

WILLIAM YANCEY BROWN

POSITIONS

June 2011 to Present: Nonresident Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

February 2010 to Jan 2011: President & CEO, Woods Hole Research Center, Falmouth, MA.

February 2007 to Jan 2010: President and CEO, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA.

October 2001 to January 2007: President and CEO, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

January 2001 to September 2001: Vice President for Science Policy and Director of the Living Oceans Program, National Audubon Society, Washington, DC.

April 1997 to January 2001: Science Advisor to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

March 1996 to April 1997: Senior Fellow, World Wildlife Fund, Washington, DC.

October 1994-February 1996: Principal, Hagler Bailly Consulting, Inc., Arlington, VA.

1992-1994: Vice President, Environmental Planning & Programs, Waste Management, Inc., Washington, DC.

1985-1991: Director, Government Affairs, Waste Management, Inc., Washington, DC.

1981-1985: Senior Scientist and Attorney, Environmental Defense Fund, Washington, DC (Acting Executive Director January 1 to October 1, 1984), Washington, DC.

1980-1981: Executive Secretary, US International Convention Advisory Commission, Washington, DC.

1977-1980: Executive Secretary, US Endangered Species Scientific Authority, Washington, DC.

1974-1977: Consultant and temporary employee (when in law school), Department of Interior, President's Council on Environmental Quality, and EPA, Washington, DC.

1973-1974: Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA.

EDUCATION

Harvard Law School, JD, 1977

University of Hawaii, PhD, Zoology, 1973

Johns Hopkins University, MAT, 1970

University of Virginia, BA, Biology, with highest distinction, 1969

American School of Recife (Brazil), High School Diploma, 1966

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

Director and Former President, Natural Science Collections Alliance
 Former Director and Chairman, Global Heritage Fund
 Former Director and Chairman, The Ocean Conservancy
 Former Director, Wistar Institute
 Former Director, Environmental & Energy Study Institute
 Former Director, Environmental Law Institute
 Former Director, US Environmental Training Institute
 Former Director, US Committee for the United Nations Environment Programme
 Former Director, Audubon Naturalist Society
 Former Director and Board Lead, Harvard Environmental Law Society
 Former Director, Historic Hawaii Foundation

OTHER AFFILIATIONS AND HONORS

Member, District of Columbia Bar
 Member, Advisory Committee, Division on Earth and Life Studies, National Academies
 Member, Board of Advisors, The Ocean Foundation
 Member, Commission on Environmental Law, IUCN
 Member, Phi Beta Kappa
 Fellow, College of Physicians of Philadelphia
 Member, Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society
 Member, Phi Sigma, The Biological Research Society
 Former Member, Commission on Environmental Planning & Strategy, IUCN
 National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow, 1971 to 1973

BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVE

Bill Brown is a scientist and lawyer with a distinguished career in government, non-profit institutions, and the private sector where he has provided leadership for environmental issues and scientific and cultural institutions. He is currently a nonresident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, where he is [writing](#) on environment and culture and pursuing projects including development assistance for Kazakhstan and Libya, global strategy for DNA banking, and the interaction of small hydropower and migratory fish. He is also the author of "[Valley of the Scorpion](#)," a novel published in February 2013. Dr. Brown is a former Science Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior, a former President of the Bishop Museum, a former President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, a former President of the Woods Hole Research Center, and a former Vice President of Waste Management, Inc.

Dr. Brown was born in Artesia, California. He graduated from high school in Recife, Brazil, and graduated from the University of Virginia (B.A, Biology), Johns Hopkins University (M.A.T), the University of Hawaii (Ph.D., Zoology), and Harvard Law School (J.D.).

Dr. Brown was a National Science Foundation Fellow in the 1970s and studied the ecology of seabirds on Manana Island offshore of Oahu, Hawaii. He also taught anatomy and physiology laboratories. From 1973-74, he was Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts. He went from there to law school, and during law school held summer and consulting positions with the Environmental Protection Agency (1974), Council on Environmental Quality (1975), and the Department of the Interior (1976-77).

