondary mission of the Committee involves review and monitoring of spill response efforts and utilization of the best available technology. The Committee has created work groups to review and monitor developments in spill response and technology, address the human factors element associated with oil transportation and assess the structural integrity of offshore platforms.



COUNCIL MEMBERS

Ken Castner, Chair
Commercial Fishing - Homer

Captain Glen Glenzer
Municipality of Anchorage - Anchorage

Tom Mears
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association - Kenai

PUBLIC MEMBERS

Captain A.D. Santos
Anchorage

Douglas Jones
Anchorage

Mary Jacobs
Kodiak

Dan Winn
Homer

Loren Flagg
Soldotna

Todd Miner
Chugiak



E

NVIRONMENTAL MONITORING COMMITTEE

The primary mission of the Environmental Monitoring Committee is to insure that the environmental impacts associated with oil industry operations are minimized.

The Environmental Monitoring Committee is concerned about potential impacts of the oil industry on the health of the Cook Inlet ecosystem. The Committee has worked diligently at gaining a familiarization of the Cook Inlet oil industry, establishing ongoing cooperative efforts with governmental agencies and industry with respect to environmental monitoring compliance, and design and implementation of an independent environmental pilot monitoring program for Cook Inlet.



COUNCIL MEMBERS

Doug Coughenower, Chair
City of Homer

Karl Pulliam
City of Seldovia

Dave Woodruff
City of Kodiak

PUBLIC MEMBERS

Christopher M. Dillon
Anchorage

Dennis Randa
Soldotna

Tamara Smid
Beluga

Dave Hanneman
Anchorage

Dora Dushkin
Anchorage

Vince O'Reilly
Kenai

C

COUNCIL STAFF

FULL-TIME STAFF

LISA PARKER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Lisa Parker joined Cook Inlet RCAC in June 1991. A lifelong Alaskan, Ms. Parker has worked in the public and private sector for over twenty years on natural resource issues.

JAMES DEY PROGRAM COORDINATOR

James Dey has been with Cook Inlet RCAC since October 1991 and has a degree in Environmental Studies from the University of California, Santa Cruz. Mr. Dey serves as the Program Coordinator to the Environmental Monitoring and Prevention, Response, Operations & Safety Committees.

KAREN WILLIAMS OFFICE MANAGER

Karen Williams has been with Cook Inlet RCAC since December 1990. Ms. Williams previously worked with the Kenai Peninsula Borough Emergency Management/ Oil Spill Office during the Exxon Valdez oil spill.



RORY DABNEY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

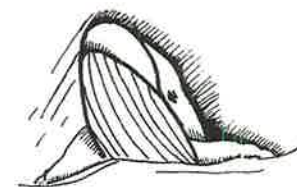
Rory Dabney began working for Cook Inlet RCAC as a temporary employee in January, 1992. A ten year resident of the Kenai Peninsula, Mrs. Dabney began working as a full-time employee in February, 1993.

PART-TIME STAFF

Bonnie Hanson	Accounting Clerk
Kathy Sandberg	Secretary
Cindy Sanguinetti	Special Projects

LEGAL COUNSEL

C.R. Baldwin	General Counsel
Sonosky, Chambers, Sasche, Miller, Munson & Clocksin	OPA '90 Counsel



C

HARTER FUNDING COMPANIES

Ten oil companies provide monies to fund the operations of the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens' Advisory Council. The companies that have agreed to participate, listed here, are required to file an oil spill contingency plan for the Cook Inlet region under the *Oil Pollution Act of 1990*. Agreements were signed with the oil companies in August, 1992 and will provide Cook Inlet RCAC with a total of \$1,625,000.00 through December 1994.

Payments are made by the oil companies directly to Cook Inlet RCAC according to a schedule provided to Cook Inlet RCAC by the oil companies. The schedule may be modified from time to time by the oil companies to reflect membership additions or changes in activities of the funding oil companies.

ARCO ALASKA, INC.

CHEVRON

COOK INLET PIPE LINE COMPANY

KENAI PIPELINE COMPANY

MAPCO ALASKA PETROLEUM

MARATHON OIL COMPANY

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM

SHELL WESTERN E & P, INC.