In 1977, Dr. Brown was appointed Executive Secretary of the federal Endangered Species Scientific Authority, and responsible for U.S. scientific review of wildlife trade under the CITES Convention. He was a member of the delegation that negotiated the Bonn Convention on Migratory Animals in 1979. In 1980, Dr. Brown was appointed Executive Secretary of the federal International Convention Advisory Commission, with similar responsibilities.

Dr. Brown joined the Environmental Defense Fund in 1981 where he served as Senior Scientist and Acting Executive Director. At EDF, Dr. Brown was a national leader on endangered species, wetlands protection, and Antarctic conservation. He served on U.S. delegations to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the State Department Antarctic Advisory Committee. He represented EDF as an attorney of record in litigation that was settled and substantially enhanced wetlands protection under the Clean Water Act. He authored a report on tax policy and natural resource conservation. When Acting Executive Director of EDF for most of 1984, he focused on management and fundraising.

In 1985, Dr. Brown took a position with Waste Management, Inc. He was at WMI for nine years, serving initially as Director of Government Affairs and later as Vice President for Environmental Planning and Programs. He was the first Chairman of the WMI Executive Environmental Committee. WMI was the world's largest waste management company with approximately 65,000 employees worldwide and annual revenues of \$10 billion.

At WMI, Dr. Brown was the architect of the company's comprehensive environmental policy and many programs for its implementation. These included measures and incentives for pollution prevention and management, legal compliance, and a unique program for no-net-loss of biological diversity on company properties. Dr. Brown initiated and supervised public disclosure of WMI environmental performance in annual environmental reports, and was the company's principal representative to the environmental community. He also led company legislative efforts on key environmental issues, including legislation eventually adopted as the Pollution Prevention Act and advocacy in support of the Endangered Species Act.

Dr. Brown managed the company's environmental grant program, providing between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 annually in grants to environmental organizations. He represented the company in the Environmental Grantmakers Association and the Council on Foundations. He played a leading role in establishing a WMI waste reduction business unit in 1986. He was intimately involved with policy and practice for site clean-up, recycling and disposal of municipal and hazardous waste, wastewater treatment, sludge and compost management, and trash-to-energy.

Dr. Brown joined Hagler Bailly Consulting in 1994, where he was a principal addressing international environmental projects, including work undertaken by the firm for USAID, the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and private sector clients. Among other things, he negotiated a contract with the ADB for environmental assistance to Vietnam. He presented seminars in Egypt on environmental management for USAID. He provided advice to private sector clients on accessing public sector finance. He also managed an environmental audit of a company's waste site clean up activities.

In March 1996, Dr. Brown affiliated with the World Wildlife Fund as a Senior Fellow, where he remained until appointment as the Science Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior. He advised the President of WWF on various management and fundraising issues and on ways to engage the corporate community in reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Dr. Brown was appointed the Science Advisor to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt in April 1997. He advised the Secretary and provided leadership on diverse issues concerning science and policy at the Department, and he frequently addressed public forums. He led the Department's Science Board and oversaw USGS science support for the other Departmental bureaus. He also led science and policy initiatives on a range of issues including oceans and coral reefs, invasive species, and biotechnology. He wrote executive orders issued by President Clinton on coral reef protection and on invasive species, and he recruited and supervised the staff of the Invasive Species Council. He proposed and then oversaw work that culminated in the establishment of three national wildlife refuges with coral reefs and the Northwest Hawaiian Islands reserve, which has since been made a national monument and is the largest protected nature reserve in the United States. He left Interior in January 2001 at the end of the Clinton Administration, and joined the staff of the National Audubon Society as Vice President for Science Policy and Director of Audubon's Living Oceans Program. At Audubon, he supervised a group focusing on fisheries management, marine protected areas, and sustainable choices in seafood consumption, before being recruited to head the Bishop Museum.

From October 2001 until January 2007, Dr. Brown was President and CEO of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii. Bishop Museum was founded in 1889, and maintains the world's largest collection of Hawaiian and Pacific cultural and natural history objects. The museum employs over 200 staff and has an annual operating budget of about \$15 million. During Dr. Brown's tenure, the museum's finances improved significantly, a new 19,000 ft² science education center was planned, paid for, and built, and a major renovation of historic buildings, now completed, was planned and most funds needed were raised. Among many accomplishments, he recruited a Chinese scholar to head the anthropology department, and with him established a research program in China. He launched work on climate adaptation in Melansia supported by the MacArthur Foundation. He negotiated and signed an MOU on cooperative activities with the President of French Polynesia. He also handled an incredibly controversial issue involving artifacts that had been misappropriated from the museum before he became its President and that had been buried in a cave on the Big Island. He retrieved the artifacts under court order. He also led work with the museum board to successfully secure a Native Hawaii majority in its membership.

From February 2007 until January 2010, Dr. Brown was President and CEO of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. The Academy was established in 1812 and is the oldest scientific research institution in the Americas, with vast collections, historic exhibits, and programs for research and education. It has an annual operating budget of approximately \$14 million and over 200 staff. When at the Academy, Dr. Brown established an Asia Center and developed MOUs with several organizations in China and Russia. He established an Environmental Policy Center and secured funding for its work. That center became the leading venue in Philadelphia and environs for discussion and debate on environmental issues. He raised \$500,000 from individuals and with that oversaw preparation of an innovative plan for renovations to the 236,000 ft² building and its exhibits.

Dr. Brown was President and CEO of the Woods Hole Research Center from February 2010 until January 2011, when he resigned to move to Washington, DC, and join his wife, Mary McLeod, who is the Principal Deputy Legal Advisor of the Department of State. WHRC is a leading non-profit research organization applying science to global environmental challenges, including climate change and forest conservation. When at WHRC, Dr. Brown recruited a dynamic management team addressing finance and administration, development, and policy. He launched a strategic planning process now in progress. He also participated in the 15th and 16th Conferences of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen and Cancun.

Dr. Brown was appointed a Nonresident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution in June 2011, where he serves as an expert and contributes in the areas of natural resource and biodiversity science, law and policy; waste management policy and practice; and museum leadership. His current projects include advising the Environment Minister of Kazakhstan on "green growth" and participation in a team preparing a vision and report for the government titled "Kazakhstan 2050"; serving as an expert in litigation on dams and salmon for Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman; leading foundation sponsored projects for an all-species DNA bank and to advance natural and cultural heritage in Libya; and advancing the concept of "natural capital" for a Brookings project on green growth funded by the Norwegian Finance Ministry. He has also written articles posted on Brookings' website at <http://www.brookings.edu/experts/brownw.aspx> and made several presentations, including a keynote address on climate and environmental issues in Central Asia at a March 2012 UN sponsored meeting in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Fiction

2013. [Valley of the Scorpion](#). Amazon Kindle and Paperback Editions.

Policy

2013. [DNA Net Earth](#). The Brookings Institution. Policy Paper 2013-01. March 2013.

2013. [The Climate Scientist and the Pipeline](#). The New York Times. March 8.

2012. [Genetically Modified Food](#). The New York Times. September 23.

2012. [Natural Capital Resources](#). In: Rio+20: Coalitions Driving Bottom Up Change. Brookings Institution. June 2012.

2012. [Preserving Species](#). The New York Times. June 4.

2012. [Aquaculture Priorities: Expansion in Africa and Standards for Global Sustainability](#). Brookings Institution. February 13.

2012. [Limits to Climate Change Mitigation and the Adaptation Imperative](#). Brookings

Institution. February 7.