TESORO ALASKA PETROLEUM

UNOCAL OIL AND GAS

F

INANCIAL REPORT

BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 1993

Assets

Cash.....	\$ 201,524.00
Equipment	63,057.00
Accumulated Depreciation	(16,608.00)
Total Assets	\$ 247,973.00

Liabilities and Fund Balance

Liabilities

Accounts Payable.....	22,004.00
Accrued Payroll Tax	280.00
Accrued Leave	12,126.00
Deferred Revenue	16,455.00
Total Liabilities	\$ 50,865.00

Fund Balance

Encumbered Funds - 1992.....	14,133.00
Encumbered Funds - 1993.....	50,646.00
Plant Fund	46,449.00
Unrestricted Funds	85,880.00
Total Fund Balance	\$ 197,107.00
Total Liabilities and Funds.....	\$ 247,972.00

Prepared by Obendorf, Tuter & Lambe, APC - Certified Public Accountants.

Cook Inlet RCAC's Annual Auditor's Report for 1993 will be available after April 1, 1994. Copies can be obtained at Cook Inlet RCAC's office.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY - FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

Revenues

Charter Fund Company	\$ 649,882.00
Interest Revenue.....	8,651.00
Other Income.....	1,116.00
Total Revenues.....	\$ 659,649.00

Expenditures

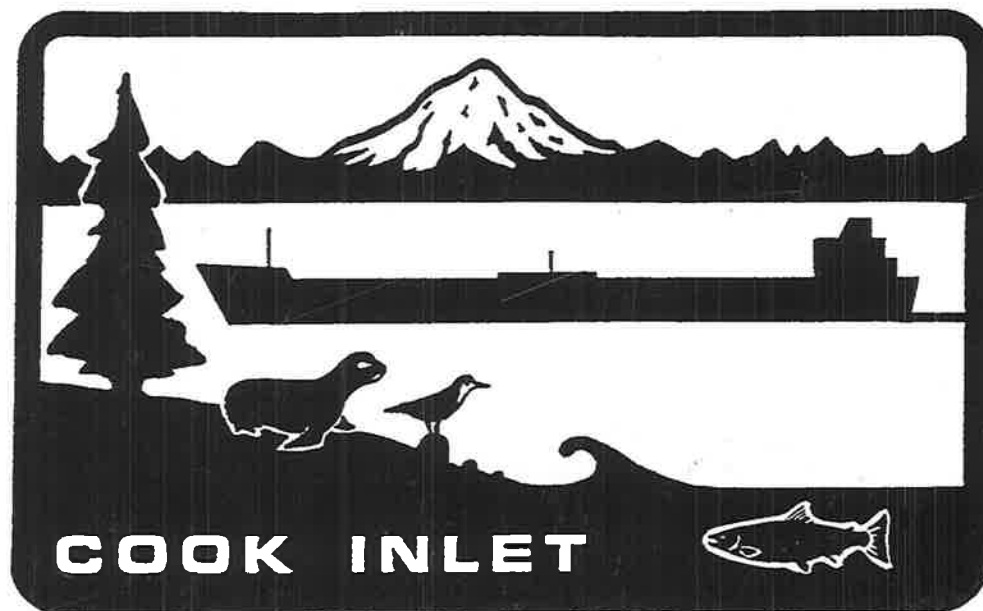
Personal Services	260,022.00
Admin. Travel, Meals/Lodging	29,717.00
Member Travel, Meals/Lodging	83,728.00
Consult Travel, Meals/Lodging.....	16,938.00
Meetings/Training/Seminars	15,159.00
Facilities	28,523.00
Telephone	22,846.00
Office Equip., Machines & Supplies.....	16,034.00
Computers	13,096.00
Public Relations	22,598.00
Legal	15,126.00
Accountant	8,322.00
Professional.....	256,424.00
Dues and Subscriptions	13,570.00
Delivery Charges.....	6,376.00
Total Expenditures	\$ (808,477.00)
Net Excess Revenues	\$ (148,828.00)

1993 COOK INLET REGIONAL CITIZENS' ADVISORY COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT

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DESIGN & ILLUSTRATION BY DIANE DUNHAM & KEVIN HALL - THE ERIKSEN GROUP

PRINTED BY PROFESSIONAL COLORGRAPHICS



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