2011. [Keep the U.S. Flag Raised at UNESCO](#). Brookings Institution. December 12.
2011. [Looking at Obama's Record on the Environment](#). The New York Times. November 16.
2011. [Heritage, Democracy, and Development in Libya](#). Brookings Institution. November 8.
2011. [Playing to Win on Climate Change](#). Brookings Institution. October 19.
2011. [Principles for Water and Development](#). Brookings Institution. October 7.
2011. [Cultural Heritage and Development](#). Brookings Institution. September 14.
2011. [Correspondence: Invest in a DNA bank for all species](#). Nature: 476, 399. August 24.
2011. [Questions About Gene-Modified Foods](#). The New York Times. August 24.
2011. [Conserving High Seas Biodiversity](#). Brookings Institution. August 19.
2011. [Global Environmental Quality: Rio+20 and Beyond](#). Brookings Institution. August 8.
2011. [Conserving Biological Diversity](#). Global Views. Brookings Institution. July.
2011. [It's Time for a New Biotechnology Law](#). Brookings Institution. July 27.
2011. [Keeping Sea Life](#). Brookings Institution. July 20.
2011. [Rules to Stop Overfishing](#). The New York Times. June 20.
2011. [What to Do About Invasive Species](#). The New York Times. April 10.
2011. [Eating Invasive Species](#). The New York Times. January 10.
2010. [Opinion: Codes of Life](#). GlobalPost. April 22.
2006. [Sanctuary a victory long in making](#). Honolulu Advertiser. June 18.
2004. [Bishop Museum Final Guidance](#) for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. Bishop Museum. October 7.
2001. Promise and Peril: Biotechnology's Potential for Environmental Quality. Environmental Forum, September/October 2001, Vol. 8, Number 5.
2000. Concluding address "The Way Forward." Conference on Best Management Practices for Preventing and Controlling Invasive Alien Species. Cape Town, South Africa. February 22. Symposium Proceedings: 285-6. Working for Water Programme, Cape Town, South Africa.

1998. Essay on the Future of Environmental Management. Environmental Forum. Environmental Law Institute.

1996. ISO 14000 and Environmental Management Systems: Training Manual. W.Y. Brown and M. Hormell. Prepared by Hagler Bailly Inc. for USAID.

1996. Financial and Management Process Audit of Manufactured Gas Plant Site Cleanup Activities of Atlanta Gas Light Company in Georgia, Public Disclosure Edition. W.Y. Brown, M. Hormell and M. McFadden. Prepared by Hagler Bailly Inc. for the Georgia Public Service Commission.

1995. Science and the Endangered Species Act. Members of the National Research Council Committee on Scientific Issues in the Endangered Species Act (including W.Y. Brown). National Academy Press.

1995. Corporate Programs to Understand and Conserve Biological Diversity. Report of the National Biological Service, Department of the Interior.

1993. Corporate Leadership. In Environmental Leadership: Developing Effective Skills and Styles. Edited by Joyce K. Berry and John C. Gordon. Island Press.

1991. Environmental Leadership: The Search for Priorities and Power. In Environmental Law: Vol. 21, No. 4. Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College.

1991. Are We Conquering Hazardous Waste? U.S. EPA Journal, Vol. 17, No. 3, July/August.

1990. Waste Reduction: Policy and Practice. W.Y. Brown, Waste Management, Inc. and Mary Edgar, Piper & Marbury. John Wiley and Sons.

1987. Observations Concerning Arctic Environmental Quality. Center for Oceans Law and Policy. Proceeding of the Eleventh Annual Seminar: The Polar Regions. March 26-28, 1987. University of Virginia School of Law.

1987. Selected Issues Concerning Arctic Environmental Protection. Proc. Conf. on Polar Regions. University of Virginia Center for Ocean Law and Policy, Charlottesville, VA, March 27-28, 1987.

1986. The Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources: A Model for Large Marine Ecosystem Management, R. Tucker Scully, William Y. Brown, and Bruce S. Manheim. In Variability and Management of Large Marine Ecosystems, K. Sherman and L. M. Alexander, Eds. AAAS Selected Symposium 99, Chapter 15. Westview Press, Boulder.

1985. Eliminating Tax Subsidies to Protect Critical Habitat for Endangered Species and Other Natural Areas: A Report and Model Legislation. Environmental Defense Fund. February.

1984. Federal Initiatives for the Preservation of Wetlands. Federal Bar News & Journal 31:70-74.

1984. Environmental Perspective. W.Y. Brown and Bruce Manheim. Antarctic Politics and Marine Resources: Critical Choices for the 1980s. Proceedings from the Eighth Annual Conference, June 17-20, 1984, Center for Ocean Management Studies, University of Rhode Island.

1984. Arctic Environmental Quality. In United States Arctic Interests, W.E. Westermeyer and K.M. Shusterich, Eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, Chapter 9.

1983. The Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Environmental Conservation 10: 187-196.

1983. Corps Proposals are Further Retreat from Wetlands Protection. National Wetlands Newsletter 5: 7-9.

1982. Why Government Must Intervene in Wildlife Conservation. Environmental Professional 4: 337-9.

1982. Endangered Wetlands. Environmental Education, Report 10.

1981. Acid Rain and Wildlife Conservation. Cong. Record, Oct. 6, 1981, S1112-S1114.

1978. The Federal Role in Regulating Species Introductions into the United States. In Proc. Symposium on Exotic Species in Mariculture. R Mann, Ed. The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.

1978. The Work of the Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Proc. Int. Assoc. Fish and Wildlife Agencies. 67: 145-156.

1978. Responsibilities of the Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Proc. Ann. Conf. Southeast. Assoc. Fish and Wildlife Agencies. 32: 853-854.

1977. Mason, Lawrence N., Robert T. Lackey, William Y. Brown, and Kyran D. Thelen. Protection, Conservation, and Management of Endangered and Threatened Species in Egypt. Fish and Wildlife Service/National Park Service Report, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 33 pp.

Congressional Testimony

2011. Hearing on the FY 2012 Budget for the National Science Foundation. Senate Appropriations Committee. April 15. Written statement.

2003. Hearing on the Native American Languages Act. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. May 15.

1995. Hearing on Reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act. Endangered Species Act Task Force, House Resource Committee. May 25.

1992. Hearing on Reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act. Senate Committee on

Environment and Public Works. April 10.

1991. Hearing on Waste Export and the Basel Convention. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. July 25.

1989. Hearing on Waste Export Control. House Energy and Commerce Committee. July 27.

1989. Hearing on the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act (H.R. 1457). House Energy and Commerce Committee. May 25.

1988. Hearing on the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act (H.R. 2800). House Energy and Commerce Committee. April 21.

1988. Hearing on Reduction of Municipal Solid Waste. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. January 8. Written statement.

1987. Hearing on Disposal of Plastics in the Marine Environment. National Ocean Policy Study of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, July 29.

1987. Hearings on Plastic Pollution in the Marine Environment. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. July 23.

1986. Hearings on S. 1839 to Disallow Certain Tax Credits and Deductions for Expenditures Within Environmental Zones. Senate Finance Committee. January 31.

1985. Hearing on Ocean Incineration of Hazardous Waste. House Committee on Science and Technology. June 13.

1985. Hearings on Ocean Incineration. House Subcommittee on Oceanography. December 3.

1985. Hearing on Ocean Incineration. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. June 19 and July 17.

1984. Hearing on Antarctica. Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space. September 24.

1984. Hearing on the Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act. House Committee on Foreign Affairs. April 12. Written statement.

1983. Hearing on Possible Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. House Subcommittee on Water Resources. November 9.

1983. Hearing on the Emergency Wetland Resources Protection Act. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. July 12.

1983. Hearing on the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1983. House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology. June 28.

1983. Hearing on Antarctic Marine Living Resources. House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. June 30.

1982. Hearing on the Front Royal Conservation and Research Center of the National Zoological Park. House Committee on Appropriations. November 4.

1981. Hearing on Ex. X, 96-2, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, October 27.

1979. Oversight Hearings on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, July 16.

1977. Oversight Hearing on the African Elephant. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. December 13.

1976. Oversight Hearing on the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. September 29.

Federal Register

2000. Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior. Working Groups of the Invasive Species Advisory Committee. 65 Fed. Reg. 25494. May 2.

2000. Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior. Invasive Species Advisory Committee. Notice of Public Meetings of the Invasive Species Advisory Committee and Invasive Species Council. 65 Fed. Reg. 1909. January 12.

1999. Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior. Invasive Species Advisory Committee. Intent to Establish; Request for Nominations and Comment. 64 Fed. Reg. 51782, September 24.

1979. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Export of Appendix II Species: Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, Alaskan Brown Bear, and Alaskan Gray Wolf - Export Findings for the 1979-1980 Season. 44 Fed. Reg. 55540, September 26.

1979. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Exports of Appendix II Species: Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, Alaskan Brown Bear, and Alaskan Gray Wolf - Proposed Export Findings for the 1979-1980 Season: Revised Proposal and Additional Comment Period. 44 Fed. Reg. 52289, September 7.

1979. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Export Findings for American Alligator; Public Hearing on July 10. 44 Fed. Reg. 33916, June 13.

1979. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Exports of Appendix II Species; Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, Alaskan Brown Bear, and Alaskan Gray Wolf - Proposed Export Findings for the 1979-1980 Season. 44 Fed. Reg. 40842, July 12.

1979. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. American Ginseng: Exports of Appendix II Species; Export Findings for the 1979 Season - 44 Fed. Reg. 31858, June 1.

1979. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Exports of Appendix II Species; American Alligator - Proposed Export Findings for the 1979 Harvest Season. 44 Fed. Reg. 31584, May 31.

1979. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Export of American Alligator, Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, Alaskan Wolf, Alaskan Brown Bear, and American Ginseng - Procedures for Making 1979-1980 Export Findings. 44 Fed. Reg. 25384, April 30.

1978. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter and American Ginseng; Export Findings for the 1978-1979 Season. 43 Fed. Reg. 39306, September 1.

1978. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, and American Ginseng - Proposed Export Findings for the 1978-79 Season - Revised Proposals and Extension of Comment Period. Correction. 43 Fed. Reg. 36293, August 16.

1978. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, and American Ginseng - Proposed Export Findings for the 1978-79 Season - Revised Proposals and Extension of Comment Period. 43 Fed. Reg. 35014, August 7.

1978. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, and American Ginseng - Proposed Export Findings for the 1978-1979 Season. 43 Fed. Reg. 29470, July 7.

1978. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Export of Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter and American Ginseng - Guidelines and Information Needs for 1978-1979 Export Findings. 43 Fed. Reg. 15098, April 10.

1978. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Export Findings for 1978-79, 43 Fed. Reg. 11097, March 16.

1978. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Export of Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, and American Ginseng: Summary of Findings for the 1977-1978 Season, 43 Fed. Reg. 11082, March 16.

1977. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter, and American Ginseng: Extension of Deadline for Export. 42 Fed. Reg. 58019, November 7.

1977. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Export of Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter and American Ginseng. Preliminary Findings and Request for Comment. 42 Fed. Reg. 43730, August 30.

1977. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Policy on Import of Appendix I Specimens. 42 Fed. Reg. 42297, August 22.

1977. Fish and Wildlife Service and Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Convention on

International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Commercial Export of Bobcat, Lynx, River Otter and American Ginseng. Co-signed with Keith M. Schreiner. 42 Fed. Reg. 40979, August 12.

1977. Endangered Species Scientific Authority. Interim Charter. 42 Fed. Reg. 35799, July 11.

Biological Research

1977. Temporal patterns in laying, hatching and incubation of sooty terns and brown noddies. Condor 79: 133-136.

1976. The breeding of sooty terns and brown noddies on Manana Island, Hawaii. Condor 78: 61-66.

1976. Prolonged parental care in the sooty tern and brown noddy. Condor 78: 128-9.

1976. Growth and fledging age of sooty tern chicks. Auk 93: 179-183.

1976. Growth and fledging age of the brown noddy in Hawaii. Condor 78: 263-264.

1976. Egg specific gravity and incubation in the sooty tern and brown noddy. Auk 93: 371-374.

1976. Brown noddy incubation shifts. Auk 93: 626.

1975. Parental feeding of young sooty terns (*Sterna fuscata* (L)) and brown noddies (*Anous stolidus* (L)) in Hawaii. J. Animal Ecology 44: 731-742.

1975. Longevity of the brown noddy. Bird-banding 46: 250-251 (with W.B. Robertson, Jr.).

1975. Incubation shifts of sooty terns on Manana Island, Hawaii. Ibis 117: 527-529.

1975. Artifactual clutch size in sooty terns and brown noddies. Wilson Bulletin 87: 115-116.

1974. Rabbit destruction of tern eggs. Auk 91: 840-841.